



# Application of Ranking Measure of Decagonal Fuzzy Multi and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number in Transportation Problem

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

To solve the Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (IFMTP) with the Decagonal Fuzzy Multi number (DFMN) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi number (DIFMN), the Ranking Technique was considered in this paper. The DFMN and DIFMN were first transformed to a crisp data by ranking measures and then the initial, Optimal solution of the FMTP and IFMTP were analysed. And, as this is a new and it can be applied to the Initial and Final optimal solution of any multi-criteria decision-making analysis. The efficiency of the proposed Technique is illustrated with numerical examples.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy Sets; Fuzzy Numbers; Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number; Decagonal Fuzzy Number; Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number; Transportation Problem; Ranking Measure.

## INTRODUCTION

[Zadeh] Proposed the Fuzzy set theory concept in 1965. Zadeh introduced a Mathematical method with decision making fuzzy concept. Zadeh proposed the membership function and non-membership function with a range of covering the interval (0, 1) for any sets. The value 0 means that  $x$  is not a member of the fuzzy set. The value 1 means that  $x$  is fully a member of the fuzzy set. [Yager] initiated the theory of fuzzy multi sets in 1986, the case where objects possess a particular property to a certain degree. Fuzzy set and its extensions techniques, methodologies mixed approaches and research directions focusing on unsolved issues. Ranking of fuzzy numbers were first proposed by [Jain] for decision making in fuzzy situations by representing the ill-defined quantity as a fuzzy set.





**Vivek et al.,**

In decision making problems, the ranking of intuitionistic fuzzy numbers plays an important role in comparison analysis was referred by S. K. Bharati [5]. Intuitionistic Fuzzy Transportation Problem with the Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number was introduced by A.Thamariselvi & R.Santhi [7]. Also, G.Uthra [8] proposed the Generalized Intuitionistic Pentagonal, Hexagonal, Octagonal, Nonagonal Fuzzy Numbers defined and a new Ranking formula by finding the area of the centroid from the origin method. Later, A.Anju [1] presented a solution for fractional transportation problem where the cost functions are Decagonal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers by the method of Ranking and Russell's. The distinctive representation, ranking and defuzzification technique of Decagonal fuzzy number was illustrated by Avishek [4]. As the Ranking technique solves the Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (IFMTP) in which the costs, supplies and demands are of the triangular intuitionistic fuzzy numbers was introduced earlier [9] and this paper is an attempt to introduce the ranking technique to solve the Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (IFMTP) with Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number (DFMN) and Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number (DIFMN).

The organization of this paper is as follows: In section 2, Fuzzy sets, Intuitionistic Fuzzy sets and Fuzzy Multi Number, Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number, Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number, Ranking of Fuzzy Multi and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number are explained. The Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation problem procedures of the Ranking Technique in DFMN & Ranking Technique DIFMN are proposed in the section 3. The section 4, analyses the numerical examples of (DFMTP under DFMN)&(IFMTP under DIFMN). And in section 5, the analysis of fuzzy set by using Decagonal fuzzy Multi number and Decagonal Intuitionistic Multi fuzzy number methods and numerical example to define the ranking measures to satisfy the following ranking properties and conditions.

## PRELIMINARIES

The basic concepts and definitions are reviewed in this section

### Definition 2.1

If  $X$  is a collection of objects denoted by  $z$ , then the **fuzzy set**  $A$  is defined as set of ordered pair  $A = \{(z, \mu_A(z)) / z \in X\}$ , where  $\mu_A(z)$  is called a membership function of  $z$  of the fuzzy set  $A$ . The membership function maps each element of  $X$  to a membership value between 0 and 1.

### Definition 2.2

The Cardinality of a fuzzy set is the sum of all the membership values of the elements in the Set. This is also known as the sigma-count.

### Definition 2.3

The fuzzy set  $A$  is said to be **Fuzzy Multi number** if it satisfies the following properties

1.  $A$  must have a normal fuzzy set,
2.  $\alpha$ - cut must be piecewise continuous,
3.  $A$  must be convex set

### Definition 2.4

If  $X$  be a non-empty set then the **fuzzy multi number**  $A$  on  $X$  is defined as  $A = \{(z, \mu_A^1(z), \mu_A^2(z), \dots, \mu_A^n(z)) / z \in X\}$ , where  $\mu_A^1(z), \mu_A^2(z), \dots, \mu_A^n(z)$  is called membership function and this membership function maps each element of  $X$  to a membership value between 0 and 1  $\exists \mu_A^1(z) \geq \mu_A^2(z) \geq \dots \geq \mu_A^n(z)$  for  $z \in X$





**Vivek et al.,**

**Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number**

**Definition 2.5**

A **Decagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy multi number** is specified by 10 tuples

$A_H = (a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i), (b_1^i, b_2^i, b_3^i, b_4^i, b_5^i, b_6^i, b_7^i, b_8^i, b_9^i, b_{10}^i)$  where  $(a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i), (b_1^i, b_2^i, b_3^i, b_4^i, b_5^i, b_6^i, b_7^i, b_8^i, b_9^i, b_{10}^i)$  are real numbers and  $a_1^i \leq a_2^i \leq a_3^i \leq a_4^i \leq a_5^i \leq a_6^i \leq a_7^i \leq a_8^i \leq a_9^i \leq a_{10}^i, (b_1^i \leq b_2^i \leq b_3^i \leq b_4^i \leq b_5^i \leq b_6^i \leq b_7^i \leq b_8^i \leq b_9^i, \leq)$

$$\mu_A = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{a_2^i - a_1^i} \right] & a_1^i \leq z \leq a_2^i \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{a_2^i - a_1^i} \right] & a_2^i \leq z \leq a_3^i \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_2^i}{a_3^i - a_2^i} \right] & a_3^i \leq z \leq a_4^i \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_3^i}{a_4^i - a_3^i} \right] & a_4^i \leq z \leq a_5^i \\ 1 & a_5^i \leq z \leq a_6^i \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_6^i}{7 - 6} \right] & a_6^i \leq z \leq a_7^i \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{a_7^i - z}{a_7^i - a_6^i} \right] & a_7^i \leq z \leq a_8^i \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{a_2^i - a_1^i} \right] & a_8^i \leq z \leq a_9^i \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{a_7^i - z}{a_7^i - a_6^i} \right] & a_9^i \leq z \leq a_{10}^i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \mu_A = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - b_1^i}{b_2^i - b_1^i} \right] & b_1^i \leq z \leq b_2^i \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{b_2^i - b_1^i} \right] & b_2^i \leq z \leq b_3^i \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - b_2^i}{b_3^i - b_2^i} \right] & b_3^i \leq z \leq a_4^i \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - b_3^i}{b_4^i - b_3^i} \right] & b_4^i \leq z \leq b_5^i \\ 1 & b_5^i \leq z \leq b_6^i \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - b_6^i}{7 - 6} \right] & b_6^i \leq z \leq b_7^i \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{b_7^i - z}{b_7^i - b_6^i} \right] & b_7^i \leq z \leq b_8^i \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{b_2^i - b_1^i} \right] & b_8^i \leq z \leq b_9^i \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{b_7^i - z}{b_7^i - b_6^i} \right] & b_9^i \leq z \leq b_{10}^i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**RANKING MEASURES OF DECAGONAL FUZZY MULTI -NUMBER AND DECAGONAL INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY MULTI NUMBER**

Many Ranking Measures are available for Fuzzy Numbers (FN), where the membership and are considered only once. But, in Fuzzy Multi Numbers (FMN) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number because of their multi membership functions, it should be considered more than once. And, their considerations are combined together by means of Summation concept based on their cardinality. Few new Ranking Measures for the Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number (DFMN) and Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number(DIFMN) are proposed in this section. The **Graded Mean Representation Method, Helipern’s Expected Value Method, Sub Interval Average Method and Extended Method of DFMNs & DIFMNs** were presented.

**Method I: Graded Mean Integration**

The Ranking Measure by the **Graded Mean Integration Representation** of Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number (DFMN) $A_i$  is defined for as follows

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 2a_5^i + 2a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i}{12} \right]$$

The Ranking Measure by the **Graded Mean Integration Representation** of Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number (DIFMN) $A_i$  is defined for as follows

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 2a_5^i + 2a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i}{12} \right], \left[ \frac{b_1^i + b_2^i + b_3^i + b_4^i + 2b_5^i + 2b_6^i + b_7^i + b_8^i + b_9^i + b_{10}^i}{12} \right]$$





**Vivek et al.,**

**Method II: Heilpern’s Expected Value**

Here, another method using the **Heilpern’s Expected Value** using the notions of the expected value is introduced. These are based on the upper expected values of  $A_i$ , Fuzzy Multi Number for decagonal with its membership function is defined as follows

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + a_5^i + a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i}{10} \right]$$

**Method III: Sub Interval Average**

Another Ranking Measure based on **Sub-Interval Average** for Ranking of Linear Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number  $A_i$  is also proposed as follows

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + a_5^i + a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i}{10} \right]$$

**Method IV: Extended Ranking Measure**

Extended Ranking Measure Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number  $A_i$  based on is proposed as follows:

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [A_{\mu}^i] \text{ where } A_{\mu}^i = \left[ \frac{2a_1^i + 3a_2^i + 4a_3^i + 5a_4^i + 6a_5^i + 6a_6^i + 5a_7^i + 4a_8^i + 3a_9^i + 2a_{10}^i}{40} \right]$$

The two Ranking measures, Graded Mean Integration Representation Method and Expected Value Method of the Fuzzy Multi Numbers and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Numbers lead to proposal of other Ranking Measure of *DFMNs* and *DIFMNs*. By the introduced Ranking Measures, the *DFMNs* & *DIFMNs* are transformed to crisp data, which can use for any multi criteria decision making problems.

**ANALYSIS OF THE RANKING MEASURE**

**Definition 4.1**

The properties of the general ranking measures are

- $R(A_i) > 0$
- $R(A_i, B_i) > 0 \leftrightarrow R(A_i) > R(B_i) \leftrightarrow A_i > B_i$
- $R(A_i, B_i) < 0 \leftrightarrow R(A_i) < R(B_i) \leftrightarrow A_i < B_i$
- $R(A_i, B_i) = 0 \leftrightarrow R(A_i) = R(B_i) \leftrightarrow A_i = B_i$

The Ranking measures of *DFMN* and *DIFMN* satisfies the properties of the ranking measure, even though, the extended ranking measures slightly differ in the  $a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i$  their formula, they give the same result. To justify the concept to analysis the properties,  $A_i = (a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i)$ ,  $(b_1^i, b_2^i, b_3^i, b_4^i, b_5^i, b_6^i, b_7^i, b_8^i, b_9^i, b_{10}^i)$  and  $A_i = \{(a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i) (b_1^i, b_2^i, b_3^i, b_4^i, b_5^i, b_6^i, b_7^i, b_8^i, b_9^i, b_{10}^i)\}$  which the membership function are real numbers of *DFMN* and *DIFMN* the following numerical examples are consider.

**NUMERICAL EXAMPLES OF FUZZY MULTI AND INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY MULTI TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM**

The Transportation problem is associated with day-to-day activities in our real life. Transportation Problem helps insolving problem on distribution and transportation of resources from one place to another and the main objective is to minimize the transportation cost possible by satisfying the demand at destination from supply constraint. But in present situation, due to several uncontrolled reasons, the transportation parameters like demand, supply and unit transportation cost are uncertain. Hence, the fuzzy and intuitionistic fuzzy Multi transportation problem was formulated and solved. Here, we consider the Intuitionistic Fuzzy Transportation Problem (IFMTP) of Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Number (DIFMN) and intend to describe a methodology and solve. The Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem with  $m$  origins (rows) and  $n$  destinations (columns) is considered with  $C_{ij}$ , the cost of transporting one unit of the product from  $i$ th origin to  $j$ th destination.

\_ DECA

$a_i = (a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i, a_{10}^i)$  be the quantity of commodity available at origin  $I$  of DECA





\_ DECA

$b_j = (b_j^1, b_j^2, b_j^3, b_j^4, b_j^5, b_j^6, b_j^7, b_j^8, b_j^9, b_j^{10})$  be the quantity of commodity needed a intuitionistic fuzzy destination j of DECA

\_ DECA

$x_{ij} = i = (x_{ij}^1, x_{ij}^2, x_{ij}^3, x_{ij}^4, x_{ij}^5, x_{ij}^6, x_{ij}^7, x_{ij}^8, x_{ij}^9, x_{ij}^{10})$  be the quantity )is the quantity transported from i th origin to j th destination, and using these the minimization of the DIFN transportation cost is formulated as follows, for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  where m is the number of supplies and n is the number of demands.

### METHODOLOGY

Step1: In Intuitionistic Fuzzy Transportation Problem (IFTP) with Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number (HIFN), the HIFN quantities are reduced into an integer using the sign distance ranking number.

Step 2: LCM method is used to find the initial basic feasible solution

Step 3: VCM method is applied to find the optimal solution.

Example 5.1: The **Balanced FMTP** of **category 1** (DFN Supply & Demand parameters).

Example 5.2: The **Balanced IFMTP** of **category 2** (DIFNs Supply & Demand parameters)

**Example: 5.1**

The **Balanced FMTP** of **category1** with **DFMNs** in all Supply & Demand parameters has been considered with three sources and four destinations.

By Applying, the Graded Mean Integration of Decagonal Fuzzy Number, Demand (D1, D2, D3) & Supply (S1, S2, S3) the Ranking Measure Calculations Given below.

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 2a_5^i + 2a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i]}{12} + \frac{[b_1^i + b_2^i + b_3^i + b_4^i + 2b_5^i + 2b_6^i + b_7^i + b_8^i + b_9^i + b_{10}^i]}{12}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[14 + 16 + 17 + 19 + 2(20) + 2(21) + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25]}{12} + \frac{[17 + 18 + 19 + 20 + 2(21) + 2(22) + 23 + 24 + 25 + 28]}{12}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[201]}{12} + \frac{[215]}{12} \quad R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[20.1]}{1} + \frac{[21.5]}{1} \quad R = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[41.85]}{2} \quad R = 20.85 \quad R = 21$$

By solving in this way obtain the Table5.1, and then use the **LCM method** and obtain the initial basic feasible solution The total transportation cost of the initial solution by LCM is calculated as given below:

Total cost =  $(11*3 + 5*17 + 8*14 + 1*32 + 6* 27 + 12*20) = 664$

and also found the Optimal Solution of Fuzzy Transportation Problem using MODI method is 664.

**Example: 5.2**

The **Balanced IFMTP** of **category1** with **IDFMNs** in all Supply & Demand parameters has been considered with three sources and four destinations.

By Applying, the Graded Mean Integration of Decagonal Fuzzy Number, Demand (D1, D2, D3) & Supply (S1, S2, S3) the Ranking Measure Calculations Given below.

$$R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 2a_5^i + 2a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i]}{12} + \frac{[a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 2a_5^i + 2a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i + a_{10}^i]}{12}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 8 + 10 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 10]}{12} + \frac{[0 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 8 + 10 + 6 + 7 + 9 + 11]}{12} +$$





**Vivek et al.,**

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10]}{12}, \frac{[0+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+10+11]}{12}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[66]}{12} + \frac{[66]}{12} \quad R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[5.5]}{1} + \frac{[5.5]}{1} \quad R = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[11]}{2} \quad R = 5.5 \quad R = 6$$

By solving in this way obtain the Table 5.2, and then use the **North West Corner method** and obtain the initial basic feasible solution. The total transportation cost of the initial solution by NWC is calculated as given below:

Total cost = (6\*6 + 4\*8 + 9\*2 + 2\*4 + 6\* 1 + 2\*4) = 108

and also found the Optimal Solution of Fuzzy Transportation Problem using MODI method is 108

### CONCLUSION

Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (IFMTP) with the Decagonal Fuzzy Multi number (DFMN) and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi number (DIFMN) were considered in this article. The presented numerical examples 5.1 and 5.2 for balanced FMTP and IFMTP were under consideration and which shows the efficiency of the proposed methodology. The Ranking Technique was used to transform the DFMN & DIFMN values into the crisp value. Ranking measures defined where found to satisfy all the properties of ranking condition. And it was clear that the results were closer to one another and hence we conclude that these measures are suited for any multi decision-making applications.

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**Table 1. Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	(14,16,17,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25)	(11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,20)	(9,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19)	(1,1,1,2,4, 6,4,5,6,7)	11
	(17,18,19,20,21, 22,23,24,25,28)	(12,13,14,15,16, 17,18,19,20,21)	(11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,20)	(0,0,1,1,2, 4,3,4,5,6)	
	(12,13,14,15,16, 17,18,19,20,21)	(13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22)	(9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,17,18)	(18,19,20,21,22, 23,24,25,26,27)	





Vivek et al.,

S2	(13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22)	(14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23)	(10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19)	(19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28)	13
S3	(28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37) (27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36)	(21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30) (22,23,24,27,28,29,30,31,32,33)	(13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22) (14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23)	(35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44) (37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46)	19
DEMAND	6	6	8	23	43

Table 2. Crisp data

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	21	16	15	3	11
S2	17	18	14	23	13
S3	32	27	18	41	19
DEMAND	6	6	8	23	43

Table 3. Initial solution by LCM

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	21	16	15	3 (11)	11
S2	17 (5)	18	14 (8)	23	13
S3	32 (1)	27 (6)	70	20	18
DEMAND	6	6	8	23	

Table 4. Decagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
	{(1,2,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)}	{(1,1,2,2,3,4,5,6,7)}	{(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,3,3)}	{(1,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)}	
S1	{(0,0,1,2,2,4,5,6,7,9,11)} {(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)} {(0,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11)}	{(1,1,2,2,3,4,5,6,8)} {(0,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6,7)} {(0,1,2,3,3,4,5,6,8)}	{(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,3,4)} {(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,3,3)} {(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,4,4)}	{(0,2,2,3,3,4,5,6,7,8)} {(0,0,1,2,4,5,6,7,8)} {(1,2,3,4,4,5,6,8,9)}	14
	{(2,4,5,7,8,10,12,13,14)}	{(3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,13,15)}	{(0,0,0,0,1,2,3,4,5,6)}	{(1,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13)}	
S2	{(2,3,4,5,7,8,11,14,15)} {(2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11,12,14)} {(2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,13,15)}	{(3,3,4,8,9,10,13,14,16)} {(2,3,4,5,8,9,11,12,14,15)} {(2,3,4,5,8,9,12,13,14,16)}	{(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,6,7)} {(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,3,4,6)} {(0,0,0,1,1,2,3,4,5,7)}	{(1,2,4,6,7,8,9,10,12,13)} {(1,2,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)} {(1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10,12,13)}	16
S3	{(1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,6,7)} {(1,1,2,2,3,4,5,6,7)}	{(1,2,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,7)} {(1,1,2,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,7)}	{(1,2,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)} {(0,0,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)}	{(0,0,0,0,1,2,3,4,5,6)} {(0,0,0,1,1,2,3,4,5,6)}	5





**Vivek et al.,**

	4,5,6,6,8)} {(0,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6,7) (0,1,2,3,3,4,5,6,6,8)}	4,3,4,6,7) {(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,6) (1,1,2,2,1,2,3,4,5,7)}	5,6,7,9,11)} {(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10) (0,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11)}	2,3,4,6,7)} {(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,3,4,6) (0,0,0,1,1,2,3,4,5,7)}	
<b>DEMAND</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	

Table 5. Crisp data

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	6	4	1	5	14
S2	8	9	2	7	16
S3	4	3	6	2	5
<b>DEMAND</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	

Table 6. Initial solution by LCM

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	6 (6)	4 (8)	1	5	14
S2	8	9 (2)	2 (12)	7	16
S3	4	3	6 (1)	2 (4)	5
<b>DEMAND</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	

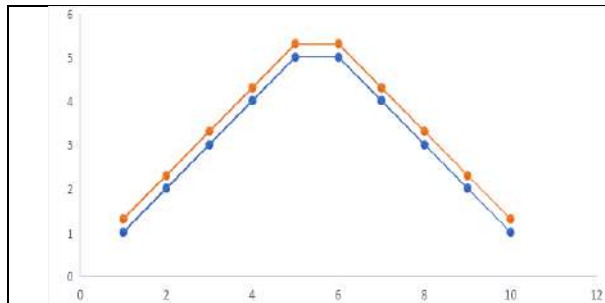


Fig.1. Decagonal Fuzzy Multi Number

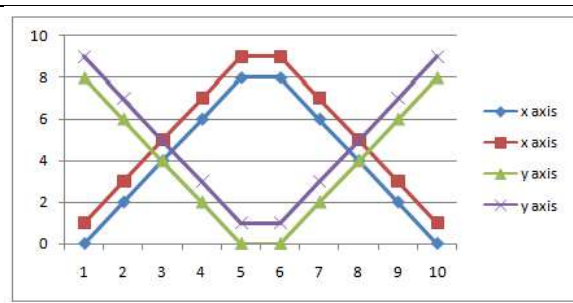


Fig.2. Decagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy multi number







# An Alternative Approach to Construct Robust Control Chart based on Mean

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In statistical process control, using control charts to analyze any course of action is a common technique. A process may be represented and tracked using a control chart. A control chart can also identify abnormal circumstances and process changes. When the underlying normalcy assumption is not fulfilled, a new six-sigma based control chart that uses the interquartile range (IQR) under normal and exponential distributions for the mean is presented in this research paper in place of the Shewhart (1931) chart. This allows for simpler outlier spotting. Additionally, based on numerical examples and the presumptions of normal and exponential distributions, the performances of these charts were compared. The Shewhart control chart for mean with an illustration performs worse than the suggested robust control chart using IQR.

**Keywords:** Control limit interval, Interquartile range, process capability and six sigma.

## INTRODUCTION

The control chart, which was created in the early 1920s, has become the most widely used and efficient tool for statistical process control (SPC) in business operations. Shewhart (1931) control charts show the process's capability and are used to track changes in mean and variation. There are two sorts of control charts: attribute and variable. Statistical process control techniques are widely used in the industrial sector to detect and eliminate production problems. It's general known that control charts are a crucial tool for manufacturing process monitoring. Through the detection and reduction of variation, statistical process control has been successfully used in the industrial sector to increase process productivity (Deming, 1982). When the variance swings in a predictable or natural way, a stable pattern of several random causes of variation appears. There will always be random sources for variance. When there





### Sivakumaran and Kanneswari

is an assignable source of variation that leads to excessive variation, the process is classified as being out of control or beyond the expected natural variation. In a control chart, control limits can be utilized to pinpoint common or assignable causes of variance.

#### Robust measures

When the fundamental premise of normalcy is broken, this is one of the statistical techniques that is most frequently applied. If the normal assumption is true, these techniques provide a valuable and feasible substitute for conventional statistical approaches and can produce more accurate findings, frequently leading to higher statistical power and sensitivity while remaining efficient (Moustafa Omar Ahmed Abu-Shawiesh, 2008). Spread around the mean is measured by the standard deviation. Therefore, while utilizing the median as the central tendency metric, it is not feasible to compute the standard deviation. When figuring out the dispersion around the median, other data can be more helpful. Calculating the range is one metric that is frequently used to assess the spread. The smallest value in the sample,  $y_1$ , is subtracted from the biggest value,  $y_n$ , to find the range. The range has an issue as it possesses the worst characteristics of both the mean and the median. It is not resistant, just like the mean. The value of the range will be greatly impacted by any outlier, regardless of direction. It disregards the majority of the data's numerical values, much like the median does. That being said, the range offers some valuable information, and calculating it is not too difficult. Instead of having to deal with the outliers, though, we may compute an alternative dispersion measure known as the interquartile range (IQR). Subtracting the first quartile value ( $q_1$ ) from the third quartile value ( $q_3$ ) yields the interquartile range. We define  $q_1$  as the order statistic below which 25% of the data for a sample of observations sits. Similarly, the order statistic, or  $q_3$ , is defined as the value below which 75% of the data falls.

#### Concept of six sigma

Motorola, a large American telecommunications company, is credited with developing the first set of Six Sigma practices and objectives. The folks at Motorola admitted that their superior products seldom ever broke down while being used (www.motorola.com). This discovery led to the development of the Six Sigma strategy, which attempts to systematically improve processes by eliminating defects. Six Sigma is the ability of very skilled procedures to provide results within requirements. More specifically, in terms of faults, Six Sigma quality-driven operations produce less than 3.4 defects per one million opportunities (dpmo). It was proposed by Radhakrishnan (2009) to use the weighted Poisson distribution and the intervening random effect Poisson distribution as the basis line distributions to index a single sample plan to six sigma quality levels (SSQLs). Using the six-sigma concept, Radhakrishnan and Sivakumaran (2009) created mixed sample plans that are indexed by six sigma quality levels and include both an attribute plan and a Chsp-2 plan. Using the Poisson distribution as the foundation line distribution, they developed single, double, and repeated group sampling plans that were indexed by six sigma quality levels (SSQLs) using the six-sigma concept.

Motorola was the pioneer of the corporate management methodology known as Six Sigma, which is now extensively applied across several sectors. By identifying and removing the underlying causes of mistakes, Six Sigma seeks to minimize variation and faults in manufacturing and commercial operations. It creates a distinctive human capital infrastructure within the business and uses a range of quality control methods, including statistical methods.

According to Six Sigma, the following:

- Eliminating volatility in process outputs is a crucial aspect of running a successful business.
- The organization as a whole, and higher management in particular, must be dedicated to attaining consistent quality improvement.
- Business and manufacturing processes are open to measurement, analysis, control, and improvement.

#### Conditions for Application

- The company implements Six Sigma with strong measures quality efforts in its processes;
- There should be less human participation in the overall process/system.





### Sivakumaran and Kanneswari

#### Process capability (C<sub>p</sub>)

An Estimating the process parameters on a regular basis is necessary for quality improvement projects. Keeping an eye on these variables will guarantee that the procedure functions as effectively as feasible. If the process isn't naturally competent, remedial measures need to be implemented, according to Montgomery (2008). These may include putting the process average in the middle of the desired value and determining whether purchasing new machinery or better raw materials can lower the process spread. Another option is to analyze the specs' flexibility by determining the client's preferences.

$$C_p = \frac{USL - LSL}{6\sigma}$$

where USL - Upper specification limit and LSL - Lower specification limit

#### Interquartile range (IQR)

The interquartile range (IQR) is a measurement of variability based on a data set's quartile partition. These quartiles split a rank-ordered data collection into four equal halves. The values that split each section are denoted by the letters Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, and Q<sub>3</sub>, respectively, and are the first, second, and third quartiles (Adekeye, 2012).

- Q<sub>1</sub> is the "middle" value in the first half of the rank-ordered data set
- Q<sub>2</sub> is the median value in the set
- Q<sub>3</sub> is the "middle" value in the second half of the rank-ordered data set

The interquartile range is equal to Q<sub>3</sub> minus Q<sub>1</sub>.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

The  $\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \dots, \bar{X}_r$  subgroup represents a sample of size 'r' from a normal population with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$ . The data is normally distributed, with a mean of  $\mu$  and a standard deviation that encompasses over 99% of all observations. Since  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are unknown, we need to replace them with their unbiased estimators. The unbiased estimator of  $\mu$  is given as

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \dots + \bar{X}_k}{k} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

and the biased estimator of  $\sigma$  is given by  $\bar{s} = \frac{s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_r}{r}$ ,

where

$$s_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2, i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

Shewhart (1931) proposed the three-sigma probability level under normal distribution  $p(z \leq z_{3\sigma}) = 1 - \alpha_1, \alpha_1 = 0.0027$  for constructing a control chart based on  $3\sigma$ .

$$UCL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{3\sigma_{3\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$CL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{3\sigma_{3\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

The standard deviation  $\left( \sigma_{N,3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR} \right)$  for constructing control limits with three-sigma by using IQR for mean under normal distribution as follows:





**Sivakumaran and Kanneswari**

$$UCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{N.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$CL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

$$LCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{N.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

The standard deviation  $\left( \sigma_{E.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR} \right)$  for constructing control limits with three-sigma by using IQR for mean under exponential distribution as follows:

$$UCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{E.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$CL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

$$LCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{E.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

The mean control chart uses the average of subgroup Downton estimator  $\left( D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}} \right)$  to define control boundaries and the centre line based on the process standard deviation.

In addition to the assumption that the underlying distribution is normal, the process mean and standard deviation are not assigned a standard value. Instead, there are 'r' subgroups, each with 'n' units, from which the process mean and standard deviation will be computed. As is customary, the process mean will be determined by taking the average of the subgroup averages, and the process standard deviation  $\left( D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}} \right)$  will be derived from the subgroup to lessen the impact of outliers on the control limits under normal distribution.

$$UCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$CL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

$$LCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

Uma and Balamurugan (2021) proposed the six-sigma probability level under normal distribution  $p(z \leq z_{6\sigma}) = 1 - \alpha_1, \alpha_1 = 3.4 \times 10^{-6}$  for constructing a mean control chart based on  $6\sigma$ .

$$UCL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \phi_{6\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma_{6\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$CL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}}$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \phi_{6\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma_{6\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

where  $\phi_{6\sigma}$  is the quality control constant based on the six-sigma probability threshold for the normal distribution.





**Sivakumaran and Kanneswari**

The six-sigma mean control chart defines control limits and the centre line based on the process standard deviation  $(D_{n,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}})$  by taking the average of the subgroup Downton estimator.

$$\begin{aligned}
 UCL_{Dn,\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} D_{n,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \\
 CL_{Dn,\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} \\
 LCL_{Dn,\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} D_{n,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

The suggested process standard deviation  $(\tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR})$  for constructing mean control limits with six sigma by using interquartile range (IQR) under normal distribution is used to establish the tolerance level (TL) and process capability. Using the process standard deviation  $(\tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR})$  instead of the standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) from the control chart for mean yields:

$$\begin{aligned}
 UCL_{N,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \\
 CL_{N,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} \\
 LCL_{N,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

The proposed process standard deviation  $(\tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR})$  for generating mean control limits with six sigma using IQR under exponential distribution is used to determine the tolerance level (TL) and process capabilities. To calculate mean yields, use the process standard deviation  $(\tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR})$  rather than the control chart's standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}
 UCL_{E,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \\
 CL_{E,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} \\
 LCL_{E,\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example**

The following data are collected based on temperature at which thermostatic switch operates (temperature units not specified).





**Sivakumaran and Kanneswari**

(i) The control chart for mean based on  $3\sigma$ , then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{3\sigma_{3\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + \left( \frac{3 \times 1.79}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 56.72$$

$$CL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{3\sigma_{3\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - \left( \frac{3 \times 1.79}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 51.92$$

(ii) The control chart for mean by using interquartile range (IQR) based on  $3\sigma$  under normal distribution, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{N.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + 3 \left( \frac{1.28}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 56.03$$

$$CL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{N.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - 3 \left( \frac{1.28}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 52.61$$

(iii) The control chart for mean by using interquartile range (IQR) based on  $3\sigma$  under exponential distribution, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{E.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + 3 \left( \frac{1.57}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 56.42$$

$$CL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{\sigma_{E.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - 3 \left( \frac{1.57}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 52.22$$

(iv) The control chart for mean by using Downton statistic based on  $3\sigma$ , then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + 3 \left( \frac{D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + 3 \left( \frac{1.88}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 56.84$$

$$CL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{3\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - 3 \left( \frac{D_{n.3\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - 3 \left( \frac{1.88}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 51.80$$

(v) The six-sigma based control chart for mean, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \phi_{6\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma_{6\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + 4.831 \left( \frac{0.30}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 54.97$$

$$CL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \phi_{6\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma_{6\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - 4.831 \left( \frac{0.30}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 53.67$$





## Sivakumaran and Kanneswari

(vi) The six-sigma based control chart for mean by using Downton statistic, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} D_{n,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.33}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 55.02$$

$$CL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{Dn.\bar{X}}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} D_{n,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.33}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 53.62$$

(vii) The six-sigma based control chart for mean by using interquartile range (IQR) under normal distribution, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.19}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 54.72$$

$$CL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{N.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{N,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.19}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 53.92$$

(viii) The six-sigma based control chart for mean by using interquartile range (IQR) under exponential distribution, then the control limits are as follows:

$$UCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 + \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.23}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 54.81$$

$$CL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} = 54.32$$

$$LCL_{E.\bar{X}-IQR}^{6\sigma} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \left( \frac{\phi_{6\sigma} \tau_{E,6\sigma}^{\bar{X}-IQR}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 54.32 - \left( \frac{4.831 \times 0.23}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 53.83$$

The ensuing Table-3, Figure=1 and Figure-2 show that the process is out of control based on six sigma for mean by using interquartile range under normal distribution, since only eight samples fall inside the control limits, with a control limit interval (CLI) of 0.80 compared with other control limits for the sample size n=5. The Table-4 and Figure-3 demonstrate that the six-sigma control chart utilizing interquartile range under normal distribution for mean based on average run length is effective than the existing three-sigma and other control charts.

## CONCLUSION

The previously described findings demonstrate that the process is not statistically controlled when Shewhart 3-Sigma, IQR, and six-sigma based IQR control limits are applied under normal and exponential distributions for mean. Furthermore, there is less space between the Shewhart and IQR control limits and the gap between the six-sigma based control chart. It is obvious that the system or procedure has to be changed since the product or service is not up to grade.





