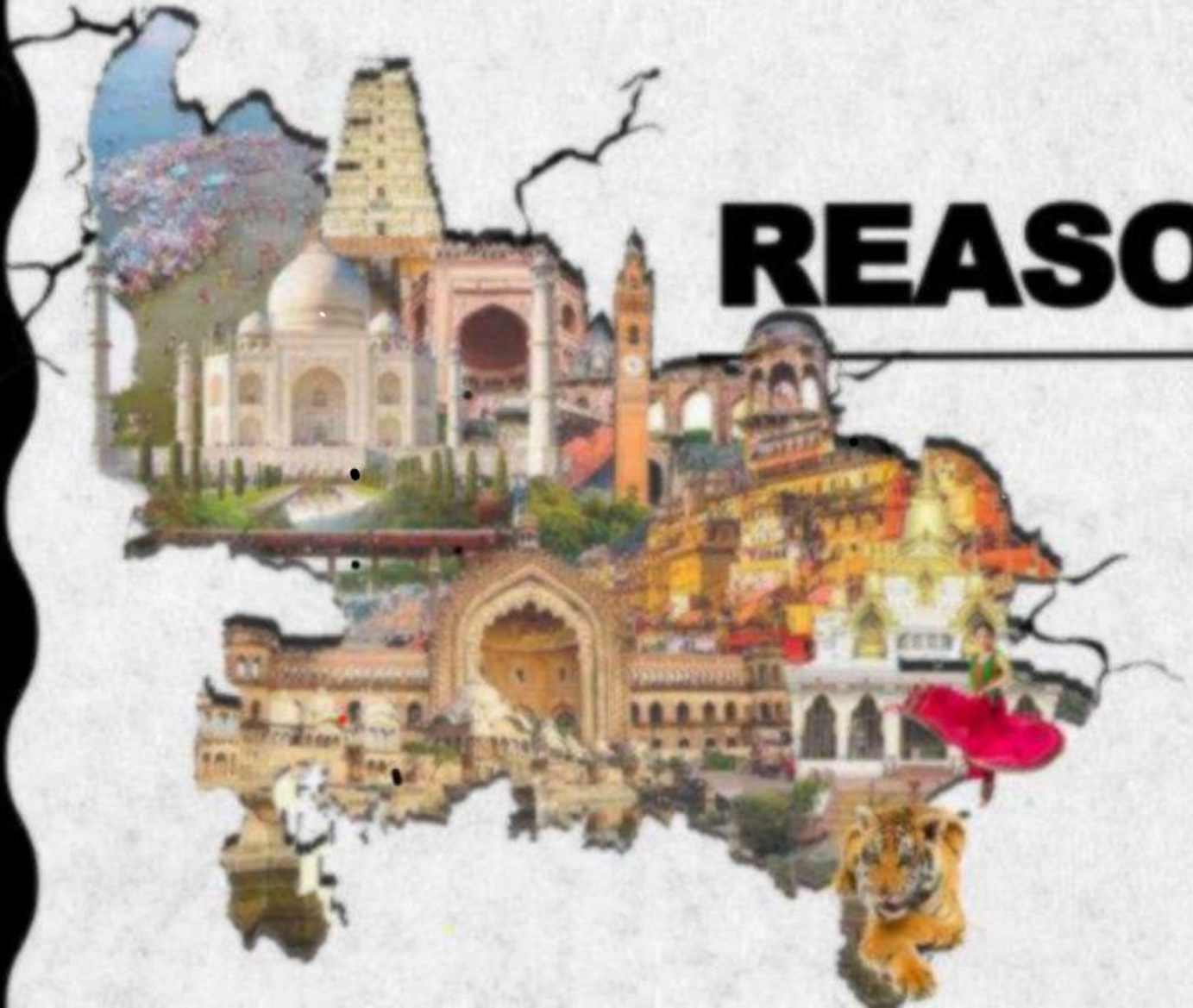
UPPSC

CSAT

REASONING



BY – SHANTANU SIR

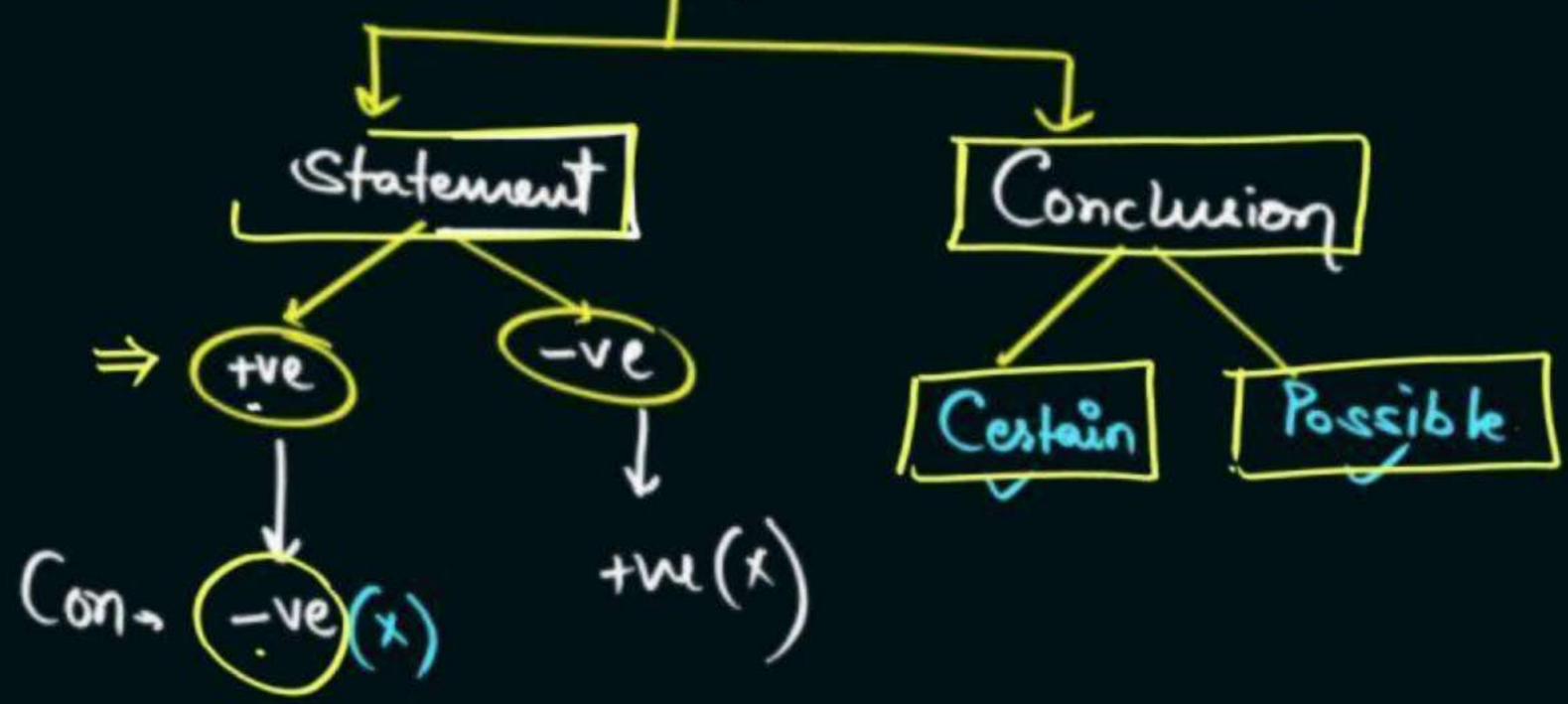
"SYLLOGISM"