**Sivakumaran and Kanneswari**

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10. www.isixsigma.com
11. www.motorola.com

**Table 1.1: Levels of Sigma and Defect Rate**

Quality Level	%Quality	Defective PPM*
3σ	99.73	66807
4σ	99.9937	6210
5σ	99.999943	233
6σ	99.99966	3.4

\*Parts Per Million Source: [www.isixsigma.com](http://www.isixsigma.com)

**Table-2: Data for temperature at which thermostatic switch operates (temperature units not specified)**

Reading Number	a	b	c	d	e	Mean	Standard deviation	IQR <sub>Norm</sub>	IQR <sub>Exp</sub>	Downton Statistic
1	54	56	56	56	55	55.40	0.89	0.74	0.91	0.89
2	51	52	54	56	49	52.40	2.70	2.22	2.73	3.01
3	54	52	50	57	55	53.60	2.70	2.22	2.73	3.01
4	56	55	56	53	50	54.00	2.55	2.22	2.73	2.66
5	53	54	57	56	52	54.40	2.07	2.22	2.73	2.30
6	53	47	58	55	54	53.40	4.04	1.48	1.82	4.25
7	52	55	54	55	56	54.40	1.52	0.74	0.91	1.60
8	56	53	53	54	55	54.20	1.30	1.48	1.82	1.42
9	55	52	53	56	55	54.20	1.64	1.48	1.82	1.77
10	50	54	53	55	55	53.40	2.07	1.48	1.82	2.13







Sivakumaran and Kanneswari										
11	57	54	53	52	53	53.80	1.92	0.74	0.91	1.95
12	52	52	54	53	55	53.20	1.30	1.48	1.82	1.42
13	54	53	55	52	52	53.20	1.30	1.48	1.82	1.42
14	54	55	54	53	55	54.20	0.84	0.74	0.91	0.89
15	56	53	57	56	54	55.20	1.64	1.48	1.82	1.77
16	58	57	56	54	54	55.80	1.79	2.22	2.73	1.95
17	55	55	55	56	53	54.80	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.06
18	54	57	54	55	54	54.80	1.30	0.74	0.91	1.24
19	54	53	56	53	55	54.20	1.30	1.48	1.82	1.42
20	53	53	57	54	53	54.00	1.73	0.74	0.91	1.60
21	53	55	57	56	55	55.20	1.48	0.74	0.91	1.60
22	59	54	53	54	55	55.00	2.35	0.74	0.91	2.30
23	54	55	58	55	54	55.20	1.64	0.74	0.91	1.60
24	56	53	51	55	59	54.80	3.03	2.22	2.73	3.37
25	56	55	55	55	55	55.20	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.35
<b>Average</b>						<b>54.32</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.88</b>

Source: Eugene L. Grant and Richard S. Leavenworth (1952)

**Table-3: Summary of three-sigma and six-sigma control charts for mean**

Sl.No	Control chart	UCL	LCL	CLI
1	Shewhart three-Sigma	56.72	51.92	4.80
2	Three-sigma with IQR under Exponential distribution	56.42	52.22	4.20
3	Three-sigma with IQR under Normal distribution	56.03	52.61	3.42
4	Three-sigma using Downton	56.84	51.80	5.04
5	Six-sigma using Downton	55.02	53.62	1.40
6	Six-sigma	54.97	53.67	1.29
7	Six-sigma with IQR under Exponential distribution	54.81	53.83	0.98
8	Six-sigma with IQR under Normal distribution	54.72	53.92	0.80

**Table-4: ARL of three-sigma and six-sigma control charts for mean**

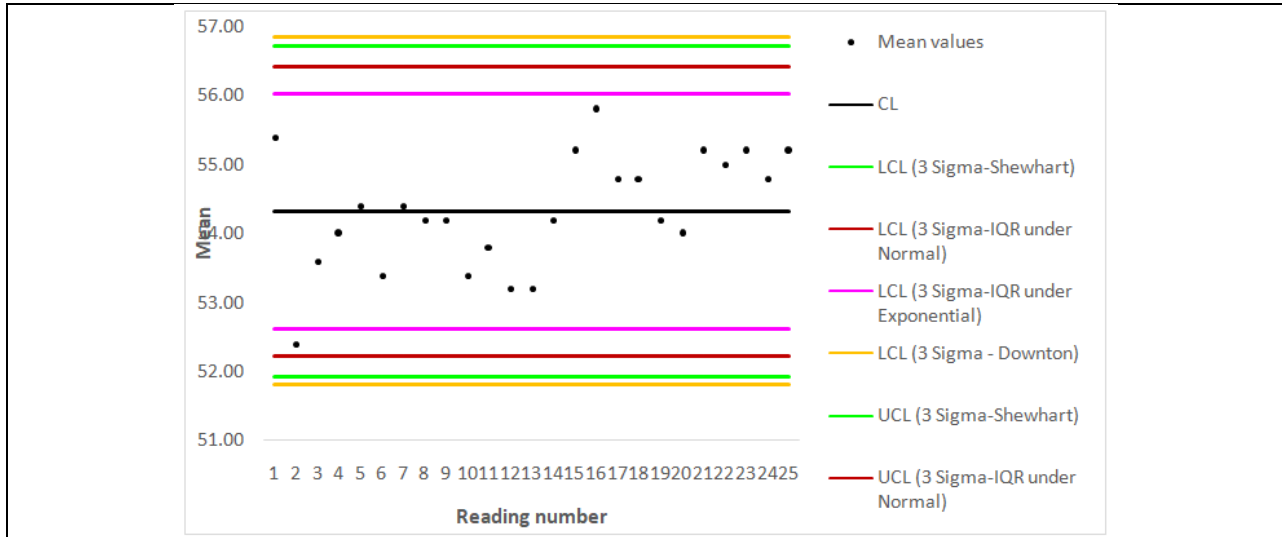
Sl.No	Control chart	Multiple of $\sigma$					
		0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
1	Shewhart three-Sigma	111.9639	81.0822	59.2491	43.8055	32.8068	24.8987
2	Three-sigma with IQR under Exponential distribution	89.0284	62.0681	43.9199	31.6027	23.1382	17.2396
3	Three-sigma with IQR under Normal distribution	59.0871	38.8394	26.1939	18.1369	12.8920	9.4044
4	Three-sigma using Downton	3.2357	2.9290	2.6461	2.3934	2.1726	1.9824



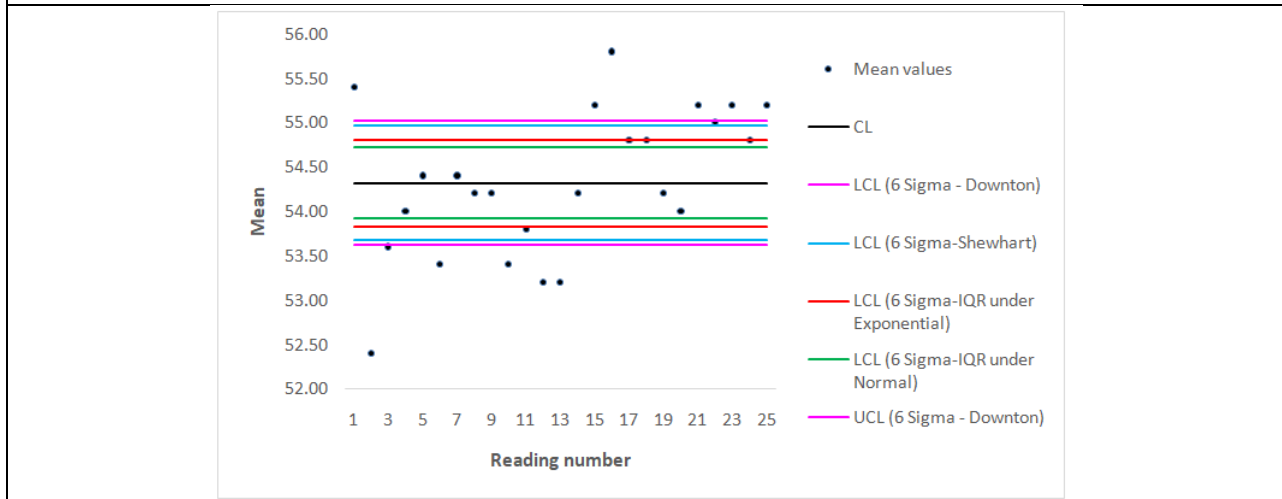


**Sivakumaran and Kanneswari**

5	Six-sigma using Downton	261.8655	42.9361	10.5623	3.8059	1.9341	1.3083
6	Six-sigma	7.3000	2.7437	1.5250	1.1434	1.0299	1.0041
7	Six-sigma with IQR under Exponential distribution	1.8772	1.1675	1.0207	1.0012	1.0000	1.0000
8	Six-sigma with IQR under Normal distribution	1.1296	1.0081	1.0002	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



**Figure-1: Three-sigma control charts for mean**

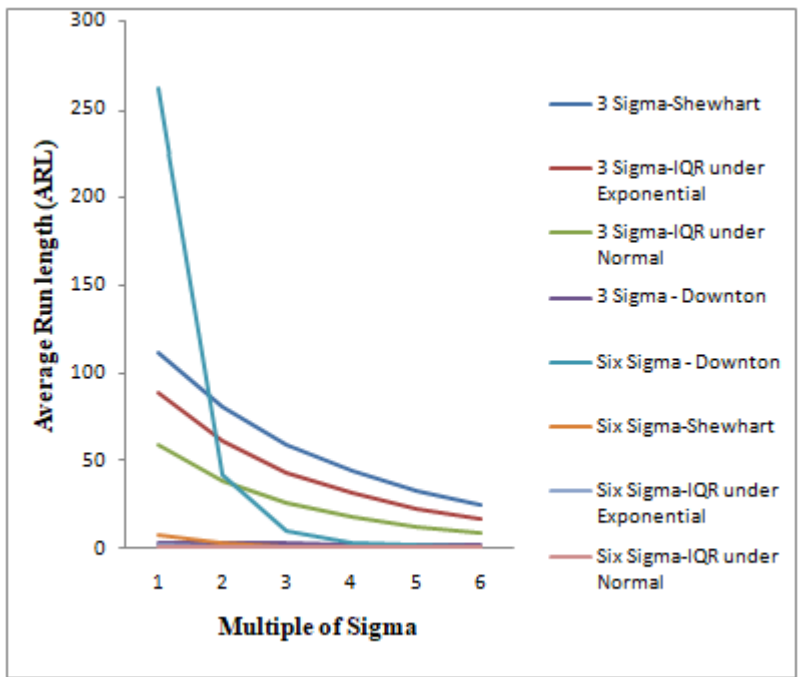


**Figur-2: Six-sigma control charts for mean**





Sivakumaran and Kanneswari



Figur-3: ARL for Three-sigma and Six-sigma control charts for mean





# AI-Driven Detection of Diabetes through Hesitant Fuzzy MCDM and Logistic Regression

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Diabetes has emerged as a critical global health challenge, necessitating more accurate and efficient approaches for identifying optimal treatment methods. This research paper presents a novel approach that combines Hesitant Fuzzy Decision-Making Involving Multiple Criteria (MCDM) with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Supervised Learning Algorithms, specifically Logistic Regression, to determine the most effective diabetes treatment. Hesitant fuzzy sets are employed to address the inherent uncertainty and hesitation in medical decision-making, particularly when diagnostic information is conflicting or imprecise. The proposed model is validated using real-world diabetes datasets, and experimental results demonstrate superior performance in terms of accuracy and uncertainty management when compared to traditional methods. This hybrid approach offers a promising tool for enhancing clinical decision support and delivering more personalized patient care.

**Keywords:** Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), Hesitant fuzzy (HF), Artificial Intelligence (AI), **Logistic Regression**, Diabetes.

## INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a long-term condition marked by high blood sugar levels, caused by either inadequate insulin production, the body's inability to use insulin effectively, or a combination of both. Regular monitoring, patient education, and a personalized treatment plan are essential components of successful diabetes management. Making decisions based on multiple criteria (MCDM) is an essential approach for assessing complex alternatives based on multiple conflicting criteria. However, these methods often encounter difficulties in addressing the uncertainties and imprecisions



**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

commonly found in real-world scenarios (Yildirim & Yildirim, 2021)[14]. To address these challenges, recent advancements in MCDM have focused on integrating fuzzy and hesitant fuzzy frameworks, which help accommodate the complexities inherent in decision-making environments (Mishra et al., 2021)[8]. The literature indicates that these advancements significantly improve decision accuracy and reliability, resulting in more effective solutions for problems ranging from supplier selection to risk management (Hadi & Abdullah, 2022) [3].

Fuzzy logic has emerged as a vital methodology for addressing the uncertainties present in decision-making processes. Pioneered by Zadeh (1965), fuzzy logic allows for the representation of vague or imprecise information through degrees of truth, enabling more nuanced decision-making than traditional binary logic. For instance, fuzzy logic has been used in healthcare for diagnostic purposes, where symptoms may not clearly correlate with specific conditions (Dey et al., 2018) [2]. Additionally, its flexibility extends to educational contexts, where fuzzy logic aids in assessing student performance and learning outcomes in uncertain environments (Jain & Kumar, 2019)[5]. This adaptability highlights the significance of fuzzy logic in developing advanced decision-making frameworks capable of accommodating the complexities of real-world scenarios.

H Hesitant fuzzy sets (HFS) are an important advancement in fuzzy set theory, enabling the representation of multiple membership values to capture the uncertainty and hesitation often faced by decision-makers. Introduced by Torra and Narukawa (2009)[13], HFS provides a mathematical framework that acknowledges the complexity of human judgment. For example, Rani et al. (2021)[11] applied HFS in supplier selection, demonstrating its capability to enhance decision accuracy by capturing the nuances of expert assessments. Hesitant fuzzy sets have been extensively utilized in MCDM frameworks, enhancing the evaluation process by incorporating the hesitance of decision-makers. For instance, Hadi and Abdullah (2022) [3] introduced a hybrid MEREC-TOPSIS method that integrates hesitant fuzzy sets to improve the selection of IoT-based hospital locations. Similarly, Mishra et al. (2022)[9] employed hesitant fuzzy frameworks to evaluate alternative fuels concerning sustainability. One significant challenge is the need for suitable aggregation methods to combine multiple hesitant fuzzy evaluations, as traditional techniques may inadequately capture the complexities of expert judgments (Zheng et al., 2018)[15]. Furthermore, the computational complexity of hesitant fuzzy decision-making models can hinder practical applications, particularly in scenarios involving large datasets or numerous criteria (Nguyen et al., 2020)[10].

Logistic classification technique is a versatile model that works with both categorical and continuous predictor variables, making it useful in diverse fields like healthcare, finance, and social sciences. Numerous studies have demonstrated its efficiency as a classification method across these areas. In healthcare, **Hosmer and Lemeshow (2000) [4]** emphasized the utility of logistic regression for predicting disease outcomes based on risk factors, illustrating its role in developing clinical decision support systems. Furthermore, logistic regression has been integrated into multi-criteria decision-making frameworks, enhancing its applicability in complex decision environments. **Kahraman et al. (2009) [6]** explored the combination of logistic regression with fuzzy logic to improve decision-making under uncertainty, showcasing its adaptability to various contexts. For instance, **Chawla et al. (2002) [1]** highlighted the performance of logistic regression in imbalanced datasets, demonstrating its robustness when combined with resampling techniques.

Integrating hesitant fuzzy sets helps to better manage the uncertainties and hesitations common in medical decision-making, enabling a more refined assessment of different options. This hybrid approach combines the strengths of logistic regression and fuzzy logic, facilitating better clinical decision support and enabling healthcare professionals to make informed, patient-centered choices. Ultimately, this research highlights the potential of advanced MCDM frameworks in improving diabetes management and outcomes, offering a promising direction for future studies in this critical area of healthcare.





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1[12]**

Let S be a fixed set, a fuzzy set with hesitant membership values on S is defined by a function that maps each element in S returns a subset of [0,1]. As introduced by Torra, this concept is described as follows

$$H = \{ \langle x, g_G(s) \rangle | s \in S \}$$

where  $g_G(s)$  is a set of some values in [0,1], denoting the possible membership degrees of the element  $s \in S$  to the set H. In this context, a fuzzy set with hesitant membership values is represented as  $g_G(s)$ .

**Definition 2.2[12]**

For three fuzzy sets characterized by hesitant membership values, represented as  $g, g_1, g_2$ , the following operations are proposed:

- (i)  $g^c = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g} \{1 - \gamma\}$ ;
- (ii)  $g_1 \cup g_2 = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g_1, \gamma \in g_2} \max\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$ ;
- (iii)  $g_1 \cap g_2 = \bigcap_{\gamma \in g_1, \gamma \in g_2} \min\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$ ;
- (iv)  $g^\lambda = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g} \{\gamma^\lambda\}$ ;
- (v)  $\lambda g = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g} \{1 - (1 - \gamma)^\lambda\}$ ;
- (vi)  $g_1 \oplus g_2 = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g_1, \gamma \in g_2} \{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2\}$ ;
- (vii)  $g_1 \otimes g_2 = \bigcup_{\gamma \in g_1, \gamma \in g_2} \{\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ ;

**Definition 2.3 [12]**

For a fuzzy set with hesitant membership values  $g_G(s)$ , the score function  $F(g_G(s))$  is defined as follows:

$$Z(g_G(s)) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{l(g_G(s))} g_G^{\sigma(j)}(s)}{l(g_G(s))}, \quad Z(g_G(s)) \in [0,1]$$

Using the above function, fuzzy set with hesitant membership values can be ranked based on the following rules:

- $g_1 > g_2$ , if  $z(g_1) > z(g_2)$  ;
- $g_1 < g_2$ , if  $z(g_1) < z(g_2)$  ;
- $g_1 = g_2$ , if  $z(g_1) = z(g_2)$ .

$g_1$  and  $g_2$  are two elements in fuzzy set with hesitant membership values.

**PROPOSED FUZZY DECISION-MAKING METHOD WITH HESITANT MEMBERSHIP INVOLVING MULTIPLE CRITERIA WITH LOGISTIC ANALYSIS:**

In this part, a new decision-making method designed to tackle MCDM challenges in the fuzzy set with hesitant membership values domain. The following outlines the steps of the hybrid framework:

**STEP 1: Define Alternatives, Criteria, and Decision Experts**

In an MCDM problem within the HF domain, consider a set of alternatives  $O = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_m\}$  and the Parameters  $K = \{K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n\}$ . A group of decision experts  $E = \{DE_1, DE_2, \dots, DE_l\}$  provides their assessments of each alternative  $A_i$  concerning each parameters  $P_j$  using linguistic values. The linguistic matrices are then transformed into hesitant fuzzy matrices. Following this, an aggregated hesitant decision matrix is constructed. The matrix of fuzzy values with hesitant membership values is transformed into a clear value matrix by applying a below formula.





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

$$R(B) = \frac{1}{2}[a_1 + a_2] \quad (3.1.1)$$

**STEP 2: Normalize Criteria using Min-Max Scaling**

The min-max normalization technique adjusts the data to fit within a range of 0 to 1, employing the following formula:

$$B' = \frac{B - B_{\min}}{B_{\max} - B_{\min}} \quad (3.1.2)$$

**STEP 3: Initialize the weights and bias**

Calculate the weights ( $\sigma$ ), as given by

$$\sigma_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m d_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij}} \quad (3.1.3)$$

Initialize the bias  $b$  to a small random value.

**STEP 4: Predicted Probability using Logistic Regression Formula**

The logistic regression equation for Predicted Probability is:

$$P(O_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{z_i}} \quad (3.1.4)$$

Where  $z_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_j x_{ij} + b$

**STEP 5: Rank the Alternatives**

Order the alternatives by arranging them in descending order based on their predicted probabilities.

**4. CASE ANALYSIS BY IMPLEMENTING THE SUGGESTED MCDM APPROACH:**

**STEP 1:** Establish the alternatives and Parameters

**STEP 2: Normalize Criteria using Min-Max Scaling**

After performing the min-max scaling for all alternatives and criteria, the normalized values are

**STEP 3: Initialize the weights and bias**

Calculate the weight using the formula (3.1.2) and initialize the bias  $b$  to a small random value, such as 0.01.

Then the weights are  $W = (0.1008, 0.0954, 0.1218, 0.0976, 0.0758, 0.1228, 0.1019, 0.0919, 0.1043, 0.0878)$

**STEP 4: Predicted Probability using Logistic Regression Formula**

Calculate the logistic regression equation for Predicted Probability using the formula 3.1.3

**STEP 5: Rank the Alternatives**

Based on the analysis of alternatives for diabetes management, Insulin Therapy ( $A_1$ ) ranks the highest with the highest probability of success  $P(A_1) = 0.3516$ , indicating it may be the most effective option among the evaluated methods. This ranking helps prioritize treatment approaches based on their perceived likelihood of success.

## CONCLUSION

This research underscores the need for innovative approaches to diabetes treatment selection, combining Hesitant Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) with AI-driven Logistic Regression. Hesitant fuzzy sets are employed to address the inherent uncertainty and hesitation in medical decision-making, particularly when diagnostic information is conflicting or imprecise. The proposed model effectively manages uncertainties in medical





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

decision-making, showing superior performance in diagnostic accuracy compared to traditional methods. Analysis of treatment alternatives identifies Insulin Therapy and Bariatric Surgery as the most effective options. This systematic ranking aids in prioritizing treatment modalities based on effectiveness. Overall, this hybrid approach enhances clinical decision support and promotes personalized patient care, paving the way for future research in chronic disease management.

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**Table 1. Alternatives & Parameters**

Alternative	Notation	Parameters	Notation
Insulin Therapy	O <sub>1</sub>	Efficacy	K <sub>1</sub>
Oral Medications	O <sub>2</sub>	Side Effects	K <sub>2</sub>
Lifestyle Changes	O <sub>3</sub>	Cost	K <sub>3</sub>
Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM)	O <sub>4</sub>	Patient Compliance	K <sub>4</sub>
Bariatric Surgery	O <sub>5</sub>	Impact on Quality of Life	K <sub>5</sub>
Digital Health Solutions	O <sub>6</sub>	Long-Term Benefits	K <sub>6</sub>
Combination Therapy	O <sub>7</sub>	Accessibility	K <sub>7</sub>
		Speed of Improvement	K <sub>8</sub>
		Monitoring Requirements	K <sub>9</sub>
		Patient-Specific Factors	K <sub>10</sub>







**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

**Table 2 Linguistic variables**

Linguistic variables	Hesitant fuzzy membership function
Extremely Unsatisfactory (EU)	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}
Subpar (SB)	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}
Adequate (A)	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}
Satisfactory (S)	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
Commendable (C)	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
Superior (SR)	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}

In this analysis, the viewpoints of three decision authorities are taken into account.

**Table 3. First decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	SR	A	A	SB	A	C	S	C	EU	S
O <sub>2</sub>	C	A	S	S	A	S	C	S	S	S
O <sub>3</sub>	S	SR	SR	S	C	SR	S	S	A	C
O <sub>4</sub>	C	C	A	C	S	C	S	C	S	S
O <sub>5</sub>	SR	SB	EU	S	A	SR	SB	SR	C	C
O <sub>6</sub>	S	SR	SR	S	C	C	S	S	SR	S
O <sub>7</sub>	C	A	A	S	S	SR	S	C	A	C

**Table.4. Second decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	C	A	S	SB	A	C	C	C	A	S
O <sub>2</sub>	S	S	S	C	S	C	C	S	C	S
O <sub>3</sub>	C	C	C	S	C	SR	C	S	A	C
O <sub>4</sub>	SR	SR	A	C	C	SR	S	SR	S	C
O <sub>5</sub>	SR	A	EU	SB	A	SR	A	SR	C	SR
O <sub>6</sub>	S	C	C	S	C	C	S	S	SR	C
O <sub>7</sub>	C	A	S	C	S	SR	S	C	S	C

**Table 5. Third decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	SR	A	A	S	A	SR	C	C	EU	S
O <sub>2</sub>	C	S	S	C	S	C	SR	C	S	C
O <sub>3</sub>	S	SR	C	S	C	SR	S	C	A	C
O <sub>4</sub>	C	SR	S	C	S	SR	S	SR	S	S
O <sub>5</sub>	SR	A	EU	SB	A	SR	A	SR	C	SR
O <sub>6</sub>	S	SR	C	S	S	C	S	S	SR	C
O <sub>7</sub>	SR	A	S	C	S	SR	S	SR	S	SR

The hesitant membership value of the decision makers are





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

**Table 6. First decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>2</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>3</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>4</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>5</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>6</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>7</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}

**Table 7. Second decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	{0.7,0.8, 0.9}	{0.4,0.5, 0.6}	{0.5,0.6, 0.7}	{0.2,0.3, 0.4}	{0.4,0.5, 0.6}	{0.7,0.8, 0.9}	{0.7,0.8, 0.9}	{0.7,0.8, 0.9}	{0.4,0.5, 0.6}	{0.5,0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>2</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>3</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>4</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>5</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}
O <sub>6</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>7</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

**Table 8. Third decision maker opinion**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>2</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>3</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>4</sub>	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>5</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.2, 0.3, 0.4}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}
O <sub>6</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>7</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}

**Table 9. Aggregated Hesitant fuzzy matrix**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
O <sub>1</sub>	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.43, 0.53, 0.63}	{0.3, 0.4, 0.5}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.76, 0.86, 0.93}	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.13, 0.16, 0.26}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}
O <sub>2</sub>	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}	{0.46, 0.56, 0.66}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}	{0.46, 0.56, 0.66}	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}
O <sub>3</sub>	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.76, 0.86, 0.93}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}
O <sub>4</sub>	{0.76, 0.86, 0.93}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.43, 0.53, 0.63}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.56, 0.66, 0.76}
O <sub>5</sub>	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.33, 0.43, 0.53}	{0.0, 0.0, 0.1}	{0.3, 0.4, 0.5}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.33, 0.43, 0.53}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}
O <sub>6</sub>	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.83, 0.93, 0.96}	{0.76, 0.86, 0.93}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}	{0.7, 0.8, 0.9}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.63, 0.73, 0.83}





**Iswariya and Sahaya Sudha**

<b>O<sub>7</sub></b>	{0.76,0.8 6,0.93}	{0.4, 0.5, 0.6}	{0.46,0.5 6,0.66}	{0.63,0.7 3,0.83}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.9, 1.0, 1.0}	{0.5, 0.6, 0.7}	{0.76,0.8 6,0.93}	{0.46,0.5 6,0.66}	{0.76,0.8 6,0.93}
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Convert Hesitant fuzzy values into crisp values using the ranking function

**Table 10. Defuzzified matrix T**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
<b>O<sub>1</sub></b>	0.9066	0.5	0.53	0.4	0.5	0.85	0.73	0.8	0.16	0.6
<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	0.73	0.56	0.6	0.73	0.56	0.73	0.8	0.66	0.66	0.66
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.66	0.9066	0.85	0.6	0.8	0.96	0.66	0.66	0.5	0.8
<b>O<sub>4</sub></b>	0.85	0.9066	0.53	0.8	0.66	0.9066	0.6	0.9066	0.6	0.66
<b>O<sub>5</sub></b>	0.96	0.43	0.0333	0.4	0.5	0.96	0.43	0.96	0.8	0.9066
<b>O<sub>6</sub></b>	0.6	0.9066	0.85	0.6	0.73	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.96	0.73
<b>O<sub>7</sub></b>	0.85	0.5	0.56	0.73	0.6	0.96	0.6	0.85	0.56	0.85

**Table 11. Normalized Matrix**

Alternatives / Parameters	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>6</sub>	K <sub>7</sub>	K <sub>8</sub>	K <sub>9</sub>	K <sub>10</sub>
<b>O<sub>1</sub></b>	0.8517	0.1469	0.6082	0.0000	0.0000	0.5217	0.8108	0.5556	0.0000	0.0000
<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	0.3611	0.2728	0.6939	0.8250	0.2000	0.0000	1.0000	0.1667	0.6250	0.1957
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.1667	1.0000	1.0000	0.5000	1.0000	1.0000	0.6216	0.1667	0.4250	0.6523
<b>O<sub>4</sub></b>	0.6944	1.0000	0.6082	1.0000	0.5333	0.7678	0.4595	0.8517	0.5500	0.1957
<b>O<sub>5</sub></b>	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.8000	1.0000
<b>O<sub>6</sub></b>	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.5000	0.7667	0.3043	0.4595	0.0000	1.0000	0.4240
<b>O<sub>7</sub></b>	0.6944	0.1469	0.6449	0.8250	0.3333	1.0000	0.4595	0.6944	0.5000	0.8154

**Table 12. Calculate the logistic regression equation for Predicted Probability using the formula 3.1.3**

Alternatives	z	P(O <sub>i</sub> )	Rank
<b>O<sub>1</sub></b>	0.6122	0.3516	1
<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	0.6823	0.3357	3
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.7539	0.3200	7
<b>O<sub>4</sub></b>	0.7511	0.3206	5
<b>O<sub>5</sub></b>	0.6417	0.3449	2
<b>O<sub>6</sub></b>	0.7531	0.3202	6
<b>O<sub>7</sub></b>	0.7184	0.3277	4





## The Minimum Dominating Energy of a Directed Graph

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A directed graph, also known as a digraph, is a graph that consists of vertices joined by directed edges, which can also be referred to as arcs. In this study, the idea of minimum dominating energy is expanded to digraphs. A subset of vertex set is dominating set of a digraph if the union of closed out-neighborhoods of vertices in dominating set equals vertex set of digraph. The minimum dominating matrix of digraph is defined and eigen values of minimum dominating matrix are calculated. The minimum dominating energy is determined using these eigen values. Further, the properties of eigen values are stated and boundaries of minimum dominating energy of digraphs are computed.

**Key words:** digraph, domination, minimum dominating matrix.

**2020 AMS subject classification:** 05C20,05C50, 05C69, 05C90, 15A18

### INTRODUCTION

A directed graph  $\vec{R} = (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{z})$  has a limited number of vertices and an ordered set of pairs of distinct vertices, referred to as arcs. If an arc connects two vertices, then they are considered adjacent. We write  $\vec{pq}$  if there is an arc from  $p$  to  $q$ , which is also given by  $pq$ . A directed walk of length  $x$  from  $p$  to  $q$  is given by  $p = p_0, p_1, \dots, p_x = q$ , where  $p_{y-1}p_y$  is an arc of  $\vec{R}$  for all  $1 \leq y \leq x$ . A walk is closed if  $p = q$ . In digraph  $\vec{R}$ , there are arcs pointing in the direction towards a





**Maheswari and Lincy**

node and arcs pointing away from a node. This is known as the indegree and outdegree of the nodes respectively.  $\vec{R}$  is symmetric if  $pq \in \mathfrak{z}$  then  $qp \in \mathfrak{z}$ , where  $p, q \in \mathfrak{z}$ . An orientated graph is a digraph that does not have symmetric pairs of arcs. Between the graphs and symmetric digraphs, there exists a one to one correspondence, which is given by  $R \rightsquigarrow \vec{R}$ , where  $\vec{R}$  and  $R$  has the same vertices, and a pair of symmetric arcs,  $pq$  and  $qp$ , substitute each edge,  $pq$ , of  $R$ .

The adjacency matrix  $\mathfrak{B}$  of  $\vec{R}$  with  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_b\}$  is an  $b \times b$  matrix whose entry  $b_{ij}$  is given by

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p_i p_j \in \mathfrak{z} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The characteristic polynomial of  $\vec{R}$  is calculated by  $|zI - \mathfrak{B}|$ . The eigen values of  $\vec{R}$  is given by eigen values of  $\mathfrak{B}$ . Since  $\mathfrak{B}$  is not necessarily a symmetric matrix, eigen values of  $\mathfrak{B}$  are complex numbers. These eigen values form the spectrum of  $\vec{R}$ , which is denoted by  $Spec(\vec{R}) = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_b\}$ . The energy of  $\vec{R}$ [6] is given by

$$\mathcal{E}(\vec{R}) = \sum_{t=1}^b |Re z_t|$$

where  $z_t$  are complex(possibly) eigen values of  $\vec{R}$  and  $Re z_t$  denotes the real part of  $z_t$ . Domination in digraph is dealt with in [1,2,3]. In this study, the idea of minimum dominating energy[7] is expanded to digraphs.

**The minimum dominating energy of a digraph**

Let  $\vec{R}$  be digraph with  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_b\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z}$ . A set  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}(\vec{R})$  is dominating set[4] of  $\vec{R}$  if for each  $q \notin \mathcal{S}$ , there exists  $p \in \mathcal{S}$  such that  $(p, q)$  is an arc of  $\vec{R}$ . A dominating set of  $\vec{R}$  which has the smallest cardinality is termed as minimum dominating set[5] of  $\vec{R}$  and its cardinality is domination number  $\eta$  of  $\vec{R}$ . The minimum dominating matrix of  $\vec{R}$  is a  $b \times b$  matrix given by  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R}) := (b_{uv})$ , where

$$b_{uv} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p_u p_v \in \mathfrak{z} \\ 1 & \text{if } u = v \text{ and } p_u \in \mathcal{S} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The characteristic polynomial of  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R})$  is calculated by  $\psi(\vec{R}, \lambda) = |\lambda I - \mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R})|$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{R}$  is given by eigen values of  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R})$ . Since  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R})$  is not necessarily a symmetric matrix, eigen values of  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R})$  are complex(possibly) numbers. The spectrum of  $\vec{R}$  is  $Spec(\vec{R}) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_b \\ m_1 & m_2 & \dots & m_b \end{matrix} \right\}$  where  $m_j$  indicates algebraic multiplicity of  $\lambda_j$ . The minimum dominating energy of  $\vec{R}$  is given by

$$E_\mathcal{S}(\vec{R}) = \sum_{u=1}^b |Re \lambda_u|$$

where  $\lambda_u$  are the complex(possibly) eigen values of  $\vec{R}$  and  $Re \lambda_u$  indicates the real part of  $\lambda_u$ .

**Example:**

Consider a directed cycle graph  $\vec{C}_4$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_1 p_2, p_2 p_3, p_3 p_4, p_4 p_1\}$ . The minimum dominating matrix of  $\vec{C}_4$  is the  $4 \times 4$  matrix given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{C}_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the minimum dominating set of the digraph  $\vec{C}_4$  is  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_1, p_3\}$ .

The characteristic polynomial of  $\mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{C}_4)$  is  $\psi(\vec{C}_4, \lambda) = |\lambda I - \mathfrak{B}_\mathcal{S}(\vec{C}_4)| = (\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{C}_4$  are  $\lambda = 1.618, 0.618, 0.5 + 0.866025i, 0.5 - 0.866025i$ . Hence  $E_\mathcal{S}(\vec{C}_4) = 1.618 + 0.618 + 0.5 + 0.5 = 3.236$ .