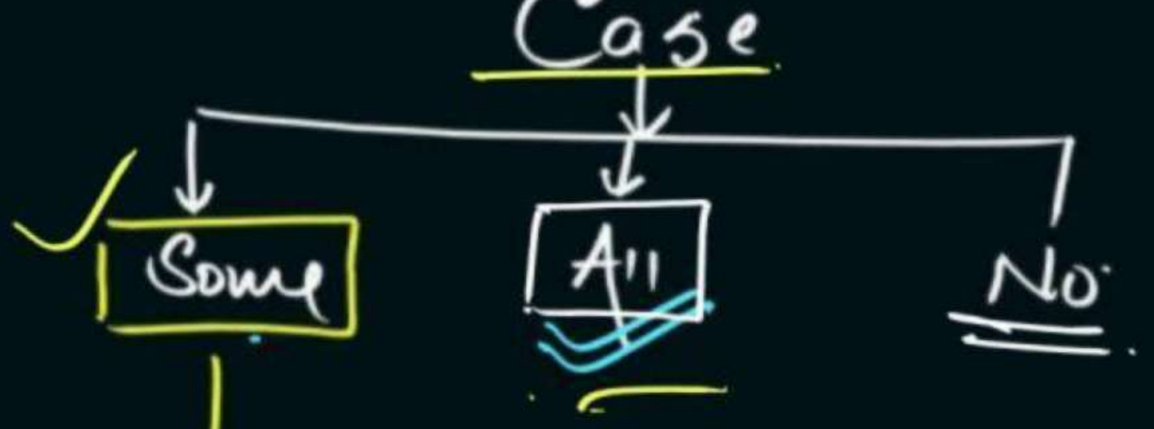
(न्याय निगमन)

⇓

"Easy" Level

Syllogism (न्याय निगमन)





Some → At least. (कम से कम) few., % (0.1%, 99.99%) (कुछ) etc.

Some:

#अपना_दिमाग_ना लगाए!

St: कुछ कुर्सी मेज है, 21% मेज किताब है,
कुछ किताब पेन्सिल है।

Con: 1. कुछ कुर्सी पेन्सिल है, (X)

2. सभी किताब मेज़ है। (X)

3. किताब कुर्सी नहीं है। (X)

None follow

Rule

Statement
↓
Case पहचानना है,
↓
⇒ Venn Diagram
↓
Conclusion

Certain → Rule

Poss. → Rule

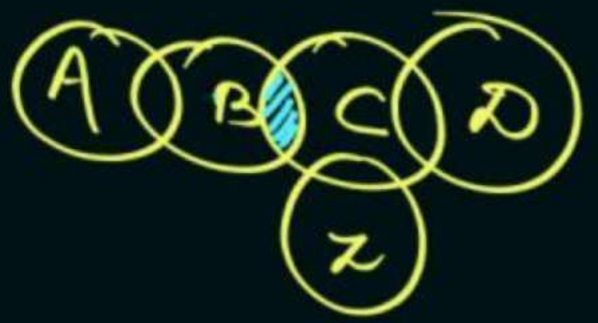
Ex: Some A is B, 20% B is C, 39% C is D,
Some C is Z.

Con: 1. All A is not Z. (X)

2. Some C is B. (✓)

3. Some D is not A (X)

4. Some A is D (X)



Only IInd follow

"Possibility" (सम्भावना)

Sti:

Conj:

1. Some A is not D being Poss. (✓)
कुछ A का D ना होना सम्भावना है (✓)

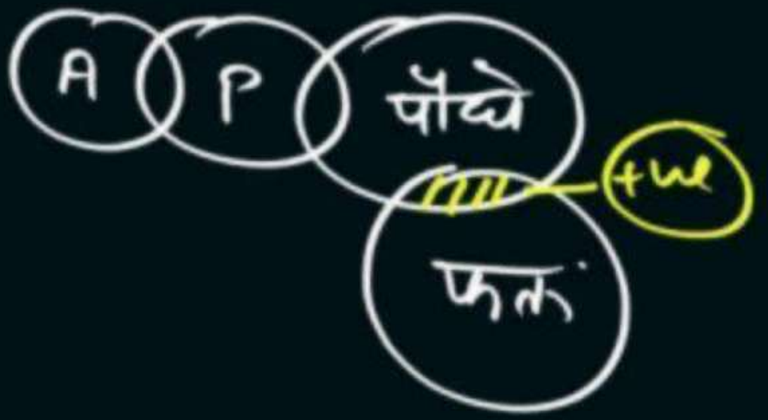
2. Some C is B being Poss. (X)

3. All A is B being Poss. (✓)

Certainty -

"यदि कोई दो तत्व एक-दूसरे से निश्चित रूप से जुड़े या हो, तो उनके बारे में सारी निश्चितता (+ve, -ve) सब गलत होगी।

Q: कुछ आम, पेड़ है,
कुछ पेड़, पौधे है,
कुछ, पौधे, फल है।



Con: (I) सभी पेड़ फल है। (X)

(II) कोई पौधे, फल नही है। (X)

(III) कुछ आम, पौधे है। (X)

None follow

Sti: Some Mango is Apple.