**Minimum dominating energy of some oriented digraphs**

**Definition 3.1.**

A directed path  $\vec{P}_b$  is a path, with  $b$  vertices and  $b - 1$  arcs, wherein every edge is oriented in a clockwise manner. The arc set of  $\vec{P}_b$  is given by  $\{p_i p_{i+1} | i = 1, 2, \dots, b - 1\}$ .





**Maheswari and Lincy**

**Theorem 3.2.**

Let  $\vec{P}_\delta$  be a directed path where  $\delta \geq 3$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{P}_\delta) = \delta = \lfloor \frac{\delta}{2} \rfloor$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $\vec{P}_\delta$  be directed path with  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_\delta\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_i p_{i+1} | i = 1, 2, \dots, \delta - 1\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_i, i = 1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{\delta}{2} \rfloor\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{P}_\delta)$  is given by the Jordan matrix, which is a  $\delta \times \delta$  matrix of zeros everywhere except for the diagonal, which is filled with  $\rho$  and for the super diagonal, which is composed of ones and  $\rho = a_{ii} = \begin{cases} 1 & i \text{ is odd} \\ 0 & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ .

The characteristic equation is given in two cases

**Case i:**  $\delta$  is even

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{P}_\delta$  is given by  $\lambda^\delta (\lambda - 1)^\delta = 0$ .

Spectrum of  $\vec{P}_\delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{P}_\delta$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $\delta$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $\delta$  times].

Therefore,  $E_S(\vec{P}_\delta) = |0|(\delta) + |1|(\delta) = \delta = \lfloor \frac{\delta}{2} \rfloor$ .

**Case ii:**  $\delta$  is odd

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{P}_\delta$  is given by  $\lambda^{\delta-1} (\lambda - 1)^\delta = 0$ .

Spectrum of  $\vec{P}_\delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta - 1 & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{P}_\delta$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $\delta - 1$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $\delta$  times].

Therefore,  $E_S(\vec{P}_\delta) = |0|(\delta - 1) + |1|(\delta) = \delta = \lfloor \frac{\delta}{2} \rfloor$ .

**Definition 3.3.**

A directed star  $\vec{K}_{1,\delta-1}$  is known as directed in-star, denoted by  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}$ , if all the arcs are directed towards the central vertex.

**Theorem 3.4.**

Let  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}$  be a directed in-star where  $\delta \geq 3$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}) = \delta - 1$ .

**Proof:**

Consider the directed in-star  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_\delta\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_1 p_0, p_2 p_0, \dots, p_\delta p_0\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_i, i = 1 \leq i \leq \delta - 1\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1})$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{1 \times 1} & \mathcal{O}_{1 \times (\delta-1)} \\ \mathcal{J}_{(\delta-1) \times 1} & I_{(\delta-1) \times (\delta-1)} \end{bmatrix}_{\delta \times \delta}$$

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}$  is  $\lambda(\lambda - 1)^{\delta-1} = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \delta - 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [one time] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $(\delta - 1)$  times]. Therefore  $E_S(\vec{iK}_{1,\delta-1}) = |0|(1) + |1|(\delta - 1) = \delta - 1$ .

**Definition 3.5.**

A directed star  $\vec{K}_{1,\delta-1}$  is known as directed out-star, denoted by  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}$ , if every arc is pointed in the opposite direction of the central vertex.

**Theorem 3.6.**

Let  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}$  be a directed out-star where  $\delta \geq 3$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}) = 1$ .

**Proof:**

Consider the directed out-star  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{\delta-1}\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_0 p_1, p_0 p_2, \dots, p_0 p_{\delta-1}\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_0\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1})$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{J}_{1 \times \delta} \\ \mathcal{O}_{(\delta-1) \times \delta} \end{bmatrix}_{\delta \times \delta}$$

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}$  is  $\lambda^{\delta-1} (\lambda - 1) = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta - 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $(\delta - 1)$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [one time]. Therefore,  $E_S(\vec{\sigma K}_{1,\delta-1}) = |0|(\delta - 1) + |1|(1) = 1$ .





**Maheswari and Lincy**

**Definition 3.7.**

A digraph obtained by subdividing  $p(1 \leq p < d)$  arcs of the directed star  $\vec{K}_{1,d-1}$  is known as directed wounded spider  $\vec{S}_{d,p}$  of order  $d + p + 1$ . If  $d = p$ , then the digraph  $\vec{S}_{d,d}$  is called directed spider.

**Theorem 3.8.**

Let  $\vec{S}_{d,d}$  be a directed spider where  $d \geq 2$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{S}_{d,d}) = d + 1$ .

**Proof:**

Consider the directed spider  $\vec{S}_{d,d}$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_1p_2, p_1p_3, \dots, p_1p_{d+1}, p_2p_{d+2}, p_3p_{d+3}, \dots, p_{d+1}p_{2d+1}\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_i, 1 \leq i \leq d + 1\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{S}_{d,d})$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{S}_{d,d}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{J}_{1 \times (d+1)} & \mathcal{O}_{1 \times d} \\ \mathcal{O}_{d \times (d+1)} & \mathcal{I}_{d \times d} \\ \mathcal{O}_{d \times (d+1)} & \mathcal{I}_{d \times d} \end{bmatrix}_{(2d+1) \times (2d+1)}$$

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{S}_{d,d}$  is  $\lambda^d(\lambda - 1)^{d+1} = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{S}_{d,d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ d & d + 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{S}_{d,d}$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $d$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $d + 1$  times]. Therefore,  $E_S(\vec{S}_{d,d}) = |0|(d) + |1|(d + 1) = d + 1$ .

**Definition 3.9**

The directed globe graph  $\vec{G}_d$  is a digraph that is made by connecting two isolated vertices  $u, v$  with  $d$  paths of length 2 with arc set  $\{up_1, \dots, up_d, p_1v, \dots, p_dv\}$ .

**Theorem 3.10.**

Let  $\vec{G}_d$  be a directed globe graph where  $d \geq 2$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{G}_d) = 2$ .

**Proof:**

Consider the directed globe graph  $\vec{G}_d$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{u, v, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d\}$  and arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{up_1, \dots, up_d, p_1v, \dots, p_dv\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{u, v\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{G}_d)$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{G}_d) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{J}_{1 \times (d+1)} & \mathcal{O}_{1 \times 1} \\ \mathcal{O}_{(d+1) \times (d+1)} & \mathcal{J}_{(d+1) \times 1} \end{bmatrix}_{(d+2) \times (d+2)}$$

The characteristic equation of  $\vec{G}_d$  is  $\lambda^d(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{G}_d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ d & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{G}_d$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $d$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $2$  times]. Therefore  $E_S(\vec{G}_d) = |0|(d) + |1|(2) = 2$ .

**Definition 3.11.**

The directed comb graph, denoted as  $\vec{C}_d$ , is given by using pendant edge to join each vertex of  $\vec{P}_d$ . It has  $2d$  vertices and  $2d - 1$  arcs.

**Theorem 3.12.**

Let  $\vec{C}_d$  be a directed comb graph where  $d \geq 2$ . Then  $E_S(\vec{C}_d) = d$ .

**Proof:**

Consider the directed comb graph  $\vec{C}_d$  with vertex set  $\mathfrak{X} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d, q_1, q_2, \dots, q_d\}$  where  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d\}$  are the vertices of  $\vec{P}_d$ .

**Case i** If arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{q_1p_1, q_2p_2, \dots, q_dp_d\} \cup \{p_i p_{i+1} | i = 1, 2, \dots, d - 1\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_d\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{C}_d)$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{C}_d) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{W}_{d \times d} & \mathcal{O}_{d \times d} \\ \mathcal{I}_{d \times d} & \mathcal{I}_{d \times d} \end{bmatrix}_{2d \times 2d}$$

where  $\mathcal{W}$  is a  $d \times d$  matrix of zeros everywhere except for the super diagonal with value 1. The characteristic equation of  $\vec{C}_d$  is  $\lambda^d(\lambda - 1)^d = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{C}_d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ d & d \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{C}_d$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $d$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $d$  times]. Therefore  $E_S(\vec{C}_d) = |0|(d) + |1|(d) = d$ .

**Case ii** If arc set  $\mathfrak{z} = \{p_1q_1, p_2q_2, \dots, p_dq_d\} \cup \{p_i p_{i+1} | i = 1, 2, \dots, d - 1\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{S} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d\}$ . Hence  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{C}_d)$  is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{C}_d) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{J}_{d \times d} & \mathcal{I}_{d \times d} \\ \mathcal{O}_{d \times d} & \mathcal{O}_{d \times d} \end{bmatrix}_{2d \times 2d}$$

where  $\mathcal{J}$  is a  $d \times d$  Jordan matrix of zeros everywhere except for the diagonal, which is filled with  $\rho = 1$  and for the super diagonal, which is composed of ones. The characteristic equation of  $\vec{C}_d$  is  $\lambda^d(\lambda - 1)^d = 0$ . Spectrum of  $\vec{C}_d =$







**Maheswari and Lincy**

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ . The minimum dominating eigen values of  $\vec{C}_\delta$  are  $\lambda = 0$  [ $\delta$  times] and  $\lambda = 1$  [ $\delta$  times]. Therefore  $E_S(\vec{C}_\delta) = |\delta| + |\delta| = 2\delta$ .

**Corollary 3.13.**

$E_S(\vec{C}_\delta)$  is independent of direction of the pendant vertices which are joined to every vertex of  $\vec{P}_\delta$ .

**Minimum dominating energy of some symmetric digraphs**

**Theorem 4.1.**

Let  $R$  be a graph and  $\vec{R}$  be its symmetric digraph. Then the minimum dominating energy of  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$  are equal.

**Proof:**

Let  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_\delta\}$  be the vertex set of  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$ . If there is an edge in  $R$ , say  $p_u p_v$ , then in a symmetric digraph  $\vec{R}$  we have two arcs namely  $p_u p_v, p_v p_u$ . Hence we get same adjacency matrix for both  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$ . We can infer from the graphs of  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$  that dominating set (minimum) of  $R$  and symmetric digraph  $\vec{R}$  are the same. Therefore, we have the same minimum dominating matrix for both  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$ . This implies that the eigen values of  $R$  and  $\vec{R}$  are equal with one spectrum. Hence we conclude that  $E_S(\vec{R}) = E_S(R)$ .

**Corollary 4.2.**

$E_S(\vec{R})$  of some symmetric digraphs – cocktail party digraph  $\vec{CP}_\delta$ , star digraph  $\vec{S}_\delta$ , complete digraph  $\vec{K}_\delta$ , crown graph  $\vec{S}^0_\delta$  are

$$\begin{aligned} E_S(\vec{CP}_\delta) &= (2\delta - 3) + \sqrt{4\delta^2 - 4\delta - 9} \\ E_S(\vec{S}_\delta) &= \sqrt{4\delta - 3} \\ E_S(\vec{K}_\delta) &= (\delta - 2) + \sqrt{\delta^2 - 2\delta + 5} \\ E_S(\vec{S}^0_\delta) &= 2(\delta - 2) + \sqrt{\delta^2 - 2\delta + 5} + \sqrt{\delta^2 + 2\delta - 3} \end{aligned}$$

**Application:**

**Construction of airports**

To construct a directed graph, flights are used as the input. The vertices of the digraph are all the serviced cities, and a directed edge will link the flight's departure and arrival locations. The weights on the arcs match the amount of crew members needed for the trip. It is necessary to add a source vertex and sink vertex to finish flow network. The source is placed at airport's base city, which supplies workers, while sink vertex is placed at every terminal city.

By using minimum domination matrix in digraph, the airport may be constructed in the cities in dominating vertices so that it covers all remaining vertices. Consequently, the cost of construction is minimized.

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper,  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{R})$  is defined and  $E_S(\vec{R})$  of some digraphs are computed using eigen values of  $\mathfrak{B}_S(\vec{R})$ .

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**Maheswari and Lincy**

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## Soft $\alpha\omega$ – Closed Sets in Soft Ideal Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we define and introduce a Soft  $\alpha\omega$  – Closed sets in soft ideal space. Furthermore, we introduce to Enlightenment and Edification of some theorems, properties and remarks with examples, which is the extension of the concepts of soft  $\alpha\omega$  - Closed sets in Soft topological space.

**Keywords :** Soft set, Soft ideal space, Soft- $\omega$ -Closed set, Soft- $\alpha$ - $\omega$ -open set.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of Soft set theory was introduced by Molodstov [6] in 1990 and the concept of theory of ideal topological spaces were introduced by kuratowski [5] and vaidyanathswamy [12] in 1945 and 1996. The concept of soft ideal theory, soft local function was introduced by A.Kandil, et.al [4]. In this paper we define and study the extension of soft  $\alpha\omega$ -Closed sets in soft topological spaces.

### PRELIMINARIES

Let  $V$  be an initial universe and  $Q$  be a set of parameters. Let  $P(V)$  denote the powerset of  $V$ .

**DEFINITION 2.1 [1]** Let  $D$  be a non-empty subset of  $Q$  and a soft set over  $V$  is a parameterized family of subsets of an initial universe  $V$ . For a particular  $q \in Q$ ,  $f(q)$  may be considered the set of  $q$ -approximate elements of the soft set  $(f, q)$  and if  $q \notin Q$ ,

then  $f(q) = \emptyset$  that is,  $(f, Q) = \{f(q) : q \in D \subseteq Q, f: Q \rightarrow P(V)\}$  is called a soft set over  $V$ . Then the family of all these soft sets denoted by  $SS(V)_Q$ .





**Chandramathi and Kiruthika**

**DEFINITION 2.2**[13] Let  $C_s$  be the collection of soft sets over  $V$ . Then  $C_s$  is said to be a soft topology on  $V$  if satisfies the following axioms:

- a.  $(\{\}, Q), (V, Q)$  belongs to  $C_s$
- b. The union of any number of soft sets in  $C_s$  belongs to  $C_s$
- c. The intersection of two number of soft sets in  $C_s$  belongs to  $C_s$ .

The triplet  $(V, C_s, Q)$  is said to be soft topological space and we note that the member of  $C_s$  are said to be  $C_s$ -soft open sets.

**DEFINITION 2.3** [1] Let  $\tilde{I}_s$  be a non-null collection of soft sets over an initial universe  $V$  with the same set of parameter  $Q$ . Then  $\tilde{I}_s$  containing  $SS(V)_Q$  is called as a soft Ideal on  $V$  with same set  $Q$  if,

- a.  $(F, Q) \in \tilde{I}_s$  and  $(G, Q) \in \tilde{I}_s$  then  $(F, Q) \cup (G, Q) \in \tilde{I}_s$ .
- b.  $(F, Q) \in \tilde{I}_s$  and  $(G, Q) \subseteq (F, Q)$  then  $(G, Q) \in \tilde{I}_s$ .

That is  $\tilde{I}_s$  is Closure under finite soft unions and soft subsets.

**SOFT  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ - CLOSED SETS IN SOFT IDEAL TOPOLOGICAL SPACE**

In this section we introduce and study a new type of sets are known as soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ - closed sets in Soft Ideal topological space and we work out some basic theorems.

**REMARK 3.1a.** A subset  $(F, Q)$  of a soft Ideal topological space  $(V, C_s, Q)$  and A soft  $\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open set, if  $(F, Q) \subseteq \text{int}^s(\text{Cl}^{*s}(\text{int}^s(F, Q)))$ .

b.  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) = (F, Q) \cup (F, Q)^{\omega*}$  defines a kuratowski Closure operator with respect to  $\omega$ -Closed. Where  $(F, Q)^{\omega*} = \cup \{(v, q) \in (V, Q) : (H, Q) \cap (F, Q) \notin \tilde{I}_s \text{ for every soft-}\omega\text{-open set } (H, Q) \text{ containing } (v, q)\}$ .

**DEFINITION 3.2** A subset  $(F, Q)$  of a soft Ideal topological space  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$  is called Soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed set if  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  whenever  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(H, Q)$  is soft

$\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ . The complement of a soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed set is called as soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -open set in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

**EXAMPLE 3.3**  $V = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}, Q = \{\otimes_1, \otimes_2\}, C_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q), (F_2, Q)\}$  That is,  $C_s = \{(\{\}, V, \{\alpha\}, \{\gamma\}, \{\alpha, \gamma\})\}, \tilde{I}_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (F_3, Q), (F_4, Q)\} = \{(\{\}, \{\beta\}, \{\gamma\}, \{\beta, \gamma\})\}$ , where  $(F_1, Q) = \{(\{\}, \{\alpha\})\}, (F_2, Q) = \{(\{\gamma\}, \{\alpha, \gamma\})\}, (F_3, Q) = \{(\{\beta\}, \{\beta, \gamma\})\}, (F_4, Q) = \{(\{\}, \{\alpha, \beta\})\}$  are soft sets over  $V$ . Let  $(F, Q) = (F_5, Q) = \{(\{\alpha\}, \{\alpha, \gamma\})\}$ . Therefore,  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , whenever  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(H, Q)$  is  $\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open. Hence,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.4** Every soft closed set is soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $(F, Q)$  be any soft closed set and  $(H, Q)$  be any soft  $\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open set containing a soft set  $(F, Q)$ . Since  $(F, Q)$  is soft closed set in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ . Then  $\text{Cl}^s(F, Q) = (F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , but  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq \text{Cl}^s(F, Q)$ . Thus, we have  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , whenever  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Hence,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

**EXAMPLE 3.5** Let  $V = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}, Q = \{\otimes_1, \otimes_2\}, C_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q)\} = \{(\{\}, V, \{\alpha\})\}, C_s^c = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_2, Q)\} = \{(\{\}, V, \{\beta, \gamma\})\}, \tilde{I}_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (F_3, Q)\} = \{(\{\}, \{\beta\})\}$  and  $(F, Q) = \{(\{\gamma\}, \{\alpha, \gamma\})\}$  where  $(F_1, Q) = \{(\{\}, \{\alpha\})\}, (F_2, Q) = \{(\{\}, \{\beta, \gamma\})\}, (F_3, Q) = \{(\{\}, \{\beta\})\}$  and  $(F_4, Q) = \{(\{\gamma\}, \{\alpha, \gamma\})\}$  are soft sets over  $V$ . Then  $\text{int}^s(\text{Cl}^s(\text{int}^s(\{\}, Q))) = (\{\}, Q) = \{\}, \text{int}^s(\text{Cl}^s(\text{int}^s(V, Q))) = (V, Q), \text{int}^s(\text{Cl}^s(\text{int}^s(\{\alpha\})) = \{\alpha\}$ , therefore, it is soft  $\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q) \subseteq \text{Cl}^s(F, Q)$ . Hence, it is not soft closed set in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.6** Every soft- $\omega$ -closed set is soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $(F, Q)$  be any soft- $\omega$ -closed set and  $(H, Q)$  is any soft  $\alpha\tilde{I}_s$ -open set in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ . Such that  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Since  $(F, Q)$  is soft closed and  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq \text{Cl}^s(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Thus, we have  $\omega\text{Cl}^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , whenever  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . This shows that  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\tilde{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \tilde{I}_s)$ .

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

**EXAMPLE 3.7** Let  $V = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}, Q = \{\otimes_1, \otimes_2\}, C_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q)\} = \{(\{\}, V, \{\alpha\}, \{\alpha, \beta\})\}$ ,





**Chandramathi and Kiruthika**

$C_s^c = \{(\{ \}, Q), (V, Q), (F_2, Q), (F_3, Q)\} = \{ \{ \}, V, \{ \gamma \}, \{ \beta, \gamma \} \}$ , where  $(F_1, Q) = \{ \{ \alpha \}, \{ \alpha, \beta \} \}$ ,  $(F_2, Q) = \{ \{ \}, \{ \gamma \} \}$ ,  $(F_3, Q) = \{ \beta, \gamma \}$  are soft sets over  $V$ . Then  $Cl^s(int^s(\{ \}, Q)) = (\{ \}, Q), Cl^s(int^s(V, Q)) = (V, Q)$ ,

$Cl^s(int^s\{\alpha\}) = (V, Q), Cl^s(int^s\{\alpha, \beta\}) = (V, Q)$  which implies that,  $(F, Q) \notin Cl^s(int^s(F, Q))$ .

Therefore, it is not soft-semi-open and Hence it is not soft- $\omega$ -closed set.

**LEMMA 3.8** For any two soft sets  $(F, Q)$  and  $(G, Q)$ ,

- a.  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) = \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cup \omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q)$
- b.  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cap (G, Q)) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cap \omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q)$ .

PROOF OF a.  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) = ((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) \cap ((F, Q) \cup (G, Q))^*$   
 $= ((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) \cup ((F, Q)^* \cup (G, Q)^*)$   
 $= ((F, Q) \cup (F, Q)^*) \cup ((G, Q) \cup (G, Q)^*)$

Hence,  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) = \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cup \omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q)$ .

PROOF OF b.  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cap (G, Q)) = ((F, Q) \cap (G, Q)) \cup ((F, Q) \cap (G, Q))^*$   
 $\subseteq ((F, Q) \cap (G, Q)) \cup ((F, Q)^* \cap (G, Q)^*)$   
 $= ((F, Q) \cap (F, Q)^*) \cup ((G, Q) \cap (G, Q)^*)$

Hence,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cap \omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cap (G, Q))$ .

**THEOREM 3.9** Finite union of soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed sets are soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed sets in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

PROOF. Let  $(F, Q)$  and  $(G, Q)$  are two soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed sets and let  $(F, Q) \cup (G, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ ,

$(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(G, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Since,  $(F, Q)$  and  $(G, Q)$  are soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed sets,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ .

Therefore, by Lemma 3.7 (a),  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cup \omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q) = \omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cup (G, Q)) \subseteq (H, Q)$ .

Hence,  $(F, Q) \cup (G, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**REMARK 3.10** Every soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set is not finite intersection of soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set as shown by the following example.

**EXAMPLE 3.11**  $V = \{ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \}$ ,  $Q = \{ \circ_1, \circ_2 \}$ ,  $C_s = \{ (\{ \}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q), (F_4, Q) \} = \{ \{ \}, V, \{ \alpha \}, \{ \gamma \}, \{ \alpha, \gamma \} \}$ ,  $C_s^c = \{ (\{ \}, Q), (V, Q), (F_5, Q), (F_6, Q), (F_7, Q) \} = \{ \{ \}, V, \{ \beta \}, \{ \alpha, \beta \}, \{ \beta, \gamma \} \}$ ,  $\check{I}_s = \{ (\{ \}, Q), (F_5, Q), (F_6, Q) \} = \{ \{ \}, \{ \beta \}, \{ \alpha, \beta \} \}$ , where  $(F_1, Q) = \{ \{ \}, \{ \alpha \} \}$ ,  $(F_2, Q) = \{ \{ \}, \{ \beta \} \}$ ,  $(F_3, Q) = \{ \alpha \}$ ,  $(F_4, Q) = \{ \{ \gamma \}, \{ \alpha, \gamma \} \}$ ,  $(F_5, Q) = \{ \beta \}$ ,  $(F_6, Q) = \{ \{ \}, \{ \beta, \gamma \} \}$ ,  $(F_7, Q) = \{ \{ \}, \{ \alpha, \beta \} \}$  are soft set over  $V$ . Clearly,  $(F_5, Q)$  and  $(F_6, Q)$  are soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed but  $(F_5, Q) \cap (F_6, Q) = (F_2, Q)$  which is not soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.12** If  $(F, Q)$  and  $(F, Q)$  are soft- $\omega$ -closed sets in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q) \cup (F, Q)$  is also soft- $\omega$ -closed set.

PROOF. Let  $(H, Q)$  be a soft- $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open set and  $(F, Q) \cup (F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Since,  $(F, Q)$  and  $(F, Q)$  are soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set. Then  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Hence,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \cup \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q) \cup (F, Q)) \subseteq (H, Q)$ .

**THEOREM 3.13** If  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open and soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q)$  is a soft- $\omega$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

PROOF. Since,  $(F, Q) \subseteq (F, Q)$  and  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open and soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed, Then we have  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Thus  $Cl^s(F, Q) \subseteq (F, Q)$  and  $(F, Q)$  is soft-semi-open, which implies that  $(F, Q)$  is soft- $\omega$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.14** Let  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  be a soft Ideal topological space. For every  $(F, Q) \in \check{I}_s$ , and  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed.

PROOF. Let  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , where  $(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open. Since,  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} = \{ \}$ ,

For every  $(F, Q) \in \check{I}_s$ , Then  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) = (F, Q) \cup (F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Hence,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.15** Let  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  be a soft Ideal topological space, then  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*}$  is always a soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed for every subset  $(F, Q)$  of  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

PROOF. Let  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq (H, Q)$ , where  $(H, Q)$  is a soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open. Since,  $((F, Q)_{\omega^*})^* = (F, Q)^*$ , we have  $\omega Cl^{*s}((F, Q)_{\omega^*}) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , whenever  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\check{I}_s$ -open. Hence,  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*}$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.16** Let  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  be a soft Ideal topological space and  $(F, Q) \subseteq V$ ,

- a. Let  $\check{I}_s = \{ \}$ , Then  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed if and only if  $(F, Q)$  is soft- $\omega$ -closed.
- b. Let  $\check{I}_s = P(V)$ , Then  $(F, Q)$  is soft-closed if and only if  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed.





**Chandramathi and Kiruthika**

**PROOF OF a.** Let  $\check{I}_s = \{\}$ , Then  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} = \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q)$ , and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) = (F, Q) \cup (F, Q)_{\omega^*}$  for every subset  $(F, Q)$  of  $V$ . Therefore, we have soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  which is equal to the soft open  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  and  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed if and only if  $(F, Q)$  is a soft- $\omega$ -closed.

**PROOF OF b.** Let  $\check{I}_s = P(V)$ , Then  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} = \{\}$  and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) = (F, Q)$  for every subset  $(F, Q)$  of  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Let  $(F, Q)$  belongs to soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}(int^s(F, Q))$  which is equal to  $int^s(F, Q)$  and Hence,  $(F, Q)$  is soft open in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.17** If  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  and  $(F, Q) \subseteq (G, Q) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q)$ . Then  $(G, Q)$  is also a soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Suppose  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Let  $(G, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , such that  $(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Since,  $(F, Q) \subseteq (G, Q)$ , we have  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Since,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q) \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}(\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q)) = \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Therefore,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(G, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . Hence,  $(G, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.18** Let  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\omega$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . Then  $(F, Q)$  is soft- $\omega$ -closed if and only if  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q) = \{\}$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -closed.

**PROOF.** Suppose  $(F, Q)$  is soft- $\omega$ -closed. Then  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q)$  and  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q) = \{\}$  Which is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -closed. Conversely,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -closed. Then  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q) = \{\}$ , Since,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ . That is,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) - (F, Q)$  (or)  $(F, Q)$  is soft- $\omega$ -closed.

**THEOREM 3.19** Every soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed sets in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$  is  $\check{I}_s$ -g-closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(H, Q)$  is soft open, Hence, it is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open. Since,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed, we have  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ . But  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq \omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ .

Hence,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\check{I}_s$ -g-closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

**EXAMPLE 3.20** Let  $V = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ ,  $Q = \{\otimes_1, \otimes_2\}$ ,  $C_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q)\} = \{\{\}, V, \{\alpha\}\}$  and  $\check{I}_s = \{\}$ , where  $(F_1, Q) = \{\{\}, \{\alpha\}\}$  and  $(F_2, Q) = \{\beta\}$  are soft sets over  $V$ . Here  $(F_2, Q) = \{\beta\}$  is soft  $\check{I}_s$ -g-closed but not soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.21** Every  $\omega^*$ -soft closed set is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $(F, Q)$  is  $\omega^*$ -soft closed set. Then  $(F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq (F, Q)$  implies  $(F, Q) \cup (F, Q)_{\omega^*} \subseteq (F, Q) \cup (F, Q) = (F, Q)$ . Let  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , where  $(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open. Hence,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$ , Whenever  $(F, Q) \subseteq (H, Q)$  and  $(H, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open. Therefore,  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

**EXAMPLE 3.22** Let  $V = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ ,  $Q = \{\otimes_1, \otimes_2\}$ ,  $C_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_3, Q)\} = \{\{\}, V, \{\gamma\}, \{\alpha, \beta\}\}$ ,  $\check{I}_s = \{(\{\}, Q), (V, Q), (F_1, Q)\} = \{\{\}, V, \{\alpha\}\}$ . Then  $(F, Q) = \{\beta, \gamma, \delta\}$  is soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed but not  $\omega^*$ -soft closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**THEOREM 3.23** If  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open and soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set, then  $(F, Q)$  is

$\omega^*$ -soft closed in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$ .

**PROOF.** Since,  $(F, Q) \subseteq (F, E)$ , then  $(F, Q)$  is soft  $\alpha$ - $\check{I}_s$ -open and soft  $\alpha\omega\check{I}_s$ -closed set, we have  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) \subseteq (F, Q)$ . Therefore,  $\omega Cl^{*s}(F, Q) = (F, Q)$  and  $(F, Q)$  is  $\omega^*$ -soft closed set in  $(V, C_s, \check{I}_s)$

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**Chandramathi and Kiruthika**

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# Enhanced Noise Reduction in Medical Imaging using a Hybrid Topological Median Filter Approach

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This study explores the use of a Topological Median Filter (TMF) in medical image processing to effectively reduce noise while preserving essential image structures. The proposed hybrid method integrates TMF with adaptive Kalman filters and non-local means techniques, optimized through a Latin square design. This innovative combination achieves efficient noise reduction without compromising the diagnostic quality of medical images, including MRI, CT, and radiographic scans. Experimental results demonstrate that this approach surpasses traditional methods in maintaining image details, making it particularly valuable for clinical applications. Furthermore, multigranular segmentation is employed to detect topological variations, enhancing feature extraction for improved diagnosis and treatment.

**Keywords:** Topological Median Filter, MRI, CT, Feature extraction.

## INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging techniques, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), and radiographic scans, are crucial in diagnostic medicine, enabling detailed visualization of anatomical and pathological structures. However, noise—often stemming from acquisition processes, environmental interference, or limitations in sensor precision—can degrade image quality, complicating interpretation and potentially affecting diagnostic





**Marudhachalam et al.,**

outcomes. Problem Statement: Traditional denoising techniques can reduce noise effectively but frequently lead to blurring or loss of critical anatomical details essential for accurate diagnosis. The delicate balance between noise reduction and structural preservation remains a key challenge, as excessive smoothing risks erasing fine features while insufficient noise reduction may render the images unusable. This study proposes a hybrid noise reduction method combining a Topological Median Filter (TMF) with adaptive Kalman filtering and Non-Local Means (NLM) denoising techniques, optimized via a Latin square design. The hybrid model aims to enhance image clarity while retaining key diagnostic details, thereby improving the quality of medical images for clinical analysis. The proposed method's ability to maintain structural integrity while effectively denoising could greatly enhance diagnostic confidence and enable better patient outcomes through clearer and more informative imaging results.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Medical imaging noise reduction has advanced significantly, focusing on reducing noise while preserving diagnostically relevant details. Approaches to image denoising often include median filtering, Gaussian blurring, wavelet transforms, and statistical filtering techniques, each with unique benefits and limitations. Median filtering [3] is a popular technique due to its ability to preserve edges, an important feature in medical images. Traditional median filters operate by replacing pixel values with the median of neighbouring pixels, which effectively reduces noise, particularly impulse noise. However, conventional median filters can underperform in maintaining structural details, especially in complex textures typical of medical images. The TMF, an advanced form of median filtering, incorporates topological information to enhance edge preservation. Unlike standard median filters, TMF adapts to the spatial distribution of noise and structure, using topological constraints to avoid excessive smoothing. Studies have shown TMF to be particularly useful in scenarios requiring high-detail preservation, making it a promising foundation for medical image denoising. Kalman filters, traditionally applied in signal processing, are used in image processing for predictive smoothing and noise reduction. Adaptive Kalman filters, which adjust filter parameters based on noise variance, are suitable for real-time noise reduction in dynamic imaging contexts, allowing for finer control over the denoising process. NLM filters work by averaging similar pixel patches across the entire image, achieving high levels of noise reduction while preserving textures. Unlike local filters, NLM leverages global information, thus reducing the risk of blurring structures. This makes NLM an ideal addition to the hybrid approach, especially in preserving image textures in medical scans. While TMF, Kalman, and NLM filters each have their strengths, none alone can sufficiently balance noise reduction and structure preservation across various medical imaging types. The limitations lie in over-smoothing, computational demands, or loss of critical image details in high-noise conditions. Automatic medical image segmentation [1] is crucial for accurate disease diagnosis and treatment planning, especially in cancer detection. The U-Net model, while effective, struggles with long-range dependencies due to its CNN layers. To address this, we propose a dual-path encoder model combining CNN for local features and Transformer for global context, achieving superior segmentation performance. Denoising and filtering line-scan images are crucial for improving recognition and classification quality in industrial applications. An improved adaptive Kalman-median filter (IAKMF) [6] was developed for dual-energy X-ray transmission (DE-XRT) line-scan images, addressing various noise types. This filter offers high precision, real-time control, and effective noise reduction while preserving important signal features, making it practical for diverse line-scan image filtering scenarios. To refine denoised images, we use a non-local means (NLM) method and a median filter. NLM [5] reduces noise by leveraging similarities between image patches, while the median filter suppresses residual noise and preserves details. To optimize these methods efficiently, we employ Latin square optimization, reducing computational complexity.

## METHODOLOGY

The proposed method combines TMF, adaptive Kalman filtering, and NLM denoising to leverage the strengths of each. This hybrid approach enables dynamic noise reduction suitable for complex medical images, ensuring structural integrity while effectively removing noise.





**Marudhachalam et al.,**

The TMF component is implemented by adapting median filtering to emphasize structural details. The TMF applies a neighborhood-based approach, using the median of pixel values constrained by local topological patterns. This results in noise reduction without sacrificing edge clarity, a critical requirement for medical imaging. The Kalman filter is incorporated to predict noise trends and smooth out fluctuations, using adaptive parameter adjustment to cater to different noise levels. Kalman's predictive capabilities are especially valuable in CT and MRI images, where specific noise patterns (e.g., Gaussian or Poisson) require targeted reduction techniques. NLM denoising is applied after TMF and Kalman filtering to refine noise reduction. By averaging similar pixel patches, NLM further enhances texture clarity, complementing the edge-preserving benefits of TMF and Kalman. This combination ensures a balanced denoising effect suitable for both high-noise and fine-detail regions. The Latin square design is used to optimize the parameters of the hybrid filter, such as neighborhood size in TMF, adaptation rates in Kalman filtering, and patch size in NLM. This statistical method ensures a balanced and systematic exploration of parameter configurations, leading to an optimal setup for each imaging modality. To further enhance feature extraction, multigranular segmentation is introduced to analyze topological variations. By segmenting images at different scales, this approach captures both coarse and fine structures, assisting in noise reduction while aiding in feature recognition for improved diagnostic outcomes. Experiments are conducted on a dataset including MRI, CT, and radiographic images. Performance is evaluated using Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index Measure (SSIM), comparing the hybrid method against conventional denoising methods.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The hybrid filter shows substantial improvements in PSNR and SSIM scores compared to traditional filters. Tables and figures illustrating PSNR and SSIM across imaging types (MRI, CT, radiographs) demonstrate the method's robustness in preserving details. Visual results confirm that the hybrid approach maintains edge sharpness and structural details across different imaging types. MRI images, in particular, show enhanced contrast between regions with and without noise, making the method especially suitable for soft tissue imaging. Statistical analysis using paired t-tests indicates that the hybrid filter's performance improvement is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). The Latin square optimization further substantiates that the optimal parameter settings effectively balance denoising and detail preservation.

## DISCUSSION

The hybrid filter's integration of TMF, Kalman, and NLM elements provides a unique balance between noise reduction and detail preservation, outperforming traditional methods. Its adaptability across different imaging types makes it a versatile tool for clinical applications, potentially enhancing diagnostic confidence.

## CONCLUSION

This study presented a novel hybrid denoising method combining TMF, adaptive Kalman filtering, and NLM, optimized through Latin square design, achieving superior noise reduction in medical imaging. The method advances the field by providing a tool that reduces noise effectively while preserving essential structures, applicable across MRI, CT, and radiographic images. Its segmentation-enhanced feature extraction further adds value by improving diagnostic image quality. Future research could extend this approach to real-time applications and explore machine learning techniques for automatic parameter adjustment. Additionally, applying this method to other imaging modalities, such as ultrasound, could further expand its clinical utility. The experimental results show that the proposed Hybrid Topological Median Filter (HTMF) outperforms many existing techniques, delivering the best results. Additionally, this method is simple and easy to implement.





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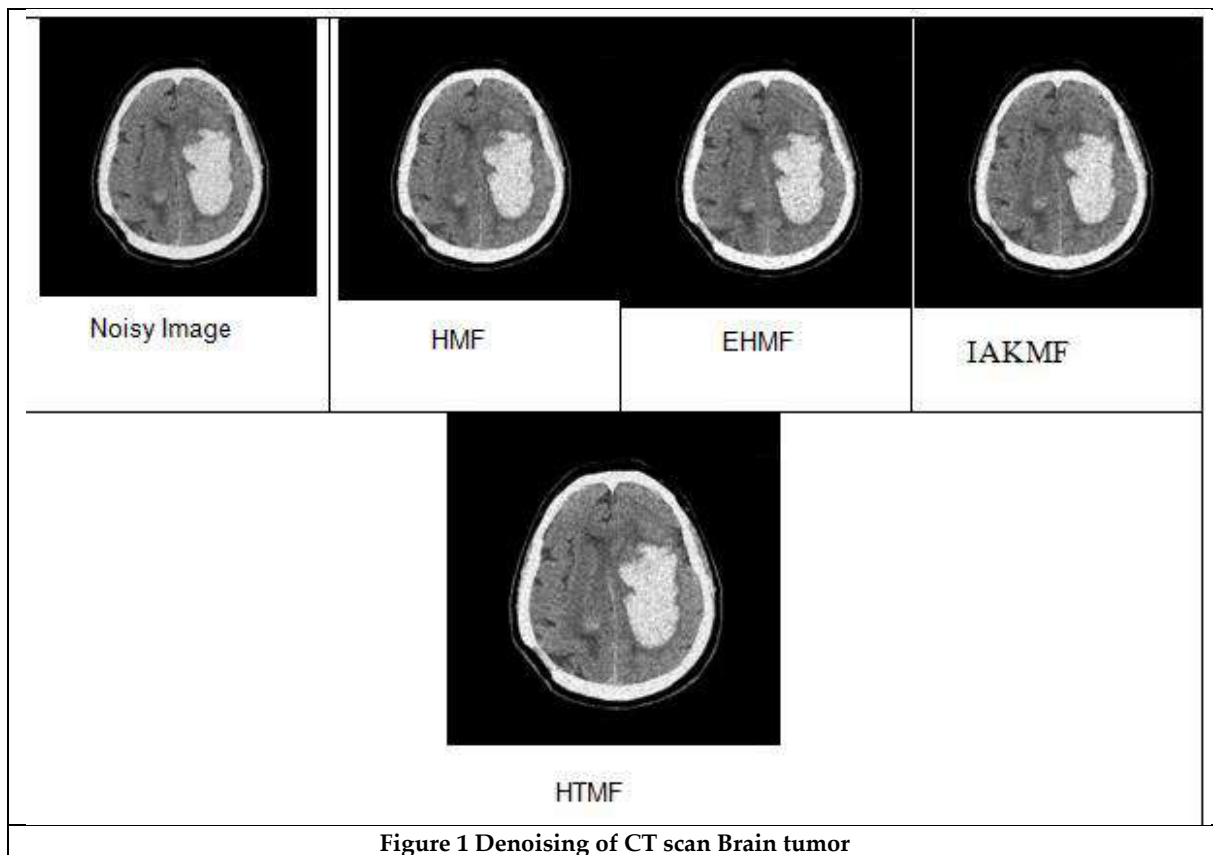
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# Some Distance-Based Topological Indices of Corona Product of Complete and Path Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study some distance based topological indices, such as, Wienerindex(W), hyper-Wiener index(WW), Harary index(H), Reciprocal Complementary Wienerindex(RCW) of  $K_m \odot P_n$ .

MSC:05C76, 05C10, 05C38

**Keywords:** Wiener index, Hyper-Wienerindex, Hararyindex, Reciprocal Complementary Wienerindex and Corona Product.

## INTRODUCTION

Only finite, undirected, connected, and simple graphs are examined in this study. The numbers of vertices and edges in a graph  $G = (V, E)$  are represented by  $|V(G)|$  and  $|E(G)|$ , respectively. If there is no ambiguity in the graph under discussion, we simply denote it by  $d(u, v)$ . If  $u, v \in V(G)$ , the length of the shortest distance between  $u$  and  $v$  in  $G$  is given by  $d_G(u, v)$ . A vertex  $u$  in a graph  $G$  has eccentricity  $e(u) = \max \{d(u, v) : v \in V(G)\}$ .  $r = \text{rad}(G) = \min \{e(v) : v \in V(G)\}$  is the radius (or, more accurately, the diameter) of  $G$  (resp.  $d = \text{diam}(G) = \max \{e(v) : v \in V(G)\}$ ).

Topological indices derive from graph theory, which represents molecules as graphs. Atoms correspond to vertices, whereas bonds correspond to edges. Distance-based topological indices are topological indices that are calculated from the distances between vertices (atoms) in a molecular network. These indices concentrate on the graph's structure by measuring the distance between atoms, which can offer information about numerous chemical characteristics and behaviors.





**Giridharan and Maragathavalli**

The Wiener index is the distance based topological index introduced by the chemist Harry Wiener in 1947[3] and also known as the “Wiener number”[4,5], and defined as

$$W(G) = \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} d(u, v)$$

The hyper – Wiener index introduced by Milan Randić in 1993[7] and is defined as follows:

$$WW(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} [d(u, v) + d(u, v)^2]$$

In [8] Plavšić et. al., and in [9] Ivancine et. al., independently introduced the Harary index, and defined as,

$$H(G) = \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} \frac{1}{d(u, v)}$$

In[10,11]Ivancineet.al., introduced the Reciprocal Complementary Wiener index, denoted by  $RCW(G)$  and given by,

$$RCW(G) = \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} \frac{1}{d + 1 - d(u, v)}$$

Where  $d$  is the diameter of a graph  $G$ .

**Definition 1.1:**

The corona product of two graphs  $G$  and  $H$  is defined as the graph obtained by taking one copy of  $G$  and  $|V(G)|$  copies of  $H$  and joining the  $i^{th}$  vertex of  $G$  to every vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $H$ . See Figure1

**MAIN RESULTS**

In this section, we compute some degree based topological indices of corona product of  $K_m \odot P_n$ .

**Definition 2.1:**

The graph that results from taking  $m$  copies of  $P_n$ , one copy of  $K_m$  and linking each vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $P_n$ , to every vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $K_m$  is known as the corona product of two complete graphs,  $K_m$  and  $P_n$ .

**Theorem 2.2:** Let  $K_m$  and  $P_n$  be two graphs with  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ . Then

- i.  $W(K_m \odot P_n) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}[1 + 4n + 3n^2] + m[4n - 5]$
- ii.  $WW(K_m \odot P_n) = m(m - 1)[1 + 6n + 6n^2] + m[10n - 14]$ .

**Proof:** Let  $K_m$  and  $P_n$  be two graphs with  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ . Then  $K_m \odot P_n$  is the corona of  $K_m$  and  $P_n$ . Let  $V(K_m \odot P_n) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_n$ , where  $V_i = \{v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,m+1}\}$ , for  $1 \leq i \leq m$ .





**Giridharan and Maragathavalli**

For  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , the distance between any pair of vertices in  $K_m \odot P_n$  are given by  
 $d(v_i, v_j) = 1$  for  $i \neq j$ ,  $d(v_i, v_{i,p}) = 1$   
 $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 1$  where  $q = p + 1$ ,  $d(v_i, v_{j,p}) = 2$   
 $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 2$  where  $q \neq p + 1$ ,  $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 3$  where  $i \neq j$

Here  $\text{diam}(G) = 3$  and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $1, 2, \dots, \text{diam}(G)$ .

The number of 1 distance, pair of vertices is  $\frac{m(m-1)}{2} + mn + m(n-1)$

The number of 2 distance, pair of vertices is  $mn(m-1) + m(n-2)$

The number of 3 distance, pair of vertices is  $n^2 \binom{m-1}{2}$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. } W(K_m \odot P_n) &= \left[ \binom{m}{2} + mn + m(n-1) \right] (1) + [mn(m-1) + m(n-2)](2) + \\ &\quad n^2 \binom{m}{2} (3) \\ &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + mn + m(n-1) + 2mn(m-1) + 2m(n-2) + \frac{3n^2 m(m-1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} [1 + 4n + 3n^2] + m[n + (n-1) + 2(n-2)] \\ &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} [1 + 4n + 3n^2] + m[n + n - 1 + 2n - 4] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(K_m \odot P_n) &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} [1 + 4n + 3n^2] + m[4n - 5] \\ \text{ii. } WW(K_m \odot P_n) &= \left[ \binom{m}{2} + mn + m(n-1) \right] (1 + 1^2) + \\ &\quad [mn(m-1) + m(n-2)](2 + 2^2) + \left[ n^2 \binom{m}{2} \right] (3 + 3^2) \\ &= \\ 2 \left[ \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + mn + m(n-1) \right] &+ 6[mn(m-1) + m(n-2)] + \qquad 12 \left[ \frac{n^2 m(m-1)}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{2m(m-1)}{2} + 2mn + 2m(n-1) + 6mn(m-1) + 6m(n-2) + 6n^2 m(m-1) \\ &= m(m-1)[1 + 6n + 6n^2] + 2mn + 2mn - 2m + 6mn - 12m \\ &= m(m-1)[1 + 6n + 6n^2] + 10mn - 14m \\ WW(K_m \odot P_n) &= m(m-1)[1 + 6n + 6n^2] + m[10n - 14]. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.3:** Let  $K_m$  and  $P_n$  be two graphs with  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. } H(K_m \odot P_n) &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ 1 + n + \frac{n^2}{3} \right] + mn \left[ \frac{5}{2} \right] - 2m \\ \text{ii. } RCW(K_m \odot P_n) &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + n + n^2 \right] + \frac{m}{3} \left[ \frac{7n}{2} - 4 \right] \end{aligned}$$

**Proof:**

Let  $K_m$  and  $P_n$  be two graphs with  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ . Then  $K_m \odot P_n$  is the corona of  $K_m$  and  $P_n$ . Let  $V(K_m \odot P_n) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_n$ , where  $V_i = \{v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,m+1}\}$ , for  $1 \leq i \leq m$ .

For  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , the distance between any pair of vertices in  $K_m \odot P_n$  are given by  
 $d(v_i, v_j) = 1$  for  $i \neq j$ ,  $d(v_i, v_{i,p}) = 1$   
 $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 1$  where  $q = p + 1$ ,  $d(v_i, v_{j,p}) = 2$   
 $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 2$  where  $q \neq p + 1$ ,  $d(v_{i,p}, v_{i,q}) = 3$  where  $i \neq j$

Here  $\text{diam}(G) = 3$  and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $1, 2, \dots, \text{diam}(G)$ .

The number of 1 distance, pair of vertices is  $\frac{m(m-1)}{2} + mn + m(n-1)$

The number of 2 distance, pair of vertices is  $mn(m-1) + m(n-2)$





## Giridharan and Maragathavalli

The number of 3distance, pair of vertices is  $n^2 \binom{m-1}{2}$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i. } H(K_m \odot P_n) &= \left[ \binom{m}{2} + mn + m(n-1) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} + [mn(m-1) + m(n-2)] \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left[ n^2 \binom{m}{2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + mn + m(n-1) + \frac{mn(m-1)}{2} + \frac{m(n-2)}{2} + \frac{n^2 m(m-1)}{6} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ 1 + n + \frac{n^2}{3} \right] + mn + mn - m + \frac{mn}{2} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ 1 + n + \frac{n^2}{3} \right] + 2m + \frac{mn}{2} - 2m \\
 H(K_m \odot P_n) &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ 1 + n + \frac{n^2}{3} \right] + mn \left[ \frac{5}{2} \right] - 2m \\
 \text{ii. } RCW(K_m \odot P_n) &= \left[ \binom{m}{2} + mn + m(n-1) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{3} + [mn(m-1) + m(n-2)] \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left[ n^2 \binom{m}{2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{1} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2 \times 3} + \frac{mn}{3} + \frac{m(n-1)}{3} + \frac{mn(m-1)}{2} + \frac{m(n-2)}{2} + \frac{n^2 m(m-1)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + n + n^2 \right] + \frac{mn}{3} + \frac{mn}{3} - \frac{m}{3} + \frac{mn}{2} - \frac{2m}{2} \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + n + n^2 \right] + \frac{2mn}{3} + \frac{mn}{2} - \frac{m}{3} - m \\
 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + n + n^2 \right] + \frac{4mn + 3mn}{6} - \frac{m - 3m}{3} \\
 RCW(K_m \odot P_n) &= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + n + n^2 \right] + \frac{m}{3} \left[ \frac{7n}{2} - 4 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

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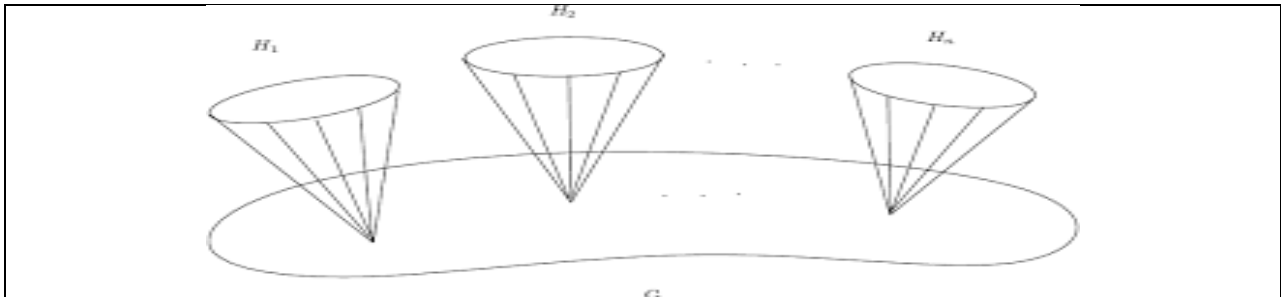


Figure 1: Corona Product of two graphs G and H

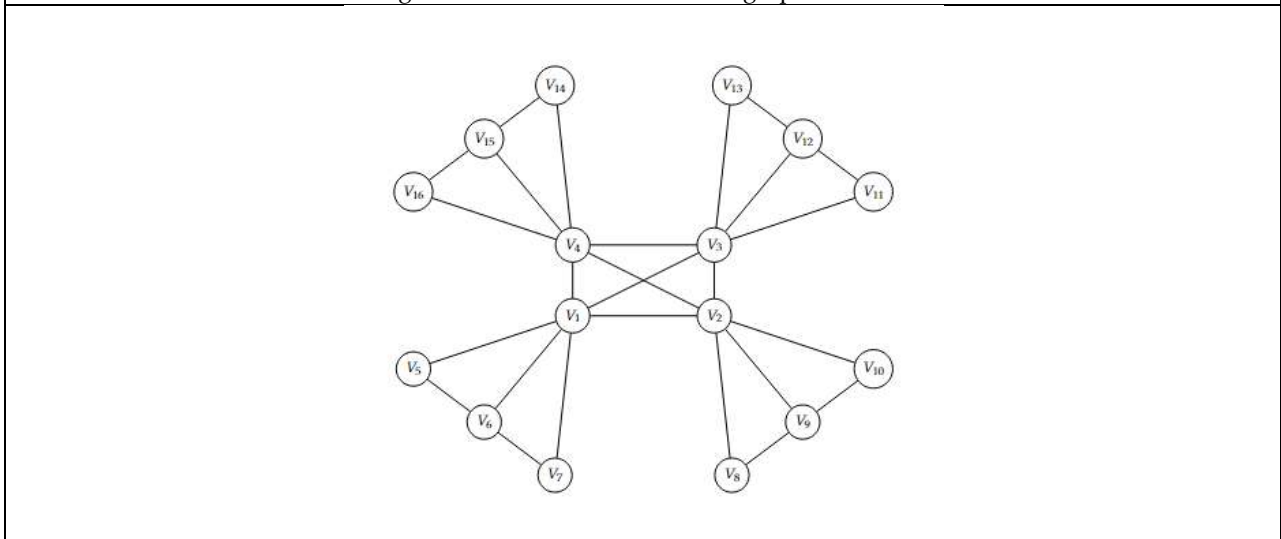


Figure 2:  $K_4 \odot P_3$

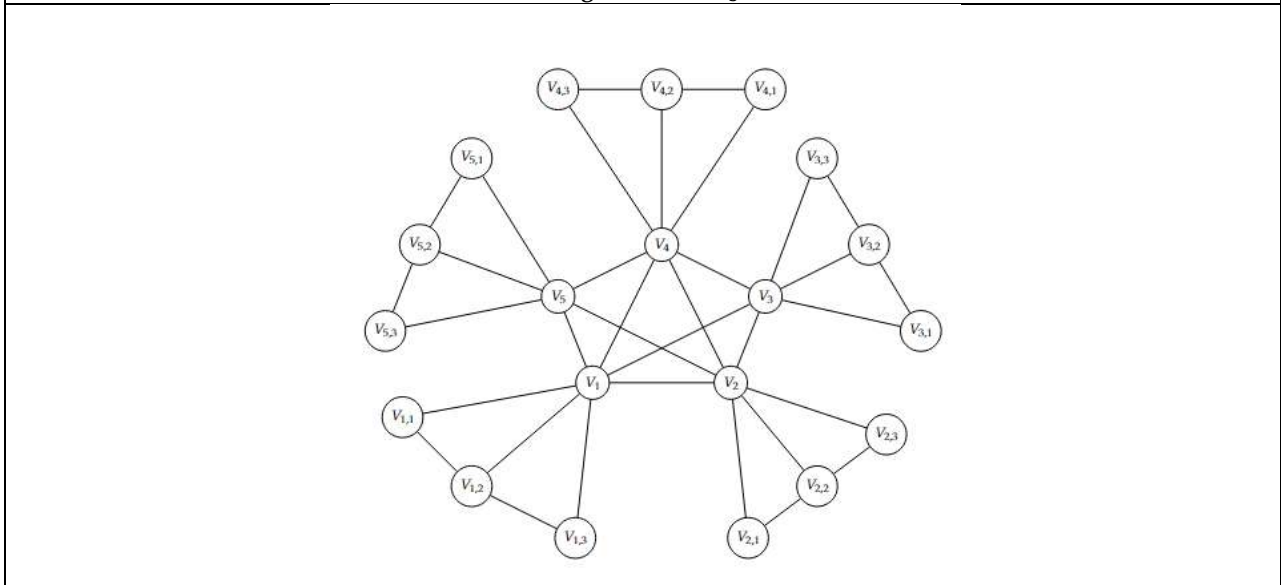


Figure 3: Corona product of  $K_4 \odot P_3$







## Optimum Game Value of Interval using Pentagonal Fuzzy Number

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Interval valued Game problem (IVGP) is used in which the payoff matrix are all interval numbers. First IVGP is converted into pentagonal numbers and using the Robust ranking techniques Secondly it is converted the normal fuzzy number and find the value of the game. Various procedures for solving interval valued game problem (IVGP) are discussed with numerical examples.

**Keywords:** Interval numbers , pentagonal fuzzy number ,saddle point , Robust ranking technique, Dominance, game value.

## INTRODUCTION

The fuzzy number is used in various applications and departments. Interval-valued numbers used and converted into pentagonal fuzzy number (PFN ) and solving the game problem. Game theory is generally used many fields such as economics, political science , politics , and computer science , and also can be used to many real- world problems. It is very interesting ,enthusiastic and useful concept of operations research.

### Definition : 1

Pentagonal fuzzy number :

A fuzzy number  $A = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5)$  is called a pentagonal fuzzy number (PFN) , if its membership function is given by





**Rajeswari and Maryshanthi**

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0, \text{ for } x < p_1, p_5 \leq x \\ \frac{x-p_1}{p_2-p_1}; \text{ for } p_1 \leq x \leq p_2 \\ \frac{x-p_2}{p_3-p_2}; \text{ for } p_2 \leq x \leq p_3 \\ 1, \text{ for } x = p_3 \\ \frac{p_4-x}{p_4-p_3}; \text{ for } p_3 \leq x \leq p_4 \\ \frac{p_5-x}{p_5-p_4}; \text{ for } p_5 \leq x \leq p_4 \end{array} \right.$$

**Definition: 2**

An interval number A is defined as  $A = [r, s] = \{ x / r \leq x \leq s, x \in \mathcal{R} \}$ . Here  $r, s \in \mathcal{R}$  are lower and upper bound of the intervals.

**Definition: 3**

An approach is used to fuzzify the given interval data into a pentagonal fuzzy number. Consider an interval number  $[\bar{S}, \bar{L}]$ . The difference of this interval is  $d = \frac{\bar{L}-\bar{S}}{4}$ . The required pentagonal fuzzy number will be  $\bar{S}, \bar{S} + d, \bar{S} + 2d, \bar{S} + 3d, \bar{L}$ .

**Definition:4**

Robust ranking technique is the one of the pentagonal fuzzy number ranking concept. If  $\bar{F}$  is a convex fuzzy number, the robust ranking index is defined by

$$\rho(\bar{F}) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} [a_\alpha^S, a_\alpha^L] d\alpha$$

Where  $[a_\alpha^S, a_\alpha^L] = [ \{ (p_2 - p_1) \alpha + p_1, p_5 - (p_5 - p_4) \alpha \} ]$  is a  $\alpha$  – level cut of a fuzzy number  $\bar{a}$ .

Sub interval addition method for Pentagonal Fuzzy number

$$\rho(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5) = \left[ \frac{6(p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5)}{15} \right]$$

**Numerical example :**

Take the following interval entries problem

[-4,4]	[3,11]	[5,17]	[0,4]	
[-1,3]	[6,14]	[5,25]	[4,36]	
[-6,2]	[13,25]	[1,5]	[3,11]	
[-5,11]	[0,8]	[16,20]	[2,6]	

Solution:

Convert of interval numbers to pentagonal numbers using definition 4

Consider [-4,4]

$$d = (4+4)/4 = 2$$

$$[-4,4] = (-4, -4 + 1(2), -4 + 2(2), -4 + 3(2), 4) \\ = (-4, -2, 0, 2, 4)$$

All the interval numbers are converted into pentagonal fuzzy numbers and it is given in the table

Pentagonal fuzzy Numbers

[-4,4]	(-4, -2, 0, 2, 4)	[-6,2]	(-6, -4, -2, 0, 2)
[3,11]	(3, 5, 7, 9, 11)	[13,25]	(13, 16, 19, 22, 25)
[5,17]	(5, 8, 11, 14, 17)	[1,5]	(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
[0,4]	(0, 1, 2, 3, 4)	[3,11]	(3, 5, 7, 9, 11)
[-1,3]	(-1, 0, 1, 2, 3)	[-5,11]	(-5, -1, 3, 7, 11)
[6,14]	(6, 8, 10, 12, 14)	[0,8]	(0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
[5,25]	(5, 10, 15, 20, 25)	[16,20]	(16, 17, 18, 19, 20)
[4,36]	(4, 12, 20, 28, 36)	[2,6]	(2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Apply Robust ranking technique to convert pentagonal numbers into numbers, we have  $\rho(\bar{F}) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} [a_\alpha^S, a_\alpha^L] d\alpha$





**Rajeswari and Maryshanthi**

$$\begin{aligned} \rho (-4, -2, 0, 2, 4) &= \int_0^1 0.5 [ (-2+4)\alpha - 4, 4 - (4 - 2) \alpha ] d\alpha \\ &= \int_0^1 0.5 [0] d\alpha \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, all the values are converted into numbers and given in the below table  
I. Numbers using Robust ranking :

0	7	11	2
1	10	15	20
-2	19	3	7
3	4	18	4

**Method [1]**

Saddle point method:

- Step 1 : In each row the minimum element and also the minimum of maximum element.
- Step 2 : In each column the maximum element and also the maximum of minimum element
- Step 3: Minimum of maximum equal to maximum of minimum equal to saddle point
- Step 4 : Saddle point is value of the game
- Row minimum of [ ( 0 , 7 , 11 , 2 ) , ( 1 , 10 , 15 , 20 ) , ( -2 , 19 , 3 , 7 ) , ( 3.75 , ( 3 , 4 , 18 , 4 ) ] . Maximum of minimum ( 0 , 1 , -2 , 3 ) is 3 .
- Column maximum of [ ( 0 , 1 , -2 , 3 ) , ( 7 , 10 , 19 , 4 ) , ( 11 , 15 , 3 , 18 ) , ( 2 , 20 , 7 , 4 ) ] . Minimum of maximum ( 3 , 19 , 18 , 20 ) is 3 .
- Value of the game V = 3 .

**Method [2]**

Dominance method :

Step 1 :  $R_1$  is dominated by the  $R_2$  .The reduced game is

1	10	15	20
-2	19	3	7
3	4	18	4

Step 2 :  $C_2, C_3$  and  $C_4$  is dominated by the  $C_1$  . The reduced game is

1
-2
3

Step 3 :  $R_1, R_2$  is dominated by the  $R_3$  . The reduced game is

3
---

Step 4 : Value of the game V = 3

**Method [3]**

**Arithmetic method :**

Step 1:  $A = (a_{ij})$  be an  $n \times n$  payoff matrix .Obtain a new matrix C , whose column is obtained from A by subtracting its 2<sup>nd</sup> column from 1<sup>st</sup> , second column is obtained by subtracting A's 3<sup>rd</sup> column from 2<sup>nd</sup> and so on till the last column of A has been taken care of . Thus C is an  $n \times (n-1)$  matrix.

Step 2 : Obtain a row matrix R ,from A by subtracting its successive rows from the proceeding ones , in exactly the same manner as was done for column in step 1. Thus R is an  $n \times (n-1)$  matrix.

Step 3: Determine the magnitude of oddments corresponding to each row and each column of A . The oddment corresponding to ith row of A is defined as the determinant  $|C_i|$ , Where  $C_i$  is obtained from C by deleting its ith row.

Similarly ,oddment (jth column of A ) =  $|R_j|$ , where  $R_j$  is obtained from R by deleting its jth column .

Step 4 : Write the magnitude of oddments ( after ignoring negative signs, if any against their respective rows and columns ).





**Rajeswari and Maryshanthi**

Step 5 : Check whether the sum of row oddments is equal to the sum of column oddments , If so the oddments expressed as fraction of the grand total yield the optimum stragies. If not the method fails.

Step 6 : Calculate the expected value of game corresponding to the optimum mixed strategy determined above for the Row player ( against any move of the column player).

-7	-4	9
-9	-5	-5
-21	16	-4
-1	-14	14

C =

$$c_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -5 & -5 \\ -21 & 16 & -4 \\ -1 & -14 & 14 \end{pmatrix} c_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ -21 & 16 & -4 \\ -1 & -14 & 14 \end{pmatrix} c_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ -9 & -5 & -5 \\ -1 & -14 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ -9 & -5 & -5 \\ -21 & 16 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|C_1| = 1572, |C_2| = 422, |C_3| = 565, |C_4| = 3217$$

<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-18</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>-5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>3</b>

R =

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 & -18 \\ -9 & 12 & 13 \\ 15 & -15 & 3 \end{pmatrix} R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 & -18 \\ 3 & 12 & 13 \\ -5 & -15 & 3 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & -18 \\ 3 & -9 & 13 \\ -5 & 15 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & -9 & 12 \\ -5 & 15 & -15 \end{pmatrix} |R_1| = 771, |R_2| = 205, |R_3| = 444, |R_4| = 90$$

Value of the game V = 2.7

**II .Pentagonal Ranking Technique :**

For given pentagonal fuzzy number , the ranking formula is applied and converted to numbers .

$$R(-4, -2, 0, 2, 4) = \left[ \frac{6(-4 + -2 + 0 + 2 + 4)}{15} \right] = 0$$

Similarly converting all the Pentagonal fuzzy numbers into numbers we have

Values using sub interval addition ranking

0	14	22	4
2	20	30	40
-4	38	6	14
6	8	36	8

**Method [1]**

Saddle point method :

Row minimum of [ ( 0 , 14 , 22 , 4 ) , ( 2 , 20 , 30 , 40 ) , ( -4 , 38 , 6 , 14 ) , ( 6 , 8 , 36 , 8 ) ]

Maximum of minimum ( 0 , 2 , -4 , 6 ) is 6 . Value of game V = 6 .

**Method [2]**

Dominance method :

R<sub>1</sub> is dominated by the R<sub>2</sub>. The reduced game is





**Rajeswari and Maryshanthi**

2	20	30	40
-4	38	6	14
6	8	36	8

$C_2, C_3, C_4$  is dominated by  $C_1$  . The reduced game is

2
-4
6

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  is dominated by  $R_3$  . The reduced game is

6
---

Value of the game  $V = 6$  .

Method [3]

Arithmetic method :

-14	-8	18
-18	-10	-10
-42	32	-8
-2	-28	28

$C =$

$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -10 & -10 \\ -42 & 32 & -8 \\ -2 & -28 & 28 \end{pmatrix} C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & -8 & 18 \\ -42 & 32 & -8 \\ -2 & -28 & 28 \end{pmatrix} C_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & -8 & 18 \\ -18 & -10 & -10 \\ -2 & -28 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & -8 & 18 \\ -18 & -10 & -10 \\ -42 & 32 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|C_1| = 9104, |C_2| = 844, |C_3| = 3090, |C_4| = 6434$$

-2	-6	-8	-36
6	-18	24	26
-10	30	-30	6

$R =$

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -8 & -36 \\ -18 & 24 & 26 \\ 30 & -30 & 6 \end{pmatrix} R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -8 & -36 \\ 6 & 24 & 26 \\ -10 & -30 & 6 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & -36 \\ 6 & -18 & 26 \\ -10 & 30 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & -8 \\ 6 & -18 & 24 \\ -10 & 30 & -30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|R_1| = 205, |R_2| = 205, |R_3| = 205, |R_4| = 205$$

Value of the game  $V = 5.4$  .





**Rajeswari and Maryshanthi**

## RESULT

**Comparison Table**

Ranking Technique	Value of the game		
	Saddle point Method	Dominance Method	Arithmetic Method
Robust Ranking	3	3	2.7
Pentagonal Ranking	6	6	5.4

## CONCLUSION

Pentagonal ranking technique , Robust ranking technique are applied to convert pentagonal numbers to numbers . Different methods available for solving the game problem are applied to find the optimum solution of the game problem . We see that Pentagonal ranking technique gives two times that all the methods when compared to Robust ranking technique.

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# Neutrosophic $\alpha\pi$ generalized Closed Sets In Neutrosophic Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper we have introduced the concept of Neutrosophic  $\alpha\pi$  generalized closed sets in Neutrosophic topological spaces. We analyze some of its properties with the existing sets in Neutrosophic topological spaces.

**Key words:** Neutrosophic Topological spaces, Neutrosophic open sets, Neutrosophic Closed sets, Neutrosophic  $\alpha$  Closed sets and Neutrosophic  $\alpha\pi$ -generalized Closed sets.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of fuzzy sets, introduced by Zadeh [3] in 1965, allow each element to have a degree of membership. This concept was expanded by K. Atanassov [1] in 1986 with the introduction of Intuitionistic Fuzzy sets, which assign both a degree of membership and a degree of non-membership to each element. Florentin Samarandache [5] introduced Neutrosophic Sets as a further generalization, which adds more flexibility. Later, A.A. Salama and S.A. Albowi [6] extended the idea by developing Neutrosophic Topological Spaces. In this paper we introduced Neutrosophic  $\alpha\pi$  generalized Closed sets in Neutrosophic topological spaces.