29% Banana is Fruit.

Some Fruits are Apple.

Conj: ① No Apple is Banana. (x)

② Some Fruit is not Mango (x)

only ये

③ All Mango is Fruit (x)

④ Some Apple is Mango. (✓)

Sft: 27% Tree are Leaves.
Some Mango are Trees
Some Mango is Banana

(No) M is L being Poss.

Conj:

① All Banana being leaves is Poss. (✓)

② Some Tree is Banana. (X)

③ Few leaves are not Mango (X)

④ No Tree is Mango being Poss. (✓)

Can / May ⇒ Poss.

↓

सकना

Can / May + -ve ⇒ "Certainty".

↓

Can not

All :- (सभी)

(Every, Each, 100%)

Inner to Outer

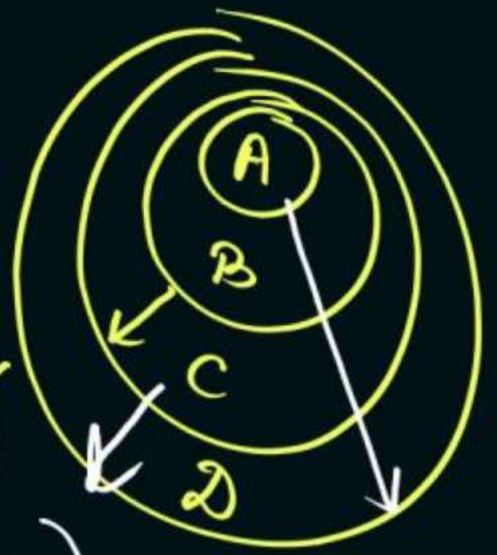
Outer to Inner.

Inner to Outer:

St: सभी A, B है,
100% B, C, है,
प्रत्येक C, D है।

Certainty Con:

1. सभी B, C, है। (✓)
2. कुछ C, D नहीं है। (X)
3. कोई A, D नहीं है। (X)



Poss.

Ex:

Rule ↳ Failed.
↳ Exception (अपवाद)

Con: कुछ A, C नहीं है, ऐसी सम्भावना है।

Exception-1

Inner to Outer Case में, Possibility हमेशा गलत होगा।

Outer to Inner

Conj: Some C is not A. (X)

2. All D is A. (X)

3. No C is A. (X)

4. Some A is C. ( )

Stl:

true.

Possibility :-

1. कुछ, D का A नहीं होना एक सम्भावना है (✓)

2. Some C is not D being Poss. (X)

3. Some B is D being Poss. (X)

4. All D is A being Poss. (✓)

Either-or

① XX
② element same
③ C.P.

→ Both wrong

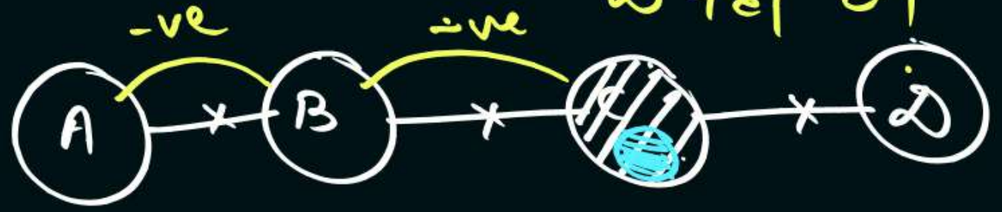
① कुछ बक्से पुस्तकें है। (X)
② कोई बक्सा पुस्तक नहीं है। (X) → Either 1 or 2

Some
No. → C.P.

No :-

100% not :-
None (कोई नही)

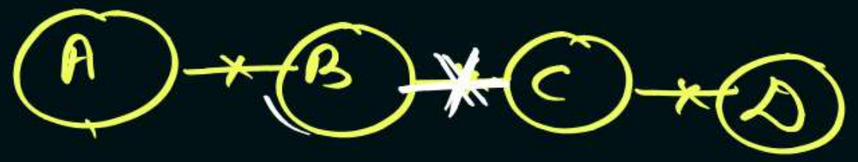
St :- कोई भी A, B नही है, कोई भी B, C नही है, 100% C, D नही है।



Certain
↓
Rule.