### Preliminaries

In this section the basic Definitions for Neutrosophic sets and its operations are given. Herein this paper the neutrosophic topological space is denoted by  $(X, \tau_\alpha)$ . Also the neutrosophic interior, neutrosophic closure of a neutrosophic set  $A$  are denoted by  $\text{Int}_\alpha(A)$  and  $\text{Cl}_\alpha(A)$ . The complement of a neutrosophic set  $A$  is denoted by  $A^c$  and the empty and whole sets are denoted by  $0_\alpha$  and  $1_\alpha$  respectively.





**Sakthivel and Kavipriya**

**Definition 2.1:[6]**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty fixed set. A neutrosophic set ( $\check{N}\check{S}$ )  $\check{A}$  is an object having the form  $\check{A} = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  where  $\mu_{\check{A}}(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x)$  and  $\nu_{\check{A}}(x)$  represent the degree of membership, degree of indeterminacy and the degree of non-membership respectively of each element  $x \in X$  to the set  $\check{A}$ .

A neutrosophic set  $\check{A} = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  can be identified as an ordered triple  $\langle \mu_{\check{A}}, \sigma_{\check{A}}, \nu_{\check{A}} \rangle$  in  $]^{-0}, 1^{+}[$  on  $X$ .

**Definition 2.2:[6]**

Let  $\check{A} = \langle \mu_{\check{A}}, \sigma_{\check{A}}, \nu_{\check{A}} \rangle$  be a  $\check{N}\check{S}$  on  $X$ , then the complement ( $\check{A}^c$ ) may be defined as

$$1. \quad \check{A}^c = \{ \langle x, \nu_{\check{A}}(x), 1 - \sigma_{\check{A}}(x), \mu_{\check{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$$

Note that any two neutrosophic sets  $\check{A}$  and  $B$ ,

2.  $(\check{A} \cup B)^c = \check{A}^c \cap B^c$
3.  $(\check{A} \cap B)^c = \check{A}^c \cup B^c$

**Definition 2.3:[6]**

For any two neutrosophic sets  $\check{A} = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  and  $B = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \sigma_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  we may have,

1.  $\check{A} \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \mu_{\check{A}}(x) \leq \mu_B(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x) \leq \sigma_B(x)$  and  $\nu_{\check{A}}(x) \geq \nu_B(x) \forall x \in X$
2.  $\check{A} \cap B = \langle \mu_{\check{A}}(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x) \wedge \sigma_B(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle$
3.  $\check{A} \cup B = \langle \mu_{\check{A}}(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x) \vee \sigma_B(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle$

**Definition 2.4:[6]**

A Neutrosophic topology ( $\check{N}\check{T}$ ) on a non-empty set  $X$  is a family  $\tau_{\check{N}}$  of neutrosophic subsets in  $X$  satisfies the following axioms:

- ( $\check{N}\check{T}_1$ )  $0_{\check{N}}, 1_{\check{N}} \in \tau_{\check{N}}$
- ( $\check{N}\check{T}_2$ )  $\check{W}_1 \cap \check{W}_2 \in \tau_{\check{N}}$  for any  $\check{W}_1, \check{W}_2 \in \tau_{\check{N}}$
- ( $\check{N}\check{T}_3$ )  $\cup \check{W}_j \in \tau_{\check{N}} \forall \{ \check{W}_j : j \in I \} \subseteq \tau_{\check{N}}$

In this case the pair  $(X, \tau_{\check{N}})$  is a neutrosophic topological space ( $\check{N}\check{T}\check{S}$ ) and any neutrosophic set in  $\tau_{\check{N}}$  is known as a neutrosophic open set ( $\check{N}\check{O}\check{S}$ ) in  $X$ . A neutrosophic set  $\check{A}$  is a neutrosophic Closed set ( $\check{N}\check{C}\check{S}$ ) if and only if complement ( $\check{A}^c$ ) is a neutrosophic open set in  $X$ .

Here the empty set ( $0_{\check{N}}$ ) and the whole set ( $1_{\check{N}}$ ) may be defined as follows:

$$(0_{\check{N}}) \quad 0_{\check{N}} = \{ \langle x, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}$$

$$(1_{\check{N}}) \quad 1_{\check{N}} = \{ \langle x, 1, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}$$

**Definition 2.5:[6]**

Let  $(X, \tau_{\check{N}})$  be a  $\check{N}\check{T}\check{S}$  and  $\check{A} = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}(x), \sigma_{\check{A}}(x), \nu_{\check{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  be a  $\check{N}\check{S}$  in  $X$ . Then the neutrosophic interior and the neutrosophic closure of  $\check{A}$  are defined by

$$\check{N}jnt(\check{A}) = \cup \{ H : H \text{ is an } \check{N}\check{O}\check{S} \text{ in } X \text{ and } H \subseteq \check{A} \}$$

$$\check{N}el(\check{A}) = \cap \{ M : M \text{ is an } \check{N}\check{C}\check{S} \text{ in } X \text{ and } \check{A} \subseteq M \}$$

Note that for any  $\check{N}\check{S}$   $\check{A}$ ,  $\check{N}el(\check{A})^c = (\check{N}jnt(\check{A}))^c$  and  $\check{N}jnt(\check{A})^c = (\check{N}el(\check{A}))^c$ .

**Definition 2.6:[11]**

A subset of  $\check{A}$  of a space  $(X, \tau_{\check{N}})$  is called:

- (i) Neutrosophic Regular open if  $\check{A} = \check{N}jnt(\check{N}el(\check{A}))$ .
- (ii) Neutrosophic  $\pi$  open if  $\check{A}$  is the union of Neutrosophic Regular open sets.

**Definition 2.7:[13]**

An  $\check{N}\check{S}$   $\check{A} = \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}, \sigma_{\check{A}}, \nu_{\check{A}} \rangle$  in a  $\check{N}\check{T}\check{S}$   $(X, \tau_{\check{N}})$  is said to be a Neutrosophic Semi closed set ( $\check{N}\check{S}\check{C}\check{S}$  in short) if  $\check{N}jnt(\check{N}el(\check{A})) \subseteq \check{A}$ .

An  $\check{N}\check{S}$   $\check{A} = \langle x, \mu_{\check{A}}, \sigma_{\check{A}}, \nu_{\check{A}} \rangle$  in a  $\check{N}\check{T}\check{S}$   $(X, \tau_{\check{N}})$  is said to be a Neutrosophic Semi open set ( $\check{N}\check{S}\check{O}\check{S}$  in short) if  $\check{A} \subseteq \check{N}el(\check{N}jnt(\check{A}))$ .

**Definition 2.8:[8]**







**Sakthivel and Kavipriya**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  in an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is,

- (i) Neutrosophic Pre closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A})) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ ,
- (ii) Neutrosophic Pre open set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}))$ .

**Definition 2.9:[14]**

A  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  in an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is,

- (i) Neutrosophic  $\alpha$  open set ( $\mathcal{N}\alpha\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A})))$ ,
- (ii) Neutrosophic  $\alpha$  closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\alpha\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}))) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ .

**Definition 2.10:[8]**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  in an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is,

- (i) Neutrosophic Semi Pre open set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A})))$ ,
- (ii) Neutrosophic Semi Pre closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A}))) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ .

**Definition 2.11:[14]**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  of an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is,

- (i) Neutrosophic Regular open set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}))$ ,
- (ii) Neutrosophic Regular closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A}))$ .

**Definition 2.12:[12]**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  of an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is an Neutrosophic Generalized closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq U$  whenever  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in  $\mathcal{X}$ .

**Definition 2.13:[9]**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  of an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is an Neutrosophic Generalized Semi closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{G}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq U$  whenever  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in  $\mathcal{X}$ .

**Result 2.14:[9]**

Let  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  be an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}$ . If  $\mathcal{A}$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}$  of  $\mathcal{X}$  then  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A})^c = (\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A}))^c$

**Remark 2.15:[10]**

- (i)  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}))$ ,
- (ii)  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{N}\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{j}\mathcal{i}\mathcal{n}\mathcal{t}(\mathcal{A}))$ .

**NEUTROSOPHIC  $\alpha\pi$  GENERALIZED CLOSED SETS IN NEUTROSOPHIC TOPOLOGICAL SPACES**

In this section, we have introduced Neutrosophic  $\alpha\pi$  Generalized closed sets and explored some of their properties.

**Definition 3.1:**

An  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is said to be a Neutrosophic  $\alpha\pi$  Generalized closed set ( $\mathcal{N}\alpha\pi\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in short) if  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l} \subseteq U$  whenever  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\pi\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$ . Here the family of all  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\pi\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  of an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\pi\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$ .

**Example 3.2:**

Let  $\mathcal{X} = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_{\mathcal{N}} = \{0_{\mathcal{N}}, \mathcal{W}, 1_{\mathcal{N}}\}$  be an  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}$  on  $\mathcal{X}$ , where  $\mathcal{W} = \{(x, (0.7, 0.6, 0.7), (0.2, 0.3, 0.2))\}$ . Let us consider the  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A} = \{(x, (0.2, 0.2, 0.2), (0.7, 0.6, 0.7))\}$ . Clearly  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 1_{\mathcal{N}}$ , then  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq 1_{\mathcal{N}}$ . Hence  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\mathcal{e}\mathcal{l}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq U$  whenever  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\pi\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}$  in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$ . Therefore the  $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A}$  is an  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\pi\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{S}$  in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_{\mathcal{N}})$ .





**Sakthivel and Kavipriya**

**Theorem 3.3:**

Every  $\hat{N}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS(X, \tau_\mu)$  but not conversely.

**Proof:**

Assume that  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}CS$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Let us consider an  $\hat{N}SA \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}\pi OSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Since  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}el(\hat{A})$  and  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}CS$  in  $X$ ,  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}el(\hat{A}) = \hat{A} \subseteq U$ . That is  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq U$ . Therefore,  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Example 3.4:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_\mu = \{0_\mu, \hat{W}, 1_\mu\}$  be an  $\hat{N}TSonX$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.4, 0.2, 0.4), (0.5, 0.6, 0.5))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}SA = (x, (0.5, 0.3, 0.3), (0.5, 0.6, 0.4))$ . Clearly  $\hat{A} \subseteq 1_\mu$  and  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq 1_\mu$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS$ . But  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Theorem 3.5:**

Every  $\hat{N}ACS$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS(X, \tau_\mu)$  but not conversely.

**Proof:**

Let us consider an  $\hat{N}SA$ .  $\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}OSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Also let  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}ACSinX$ . This implies  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) = \hat{A}$ . Hence  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{U}$ . Therefore  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Example 3.6:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  and  $\tau_\mu = \{0_\mu, \hat{W}_1, \hat{W}_2, 1_\mu\}$  be an  $\hat{N}TSonX$ , where  $\hat{W}_1 = (x, (0.8, 0.6, 0.3), (0.6, 0.8, 0.4))$ ,  $\hat{W}_2 = (x, (0.3, 0.2, 0.4), (0.2, 0.8, 0.6))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}SA = (x, (0.9, 0.6, 0.5), (0.2, 0.8, 0.6))$ . Clearly  $\hat{A} \subseteq 1_\mu$  and  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq 1_\mu$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS$ . But  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}ACSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  because  $\hat{N}el(\hat{N}jnt(\hat{N}el(\hat{A}))) \not\subseteq \hat{A}$ .

**Theorem 3.7:**

Every  $\hat{N}RCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  but not conversely.

**Proof**

Let  $\hat{A}$  be an  $\hat{N}RCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Since every  $\hat{N}RCS$  is an  $\hat{N}CS$ . Let us consider an  $\hat{N}SA \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}\pi OSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Since  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}el(\hat{A})$  and  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}CS$  in  $X$ .  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Example 3.8:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_\mu = \{0_\mu, \hat{W}, 1_\mu\}$  be an  $\hat{N}TSonX$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.6, 0.7, 0.8), (0.2, 0.4, 0.3))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}SA = (x, (0.7, 0.4, 0.6), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1))$ . Clearly  $\hat{A} \subseteq 1_\mu$  and  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq 1_\mu$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS$ . But  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}RCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  because  $0_\mu \neq \hat{A}$ .

**Theorem 3.9:**

Every  $\hat{N}GCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  but its conversely may not be true in general.

**Proof:**

Assume that  $\hat{A}$  be an  $\hat{N}GCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Let  $\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}\pi OS$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . By hypothesis  $\hat{N}el(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{U}$ . Clearly  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}el(\hat{A})$ . This implies  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq U$  whenever  $\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi OSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Example 3.10:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_\mu = \{0_\mu, \hat{W}, 1_\mu\}$  be an  $\hat{N}TSonX$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.9, 0.5, 0.1), (0.8, 0.5, 0.7))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}SA = (x, (0.2, 0.3, 0.8), (0.3, 0.2, 0.7))$ . Clearly  $\hat{A} \subseteq 1_\mu$  and  $\hat{N}ael(\hat{A}) \subseteq 1_\mu$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CS$  but  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}GCSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ , as  $\hat{N}el(\hat{A}) \not\subseteq \hat{W}$  even though  $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{W}$  and  $\hat{W}$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi OSin(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Theorem 3.11:**

Every  $\hat{N}GSCS(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $\hat{N}\pi\hat{G}CSin(X, \tau_\mu)$  but its conversely may not be true in general.





**Sakthivel and Kavipriya**

**Proof:**

Assume that  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{G}\hat{S}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Let us an  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . By hypothesis  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{A})$ . This implies  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \subseteq U$  whenever  $\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Example 3.12:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.7, 0.6, 0.5), (0.4, 0.8, 0.3))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.7, 0.5, 0.5), (0.3, 0.7, 0.5))$ . Clearly  $\hat{A} \subseteq 1_u$  and  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \subseteq 1_u$ . Hence  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$ . But  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}\hat{G}\hat{S}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ , because  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \not\subseteq \hat{W}$ .

**Remark 3.13:**

An  $\hat{N}\hat{G}\hat{S}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$  is need not be an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Example 3.14:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.2, 0.5, 0.7), (0.3, 0.5, 0.8))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.2, 0.3, 0.8), (0.1, 0.4, 0.9))$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{G}\hat{S}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  but  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Since  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \not\subseteq \hat{W}$  even though  $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{W}$  and  $\hat{W}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Remark 3.15:**

An  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}$  closedness is independent of an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}$  closedness.

**Example 3.16:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.2, 0.5, 0.7), (0.3, 0.5, 0.8))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.2, 0.3, 0.8), (0.1, 0.4, 0.9))$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  but  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Since  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \not\subseteq \hat{W}$  even though  $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{W}$  and  $\hat{W}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Example 3.17:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.5, 0.3, 0.4), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.6, 0.4, 0.3), (0.7, 0.5, 0.3))$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  but not an  $\hat{N}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ , as  $\hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{N}\hat{j}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{t}(\hat{A})) \not\subseteq \hat{A}$ .

**Remark 3.18:**

An  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{P}$  closedness is independent of an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}$  closedness.

**Example 3.19:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$  with  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.3, 0.4, 0.8), (0.5, 0.4, 0.7))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.1, 0.3, 0.9), (0.2, 0.3, 0.8))$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  but  $\hat{A}$  is not an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Since  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \not\subseteq \hat{W}$  even though  $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{W}$  and  $\hat{W}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Example 3.20:**

Let  $X = \{p, q\}$ ,  $\tau_u = \{0_u, \hat{W}, 1_u\}$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$  on  $X$ , where  $\hat{W} = (x, (0.3, 0.2, 0.5), (0.7, 0.8, 0.6))$ . Consider the  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{A} = (x, (0.7, 0.8, 0.3), (0.8, 0.9, 0.4))$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  but not an  $\hat{N}\hat{S}\hat{P}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Since  $\hat{N}\hat{j}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{t}(\hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{N}\hat{j}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{t}(\hat{A}))) = 1_u \not\subseteq \hat{A}$ .

**Theorem 3.21:**

The union of  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$   $\hat{A}$  and  $B$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ , if  $\hat{A}$  and  $B$  are  $\hat{N}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Proof:**

Since  $\hat{A}$  and  $B$  are  $\hat{N}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $X$ ,  $\hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) = \hat{A}$  and  $\hat{N}\hat{e}l(B) = B$ . Assume that  $\hat{A}$  and  $B$  are  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Let  $\hat{A} \cup B \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be  $\hat{N}\hat{\pi}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Then  $\hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{N}\hat{j}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{t}(\hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{A} \cup B))) = \hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{N}\hat{j}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{t}(\hat{A} \cup B)) \subseteq \hat{N}\hat{e}l(\hat{A} \cup B) = \hat{A} \cup B \subseteq U$ . That is  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A} \cup B) \subseteq U$ . Therefore the union of  $\hat{A}$  and  $B$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Theorem 3.22:**

Let  $(X, \tau)$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{T}\hat{S}$ . Then  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{O}(X) = \hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{C}(X)$  if and only if  $\hat{N}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .

**Proof:**

**Necessity:** Suppose that  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{O}(X) = \hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{C}(X)$ . Let  $\hat{A} \subseteq U$  and  $U$  be an  $\hat{N}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $X$ . This implies  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(\hat{A}) \subseteq \hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(U)$ . Since  $U$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{O}\hat{S}$ ,  $U$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{O}\hat{S}$  in  $X$ . Since by hypothesis  $U$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $X$ ,  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(U) = U$ . This implies  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}l(U) \subseteq U$ . Therefore  $\hat{A}$  is an  $\hat{N}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\pi}\hat{G}\hat{C}\hat{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ .





**Sakthivel and Kavipriya**

**Sufficiency:** Suppose that every  $\tilde{N}\tilde{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$  is an  $\tilde{N}\alpha\pi\hat{G}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ . Let  $U \in \tilde{N}\tilde{O}(X)$ , then  $U \in \tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X)$ . Since  $U \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $\tilde{N}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ , by hypothesis  $\tilde{N}\alpha\text{el}(U) \subseteq U$ . But clearly  $U \subseteq \tilde{N}\alpha\text{el}(U)$ . Hence  $U = \tilde{N}\alpha\text{el}(U)$ . That is  $U \in \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$ . Hence  $\tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X) \subseteq \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$ .

Let  $\tilde{A} \in \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$  then  $\tilde{A}^c$  is an  $\tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ . But  $\tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X) \subseteq \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$ . Therefore  $\tilde{A}^c \in \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$ . Hence  $\tilde{A} \in \tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X)$ . This implies  $\tilde{N}\alpha C(X) \subseteq \tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X)$ . Thus  $\tilde{N}\alpha\tilde{O}(X) = \tilde{N}\alpha C(X)$ .

**Theorem 3.23:**

If  $\tilde{A}$  is  $\tilde{N}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  and an  $\tilde{N}\alpha\pi\hat{G}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $(X, \tau_u)$ , then

- (i)  $\tilde{A}$  is  $\tilde{N}\tilde{R}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ ,
- (ii)  $\tilde{A}$  is  $\tilde{N}\tilde{R}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ .

**Proof:**

- (i) Let  $\tilde{A}$  be an  $\tilde{N}\pi\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  and  $\tilde{N}\alpha\pi\hat{G}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ . This implies  $\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{A}))) \subseteq \tilde{A}$ . That is  $\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{A})) \subseteq \tilde{A}$ . Since  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$ ,  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{P}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ . Hence  $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{A}))$ . Therefore  $\tilde{A} = \tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{A}))$ . Hence  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{R}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ .
- (ii) Let  $\tilde{A}$  be an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  and an  $\tilde{N}\alpha\pi\hat{G}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ . Then  $\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{A}))) \subseteq \tilde{A}$ . That is  $\tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{A})) \subseteq \tilde{A}$ . Since  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$ ,  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{S}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ . Hence  $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{A}))$ . Therefore  $\tilde{A} = \tilde{N}\text{el}(\tilde{N}\text{jnt}(\tilde{A}))$ ,  $\tilde{A}$  is an  $\tilde{N}\tilde{R}\tilde{C}\tilde{S}$  in  $X$ .

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## Some Results on Fermatean m-Polar Anti-Fuzzy Subgroup

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper ,we introduce the notion of Fermatean m-Polar Anti Fuzzy Subgroup(FmPAFSG).we define algebraic structure of a Fermatean m-Polar Anti Fuzzy Subgroup(FmPAFSG) and related properties are investigated.

**Keywords:** Fermatean m-Polar Anti Fuzzy Subgroups, some results.

## INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy set theory was first introduced by Zadeh[12] to solve the uncertainty problems in our real life. Using the concept of fuzzy set Rosenfeld[8] first define the notion of fuzzy subgroup. Chowdry[2] proved varies properties of fuzzy subgroups. The notion of Characterization of Phythagorean fuzzy subgroups was developed by Bhunia[3].Fermatean fuzzy set was introduced by T.Senapathi[9] .Using this sets ilambarasan[10] developed Fermatean fuzzy subgroups. The notion ofm-polar fuzzy sets was introduce by J.Chen[4].Solairaju[11] investigated some algebraic properties on m-polar neutrosophic fuzzy subgroups. R.Muthuraj[6] introduced Intuitionistic Multi-Anti fuzzy sub groups. The notion of some novel features of Phythagorean m-Polar fuzzy sets with applications was investigated by Khalid Naem[5].The notion of anti fuzzy subgroups was first proposed by Biwas[1].B.O.Onasanya[7] proved some results of fuzzy subgroups. In this paper we introduce the concept of Fermatean m Polar Anti Fuzzy Subgroups and prove some results.





**Radharamani and Rajarajeswari**

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition :2.1[12]**Let  $U$  be an universal set. A *fuzzy set*  $F$  on  $U$  is defined by  $F = \{ \langle u, \varphi(u) \rangle : \text{for all } u \in U \}$ , where  $\varphi$  is a function from  $U$  to  $[0,1]$  and it is called the membership function .

**Definition :2.2[8]**Let  $G$  be a group and  $U$  be an universal set. The fuzzy subset :  $U \rightarrow [0,1]$  of a group  $G$  is said to be a fuzzy subgroup of  $G$  if it satisfies the following conditions

- (i)  $\varphi(u,v) \geq \min\{ \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \}$
- (ii)  $\varphi(u^{-1}) \geq \varphi(u)$  , for all  $u,v \in G$

**Definition :2.3[1]** Let  $G$  be a group and  $U$  be an universal set. The fuzzy subset :  $U \rightarrow [0,1]$  of a group  $G$  is said to be a anti fuzzy subgroup of  $G$  if it satisfies the following conditions

- (i)  $\varphi(u,v) \leq \max\{ \varphi(u), \varphi(v) \}$
- (ii)  $\varphi(u^{-1}) = \varphi(u)$  , for all  $u,v \in G$

**Definition :2.4[5]** Let  $m$  be any positive integer. A *Pythagorean m-polar fuzzy set (PmFS)* on  $U$  is defined by  $P = \{ \langle u, ((\varphi_p^{(1)}(u), \Psi_p^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_p^{(2)}(u), \Psi_p^{(2)}(u)), \dots, (\varphi_p^{(m)}(u), \Psi_p^{(m)}(u))) \rangle : \forall u \in U \}$ , where  $\varphi_p^{(i)} : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the membership function  $\Psi_p^{(i)} : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the non membership function which satisfies the condition  $(\varphi_p^{(i)}(u))^2 + (\Psi_p^{(i)}(u))^2 \leq 1$ . The set  $P = \{ \langle u, ((\varphi_p^{(1)}(u), \Psi_p^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_p^{(2)}(u), \Psi_p^{(2)}(u)), \dots, (\varphi_p^{(m)}(u), \Psi_p^{(m)}(u))) \rangle : \forall u \in U \}$  is rewrite as  $P = \{ \langle u, (\varphi_p^{(i)}(u), \Psi_p^{(i)}(u)) \rangle : i=1,2,\dots,m \text{ and } \forall u \in U \}$

**Definition :2.5[9]** Let  $U$  be an universal set. An *Fermatean fuzzy set*  $F$  on  $U$  is defined by  $F = \{ \langle u, (\varphi(u), \Psi(u)) \rangle : \text{for all } u \in U \}$ , where the membership function  $\varphi : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  and the non membership function  $\Psi : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  which satisfies the condition  $(\varphi(u))^3 + (\Psi(u))^3 \leq 1, \forall u \in U$

**Fermatean m-Polar Anti-Fuzzy Subgroup**

**Definition :3.1**Let  $m$  be any positive integer and  $U$  be an universal set. A *Fermatean m-Polar fuzzy set (FmFS)* on  $U$  is defined as

$F = \{ \langle u, ((\varphi_F^{(1)}(u), \Psi_F^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_F^{(2)}(u), \Psi_F^{(2)}(u)), \dots, (\varphi_F^{(m)}(u), \Psi_F^{(m)}(u))) \rangle : \forall u \in U \}$ , where  $\varphi_F^{(i)}(u) : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the membership function  $\Psi_F^{(i)}(u) : U \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the non membership function which satisfies the condition  $(\varphi_F^{(i)}(u))^3 + (\Psi_F^{(i)}(u))^3 \leq 1$ .

$F = \{ \langle u, ((\varphi_F^{(1)}(u), \Psi_F^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_F^{(2)}(u), \Psi_F^{(2)}(u)), \dots, (\varphi_F^{(m)}(u), \Psi_F^{(m)}(u))) \rangle \}$   
 $= \{ \langle u, (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u)) \rangle : i=1,2,3,\dots,m \}$

$$= \left\{ \frac{u}{((\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), (\Psi_F^{(i)}(u)))} \right\}$$

**Definition :3.2**Let  $(G, *)$  be a group and  $F = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u)) , i=1,2,\dots,m$  be a FmFS .Then  $F$  is said to be a Fermatean m Polar Anti Fuzzy Subgroup (FmAFSG) of  $G$  if it satisfies the following conditions

- (i)  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$
- (ii)  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$
- (iii)  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$
- (iv)  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u \in G$

Here  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u))^3$  and  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)}(u))^3$

**Example:3.3**Consider the set  $G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$  .Then  $G$  is a group under usual multiplication ' . '

Now we define the F3FASG  $F = (\varphi_F^{(i)}, \Psi_F^{(i)}) , i=1,2,3$  on  $G$  is

$\varphi_F^{(1)}(1) = 0.6$  ,  $\varphi_F^{(2)}(1) = 0.5$   $\varphi_F^{(3)}(1) = 0.8$

$\Psi_F^{(1)}(1) = 0.3$  ,  $\Psi_F^{(2)}(1) = 0.7$  ,  $\Psi_F^{(3)}(1) = 0.4$





Radharamani and Rajarajeswari

$$\varphi_F^{(1)}(-1)=0.2, \varphi_F^{(2)}(-1)=0.3, \varphi_F^{(3)}(-1)=0.1$$

$$\Psi_F^{(1)}(-1)= 0.5, \Psi_F^{(2)}(-1)=0.8, \Psi_F^{(3)}(-1)=0.7$$

$$\varphi_F^{(1)}(i)=0.7, \varphi_F^{(2)}(i) =0.8, \varphi_F^{(3)}(i)=0.9$$

$$\Psi_F^{(1)}(i)=0.2, \Psi_F^{(2)}(i)=0.6, \Psi_F^{(3)}(i)=0.3$$

$$\varphi_F^{(1)}(-i)=0.7, \varphi_F^{(2)}(-i)=0.8, \varphi_F^{(3)}(-i)=0.9$$

$$\Psi_F^{(1)}(-i)= 0.2, \Psi_F^{(2)}(-i)=0.6, \Psi_F^{(3)}(-i)=0.3$$

$$(i)(\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(1) = (0.6)^3, (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(-i) = (0.7)^3 \vee (0.7)^3 = (0.7)^3. \text{Therefore } (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(i \cdot -i) \leq (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(-i)$$

$$(\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(1) = (0.5)^3, (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(-i) = (0.8)^3 \vee (0.8)^3 = (0.8)^3. \text{Therefore } (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(i \cdot -i) \leq (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(-i)$$

$$(\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(1) = (0.8)^3, (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(-i) = (0.9)^3 \vee (0.9)^3 = (0.9)^3. \text{Therefore } (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(i \cdot -i) \leq (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(i) \vee (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(-i)$$

$$(ii)(\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(i) = (\varphi_F^{(1)})^3(-i) = 0.7, (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(i) = (\varphi_F^{(2)})^3(-i) = 0.8,$$

$$(\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(i) = (\varphi_F^{(3)})^3(-i) = 0.9$$

$$(iii)(\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(1) = (0.3)^3, (\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(i) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(-i) = (0.2)^3 \wedge (0.2)^3 = (0.2)^3. \text{Therefore } (\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(i \cdot -i) \geq \Psi_F^{(1)} i \wedge \Psi_F^{(1)} -i$$

$$(\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(1) = (0.3)^3, (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(i) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(-i) = (0.2)^3 \wedge (0.2)^3 = (0.2)^3. \text{Therefore } (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(i \cdot -i) \geq (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(i) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(-i)$$

$$(\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(i \cdot -i) = (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(1) = (0.4)^3, (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(i) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(-i) = (0.3)^3 \wedge (0.3)^3 = (0.3)^3. \text{Therefore } (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(i \cdot -i) \geq (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(i) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(-i)$$

$$(iv)(\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(i) = (\Psi_F^{(1)})^3(-i) = 0.2, (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(i) = (\Psi_F^{(2)})^3(-i) = 0.6,$$

$$(\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(i) = (\Psi_F^{(3)})^3(-i) = 0.3$$

Similarly we can check for other elements in G .

Hence F is F3FASG of (G,·)

**Proposition:3.4** Let  $F=(\varphi_F^{(i)}, \Psi_F^{(i)}), i=1,2,3, \dots, m$  be a FmPAFSG of a group (G,\*). Then the following are true

$$(i)(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \text{ and } (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u), i=1,2, \dots, m$$

$$(ii) (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \text{ and } (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}), i=1,2, \dots, m, \text{ for all } u \text{ in } G.$$

*Proof:* Let  $F=(\varphi_F^{(i)}, \Psi_F^{(i)}), i=1,2,3, \dots, m$  is FmPAFSG of (G,\*).

$$(i)(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * u^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u). \text{Therefore } (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$$

$$\text{Again } (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * u^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$$

$$\text{Therefore } (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u).$$

$$(ii) \text{ by our definition } (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \text{ and } (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$$

Hence proved (ii)

**Proposition:3.5** Let (G,\*) be a group and  $F=(\varphi_F^{(i)}, \Psi_F^{(i)}), i=1,2,3, \dots, m$  be a FmPFS.





**Radharamani and Rajarajeswari**

F is FmPAFSG of a group  $(G,*)$  iff  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  and  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$

*Proof:* Let F is Fm PAFSG of a group  $(G,*)$ .

Now  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  and

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$

Converse :Let us assume that  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  and

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$

Now  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * u^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

$(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1} * u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1} * (u^{-1})^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

$(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e * (u^{-1})^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

Therefore  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

$(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e * u^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

Therefore  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

Combining these ,we get  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

$(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * (v^{-1})^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v^{-1}) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * u^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1} * u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1} * (u^{-1})^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e * (u^{-1})^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

Therefore  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1})$

$(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e * u^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(e) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

Therefore  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u)$

Again  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * (v^{-1})^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v^{-1}) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$

Hence F is Fm PAFSG of  $(G,*)$

**Proposition:3.6** Let  $(G,*)$  be a group and  $F_1 = (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)}, \Psi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u)), F_2 = (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)}, \Psi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u)), i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  and for all u in G be aFmPAFSG of  $(G,*)$ . Then  $F_1 \cup F_2$  is a FmPAFSG of  $(G,*)$ .

*Proof:* Let  $F_1 = (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u), \Psi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u))$  and  $F_2 = (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u), \Psi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u)), i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  and u in G be two FmPAFSG of  $(G,*)$ . Let  $F = F_1 \cup F_2 = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u)), i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  and u in G ,where  $\varphi_F^{(i)}(u) = \varphi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u) \vee \varphi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u)$  and  $\Psi_F^{(i)}(u) = \Psi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u) \wedge \Psi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u), i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  and u in G

Let  $u, v \in G$ . Now

$$(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) = (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq$$







**Radharamani and Rajarajeswari**

$$\left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \vee \left( (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = \left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \right) \vee \left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v) \quad , i=1,2,\dots,m$$

Therefore  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$ .

Again  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) = (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq \left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \wedge \left( (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = \left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \right) \wedge \left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v) \quad , i=1,2,\dots,m$

Therefore  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$ .

Hence  $F = F_1 \cup F_2 = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u))$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$  is a FmPAFSG of  $(G, *)$ .

**Corollary:3.7** Union of a family of FmPAFSGs of a group  $(G, *)$  is also a FmPAFSG of a group  $(G, *)$

Proof: Let  $K = \{F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots, F_n\}$  be a family of FmPAFSGs of a group  $(G, *)$ .

To prove  $F = \bigcup_{i=1}^n F_i$  is a FmPAFSG of a group  $(G, *)$

Let  $F = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u))$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  , where  $\varphi_F^{(i)}(u) = \varphi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u) \vee \varphi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u) \vee \dots \vee \varphi_{F_n}^{(i)}(u)$  and  $\Psi_F^{(i)}(u) = \Psi_{F_1}^{(i)}(u) \wedge \Psi_{F_2}^{(i)}(u) \wedge \dots \wedge \Psi_{F_n}^{(i)}(u)$  ,  $i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  and  $u$  in  $G$

Let  $u, v \in G$ .

Now

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) &= (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \vee \dots \vee (\varphi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq \\ &\left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \vee \left( (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \vee \dots \vee \left( (\varphi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \\ &= \left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \vee \dots \vee (\varphi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(u) \right) \vee \left( (\varphi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \vee (\varphi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \vee \dots \vee (\varphi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v) \end{aligned}$$

$, i=1,2,\dots,m$

Therefore  $(\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \leq (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \vee (\varphi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$ .

Again

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) &= (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \wedge \dots \wedge (\Psi_{F_n}^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq \\ &\left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) \wedge \left( (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = \left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(u) \right) \wedge \left( (\Psi_{F_1}^{(i)})^3(v) \wedge (\Psi_{F_2}^{(i)})^3(v) \right) = \\ &(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v) \quad , i=1,2,\dots,m \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $(\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u * v^{-1}) \geq (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(u) \wedge (\Psi_F^{(i)})^3(v)$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$ .

Therefore  $F = F_1 \cup F_2 = (\varphi_F^{(i)}(u), \Psi_F^{(i)}(u))$  ,  $i=1,2,\dots,m$  and for all  $u, v$  in  $G$  is a FmPAFSG of  $(G, *)$ .

Hence family of union of FmPAFSG is also a FmPAFSG.

**Remark:3.7** Intersection of two FmPAFSG is need not be a FmPAFSG  $(G, *)$ .

**Example:3.8** Let  $G = (Z, +)$  be a group and Let  $i=2$  and  $u$  in  $G$ ,  $F_1 = \langle (\varphi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u), \Psi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_{F_1}^{(2)}(u), \Psi_{F_1}^{(2)}(u)) \rangle$ ,  $F_2 = \langle (\varphi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u), \Psi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u), \Psi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u)) \rangle$  be a FmPAFSG of  $(G, *)$ , where

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u) &= \begin{cases} 0, & u \in 5z \\ 0.5, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \Psi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.3, & u \in 5z \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \varphi_{F_1}^{(2)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.1, & u \in 5z \\ 0.7, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u) &= \begin{cases} 0.6, & u \in 5z \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \varphi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.2, & u \in 3z \\ 0.3, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \Psi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.15, & u \in 3z \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u) &= \begin{cases} 0.3, & u \in 3z \\ 0.5, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \Psi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.3, & u \in 3z \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$F = F_1 \cap F_2 = \langle (\varphi_F^{(1)}(u), \Psi_F^{(1)}(u)), (\varphi_F^{(2)}(u), \Psi_F^{(2)}(u)) \rangle$  , for all  $u$  in  $G$ , where

$$(\varphi_F^{(1)}(u) = \varphi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u) \wedge \varphi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u) , (\varphi_F^{(2)}(u) = \varphi_{F_1}^{(2)}(u) \wedge \varphi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u) , \Psi_F^{(1)}(u) = \Psi_{F_1}^{(1)}(u) \vee \Psi_{F_2}^{(1)}(u) , \Psi_F^{(2)}(u) = \Psi_{F_1}^{(2)}(u) \vee \Psi_{F_2}^{(2)}(u)$$





**Radharamani and Rajarajeswari**

$$\varphi_F^{(1)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u \in 5z \\ 0.2, & u \in 3z - 5z \\ 0.3, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}, \varphi_F^{(2)}(u) = \begin{cases} 0.1, & u \in 5z \\ 0.3, & u \in 3z - 5z \\ 0.5, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_F^{(1)}(5 + (-3)) = \varphi_F^{(1)}(2) = 0.3, \varphi_F^{(1)}(5) = 0, \varphi_F^{(1)}(-3) = 0.2. \text{ Then } 0.3 \notin \max\{0.0.2\}$$

$$\varphi_F^{(2)}(5 + (-3)) = \varphi_F^{(2)}(2) = 0.5, \varphi_F^{(2)}(5) = 0.1, \varphi_F^{(2)}(-3) = 0.3. \text{ Then } 0.5 \notin \max\{0.1.0.3\}$$

$$\Psi_F^{(1)}(5 + (-3)) = \Psi_F^{(1)}(2) = 0, \Psi_F^{(1)}(5) = 0.3, \Psi_F^{(1)}(-3) = 0.15. \text{ Then } 0 \notin \min\{0.3.0.15\}$$
 Hence intersection of two FmPAFSG is not a FmPAFSG.

**Proposition:3.9** Let  $(G,*)$  be a group and  $F=(\varphi_{F^{(i)}},\Psi_{F^{(i)}}),i=1,2,3,\dots,m$  be a FmPAFSG of a group  $(G,*)$ . Then  $\varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u^n) \leq \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u)$  and  $\Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u^n) \geq \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u), i=1,2,..m$  and  $u$  in  $G$ .  
 Proof: Let  $n=2. \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u^2) = \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u * u) \leq \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u) \forall \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u) = \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u)$  and  $\Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u^2) = \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u * u) \geq \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u) \wedge \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u) = \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u)$ . Then we can prove by induction  $\varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u^n) \leq \varphi_{F^{(i)}}(u)$  and  $\Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u^n) \geq \Psi_{F^{(i)}}(u), i=1,2,..m$  and  $u$  in  $G$ .

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# Stability of the Functional Equation in Matrix Neutrosophic Normed Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability for mixed-type additive and quadratic functional equations in neutrosophic normed spaces. Neutrosophic normed spaces extend classical normed spaces by incorporating degrees of truth, indeterminacy, and falsity, making them suitable for handling uncertain, inconsistent, or incomplete information. We establish the general solution of the mixed additive-quadratic equation and analyze its stability using fixed-point methods and direct techniques. The results show how mappings behave under modifications and give the circumstances in which these mappings show stability in neutrosophic normed spaces.

**Keywords:** matrix neutrosophic normed spaces, neutrosophic stability, mixed type additive quadratic functional equation, direct method, fixed point method.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 39B82, 47L25, 39B72, 54H25.

## INTRODUCTION

By 1965, Lotfi A. Zadeh[26] invented fuzzy set theory. With respect to the idea of partial truth a concept in which truth values vary from fully true to fully false he put out this argument. This method was especially helpful for handling ambiguous or inaccurate data, which was outside the scope of classical binary logic. Krassimir T. Atanassov[2][3] proposed intuitionistic fuzzy set theory in 1986 and developed that concept in the year of 1989. With the addition of a degree of membership and a degree of non-membership, this theory expands upon the conventional fuzzy set theory. Neutrosophic sets were introduced by Florentin Smarandache[21][22] as an extension of the





**Jenifer et al.,**

intuitionistic fuzzy set. He introduced the idea of the neutrosophic set (NS) and the degree of indeterminacy as independent components in his 1995 manuscript, which was published in 1998. Compared to ordinary fuzzy sets, this enables the representation of imprecision and uncertainty, which makes it especially helpful in situations where judgements must take into account missing or ambiguous information. Fuzzy norms on a linear space were later introduced by Chun- Kai Cheng and John N. Moderson. In 2006, Saadati and Park[20] developed the idea of intuitionistic fuzzy normed space. Ulam[24] first raised the stability issue with group homomorphisms. Hyers[6][7] found a solution to the problem for Banach spaces in the case of approximation additive mappings. Next, for additive mappings and linear mappings, respectively, Aoki [1] and Rassias[18][19] expanded on Hyers' findings. Gavruta[5] found another further generalisation in 1994, which is known as the generalised Hyer-Ulam stability. A number of stability findings for various functional equations and inequalities were examined and expanded upon in a variety of matrix normed spaces, including matrix non-Archimedean random normed spaces, matrix fuzzy normed spaces, and matrix paranormed spaces[4, 12, 13, 16, 17]. Later Wang [25] developed this concept in matrix intuitionistic fuzzy normed spaces and then Jeyaraman, Mangayarkkarasi, Jeyanthi and Pandiselvi[9] established Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability for functional equation in neutrosophic normed spaces. Also, Mangayarkkarasi, Jeyaraman and Jeyanthi[14] enhanced the idea of stability of a cubic functional equation in neutrosophic normed spaces.

This research aims to first present terminology of matrix neutrosophic normed spaces, which can then be used to study the Hyers-Ulam stability results for the mixed type additive-quadratic functional equation

$$2\ell[g(x + \ell y) + g(\ell x + y)] \\ = \ell(1 - s + \ell + \ell s + 2\ell^2)g(x + y) + \ell(1 - s - 3\ell + \ell s + 2\ell^2)g(x - y) + 2\ell g(\ell x) + 2\ell(s \\ + \ell - \ell s - 2\ell^2)g(x) + 2(1 - \ell - s)g(\ell y) + 2\ell s g(y)$$

in matrix neutrosophic normed spaces using the fixed point and direct methods, where  $s \neq 1 - 2\ell$  and  $\ell$  is a parameter,  $\ell > 1$ .

**Preliminaries**

To study the Hyer – Ulam stability results in matrix neutrosophic normed spaces, we present a few fundamental definitions and early findings in this section.

Definition:2.1. [14]The seven-tuple  $(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \diamond, \odot)$  is a neutrosophic normed space  $(\mathfrak{NN}\mathfrak{S})$  if  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a vector space,  $*$  is a continuous t-norm,  $\diamond$  and  $\odot$  are continuous t-conorms, and  $\mu, \nu$  and  $\omega$  are fuzzy sets on  $\mathfrak{X} \times (0, \infty)$  meet the following conditions.

For every  $x, y \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\zeta, \lambda > 0$ ,

- (i)  $\mu(x, \lambda) + \nu(x, \lambda) + \omega(x, \lambda) \leq 3$ ;
- (ii)  $\mu(x, \lambda) > 0$ ,
- (iii)  $\mu(x, \lambda) = 1$  if and only if  $x = 0$ ;
- (iv)  $\mu(\alpha x, \lambda) = \mu\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{|\alpha|}\right)$  for each  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,
- (v)  $\mu(x, \lambda) * \mu(y, \zeta) \leq \mu(x + y, \lambda + \zeta)$ ;
- (vi)  $\mu(x, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is continuous;
- (vii)  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x, \lambda) = 1$  and  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \mu(x, \lambda) = 0$ ;
- (viii)  $\nu(x, \lambda) < 1$ ,
- (ix)  $\nu(x, \lambda) = 0$  if and only if  $x = 0$ ;
- (x)  $\nu(\alpha x, \lambda) = \nu\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{|\alpha|}\right)$  for each  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,
- (xi)  $\nu(x, \lambda) \diamond \nu(y, \zeta) \geq \nu(x + y, \lambda + \zeta)$ ;
- (xii)  $\nu(x, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is continuous;
- (xiii)  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x, \lambda) = 0$  and  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \nu(x, \lambda) = 1$ .
- (xiv)  $\omega(x, \lambda) < 1$ ,
- (xv)  $\omega(x, \lambda) = 0$  if and only if  $x = 0$ ;
- (xvi)  $\omega(\alpha x, \lambda) = \omega\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{|\alpha|}\right)$  for each  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,





**Jenifer et al.,**

- (xvii)  $\omega(x, \lambda) \otimes \omega(y, \zeta) \geq \omega(x + y, \lambda + \zeta)$ ;
  - (xviii)  $\omega(x, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is continuous;
  - (ixx)  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \omega(x, \lambda) = 0$  and  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \omega(x, \lambda) = 1$ .
- In this case,  $(\mu, \nu, \omega)$  is called a  $\mathfrak{NN}$ .

**Definition:2.2.** [9] Let  $(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$  be a  $\mathfrak{NN}$ . Then, a sequence  $\{x_j\}$  is said to be convergent to  $x \in \mathfrak{X}$  w.r.to  $\mathfrak{NN}(\mu, \nu, \omega)$  if  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  and  $\lambda > 0, \exists j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ :  
 $\mu(x_j - x, \lambda) > 1 - \varepsilon, \nu(x_j - x, \lambda) < \varepsilon$  and  $\omega(x_j - x, \lambda) < \varepsilon$  for all  $j \geq j_0$ .  
 In this case we write  $(\mu, \nu, \omega) - \lim x_j = x$ .

**Definition:2.3.** [9] The sequence  $\{x_j\}$  is said to be a Cauchy sequence with respect to  $\mathfrak{NN}(\mu, \nu, \omega)$  if  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  and  $\lambda > 0, \exists j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\mu(x_j - x_k, \lambda) > 1 - \varepsilon, \nu(x_j - x_k, \lambda) < \varepsilon, \text{ and } \omega(x_j - x_k, \lambda) < \varepsilon \text{ for all } j, k \geq j_0.$$

A  $\mathfrak{NN}(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is said to be complete if every Cauchy sequences in  $(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is convergent in  $(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$ .

**Remark:** The following notations will also be used:

$E_{i,j}(\mathfrak{X})$  will represent the set of all  $i \times j$ -matrices in  $\mathfrak{X}$ . The matrix  $E_{i,j}(\mathfrak{X})$  is written as  $E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  when  $i = j$ . The row vector whose  $n$ th component is 1 and the other components are 0 shall be shown by the symbols  $e_n \in E_{1,j}(\mathbb{C})$ . The  $j \times j$  matrix whose  $(m,n)$ -component is 1 and the other components are 0 is denoted by  $\mathfrak{M}_{mn} \in E_j(\mathbb{C})$ .  $\mathfrak{M}_{mn} \otimes x \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  represents the  $j \times j$  matrix whose  $(m,n)$ -component is  $x$  and the remaining components are 0.

**Definition: 2.4.**[25] Let  $(\mathfrak{X}, \|\cdot\|)$  be a  $\mathfrak{NS}$ . Note that  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\|\cdot\|_j\})$  is a  $\mathfrak{NN}$  iff  $(E_j(\mathfrak{X}), \|\cdot\|_j)$  is a  $\mathfrak{NS}$  for each positive integer  $j$  and  $\|\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}\|_k \leq \|\mathfrak{A}\| \|\mathfrak{B}\|$  holds for  $\mathfrak{A} \in E_{k,j}, x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\mathfrak{B} \in E_{j,k}$ , and that  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\|\cdot\|_j\})$  is a matrix Banach space  $(\mathfrak{MB})$  iff  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a  $\mathfrak{NS}$  and  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\|\cdot\|_j\})$  is a  $\mathfrak{NN}$ .

Now, we introduce the concept of a  $\mathfrak{MNN}$  as follows:

**Definition: 2.5.** Consider a  $\mathfrak{NN}(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$  with a rectangular matrix of zero elements over  $\mathfrak{X}$  represented by  $\vartheta$ . Then:

(1)  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\mu_n\}, \{\nu_n\}, \{\omega_n\}, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is said to be a  $\mathfrak{MNN}$  if for each positive integer  $j, (E_j(\mathfrak{X}), \mu_j, \nu_j, \omega_j, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is a  $\mathfrak{NN}$ ,  $\mu_j, \nu_j$  and  $\omega_j$  satisfy the following conditions:

(i)  $\mu_{j+i}(\vartheta + x, \lambda) = \mu_j(x, \lambda), \nu_{j+i}(\vartheta + x, \lambda) = \nu_j(x, \lambda)$  and  $\omega_{j+i}(\vartheta + x, \lambda) = \omega_j(x, \lambda)$  for all  $\lambda > 0, x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X}), \vartheta \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$ ;

(ii)  $\mu_\ell(\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}, \lambda) \geq \mu_j\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{\|\mathfrak{A}\| \cdot \|\mathfrak{B}\|}\right), \nu_\ell(\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}, \lambda) \leq \nu_j\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{\|\mathfrak{A}\| \cdot \|\mathfrak{B}\|}\right)$  and

$\omega_\ell(\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}, \lambda) \leq \omega_j\left(x, \frac{\lambda}{\|\mathfrak{A}\| \cdot \|\mathfrak{B}\|}\right) \forall \lambda > 0, \mathfrak{A} \in E_{\ell,j}(\mathbb{R}), x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\mathfrak{B} \in E_{j,\ell}(\mathbb{R})$  with  $\|\mathfrak{A}\| \cdot \|\mathfrak{B}\| \neq 0$ .

(2)  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\mu_j\}, \{\nu_j\}, \{\omega_j\}, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is called a  $\mathfrak{MNNB}$  if  $(\mathfrak{X}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is a  $\mathfrak{NN}$  and  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\mu_j\}, \{\nu_j\}, \{\omega_j\}, *, \circ, \otimes)$  is a  $\mathfrak{MNN}$ .

**Lemma: 2.6.** Let  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\mu_j\}, \{\nu_j\}, \{\omega_j\}, *, \circ, \otimes)$  be a  $\mathfrak{MNN}$ . Then,

(1)  $\mu_j(\mathfrak{M}_{\ell s} \otimes x, \lambda) = \mu(x, \lambda), \nu_j(\mathfrak{M}_{\ell s} \otimes x, \lambda) = \nu(x, \lambda)$  and  $\omega_j(\mathfrak{M}_{\ell s} \otimes x, \lambda) = \omega(x, \lambda)$  for all  $\lambda > 0$  and  $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ .

(2) For all  $[x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\sum_{m,n=1}^j \lambda_{mn} > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\geq \mu_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \geq \min\{\mu(x_{mn}, \lambda_{mn}) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\}, \\ \mu(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\geq \mu_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \geq \min\left\{\mu\left(x_{mn}, \frac{\lambda}{j^2}\right) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\right\}, \\ \nu(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\leq \nu_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \leq \max\{\nu(x_{mn}, \lambda_{mn}) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\}, \\ \nu(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\leq \nu_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \leq \max\left\{\nu\left(x_{mn}, \frac{\lambda}{j^2}\right) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\right\} \text{ and} \\ \omega(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\leq \omega_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \leq \max\{\omega(x_{mn}, \lambda_{mn}) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\}, \\ \omega(x_{\ell s}, \lambda) &\leq \omega_j([x_{mn}], \lambda) \leq \max\left\{\omega\left(x_{mn}, \frac{\lambda}{j^2}\right) : m, n = 1, 2, \dots, j\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_i \stackrel{\mathfrak{M}}{=} x$  iff  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_{mni} \stackrel{\mathfrak{M}}{=} x_{mn}$  for  $x_i = [x_{mni}], x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$ .





**Jenifer et al.,**

Lemma: 2.7. Let  $\mathbb{C}: \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  be a strictly contractive mapping with Lipschitz constant  $\varrho < 1$  and let  $(\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{d})$  be a complete generalised  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{S}$ . Then for every fixed element  $\mathfrak{x}$  in  $\mathfrak{M}$ , either  $\mathfrak{d}(\mathbb{C}^j \mathfrak{x}, \mathbb{C}^{j+1} \mathfrak{x}) = \infty, \forall j \geq 0$ , or  $\mathfrak{d}(\mathbb{C}^j \mathfrak{x}, \mathbb{C}^{j+1} \mathfrak{x}) < \infty, \forall j \geq j_0$ , for some natural number  $j_0$ . Furthermore, in the event that the second option is true, then

- (i) The sequence  $\{\mathbb{C}^j \mathfrak{x}\}$  is convergent to a fixed point  $\eta^*$  of  $\mathbb{C}$ .
- (ii)  $\eta^*$  is the unique fixed point of  $\mathbb{C}$  in the set  $\mathfrak{M}^* = \{\eta \in \mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{d}(\mathbb{C}^0 \eta, \eta) < +\infty\}$
- (iii)  $\mathfrak{d}(\eta, \eta^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-\varrho} \mathfrak{d}(\eta, \mathbb{C}\eta), \forall \eta, \eta \in \mathfrak{M}^*$ .

**Neutrosophic Stability with Direct Method**

Let  $(\mathfrak{X}, \{\mu_j\}, \{\nu_j\}, \{\omega_j\}, *, \circ, \oplus)$  be a  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}$  and  $(\mathfrak{Y}, \{\mu_j\}, \{\nu_j\}, \{\omega_j\}, *, \circ, \oplus)$  be a  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{S}$ . Using the direct method, we shall demonstrate the Hyer-Ulam stability of the functional equation in  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}$  in this section. Given a mapping  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ , we introduce the difference operators  $\mathfrak{D}g: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and  $\mathfrak{D}g_n: E_j(\mathfrak{X}^2) \rightarrow E_j(\mathfrak{Y})$  of the functional Equation by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{D}g(u, v) &:= 2\ell[g(u + \ell v) + g(\ell u + v)] - \ell(1 - t + \ell + \ell t + 2\ell^2)g(u + v) \\ &\quad - \ell(1 - t - 3\ell + \ell t + 2\ell^2)g(u - v) - 2\ell g(\ell u) - 2\ell(t + \ell - \ell t - 2\ell^2)g(u) - 2(1 - \ell - t)g(\ell v) - 2\ell t g(v), \\ \mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) &:= 2\ell[g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] + \ell[\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) + g_j(\ell[\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] + [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}])] \\ &\quad - \ell(1 - t + \ell + \ell t + 2\ell^2)g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] + [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) - \ell(1 - t - 3\ell + \ell t + 2\ell^2)g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] - [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) - 2\ell g_j(\ell[\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) \\ &\quad - 2\ell(t + \ell - \ell t - 2\ell^2)g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - 2(1 - \ell - t)g_j(\ell[\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) - 2\ell t g_j([\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]) \end{aligned}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], \eta = [\eta_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$ .

Lemma: 3.1. Consider two real vector spaces,  $\mathfrak{X}$  and  $\mathfrak{U}$ . An odd function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}$  is additive if it fulfils the functional equation.

Lemma: 3.2. Consider two real vector spaces,  $\mathfrak{X}$  and  $\mathfrak{U}$ . An even function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}$  is quadratic if it fulfils the functional equation.

Theorem: 3.3. Given a function  $\psi_o: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  such that, for a given real integer  $\delta$ , where  $0 < \delta < \ell$ ,

$$\psi_o(\ell u, \ell v) = \delta \psi_o(u, v) \tag{3.3.1}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . Suppose the following inequality is satisfied by an odd function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathfrak{x}_{mn}, \mathfrak{y}_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathfrak{x}_{mn}, \mathfrak{y}_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathfrak{x}_{mn}, \mathfrak{y}_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathfrak{x}_{mn}, \mathfrak{y}_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{3.3.2}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], \eta = [\eta_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Then, an additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  exists such that

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathfrak{x}_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathfrak{x}_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathfrak{x}_{mn})}, \\ \omega_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathfrak{x}_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{3.3.3}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. In the case where  $n = 1$ , (3.3.2) equals

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(u, v)}, \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(u, v)}{\lambda + \psi_o(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_o(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \tag{3.3.4}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . If we put  $u = 0$  in (3.3.4), we get

$$\begin{cases} \mu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(v), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, v)}, \\ \nu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(v), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, v)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(v), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, v)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{3.3.5}$$





**Jenifer et al.,**

$\forall v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Using (3.3.1) and changing  $u$  by  $\ell^q u$  in (3.3.5), we get

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q a)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.6)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . From (3.3.6), it is evident that

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^q} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.7)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . It follows from

$$\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - f(u) = \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{q+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} \right) \text{ and (3.3.7) that}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \geq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{r+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^r}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{r+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^r}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{r+1}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^r}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.8)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ , where  $\prod_{n=0}^p u_n = u_1 * u_2 * \dots * u_p$ ,

$$\prod_{n=0}^p u_n = u_1 \diamond u_2 \diamond \dots \diamond u_p \text{ and } \prod_{n=0}^p u_n = u_1 \diamond u_2 \diamond \dots \diamond u_p.$$

By replacing  $u$  with  $\ell^p u$  in (3.3.8), we have

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{r+q}} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{r+q}} \right) \leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{r+q}} \right) \leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.9)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, q > 0$  and  $p > 0$ . Thus

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=q}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \sum_{r=q}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.10)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, q > 0$  and  $p > 0$ . Hence

$$\begin{cases} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \lambda \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ v \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \lambda \right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda + \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_o(0,u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{q+p}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^p}, \lambda \right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_o(0,u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.3.11)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, p > 0$  and  $q > 0$ . Given that  $0 < \delta < \ell$  and  $\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} < \infty$ .

It can be shown that  $\left\{ \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} \right\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mu, v, \omega, *, \diamond, \odot)$  via the Cauchy criterion for convergence in  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{S}$ . Since  $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mu, v, \omega, *, \diamond, \odot)$  is a  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{S}$  (neutrosophic fuzzy banach space), this sequence converges to a point  $\mathfrak{A}(u) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ .

The function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  can so be defined as follows:  $\mathfrak{A}(u) = (\mu, v, \omega) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} \text{ [17]}$

Furthermore, when we put  $q = 0$  in (3.3.11), we get





Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.3.12}$$

For  $u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$  and  $q > 0$ . Thus, we get

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\geq \mu \left( g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) * \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \nu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\leq \nu \left( g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \diamond \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \omega(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\leq \omega \left( g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \otimes \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell(2\ell+s-1)\ell^r} \psi_0(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.3.13}$$

with large  $p$  and  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$ . Taking the limit as  $q \rightarrow \infty$ , we obtain the following by applying the  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}$  definition,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\geq \frac{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda + \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \nu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_0(0, u)}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda + \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \omega(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_0(0, u)}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda}. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.3.14}$$

Using (3.3.1) and substituting  $\ell^q u$  and  $\ell^q v$  for  $u$  and  $v$ , respectively in (3.3.4), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{1}{\ell^q} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(u, v)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{1}{\ell^q} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{(\delta^\ell)^q \psi_0(u, v)}{\lambda + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{1}{\ell^q} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{(\delta^\ell)^q \psi_0(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.3.15}$$

For  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . If we allow  $p \rightarrow \infty$  in (3.3.15), we obtain

$$\mu(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 1, \nu(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 0 \text{ and } \omega(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 0 \tag{3.3.16}$$

For  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Thus, the functional equation is satisfied by  $\mathfrak{A}$ . Given that  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is an odd function, we may use definition  $\mathfrak{A}$  to show that, for every  $u$  in  $\mathfrak{X}$ ,  $\mathfrak{A}(-u) = -\mathfrak{A}(u)$ . Lemma (3.1) states that the function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is additive.

Let  $\mathfrak{A}': \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  be an additive function that satisfies (3.3.14) in order to prove the uniqueness of  $\mathfrak{A}$ . Assume  $j = 1$ .

Following that, we have

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) &= \mu \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \lambda \right) \\ &\geq \mu \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) * \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \geq \frac{(\ell-\alpha)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda + 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \nu(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) &= \nu \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \lambda \right) \\ &\leq \nu \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \diamond \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \leq \frac{2\left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(0, u)}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda + 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(0, u)}, \\ \omega(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) &= \omega \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \lambda \right) \\ &\leq \omega \left( \frac{\mathfrak{A}(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \otimes \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q} - \frac{\mathfrak{A}'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^q}, \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \leq \frac{2\left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell}\right)^q \psi_0(0, u)}{(\ell-\delta)(2\ell+s-1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.3.17}$$

For  $u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$  and  $q > 0$ . After allowing  $q \rightarrow \infty$  in (3.3.17), we get

$$\mu(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) = 1, \nu(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) = 0 \text{ and } \omega(\mathfrak{A}(u) - \mathfrak{A}'(u), \lambda) = 0$$

For  $u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . Hence, for all  $u$  in  $\mathfrak{X}$ , we have  $\mathfrak{A}(u) = \mathfrak{A}'(u)$ . As a result, there is only one additive function,  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ . Lemma 2.6 and (3.3.14) provide us with







Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \min \left\{ \mu \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \max \left\{ \nu \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \max \left\{ \omega \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . As a result,  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique additive function that fulfils (3.3.3), just as needed. This concludes the theorem's proof.

Theorem: 3.4. Let  $\psi_e: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a function such that for a given real integer  $\delta$ , where  $0 < \delta < \ell^2$ ,  $\psi_e(\ell u, \ell v) = \delta \psi_e(u, v) \forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . (3.4.1)

Assume that the following inequality is satisfied by an even function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  with  $g(0) = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_n(\mathfrak{D}g_n([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}, \\ \nu_n(\mathfrak{D}g_n([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_n(\mathfrak{D}g_n([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.4.2)$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}], y = [y_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Following that, there is an unique quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  such that

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.4.3)$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. In the case where  $j = 1$ , (3.4.2) equals

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(u, v)}, \\ \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(u, v)}{\lambda + \psi_e(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.4.4)$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . If we allow  $u = 0$  in (3.4.4), we get

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(v), \lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, v)}, \\ \nu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(v), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, v)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, v)}, \\ \omega(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell v) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(v), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.4.5)$$

$\forall v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Using (3.4.1) and changing  $u$  to  $\ell^q u$  in (3.4.5), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \delta^q \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\leq \frac{\delta^q \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.4.6)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . From (3.4.6), it is evident that





Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+1}u)}{\ell^{2(q+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\delta^q \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2q}} \right) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.7}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . It derives from

$$\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u) = \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{2(r+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^{2r}} \right) \text{ and (3.4.7) that}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\geq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{2(r+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^{2r}}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\leq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{2(r+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^{2r}}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\leq \prod_{r=0}^{q-1} \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{r+1}u)}{\ell^{2(r+1)}} - \frac{g(\ell^r u)}{\ell^{2r}}, \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.8}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ , where  $\prod_{n=0}^q u_n = u_1 * u_2 * \dots * u_q$ ,

$$\prod_{n=0}^q u_n = u_1 \diamond u_2 \diamond \dots \diamond u_q \text{ and } \prod_{n=0}^q u_n = u_1 \otimes u_2 \otimes \dots \otimes u_q$$

with  $\ell^p u$  in place of  $u$  in (3.4.8), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2(r+p)}} \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \delta^p \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2(r+p)}} \right) &\leq \frac{\delta^p \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \delta^p \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2(r+p)}} \right) &\leq \frac{\delta^p \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.9}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, q > 0$  and  $p > 0$ . Hence

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r \lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \right) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.10}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, q > 0$  and  $p > 0$ . Hence

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \lambda \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=q}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^{q+p}u)}{\ell^{2(q+p)}} - \frac{g(\ell^p u)}{\ell^{2p}}, \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=p}^{q+p-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.11}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0, q > 0$  and  $p > 0$ . Given that  $0 < \delta < \ell^2$  and  $\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} < \infty$ .

It is demonstrated that  $\left\{ \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} \right\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \diamond, \otimes)$  via the Cauchy criterion for convergence in  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}$ . This sequence converges to a point  $Q(u) \in \mathfrak{Y}$  since  $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mu, \nu, \omega, *, \diamond, \otimes)$  is a  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{S}$ .

Thus,  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  can be defined in such a way that  $Q(u) := (\mu, \nu, \omega) - \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} g(\ell^q u) / \ell^{2q}$

Additionally, if we write  $p = 0$  in (3.4.11), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega \left( \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - g(u), \lambda \right) &\leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{2\ell^2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.12}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$  and  $q > 0$ . Hence, we can get





Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\geq \mu\left(g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) * \mu\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{\ell^{2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}}, \\ v(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\leq v\left(g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \diamond v\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{\ell^{2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}}{\lambda + \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{\ell^{2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}} \text{ and} \\ \omega(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\leq \omega\left(g(u) - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \otimes \omega\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \leq \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \frac{\delta^r}{\ell^{2(2\ell+s-1)\ell^{2r}} \psi_e(0, u)}}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.13}$$

with large q and  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$ . Using the  $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S}$  formulation and using the limit as  $q \rightarrow \infty$ , we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\geq \frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ v(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.14}$$

Replacing  $u$  and  $v$  by  $\ell^q u$  and  $\ell^q v$  in (3.4.14), respectively, and using (3.3.11), we can get Using (3.4.1) and substituting  $\ell^q u$  and  $\ell^q v$  for  $u$  and  $v$ , respectively, in (3.4.4), we may obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu\left(\frac{1}{\ell^{2q}} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda\right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(u, v)}, \\ v\left(\frac{1}{\ell^{2q}} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda\right) &\leq \frac{\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(u, v)}{\lambda + \left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega\left(\frac{1}{\ell^{2q}} \mathfrak{D}g(\ell^q u, \ell^q v), \lambda\right) &\leq \frac{\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.15}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . If we assume  $q \rightarrow \infty$  in (3.4.15), we get

$$\mu(\mathfrak{D}Q(u, v), \lambda) = 1, v(\mathfrak{D}Q(u, v), \lambda) = 0 \text{ and } \omega(\mathfrak{D}Q(u, v), \lambda) = 0 \tag{3.4.16}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . This indicates that the functional equation is satisfied by  $Q$ .

Using the concept of  $Q$  and the fact that  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is an even function, we can show that for all  $u$  in  $\mathfrak{X}, Q(-u) = -Q(u)$ .

Therefore, the function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is quadratic by Lemma (3.2). Let  $Q': \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  be other quadratic function that satisfies (3.4.14) in order to show the uniqueness of  $Q$ .

Assume  $j = 1$ . Next, we have

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) &= \mu\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \lambda\right) \\ &\geq \mu\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) * \mu\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\ &\geq \frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ v(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) &= v\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \lambda\right) \\ &\leq v\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \diamond v\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{2\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \omega(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) &= \omega\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \lambda\right) \\ &\leq \omega\left(\frac{Q(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \otimes \omega\left(\frac{g(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}} - \frac{Q'(\ell^q u)}{\ell^{2q}}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{2\left(\frac{\delta}{\ell^2}\right)^q \psi_e(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.4.17}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \lambda > 0$  and  $q > 0$ . Assuming  $q \rightarrow \infty$  in (3.4.17), we obtain

$$\mu(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) = 1 \text{ and } v(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) = 0 \text{ and } \omega(Q(u) - Q'(u), \lambda) = 0$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . Therefore,  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique quadratic function as a result. For any  $u$  in  $\mathfrak{X}$ , we obtain  $Q(u) = Q'(u)$  via Lemma 2.6 and (3.4.14).





Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \min \left\{ \mu \left( g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \max \left\{ \nu \left( g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \max \left\{ \omega \left( g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Therefore,  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique quadratic function that, as needed, satisfies (3.4.3). This concludes the theorem's proof.

Theorem:3.5. Let  $\psi: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a function such that for a given real integer  $\delta$  with  $0 < \delta < \ell$ ,  $\psi(\ell u, \ell v) = \delta \psi(u, v)$

(3.5.1)

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . Assume the inequality is satisfied by a function:  $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  with  $g(0) = 0$ ,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})} \\ \nu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{i,j=1}^n \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})} \\ \omega_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.2}$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}], y = [y_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . A unique additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and a unique quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  are therefore exist such that

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\geq \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) &\leq \frac{2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.3}$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\tilde{\psi}(u, v) = \tilde{\psi}(u, v) + \tilde{\psi}(-u, -v)$  for all  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ .

Proof. In the case where  $n = 1$ , (3.5.2) equals

$$\mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi(u, v)}, \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi(u, v)}{\lambda + \psi(u, v)} \text{ and } \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi(u, v)}{\lambda} \tag{3.5.4}$$

for all  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Consider  $g_e(u) = \frac{g(u) + g(-u)}{2}$  for all  $u \in \mathfrak{X}$ .