Con :-
1. कुछ A, C नही है। (X)
2. कोई D, A नही है. (X)
3. कुछ, C, B नही है (✓)
4. 100% B is not D (X)

Possibility :-



Rule → Failed

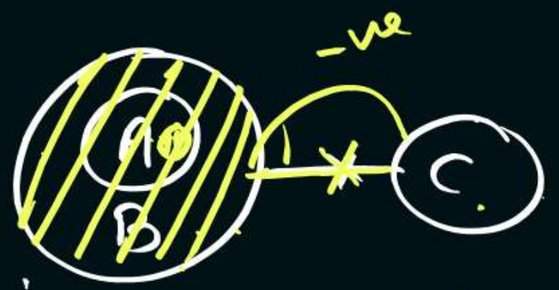
Conj: ① Some A is not C being Poss. (✓)

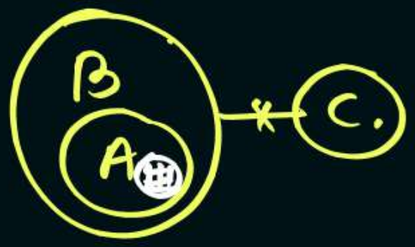
② No A is C being Poss (✓)

③ कुछ C, B है, ऐसी सम्भावना है (X)

Exception-2

St:

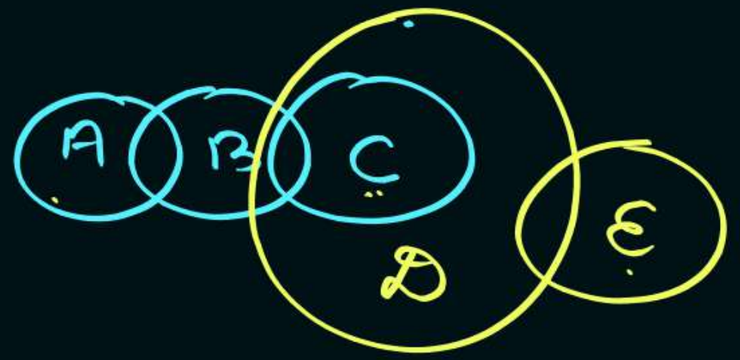




Con: (कुछ, A, का C होगा) एक सम्भावना है (X) ✓

(II) कुछ, A, C नहीं है। (✓)

St: Some A is B,
Some B is C,
All C is D.
Some D is E.



Con:
1. Some A is E being Poss. (✓)
2. No C is A (x)
3. All C is E. (x)
4. Some B is not E (x)

only I^st follow

Either Or :

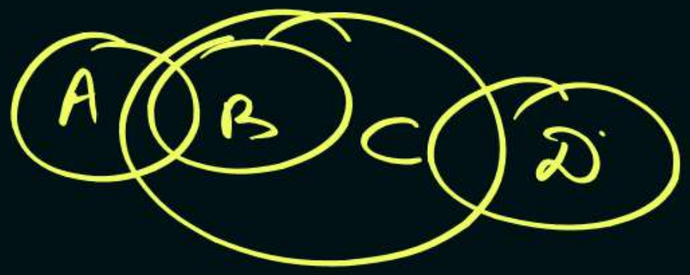
1. कोई भी 2 निष्कर्ष गलत होने चाहिए।
2. उनके Elements, Same होने चाहिए।
3. Complimentry Pair होना चाहिए।

Complementary Pairs

1. Some
   No

2. All
   Some not
   → element एक ही जगह होना चाहिए।

Sti:



Con:

Some A is D (X)
No D is A (X)

→ Either I or II.

All

(II) ←

Some not

All (A) is (D) (X)

Some (D) is not (A) (X)

→ Neither I nor II

All A is D (X)
Some A is not D (X)

→ Either or

Exception-2
अपवाद

" जब कोई 2 element आपस में Direct
हो तो वहां सम्भावना गलत होगी ।

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THANKS FOR WATCHING