Thus,  $g_e(0) = 0, g_e(-u) = g_e(u)$ . Also, we have

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(\mathfrak{D}g_e(u, v), \lambda) &= \mu \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda \right) \\ &= \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \geq \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) * \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\ &\geq \min\{\mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(u, v)}, \\ \nu(\mathfrak{D}g_e(u, v), \lambda) &= \nu \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda \right) \\ &= \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \leq \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \circ \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\ &\leq \max\{\nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u, v)}{\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(\mathfrak{D}g_e(u, v), \lambda) &= \omega \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda \right) \\ &= \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \leq \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \oplus \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\ &\leq \max\{\omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.5}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Consider  $g_o(u) = \frac{g(u) - g(-u)}{2} \forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$ .

Thus,  $g_o(0) = 0, g_o(-u) = -g_o(u)$ . Also we get





**Jenifer et al.,**

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \mu(\mathfrak{D}g_0(u, v), \lambda) = \mu\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda\right) \\
 & = \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \geq \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) * \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\
 & \geq \min\{\mu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \mu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(u, v)}, \\
 & \nu(\mathfrak{D}g_0(u, v), \lambda) = \nu\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda\right) \\
 & = \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \leq \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \circ \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\
 & \leq \max\{\nu(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \nu(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u, v)}{\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(u, v)} \text{ and} \\
 & \omega(\mathfrak{D}g_0(u, v), \lambda) = \omega\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda\right) \\
 & = \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v) + \mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), 2\lambda) \leq \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda) \diamond \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda) \\
 & \leq \max\{\omega(\mathfrak{D}g(u, v), \lambda), \omega(\mathfrak{D}g(-u, -v), \lambda)\} \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u, v)}{\lambda}
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.6}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . According to the definition of  $\tilde{\psi}$ ,  $\tilde{\psi}(\ell u, \ell v) = \delta \tilde{\psi}(u, v)$ ,  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ , it follows. Verifying that the conditions of Theorems (3.3) and (3.4) are met is an easy task. Following that, using the Theorems (3.3) and (3.4) proofs, we may conclude that there is only one quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and one additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  which satisfy

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \mu(g_e(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(0, u)}, \\
 & \nu(g_e(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(0, u)} \text{ and} \\
 & \omega(g_e(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.7}$$

and

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \mu(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(0, u)}, \\
 & \nu(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + \tilde{\psi}(0, u)} \text{ and} \\
 & \omega(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.8}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Hence





Jenifer et al.,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \mu(g(u) - Q(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &= \mu(g_e(u) - Q(u) + g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &\geq \mu\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) * \mu\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\
 &= \min\left\{\mu\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right), \mu\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)\right\} \\
 &\geq \min\left\{\frac{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}, \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}\right\} \\
 &= \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)} \\
 & \quad v(g(u) - Q(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &= v(g_e(u) - Q(u) + g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &\leq v\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \circ v\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\
 &= \max\left\{v\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right), v\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)\right\} \\
 &\leq \max\left\{\frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}, \frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}\right\} \\
 &= \frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)} \text{ and} \\
 & \quad \omega(g(u) - Q(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &= \omega(g_e(u) - Q(u) + g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \\
 &\leq \omega\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \otimes \omega\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \\
 &= \max\left\{\omega\left(g_e(u) - Q(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right), \omega\left(g_o(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)\right\} \\
 &\leq \max\left\{\frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell^2 - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}, \frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}\right\} \\
 &= \frac{2\tilde{\psi}(0, u)}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.5.9}$$

Lemma (2.6) and (3.5.9) provide us

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \\
 &\geq \min\left\{\mu\left(g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j\right\} \\
 &\geq \frac{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}, \\
 & \quad v_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \\
 &\leq \max\left\{v\left(g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) : m, n = 1, \dots, n\right\} \\
 &\leq \frac{2j^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\
 & \quad \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \\
 &\leq \max\left\{\omega\left(g(x_{mn}) - Q(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) : m, n = 1, \dots, n\right\} \\
 &\leq \frac{2j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{(\ell - \delta)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . As expected,  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique quadratic function and  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique additive function satisfying (3.5.3).

This concludes the theorem's proof.

Corollary: 3.6. Give positive real values  $t$  and  $\vartheta$  such that  $t < 1$ . Suppose the condition is satisfied by a function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  with  $g(0) = 0$ ,





Jenifer et al.,

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j (\|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t + \|\mathbf{y}_{mn}\|^t)}, \\ \nu_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t + \|\mathbf{y}_{mn}\|^t)}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t + \|\mathbf{y}_{mn}\|^t)} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t + \|\mathbf{y}_{mn}\|^t)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.6.1)$$

$\forall \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_{mn}], \mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{y}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Therefore, there are only one quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and one additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  that are unique such that

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{(\ell - \ell^t)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda}{(\ell - \ell^t)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 4j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{4j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t}{(\ell - \ell^t)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda + 4j^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^j \vartheta \|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{4j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|\mathbf{x}_{mn}\|^t}{(\ell - \ell^t)(2\ell + s - 1)\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (3.6.2)$$

$\forall \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. Assuming  $\psi(u, v) = \vartheta(\|u\|^t + \|v\|^t) \forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ , we derive the proof from Theorem 3.5 and arrive at the intended outcome.

#### 4. Neutrosophic Stability with fixed point method

This section will use the fixed point method to show the Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional equation in  $\mathfrak{MNNS}$ .

Theorem: 4.1. Let  $\psi_o: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a function such that for some real integer  $\mathcal{T}$  with  $0 < \mathcal{T} < 1$  and

$$\psi_o(u, v) = \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\ell} \psi_o(\ell u, \ell v) \quad (4.1.1)$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . Assume the following inequality is satisfied by an odd function:  $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathbf{x}_{mn}, \mathbf{y}_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathbf{x}_{mn}, \mathbf{y}_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{i,j=1}^j \psi_o(\mathbf{x}_{mn}, \mathbf{y}_{mn})}, \\ \omega_j(\mathcal{D}g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}], [\mathbf{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(\mathbf{x}_{mn}, \mathbf{y}_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (4.1.2)$$

$\forall \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_{mn}], \mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{y}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Then, a unique additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  exists, such that

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_n([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathbf{x}_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_n([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathbf{x}_{mn})}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathbf{x}_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_n([\mathbf{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, \mathbf{x}_{mn})}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (4.1.3)$$

$\forall \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. In the case when  $j = 1$ , as in the Theorem (3.3) proof, we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \mu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell u) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)}, \\ \nu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell u) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell u) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell g(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (4.1.4)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}_1 = \{f_1: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}\}$ , and introduce a generalized metric  $\mathfrak{d}_1$  on  $\mathcal{L}_1$  as follows:

Let  $\mathcal{L}_1 = \{f_1: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}\}$ . Then, assign a generalised metric  $\mathfrak{d}_1$  to  $\mathcal{L}_1$  in the following way:

$$\mathfrak{d}_1(f_1, \mathfrak{k}_1) = \inf \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+ \left| \left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu(f_1(u) - \mathfrak{k}_1(u), \delta\lambda) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \\ \nu(f_1(u) - \mathfrak{k}_1(u), \delta\lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \forall \lambda > 0 \\ \omega(f_1(u) - \mathfrak{k}_1(u), \delta\lambda) &\leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \right\} \right\}. (\mathcal{L}_1, \mathfrak{d}_1) \text{ is a complete generalised}$$

metric space. The function  $\mathcal{G}_1: \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1$  is now defined for all  $f_1 \in \mathcal{L}_1$  and  $u \in \mathfrak{X}$  as





**Jenifer et al.,**

$$J_1 f_1(u) = \ell f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) \tag{4.1.5}$$

Assume that  $f_1, k_1 \in L_1$  and that  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_+$ , where  $d_1(f_1, k_1) \leq \delta$ . Based on  $d_1$ 's definition, we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \mu(f_1(u) - k_1(u), \delta\lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)}, \\ \nu(f_1(u) - k_1(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(f_1(u) - k_1(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . Thus, utilizing (4.1.1), we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \mu(G_1 f_1(u) - G_1 k_1(u), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda) = \mu\left(\ell f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda\right) \\ = \mu\left(f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell}\right) \geq \frac{\frac{\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell}}{\frac{\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell} + \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\ell}} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)}, \\ \nu(G_1 f_1(u) - G_1 k_1(u), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda) = \nu\left(\ell f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda\right) \\ = \nu\left(f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell}\right) \leq \frac{\frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{\ell}}{\frac{\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell} + \frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{\ell}} = \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(G_1 f_1(u) - G_1 k_1(u), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda) = \omega\left(\ell f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta\mathcal{T}\lambda\right) \\ = \omega\left(f_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_1\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell}\right) \leq \frac{\frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{\ell}}{\frac{\mathcal{T}\lambda}{\ell} + \frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{\ell}} = \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.1.6}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$  for some  $\mathcal{T} < 1$ . Therefore, it may be stated that

$d_1(G_1 f_1, G_1 k_1) \leq \delta\mathcal{T}$ , meaning that  $\forall f_1, k_1 \in L_1, d_1(G_1 f_1, G_1 k_1) \leq \mathcal{T}d_1(f_1, k_1)$ . Additionally, we derive the following inequality from (4.1.1) and (4.1.4)

$$d(g, G_1 g) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)}.$$

The sequence  $G_1^q g$  converges to a fixed point  $\mathfrak{A}$  of  $G_1$ , that is,  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ , this may be inferred from Lemma (2.7) that

$$\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{A}(u) := (\mu, \nu, \omega)\text{-}\lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \ell^q f\left(\frac{u}{\ell^q}\right) \tag{4.1.7}$$

and

$$\mathfrak{A}(\ell u) = \ell \mathfrak{A}(u). \tag{4.1.8}$$

In the meantime,  $\mathfrak{A}$  represents  $G_1$ 's only fixed point in the collection

$L_1^* = \{g_1 \in L_1 : d_1(g, f_1) < \infty\}$ . Therefore,  $\exists$  a  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_+$  so that

$$\begin{cases} \mu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \delta\lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \\ \nu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_o(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_o(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

$$\text{Also, } d_1(g, \mathfrak{A}) \leq \frac{1}{1 - \mathcal{T}} d(g, G_1 g) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}}{2\ell(1 - \mathcal{T})(2\ell + s - 1)}.$$

As a result, the following inequality

$$\begin{cases} \mu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}, \\ \nu(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(g(u) - \mathfrak{A}(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}\psi_o(0, u)}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.1.9}$$

that true for every  $\lambda > 0$  and  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$ . From (3.3.4) and (4.1.1), it is evident that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu\left(\ell^q \mathfrak{D}g\left(\frac{u}{\ell^q}, \frac{v}{\ell^q}\right), \lambda\right) &\geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mathcal{T}^q \psi_o(u, v)}, \\ \nu\left(\ell^q \mathfrak{D}g\left(\frac{u}{\ell^q}, \frac{v}{\ell^q}\right), \lambda\right) &\leq \frac{\mathcal{T}^q \psi_o(u, v)}{\lambda + \mathcal{T}^q \psi_o(u, v)} \text{ and} \\ \omega\left(\ell^q \mathfrak{D}g\left(\frac{u}{\ell^q}, \frac{v}{\ell^q}\right), \lambda\right) &\leq \frac{\mathcal{T}^q \psi_o(u, v)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \tag{4.1.10}$$







**Jenifer et al.,**

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . When we let  $q \rightarrow \infty$  in (4.1.10), we get  
 $\mu(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 1, \nu(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 0$  and  $\omega(\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{A}(u, v), \lambda) = 0$  (4.1.11)

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Thus, the functional equation is satisfied by  $\mathfrak{A}$ .  
 Given that  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is an odd function, we may use definition  $\mathfrak{A}$  to show that, for every  $u \in \mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{A}(-u) = -\mathfrak{A}(u)$ .  
 Hence, the function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is additive according to Lemma (3.1). Lemma (2.6) and (4.1.9) provide us with

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \min \left\{ \mu \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ \geq \frac{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \max \left\{ \nu \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \max \left\{ \omega \left( g(x_{mn}) - \mathfrak{A}(x_{mn}), \frac{\lambda}{j^2} \right) : m, n = 1, \dots, j \right\} \\ \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_o(0, x_{mn})}{2\ell(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda} \end{array} \right.$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . As a result,  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  is a unique additive function that satisfies (4.1.3), just as needed.

This completes the theorem's proof.

Theorem: 4.2. For some real integer  $\mathcal{T}$  with  $0 < \mathcal{T} < 1$ , let  $\psi_e: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a function such that  $\psi_e(u, v) = \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\ell^2} \psi_e(\ell u, \ell v)$  (4.2.1)

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . Assume that the inequality is satisfied by an even function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ ,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_j(Dg_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(Dg_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(Dg_j([x_{mn}], [y_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{array} \right. \quad (4.2.2)$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}], y = [y_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Then  $\exists$  a unique quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([x_{mn}]) - Q_j([x_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi_e(0, x_{mn})}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - \mathcal{T})\lambda} \end{array} \right. \quad (4.2.3)$$

$\forall x = [x_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. When  $j = 1$ , as in Theorem (3.4)'s proof, we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell a) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ \nu(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell a) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ \omega(2(2\ell + s - 1)g(\ell a) - 2(2\ell + s - 1)\ell^2 g(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{array} \right. \quad (4.2.4)$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Let  $\mathcal{L}_2 = \{f_2: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}\}$ . Then, assign a generalised metric  $d_2$  to  $\mathcal{L}_2$  in the following way:





**Jenifer et al.,**

$$d_2(f_2, k_2) = \inf \left\{ \delta \in \mathbb{R}_+ \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mu(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \\ &\nu(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \forall u \in \mathfrak{X}, \forall \lambda > 0 \\ &\omega(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \right\}.$$

The existence of a complete generalized metric space  $(\mathcal{L}_2, d_2)$  is easily proved. The mapping  $G_2: \mathcal{L}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$  is now defined by

$$G_2 f_2(u) = \ell^2 f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \forall G_2 \in \mathcal{L}_2 \text{ and } u \in \mathfrak{X}. \tag{4.2.5}$$

Let  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_+$  with  $d_2(f_2, k_2) \leq \delta$  where  $f_2, k_2 \in \mathcal{L}_2$ . The definition of  $d_2$  gives us

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mu(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ &\nu(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ &\omega(f_2(u) - k_2(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . Thus, utilizing (4.2.1), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mu(G_2 f_2(u) - G_2 k_2(u), \delta T \lambda) = \mu\left(\ell^2 f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell^2 k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta T \lambda\right) \\ &= \mu\left(f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta T \lambda}{\ell^2}\right) \geq \frac{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \lambda}{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ &\nu(G_2 f_2(u) - G_2 k_2(u), \delta T \lambda) = \nu\left(\ell^2 f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell^2 k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta T \lambda\right) \\ &= \nu\left(f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta T \lambda}{\ell^2}\right) \leq \frac{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \psi_e(0, u)}{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \lambda + \frac{T}{\ell^2} \psi_e(0, u)} = \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ &\omega(G_2 f_2(u) - G_2 k_2(u), \delta T \lambda) = \omega\left(\ell^2 f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - \ell^2 k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \delta T \lambda\right) \\ &= \omega\left(f_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right) - k_2\left(\frac{u}{\ell}\right), \frac{\delta T \lambda}{\ell^2}\right) \leq \frac{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \psi_e(0, u)}{\frac{T}{\ell^2} \lambda + \frac{T}{\ell^2} \psi_e(0, u)} = \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda}, \end{aligned} \right. \tag{4.2.6}$$

for all  $u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$  for some  $T < 1$ . Therefore, it occurs that  $d_2(G_2 f_2, G_2 k_2) \leq \delta T$ , that is,  $d_2(G_2 f_2, G_2 k_2) \leq T d_2(f_2, k_2) \forall f_2, k_2 \in \mathcal{L}_2$ .

Additionally, we establish the inequality  $d(g, G_2 g) \leq \frac{T}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)}$  from (4.2.1) and (4.2.4).

Lemma (2.7) indicates that the sequence  $G_2^q g$  converges to a fixed point  $Q$  of  $G_2$ , meaning that all  $\lambda > 0$  and  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$   $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ ,  $Q(u) := (\mu, \nu, \omega) - \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \ell^{2q} g\left(\frac{u}{\ell^q}\right)$  (4.2.7)

and

$$Q(\ell u) = \ell^2 Q(u). \tag{4.2.8}$$

At the same time,  $Q$  represents the unique fixed point of  $G^2$  in the collection

$\mathcal{L}_2^* = \{f_2 \in \mathcal{L}_2: d_2(g, f_2) < \infty\}$ . Therefore, there is a  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_+$  such that

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mu(g(u) - Q(u), \delta\lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)}, \\ &\nu(g(u) - Q(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda + \psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ &\omega(g(u) - Q(u), \delta\lambda) \leq \frac{\psi_e(0, u)}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

$$\text{Also, } d_2(g, Q) \leq \frac{1}{1 - \ell} d(g, G_2 g) \leq \frac{T}{2\ell^2(1 - T)(2\ell + s - 1)}.$$

Thus, the resulting inequality

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mu(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \geq \frac{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - T)\lambda}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - T)\lambda + T\psi_e(0, u)}, \\ &\nu(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{T\psi_e(0, u)}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - T)\lambda + T\psi_e(0, u)} \text{ and} \\ &\omega(g(u) - Q(u), \lambda) \leq \frac{T\psi_e(0, u)}{2\ell^2(2\ell + s - 1)(1 - T)\lambda} \end{aligned} \right. \tag{4.2.9}$$





**Jenifer et al.,**

true  $\forall u \in \mathfrak{X}$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . The other half of the proof is similar to the Theorem (4.1) proof. This completes the proof of the theorem.

Theorem: 4.3. Let  $\psi: \mathfrak{X}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a function such that for some real integer  $\mathcal{T}$  with  $0 < \mathcal{T} < \ell$ ,  

$$\psi(u, v) = \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\ell^2} \psi(\ell u, \ell v) \tag{4.3.1}$$

$\forall u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ . Assume the following inequality is satisfied by a function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  with  $g(0) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \psi(x_{mn}, y_{mn})}{\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.3.2}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], \mathfrak{y} = [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . Following that, there's a unique quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and a unique additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ , so that

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\ell(2\ell+s-1)(1-\mathcal{T})\lambda}{\ell(2\ell+s-1)(1-\mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{\ell(2\ell+s-1)(1-\mathcal{T})\lambda + \mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \tilde{\psi}(0, x_{mn})}{\ell(2\ell+s-1)(1-\mathcal{T})\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.3.3}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ ,  
 $\tilde{\psi}(u, v) = \psi(u, v) + \psi(-u, -v)$  for all  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$ .

Proof. The proof is derived from Theorems (4.1) and (4.2), as well as an approach related to Theorem (3.5). This concludes the theorem's proof.

Corollary: 4.4. Let  $\lambda, \vartheta$  be positive real numbers with  $t > 2$ . Suppose that a function  $g: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  with  $g(0) = 0$  satisfies the inequality

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|x_{mn}\|^t + \|y_{mn}\|^t)}, \\ \nu_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|x_{mn}\|^t + \|y_{mn}\|^t)}{\lambda + \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|x_{mn}\|^t + \|y_{mn}\|^t)} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(\mathfrak{D}g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{\sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta (\|x_{mn}\|^t + \|y_{mn}\|^t)}{\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.4.1}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}], \mathfrak{y} = [\mathfrak{y}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ . A unique additive function  $\mathfrak{A}: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  and a unique quadratic function  $Q: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$  are exist such that

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \geq \frac{(2\ell+s-1)(\ell^t - \ell^2)\lambda}{(2\ell+s-1)(\ell^t - \ell^2)t + 2\ell j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|x_{mn}\|^t}, \\ \nu_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{2\ell j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|x_{mn}\|^t}{(2\ell+s-1)(\ell^t - \ell^2)\lambda + 2\ell j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|x_{mn}\|^t} \text{ and} \\ \omega_j(g_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - Q_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]) - \mathfrak{A}_j([\mathfrak{x}_{mn}]), \lambda) \leq \frac{2\ell j^2 \sum_{m,n=1}^j \vartheta \|x_{mn}\|^t}{(2\ell+s-1)(\ell^t - \ell^2)\lambda} \end{cases} \tag{4.4.2}$$

$\forall \mathfrak{x} = [\mathfrak{x}_{mn}] \in E_j(\mathfrak{X})$  and all  $\lambda > 0$ .

Proof. The expected result is obtained by taking  $\varphi(u, v) = \vartheta (\|u\|^t + \|v\|^t)$  for all  $u, v \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $\mathcal{T} = \ell^{2-t}$  in Theorem (4.3).

## CONCLUSION

We examine the Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional equation within the context of matrix neutrosophic normed spaces using the direct and fixed point techniques. Thus, we offer a connection between two different fields of study: functional equations and matrix neutrosophic normed spaces. From quasi-Banach spaces to matrix neutrosophic normed spaces, we extended the Hyers-Ulam stability results of the functional Equation. These criteria can be extended to other important functional equations.





Jenifer et al.,

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## The Connected Monophonic Hull Number of a Graph

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

**Abstract:** For a connected graph  $G = (V, E)$ , a connected monophonic hull set  $S \subseteq V$  is a monophonic hull set such that the subgraph  $\langle S \rangle$  induced by  $S$  is connected. The minimum cardinality of a connected monophonic hull set of  $G$  is the connected monophonic hull number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $mh_c(G)$ . A connected monophonic hull set of cardinality  $mh_c(G)$  is called a  $mh_c$ -set of  $G$  or a minimum connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ . Connected monophonic hull number of certain classes of graphs are determined. Connected graph of order  $p$  with connected monophonic hull number 2 or  $p$  are characterized. It is shown that for every three positive integers  $a, b, c$  with  $2 \leq a < b < c$ , there exists a connected graph  $G$  such that  $mh(G) = a$ ,  $mh_c(G) = b$  and  $m(G) = c$ , where  $mh(G)$ ,  $m(G)$  are the monophonic hull number and monophonic number of a graph respectively.

**Keywords:** Hull Number, Monophonic Hull Number, Connected Monophonic Hull Number.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 05C05, 05C12.

## INTRODUCTION

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph that is finite and undirected, without loops or multiple edges. Let  $p$  and  $q$  indicate the order and size of  $G$  and we refer Harary [7], for basic graph theoretic terminology. The length of the shortest  $u-v$  path in a connected graph  $G$  is the distance between the vertices  $u$  and  $v$ , which is denoted by  $d(u, v)$ . A  $u-v$  geodesic is a  $u-v$  path with length  $d(u, v)$ . A vertex  $x$  is said to lie on a  $u-v$  geodesic  $P$  if  $x$  is one of the vertices included in  $P$ , encompassing both endpoints  $u$  and  $v$ . Let  $I[u, v]$  denote the set of all vertices that are part of the  $u-v$  geodesic. This collection includes every vertex that lies on the path connecting  $u$  and  $v$ . The *eccentricity*  $e(v)$  of a vertex  $v$  in a graph  $G$  is defined as the maximum distance from  $v$  to any other vertex in  $G$ . The minimum eccentricity among all vertices in  $G$  is referred to as the *radius*, denoted as  $rad(G)$  or  $r(G)$ , while the maximum eccentricity is known as the *diameter*,





**Mary Gleeta and Celine Priya**

$diam(G)$ . A chord of a path  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  is an edge  $u_i u_j$ , with  $j \geq i + 2$ . The neighborhood of a vertex  $v$  in  $G$ , denoted by  $N(v)$ , is defined as the set  $N(v) = \{u \in V(G) : uv \in E(G)\}$ .

For any set  $M$  of vertices in  $G$ , the induced sub graph  $\langle M \rangle$  is the maximal sub graph of  $G$  that includes only the vertices in  $M$ . A vertex  $v$  is considered an *extreme vertex* of  $G$  if the induced subgraph  $\langle N(v) \rangle$  is complete. A vertex  $v$  is termed a *central vertex* if its eccentricity  $e(v)$  equals the radius of  $G$ . The induced subgraph  $\langle S \rangle$  is the maximal subgraph of  $G$  with the given edge set  $S$  of  $G$ . If one of the ends of an edge in a connected graph  $G$  is an extreme vertex in the graph, that edge is said to be an extreme edge of  $G$ . For a graph  $G$  that is not complete, the vertex-connectivity  $\kappa(G)$  of  $G$  is defined as the cardinality of a minimum vertex-cut of  $G$ . Let  $I[S] = \bigcup_{u,v \in S} I[u, v]$ , for a set  $S$  of vertices. If  $I[S] = S$ , the set  $S$  is convex.  $S$  is convex if  $S = \{v\}$  or  $S = V$ , which is obvious [8]. The convexity number is the cardinality of a maximum proper convex subset of  $V$  which is denoted by  $C(G)$  [9,10,11,12]. A  $C$ -set of  $G$  is a convex set with cardinality  $C(G)$ . In [9], the convexity number was first introduced.

The smallest set that contains  $S$  and is convex is represented by  $I_h(S)$  and is known as the *convex hull* of  $S$ . The convex hull is well defined as the intersection of two convex sets is also convex. It's important to note that  $S$  is a subset of  $I[S]$  and thereby  $I_h(S)$  which is a subset of  $V$ . A subset  $S$  of  $V$  is referred to as a hull set if it is equal to  $I_h(S)$ . The hull number  $h(G)$  of  $G$  represents the minimum order of its hull sets. Any hull set of order  $h(G)$  is considered a *minimum hull set* or simply an *h-set* of  $G$ . The concept of the hull number of a graph was first introduced in [3] and has been explored in [1,2,14,15]. If  $e = \{u, v\}$  is an edge of a graph  $G$  with  $d(u)$  equals 1 and  $d(v)$  greater than 1, then we call  $e$  a pendent edge,  $u$  an end vertex and  $v$  a support vertex. If  $uv$  is an edge of a graph  $G$  with  $u$  and  $v$  as its endpoints, then  $uv$  is called a pendent edge,  $u$  is an end vertex, and  $v$  is a support vertex. For any connected graph  $G$ , a vertex  $v$  is classified as a cut vertex of  $G$  if  $G - v$  is no longer connected.

A  $u$ - $v$  path  $P$  is termed a monophonic path if it is a chordless path. A vertex  $x$  is considered to lie on a  $u$ - $v$  monophonic path  $P$  if  $x$  is a vertex of  $P$ , including the vertices  $u$  and  $v$ . For two vertices  $u$  and  $v$ , let  $J[u, v]$  denote the set of all vertices that lie on the  $u$ - $v$  monophonic path. For a set  $M$  of vertices, let  $J[M]$  denote the union of all vertices that lie on  $u$ - $v$  monophonic paths, that is  $J[M] = \bigcup_{u,v \in M} J[u, v]$ . The set  $M$  is monophonic convex, or  $m$ -convex, if  $J[M] = M$ . It is clear that if  $M = \{v\}$  or  $M = V$ , then  $M$  is  $m$ -convex. The  $m$ -convexity number, denoted by  $C_m(G)$ , is the cardinality of a maximum proper  $m$ -convex subset of  $V$ . The smallest  $m$ -convex set containing  $M$  is denoted by  $J_h(M)$  and is called the monophonic convex hull or *m-convex hull* of  $M$ . Since the intersection of two  $m$ -convex sets is  $m$ -convex, the  $m$ -convex hull is well defined. Note that  $M$  is a subset of  $J[M]$ , which is a subset of  $J_h(M)$ , which is a subset of  $V$ . When  $J[M] = V$  for a subset  $M$  of  $V$ ,  $M$  is said to be a monophonic set and when  $J_h(M) = V$ ,  $M$  is said to be a  $m$ -hull set. The minimum order of the monophonic sets is the monophonic number  $m(G)$  of  $G$  and a monophonic set that has its order as  $m(G)$  is a *minimum monophonic set*, or simply a *m-set* of  $G$ . In the same way we can define the monophonic hull number  $mh(G)$  to be the minimum order of its  $m$ -hull sets and a minimum monophonic hull set or a *mh-set* is any  $m$ -hull set whose order is  $mh(G)$ . A graph's monophonic number is examined in [4,5,6], and its monophonic hull number is examined in [5,13]. If a vertex  $v$  of  $G$  belongs to every minimum monophonic set of  $G$ , then that vertex is said to be a monophonic vertex. Throughout the following  $G$  stands for a connected graph with at least two vertices. The following theorems are used in sequel.

**Theorem 1.1.** [4] Each extreme vertex of  $G$  belongs to every monophonic set of  $G$ .

**Observation 1.2.** Let  $G$  be a connected graph. Then each extreme vertex of  $G$  belongs to every monophonic hull set of  $G$ .

**Theorem 1.3.** [13] Let  $G$  be a connected graph with cut-vertices and let  $S$  be a minimal monophonic hull set of  $G$ . If  $v$  is a cut-vertex of  $G$ , then every component of  $G - v$  contains an element of  $S$ .





### Mary Gleeta and Celine Priya

#### The Connected Monophonic Hull Number of a Graph

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $G$  be a connected graph with at least two vertices. A *connected monophonic hull set*  $S$  of a graph  $G$  is a monophonic hull set such that the subgraph  $\langle S \rangle$  induced by  $S$  is connected. The *connected monophonic hull number* of  $G$ , denoted by  $mh_c(G)$  is the minimum cardinality of a connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ . A *mh<sub>c</sub>-set* of  $G$  or a *minimum connected monophonic hull set* of  $G$  is defined as a connected monophonic hull set of cardinality  $mh_c(G)$ .

**Example 2.2.** For Figure 2.1, a graph  $G$  with 9 vertices,  $mh_c(G) = 6$  as  $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5, v_8, v_9\}$  is the only minimum connected monophonic hull set ( $mh_c$ -set) of  $G$ .

**Theorem 2.3.** In a connected graph  $G$ , every extreme vertex belongs to every connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ . Specifically, each end-vertex of  $G$  is a member of every connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ .

**Proof.** We use Observation 1.2 to prove this result. Since every connected monophonic hull set is also a monophonic hull set, every extreme vertex belongs to every connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ .

**Corollary 2.4.**  $mh_c(K_p) = p$  for the complete graph  $K_p$  ( $p \geq 2$ ).

**Theorem 2.5.** For a connected graph  $G$  with cut-vertices, let  $S$  be a connected monophonic hull set. If  $v$  is a cut-vertex of  $G$ , then every component of  $G - v$  contains an element of  $S$ .

**Proof.** We know that from Theorem 1.3, the result is true for a monophonic hull set. Since every connected monophonic hull set is also a monophonic hull set, the result is true for a connected monophonic hull set too.

**Theorem 2.6.** Every cut-vertex of a connected graph  $G$  belongs to every connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ .

**Proof.** Consider any cut-vertex  $v$  of  $G$  and we name the components of  $G - v$  as  $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r$  ( $r \geq 2$ ). Let  $S$  be any connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ . Then  $S$  contains at least one element from each  $G_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq r$ ), by theorem 2.5. Since  $\langle S \rangle$  is connected, it follows that  $v \in S$ .

**Corollary 2.7.** If  $G$  is a connected graph with  $k$  extreme vertices and  $l$  cut-vertices then  $mh_c(G) \geq \max\{2, k + l\}$ .

**Proof.** The result follows from Theorems 2.3 and 2.6.

**Corollary 2.8.** For any non-trivial tree  $T$  of order  $p$ ,  $mh_c(T) = p$ .

**Proof.** This follows from Corollary 2.7.

**Theorem 2.9.** Let  $G$  be a connected graph of order  $p$ . Then  $2 \leq mh(G) \leq mh_c(G) \leq p$ .

**Proof.** Since the minimum number of vertices in any hull set is two,  $mh(G) \geq 2$ . As every connected monophonic hull set is also a monophonic hull set, it follows that  $mh(G) \leq mh_c(G)$ . Also, since  $V[G]$  induces a connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ , it is clear that  $mh_c(G) \leq p$ .

**Remark 2.10.** The bounds in Theorem 2.9 are sharp. For any non-trivial path  $P$ ,  $mh(P) = 2$ . For the complete graph  $K_p$ ,  $mh(K_p) = mh_c(K_p)$ . For any non-trivial tree  $T$ ,  $mh_c(T) = p$  by Corollary 2.8. Also, all the inequalities in the theorem are strict. For the graph  $G$  given in Figure 2.1,  $mh(G) = 3$ ,  $mh_c(G) = 6$  and  $p = 9$  so that  $2 < mh(G) < mh_c(G) < p$ .

**Corollary 2.11.** If  $mh_c(G) = 2$  for any connected graph  $G$ , then the monophonic hull number,  $mh(G)$ , is also 2.

**Proof.** This follows from Theorem 2.9.

The graphs with connected monophonic hull numbers 2 and  $p$  are characterized in the following theorems 2.12 and 2.13 respectively.

**Theorem 2.12.** If  $G$  is a connected graph of order  $p \geq 2$ , then  $G = K_2$  if and only if  $mh_c(G) = 2$ .

**Proof.** In case of  $G = K_2$ ,  $mh_c(G) = 2$ . Conversely, let  $mh_c(G) = 2$ . Let  $S = \{u, v\}$  be a minimum connected monophonic hull set of  $G$ . Then  $uv$  is an edge. If  $G \neq K_2$ , then there exists a vertex  $w$  other than  $u$  and  $v$ . Thus  $w$  cannot lie on any  $J^k[u, v]$ , ( $k \geq 1$ ) and thereby  $S$  is not a  $mh_c$ -set, which is a contradiction. Thus  $G = K_2$ .





**Mary Gleeta and Celine Priya**

**Theorem 2.13.** For a connected graph  $G$ , every vertex of  $G$  is either a cut-vertex or an extreme vertex if and only if  $mh_c(G) = p$ .

**Proof.** Let  $G$  be a connected graph with every vertex of  $G$  either a cut-vertex or an extreme vertex. Then the result is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.6. Conversely, let  $mh_c(G) = p$ . Suppose that there is a vertex  $x$  in  $G$  which is neither a cut-vertex nor an extreme vertex. Since  $x$  is not an extreme vertex,  $N(x)$  does not induce a complete subgraph and hence there exist  $u$  and  $v$  in  $N(x)$  such that  $d_m(u, v) = 2$ . Clearly,  $x$  lies on a  $u-v$  monophonic path in  $G$ . Also, we get  $G - x$  to be connected as  $x$  is not a cut-vertex of  $G$ . Thus  $V(G) - \{x\}$  is a connected monophonic hull set of  $G$  and so  $mh_c(G) \leq |V(G) - \{x\}| = p - 1$ , which is a contradiction.

**Theorem 2.14.** Let  $G$  be a non-complete connected graph which has a minimum cut set, then  $mh_c(G) \leq p - \kappa(G) + 1$ .

**Proof.** Since  $G$  is non-complete,  $1 \leq \kappa(G) \leq p - 2$ . Consider a minimum cut set  $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_\kappa\}$  of  $G$ . Let  $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r$  ( $r \geq 2$ ) be the components of  $G - U$  and let  $S = V(G) - U$ . Then every vertex  $u_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq \kappa$ ) is adjacent to at least one vertex of  $G_j$  for every  $j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq r$ ). It is clear that  $S$  is a monophonic hull set of  $G$  and  $\langle S \rangle$  is not connected. Also,  $\langle S \cup \{x\} \rangle$  is a connected monophonic hull set for any vertex  $x$  in  $U$  so that  $mh_c(G) \leq p - \kappa(G) + 1$ .

**Remark 2.15.** The bound in Theorem 2.14 is sharp. For the cycle  $G = C_4$ ,  $mh_c(G) = 3$ . Also,  $\kappa(G) = 2$ ,  $p - \kappa(G) + 1 = 3$ . Thus  $mh_c(G) = p - \kappa(G) + 1$ .

**Theorem 2.16.** For positive integers  $r_m, d_m$  and  $l \geq d_m - r_m + 3$  with  $r_m < d_m \leq 2r_m$ , there exists a connected graph  $G$  with  $rad_m G = r_m$ ,  $diam_m G = d_m$  and  $mh_c(G) = l$ .

**Proof.** For our convenience, we denote  $r_m$  as  $r$  and  $d_m$  as  $d$ . In case of  $r = 1$ , we assume  $G = K_{1,l}$ . The result is immediate from Corollary 2.8. Let  $r \geq 2$ . Let  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{r+2}$  be a cycle of length  $r+2$  and let  $u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{d-r}$  be a path of length  $d-r$  and we denote them by  $C_{r+2}$  and  $P_{d-r+1}$  respectively. Let  $H$  be the graph obtained from  $C_{r+2}$  and  $P_{d-r+1}$  by adding a new vertex  $x$  and joining the edges  $xv_{r-1}$  and  $xv_{r+1}$  and identifying  $v_1$  in  $C_{r+2}$  and  $u_0$  in  $P_{d-r+1}$ . We add  $l - d + r - 3$  new vertices to  $H$  namely  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{l-d+r-3}$  and join each  $w_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq l - d + r - 3$ ) to the vertex  $u_{d-r-1}$  and thus obtain the graph  $G$  of Figure 2.2. It is clear that  $rad_m G = r = r_m$  and  $diam_m G = d = d_m$ . Consider  $S = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{l-d+r-3}, v_1, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{d-r}\}$  to be the set of all extreme and cut vertices of  $G$ . By Theorems 2.3 and 2.6, every connected monophonic hull set of  $G$  contains  $S$ . Clearly,  $S$  is not a connected  $mh$ -set of  $G$ . Also it is easily verified that  $S \cup \{x\}$ , where  $x \notin S$  is not a connected  $mh$ -set of  $G$  so that  $mh_c(G) \geq l$ . On the other hand,  $S_1 = S \cup \{v_2, v_{r+2}\}$  is a connected monophonic hull set of  $G$  so that  $mh_c(G) = l$ .

**Realization results**

**Theorem 3.1.** There exists a connected graph  $G$  such that  $mh(G) = a$ ,  $mh_c(G) = b$  and  $m(G) = c$  where  $a, b, c$  are any three positive integers such that  $2 \leq a < b < c$ .

**Proof.** Let  $2 \leq a < b < c$ . Consider a path of length  $b - a + 1$  say  $P_{b-a+2}: v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{b-a+2}$ . We add to  $P_{b-a+2}$ ,  $2c - a - 1$  new vertices  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{c-a}, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{c-a}, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{a-1}$  and each  $z_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq a - 1$ ) is joined with  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ , each  $w_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq c - a$ ) is joined with  $v_1$  and  $v_3$  and each  $u_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq c - a$ ) is joined with  $v_2$  and each  $w_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq c - a$ ) which results in the graph  $G$  of Figure 3.1. First, we demonstrate that  $mh(G) = a$ . Let  $\{v_{b-a+2}, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{a-1}\}$  be the set of all extreme vertices of  $G$  and we denote it by  $S$ . By Observation 1.2, every monophonic hull set of  $G$  contains  $S$  and so  $mh(G) \geq a$ . Clearly,  $S$  is a monophonic hull set of  $G$  and so  $mh(G) = a$ . Now, we demonstrate that  $mh_c(G) = b$ . Let  $S_1 = S \cup \{v_3, v_4, \dots, v_{b-a+1}\}$  be the set of all extreme vertices and cut vertices of  $G$ . By Theorems 2.3 and 2.6, each connected monophonic hull set contains  $S_1$ . It is clear that  $S_1$  is not a connected  $mh$ -set of  $G$  and so  $mh_c(G) \geq b$ . However  $S_1 \cup \{v_2\}$  is a connected  $mh$ -set of  $G$  so that  $mh_c(G) = b$ . Now our aim is to show that  $m(G) = c$ . By Theorem 1.1, every monophonic set of  $G$  contains  $S$ . We can easily observe that every monophonic set contains each  $u_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq c - a$ ). Let  $S_2 = S \cup \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{c-a}\}$ . Clearly,  $S_2$  is a monophonic set of  $G$  and so  $m(G) = c$ .







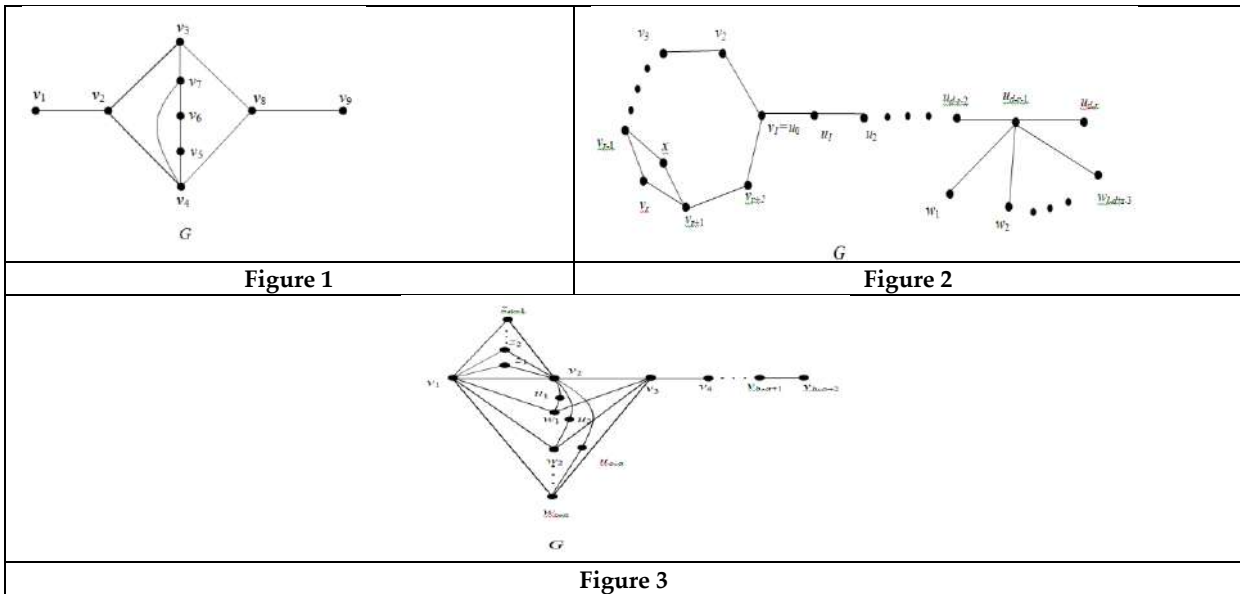
**Mary Gleeta and Celine Priya**

**CONCLUSION**

We have encountered the connected monophonic hull number of certain graphs in this article and these results are extended to other distance related parameters in graphs.

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## Stability Analysis of HIV Pathogenesis Model with Transmission of Both Virus-to-Cell and Cell-to-Cell

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Here, we proposed and analyzed a non-delayed HIV pathogenesis model with saturation incidence, incorporating both from virus to the cell and from one cell to the next cell transmission mechanisms. The proposed model draws inspiration from a prey-predator system, with the predator affected by disease, and interactions represented using a Holling type II functional response. For the non-delayed system, we first established the conditions for the existence of feasible equilibria and performed a local stability analysis. Additionally, we investigated the occurrence of Hopf bifurcation, using the infected prey rate as the bifurcation parameter.

**Keywords:** Local stability, Hopf bifurcation, Cell-to-cell transmission

**2010 MSC:** 34D20 (Primary), 34C23 (Secondary)

## INTRODUCTION

In various approaches to studying real-world systems, one can create physical or iconic models to analyze their behavior, though this may be expensive and complex. Experimenting directly with the system, especially biological ones, is often impractical or impossible. A more efficient approach is to represent the system using mathematical equations, known as a mathematical model. The process of deriving these equations is referred to as mathematical modeling. Mathematical formulations can take various forms, including algebraic, transcendental, differential, or integral equations. In differential equations, we seek solutions as functions, where the derivative of the unknown function is involved. These models are particularly useful when the behavior of a dependent variable changes smoothly with respect to an independent variable, and the rate of change is quantified through the derivative. Differential equation models are essential tools in science and engineering, as they are used to express physical laws





### Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika

and relationships. Over the past few decades, the study of HIV dynamics has drawn considerable attention from researchers, given the complexity and importance of understanding its behavior.

HIV is an infectious disease that affects the immune system. If ignored, untreated HIV can lead to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), and there is presently no effective therapy. Individuals who develop HIV carry the virus for life; but, with correct medical care, the condition can be properly treated. HIV infection in humans is supposed to have originated in a particular kind of chimp in Central Africa. Based on studies, HIV might have been transmitted to individuals as early as the last decade of the 1800s. The virus's chimp equivalent is known as SIV. This transmission was most likely initiated when humans hunted chimps for flesh and came into contact with tainted blood. HIV spread gradually across Africa for centuries before spreading across various parts of the globe as well. The virus has been floating around in the United States since at least the mid to late 1970s.

HIV is a major global public health issue, accounting for around 40.4 million deaths [32.9-51.3 million] up to this point, with transmission continuing in countries around the world. Several nations have recently noticed increased infection rates after previously witnessing reductions. As of the conclusion of 2022, approximately 39.0 million persons [33.1-45.7 million] were HIV positive, with three quarters (25.6 million) living in the WHO's African country. In 2022, 6,30,000 [48000-88000 million] persons died of HIV-related causes, while 1.3 million [1.0-1.7 million] people became infected. While there is no curative for HIV infection, enhanced early detection, therapy, and care, including the control of opportunistic infections, have made HIV a tolerable chronic health condition. This progress enables people who suffer from HIV to live a healthy and long life. Organizations such as WHO, the Global Fund for Survivors, and UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) have developed worldwide strategy aligned with the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) target 3.3, which aims to end the HIV epidemic by 2030. HIV/AIDS is one of the oldest and most extensively investigated viral illnesses, with almost 260,000 papers referencing the issue indexed by GoPubMed [1] and over 42,000 publications with "HIV/AIDS" in the heading discovered in the Public Library of Science [2], representing over three decades of scientific investigation. Numerous studies have been conducted on HIV infection from various perspectives, as highlighted in references [3–9]. Mathematical models serve as essential tools for elucidating complex processes, formulating assumptions, and guiding new experimental investigations.

In this paper, we will discuss the possibility of equilibria and the local stability of the infected prey in the context of HIV pathogenesis, incorporating both from the virus to the cell and one cell to the next cell transmission. Additionally, we will explore the existence of Hopf bifurcation analysis using the infected prey rate for this model. The outline for this article is as described below: The previous section presented a historical summary of the research. In Section 2, we shall analyze the suggested model's equilibria and local stability. The appearance of a Hopf bifurcation is discussed in Section 3. Sections 4 and 5 present the conclusion and acknowledgement, respectively. Following this, we provided some references.

#### Existence of equilibria and local stability of the infected prey with the Holling type II functional response

In recent decades, academics have focused heavily on the investigation of HIV dynamics. Numerous research, including [6, 7, 10], have investigated HIV infection from diverse angles. Mathematical models are essential for understanding complex biological functions, developing hypotheses, and leading future investigations.

The basic mathematical model for studying HIV dynamics in terms of healthy cells, infected cells, and viral load can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dT}{dt} &= s - aT - \alpha TV, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \alpha TV - cI, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= NcI - eV,\end{aligned}$$





**Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika**

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), brought on by HIV, is a major worldwide medical challenge. HIV, lacking a cell wall, is parasitic and requires a host cell to replicate [11]. Upon entering the body, the virus primarily targets CD4+ T-cells, thereby destroying key white blood cells of the immune system. Despite extensive research, a definitive cure for HIV/AIDS remains elusive.

The above equation can be reformulated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dT}{dt} &= s - aT + bT \left(1 - \frac{T}{K}\right) - \alpha TV, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \alpha TV - cI, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= NcI - eV. \end{aligned}$$

F. Li and J. Wang [12] proposed the following model to explore the effect of bifurcation analysis, which included both from the virus to cell and cell-to-cell spreading mechanisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dT}{dt} &= s - aT + bT \left(1 - \frac{T}{K}\right) - \alpha_1 TV - \alpha_2 TI, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \alpha_1 TV + \alpha_2 TI - cI, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= NcI - eV. \end{aligned}$$

Motivated by [12], we modified their model, which considered only three components: uninfected cells, infected CD4+ T-cells, and the free viral particles. Our modified HIV pathogenesis model, which includes saturation frequency, from virus to the cell and one cell to the next cell spreading, is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dT}{dt} &= s - aT + bT \left(1 - \frac{T}{K}\right) - \frac{\alpha_1 TV}{1 + \beta_1 V} - \frac{\alpha_2 TI}{1 + \beta_2 I} \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \frac{\alpha_1 TV}{1 + \beta_1 V} + \frac{\alpha_2 TI}{1 + \beta_2 I} - cI, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= NcI - eV. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

In the model,  $T$  and  $I$  represents the amount of target and infected cells, correspondingly, while  $V$  represents the viral load. The parameter  $s$  indicates the amount at which fresh T-cells are produced from the source. The death rates of target and infected cells are denoted by  $a$  and  $c$ , respectively, and  $e$  represents the clearance virions rate.

The infection rates are given by  $\alpha_1$  (from virus to the cell spreading) and  $\alpha_2$  (one cell to the cell spreading), with  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  being the half-saturation constants. The population densities  $K$  and  $N$  represent the average amount of virus particles created by infected cells.

**Existence of equilibria**

This system (1) has two non negative equilibria exists. An infected free equilibrium  $E_0 = [T_0, 0, 0]$  and infected equilibrium  $E^* = [T^*, I^*, V^*]$ ,

where,  $T_0 = \frac{K}{2b} \left[ (b - a) \pm \sqrt{(b - a)^2 + 4bsK^{-1}} \right]$ ,  
 $I^* = \frac{K(s - aT + bT) - bT^*}{Kc}$ ,

$V^* = \frac{NcI}{e}$ ,

$T^* = p_4 T^4 + p_3 T^3 + p_2 T^2 + p_1 T + p_0 = 0$ , (2)

where,

$$\begin{aligned} p_4 &= \beta_1 \beta_2 N b^2 c^2, \\ p_3 &= \alpha_1 \beta_2 KNbc^2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 KNbc^2 + 2\beta_1 \beta_2 KNabc^2 - 2\beta_1 \beta_2 KNb^2 c^2, \\ p_2 &= \alpha_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nac^2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 K^2 Nac^2 - \alpha_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nbc^2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1 K^2 Nbc^2 - \beta_1 KNbc^3 \\ &\quad - \beta_2 Kbc^2 e + \beta_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nb^2 c^2 + \beta_1 \beta_2 K^2 Na^2 c^2 - 2\beta_1 \beta_2 Nabc^2 - 2\beta_1 \beta_2 Kbc^2 s, \\ p_1 &= \beta_1 K^2 Nbc^3 + \beta_2 K^2 bc^2 e - \alpha_1 K^2 Nc^3 - \alpha_1 K^2 Nc^3 - \alpha_2 K^2 c^2 e - \alpha_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nc^2 s \\ &\quad - \alpha_2 \beta_1 K^2 Nc^2 s - \beta_1 K^2 Nac^3 - \beta_2 K^2 ac^2 e + 2\beta_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nbc^2 s - 2\beta_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nac^2 s, \\ p_0 &= \beta_1 \beta_2 K^2 Nc^2 s^2 + K^2 c^3 e + \beta_1 K^2 Nc^3 s + \beta_2 K^2 c^2 es. \end{aligned}$$





**Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika**

The basic reproductive number is given by  $R_0 = \frac{T_0}{T^*}$ , this reflects the amount of fresh infected cells created by single infected cell over the course of its life. To demonstrate the local asymptotic stability of the free of infection equilibrium  $E_0$ , we proceed with the following analysis.

**Local stability analysis**

We have identified two equilibrium points for the proposed model: the infection-free equilibrium  $E_0 = [T_0, 0, 0]$  and the infected equilibrium  $E^* = [T^*, I^*, V^*]$ . We examine the local stability properties of these equilibrium points. To do so, we compute the Jacobian matrix at an arbitrary equilibrium point  $E (T, I, V)$ , which is presented below:

$$J(T, I, V) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} & \theta_{13} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} & \theta_{23} \\ \theta_{31} & \theta_{32} & \theta_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{11} &= b - a - \frac{2bT}{K} - \frac{\alpha_1 V}{1+\beta_1 V} - \frac{\alpha_2 I}{1+\beta_2 I}, \theta_{12} = -\frac{\alpha_2 T}{(1+\beta_2 I)^2}, \theta_{13} = -\frac{\alpha_1 T}{(1+\beta_1 V)^2}, \\ \theta_{21} &= \frac{\alpha_1 V}{1+\beta_1 V} + \frac{\alpha_2 I}{1+\beta_2 I}, \theta_{22} = \frac{\alpha_2 T}{(1+\beta_2 I)^2} - cI, \theta_{23} = \frac{\alpha_1 T}{(1+\beta_1 V)^2}, \\ \theta_{31} &= 0, \theta_{32} = Nc, \theta_{33} = -e. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 1:**

1. The infected free equilibrium point,  $E_0 = [T_0, 0, 0]$  is locally asymptotically stable.
2. The infected equilibrium point  $E^* = [T^*, I^*, V^*]$  is locally asymptotically stable, if

$\vartheta_1 > 0, \vartheta_3 > 0$  and  $\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 > \vartheta_3$

*Proof:*

1. The Jacobian matrix at the  $E_0 = [T_0, 0, 0]$  is

$$J(E_0) = \begin{bmatrix} b - a - \frac{2bT_0}{K} & -\alpha_2 T_0 & -\alpha_1 T_0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 T_0 & \alpha_1 T_0 \\ 0 & Nc & -e \end{bmatrix}$$

The following two equations are the eigenvalues of the Jacobian matrix at  $E_0$

$$\lambda_1 = b - a - \frac{2bT_0}{K}, \lambda_2 = \frac{\alpha_2 T_0 - c - e}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2 e^2 + \alpha_1^2 T_0^2 + 4\alpha_1 Nc T_0 - 2ce + 2\alpha_2 e T_0 - 2\alpha_2 c T_0}{2}}$$

It implies that the  $\lambda_{2,3}$  should have a real part as negative. Hence the equilibrium  $E_0 = (T_0, 0, 0)$  is locally asymptotically stable for any time t.

2. The Jacobian matrix at  $E^* = [T^*, I^*, V^*]$  is

$$J(T, I, V) = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} \\ Q_{31} & Q_{32} & Q_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{4}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{11} &= b - a - \frac{2bT^*}{K} - \frac{\alpha_1 V^*}{1+\beta_1 V^*} - \frac{\alpha_2 I^*}{1+\beta_2 I^*}, Q_{12} = -\frac{\alpha_2 T^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2}, Q_{13} = -\frac{\alpha_1 T^*}{(1+\beta_1 V^*)^2}, \\ Q_{21} &= \frac{\alpha_1 V^*}{1+\beta_1 V^*} + \frac{\alpha_2 I^*}{1+\beta_2 I^*}, Q_{22} = \frac{\alpha_2 T^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2} - cI^*, Q_{23} = \frac{\alpha_1 T^*}{(1+\beta_1 V^*)^2}, \\ Q_{31} &= 0, Q_{32} = N^*c, Q_{33} = -e. \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic equation of (4) is

$$\omega^3 + \vartheta_1 \omega^2 + \vartheta_2 \omega + \vartheta_3 = 0, \tag{5}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta_1 &= R + c + e - \frac{\alpha_2 T^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2}, \\ \vartheta_2 &= R \left( c + e - \frac{\alpha_2 T^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2} \right) + ce - \frac{\alpha_2 T^* e}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2} - \frac{\alpha_1 T^* Nc}{(1+\beta_1 V^*)^2} + \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 T^* V^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2 (1+\beta_1 V^*)} + \frac{\alpha_2^2 T^* I^*}{(1+\beta_1 I^*)^3}, \\ \vartheta_3 &= R \left[ ce - \frac{\alpha_2 T^* e}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2} + \frac{\alpha_1 T^* Nc}{(1+\beta_1 V^*)^2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 T^* V^*}{(1+\beta_2 I^*)^2 (1+\beta_1 V^*)} + \frac{\alpha_2^2 T^* I^*}{(1+\beta_1 I^*)^3}, \\ R &= a - b + \frac{2bT^*}{K} + \frac{\alpha_1 V^*}{1+\beta_1 V^*} + \frac{\alpha_2 I^*}{1+\beta_2 I^*}. \end{aligned}$$

By Routh – Hurwitz criteria [13],  $E^*$  is locally asymptotically stable, if  $\vartheta_1 > 0, \vartheta_3 > 0$  and  $\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 > \vartheta_3$ .





**Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika**

**Hopf bifurcation analysis for non-delayed system**

In the present section, we analyze the model’s bifurcation behavior analytically, focusing on the Hopf bifurcation parameter  $\alpha_1$ . The following theorem demonstrates the presence of a Hopf bifurcation, when the amount of parameter  $\alpha_1$  varies.

**Theorem 2.** *If the bifurcation component  $\alpha_1$  approaches a critical value, the model (1) experiences Hopf bifurcation. Hopf-bifurcation conditions occur at  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*$  as follows:*

$$1. H(\alpha_1^*) = \vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*) - \vartheta_3(\alpha_1^*) = 0,$$

$$2. \frac{d}{d\alpha_1} \left( Re(\varpi(\alpha_1)) \right) |_{\alpha_1=\alpha_1^*} \neq 0, \quad 1$$

where,  $\rho$  is the zero of characteristic equation associated with interior equilibrium point.

**Proof.** For  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*$ , characteristic equation must be of the form

$$(\varpi^2(\alpha_1^*) + \vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*))(\varpi(\alpha_1^*) + \vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)) = 0. \tag{6}$$

The solution of the above equation are  $\pm i\sqrt{\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*)}$  and  $-\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)$ . To prove that the Hopf-bifurcation appearance at  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*$ , the following transversality requirement must be satisfied:

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha_1} \left( Re(\varpi(\alpha_1)) \right) |_{\alpha_1=\alpha_1^*} \neq 0,$$

For all  $\alpha_1$ , the roots are generally in the form

$$\varpi_1(\alpha_1) = \varrho(\alpha_1) + i\hbar(\alpha_1),$$

$$\varpi_2(\alpha_1) = \varrho(\alpha_1) - i\hbar(\alpha_1),$$

$$\varpi_3(\alpha_1) = -\vartheta_1(\alpha_1).$$

Now, we check

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha_1} \left( Re(\varpi_j(\alpha_1)) \right) |_{\alpha_1=\alpha_1^*} \neq 0, j = 1, 2.$$

Let  $\varpi_1(\alpha_1) = \varrho(\alpha_1) + i\hbar(\alpha_1)$  in (6), we get

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1) + i\mathcal{B}(\alpha_1) = 0.$$

Where,

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1) = \varrho^3(\alpha_1) + \varrho^2(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1(\alpha_1) - 3\varrho(\alpha_1)\hbar^2(\alpha_1) - \hbar^2(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_2(\alpha_1)\varrho(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_1(\alpha_1)\vartheta_2(\alpha_1),$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\alpha_1) = 3\varrho^2(\alpha_1)\hbar(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_2(\alpha_1)\hbar(\alpha_1) + 2\varrho(\alpha_1)\hbar(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1(\alpha_1) - \hbar^3(\alpha_1).$$

To fulfill equation (6), we must have  $\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1) = 0$  and  $\mathcal{B}(\alpha_1) = 0$ .

Then differentiating  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  with respect to  $\alpha_1$ , we have

$$\frac{d\mathcal{A}}{d\alpha_1} = \varphi_1(\alpha_1)\varrho'(\alpha_1) - \varphi_2(\alpha_1)\hbar'(\alpha_1) + \varphi_3(\alpha_1) = 0, \tag{7}$$





### Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika

$$\frac{dB}{d\alpha_1} = \varphi_2(\alpha_1)g'(\alpha_1) + \varphi_1(\alpha_1)h(\alpha_1) + \varphi_4(\alpha_1) = 0, \quad (8)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(\alpha_1) &= 3g^2(\alpha_1) + 2g(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1(\alpha_1) - 3h^2(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_2(\alpha_1), \\ \varphi_2(\alpha_1) &= 6g(\alpha_1) + h(\alpha_1) + 2h(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1(\alpha_1), \\ \varphi_3(\alpha_1) &= g^2(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1'(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_2'(\alpha_1)g(\alpha_1), \\ \varphi_4(\alpha_1) &= 2g(\alpha_1)h(\alpha_1)\vartheta_1'(\alpha_1) + \vartheta_2'(\alpha_1)h(\alpha_1). \end{aligned}$$

On multiplying (7) and (8) by  $\varphi_1(\alpha_1)$  and  $\varphi_2(\alpha_1)$  respectively, then adding those two equations, we have

$$g'(\alpha_1) = -\frac{\varphi_1(\alpha_1)\varphi_3(\alpha_1) + \varphi_2(\alpha_1)\varphi_4(\alpha_1)}{\varphi_1^2(\alpha_1) + \varphi_2^2(\alpha_1)} \quad (9)$$

Substituting  $g(\alpha_1) = 0$  and  $s(\alpha_1) = \sqrt{\vartheta_2(\alpha_1)}$  at  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*$  on  $\varphi_1(\alpha_1)$ ,  $\varphi_2(\alpha_1)$ ,  $\varphi_3(\alpha_1)$  and  $\varphi_4(\alpha_1)$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(\alpha_1^*) &= -2\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*), \\ \varphi_2(\alpha_1^*) &= 2\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)\sqrt{\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*)}, \\ \varphi_3(\alpha_1^*) &= \vartheta_3'(\alpha_1^*) - \vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*)\vartheta_1'(\alpha_1^*), \\ \varphi_4(\alpha_1^*) &= \vartheta_2'(\alpha_1^*)\sqrt{\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*)}. \end{aligned}$$

The equation (9), implies

$$g'(\alpha_1^*) = \frac{\vartheta_3'(\alpha_1^*) - (\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*))'}{2(\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*) + \vartheta_1^2(\alpha_1^*))}.$$

If  $\vartheta_3'(\alpha_1^*) - (\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*))' \neq 0$ , which implies that

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha_1} \left( \text{Re}(\varpi_j(\alpha_1)) \right) \Big|_{\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*} = g'(\alpha_1^*) \neq 0, j = 1, 2.$$

and

$$\varpi_3(\alpha_1^*) = -\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*) \neq 0.$$

Therefore, the condition  $\vartheta_3'(\alpha_1^*) - (\vartheta_1(\alpha_1^*)\vartheta_2(\alpha_1^*))' \neq 0$  is guaranteed that the condition for transversality is satisfied, hence the model (1) under goes Hopf-bifurcation at  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^*$ .

## CONCLUSION

In the present research, we studied a non-delayed model of HIV pathogenesis incorporating saturation frequency, from virus to the cell spreading, and the one cell to next cell transfer. The model also considers intrinsic dynamics without delay, which describe the time between the virus getting into a desired and concurrent direct cell-to-cell transformation. We modified the mathematics framework to analyze the presence of equilibria and the local stability of the infected steady state. Furthermore, we investigated the conditions for the occurrence of Hopf bifurcation, providing insights into the system's dynamic behavior.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work is supported by Tamilnadu Council for Science and Technology(TNSCST) under the project code BS – 1129.

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**Magudeeswaran and Bhuvanika**

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## A Depiction of Simplicial Complexes as Topological Space

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focus on introducing the product of simplicial complexes to form a simplicial topological space namely  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space. A new approach and characteristics of simplices are studied under this space. Furthermore, we discussed the properties of simplicial homology, singular homology and homotopic invariance under the  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space.

**Keywords:**  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space, Simplicial Homology, Singular Homology, Homotopic Invariance.

## INTRODUCTION

Algebraic topology is an interconnection between continuous and discrete mathematics. Continuous mathematics is formulated in the language of continuous maps and topological spaces. Whereas, Discrete mathematics is expressed in the concepts of algebra and combinations. Classical algebraic topology was arisen in the construction of functions from any category of topological spaces into the algebraic category(groups). Consequently, the two important viewpoints of algebraic topology are homology and homotopy. The most ingenious and influential inventions in mathematics is homology, which is invented by Henry Poincare. The basic concept of homology is about to start with a geometric structure or a space which is derived from combinational data or a simplicial complex. Then the homology groups are produced by the data determined from the boundary relations and linear algebra. The homotopy arise with the construction of functors from the topology to algebra. This exhibits the category of a topological space has a kind of algebraic structure. This manuscript is initiate with these spaces. Simplicial sets were first defined by Samuel Eilenberg and Joseph A. Zilber in 1950 [4]. They proved the properties of simplicial





**Sasikala and Renukadevi**

complexes under singular homology and homotopy. The concepts and properties of simplicial complex were extracted from the elements of algebraic topology by James R. Munkres [2] and Algebraic topology by Allen Hatcher [1]. In this paper, we extended the simplices to the product space with few restrictions to make it simplicial topological space as  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space. Investigations were carried out with some properties of algebraic statements under the simplicial homology, singular homology and homotopic invariance.

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1:** Let  $[a_0, \dots, a_n]$  be a geometrically independent set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . We define the  $n$  – **simplex** spanned by  $a_0, \dots, a_n$  to be set of all points  $x$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $x = \sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i$ , where  $\sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 1$  and  $t_i \geq 0$  for all  $i$ .

**Notations:** We denote the ordered  $n$  – **simplex** as  $|\Delta^n|$ . We label the vertices of  $n$  – **simplex** with the numbers  $0, 1, \dots, n$ . So that  $|\Delta^n| = [0, 1, \dots, n]$ .

Structure of  $n$  – **simplex**:

- 0 – **simplex** : 1 Independent point:  $|\Delta^0| = [0]$
- 1 – **simplex** : 2 Independent point:  $|\Delta^1| = [0, 1]$
- 2 – **simplex** : 3 Independent point:  $|\Delta^2| = [0, 1, 2]$
- 3 – **simplex** : 4 Independent point:  $|\Delta^3| = [0, 1, 2, 3]$
- .
- $n$  – **simplex** :  $(n + 1)$  Independent point:  $|\Delta^n| = [0, 1, \dots, n]$

**Definition 2.2:** A **simplicial complex**  $X$  which is in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a collection of simplices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that

- (i) Every face in a simplex of  $X$  is in  $X$ .
- (ii) For any two simplices of  $X$ , its non-empty intersection is a face of each.

**Definition 2.3:** In the standard  $n$  – **simplex**  $|\Delta^n| = [0, 1, \dots, n]$ , there are  $n + 1$  **face maps**  $d_0, \dots, d_n$ , defined by  $d_j[0, \dots, n] = [0, \dots, \hat{j}, \dots, n]$  where the  $\hat{j}$  denotes the term, which is being ignored and then applying  $d_j$  to  $[0, \dots, n]$  results in  $n - 1$  faces (by missing  $j^{th}$  vertex).

**Definition 2.4:** In the standard  $n$  – **simplex**  $|\Delta^n| = [0, 1, \dots, n]$ , there will be  $n + 1$  **degeneracy maps**  $s_0, \dots, s_n$ , defined by  $s_j[0, \dots, n] = [0, \dots, j, j, \dots, n]$ . Thus  $s_j[0, \dots, n]$  gives the  $n + 1$  unique degenerate simplices in  $|\Delta^n|$  (with the repetition of  $j^{th}$  vertex).

**Definition 2.5:** A **simplicial set**  $X$  which contains a sequence of set  $X_0, X_1, \dots$  and for every  $n \geq 0$ , functions  $d_i: X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}$  and  $s_i: X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$  where  $0 \leq i \leq n$  for each  $i$ , such that

- (i)  $d_i d_j = d_{j-1} d_i$  if  $i < j$
- (ii)  $s_i s_j = s_{j+1} s_i$  if  $i \leq j$
- (iii)  $d_i s_j = s_{j-1} d_i$  if  $i < j$
- (iv)  $d_j s_j = d_{j+1} s_j = \text{identity}$
- (v)  $d_i s_j = s_j d_{i-1}$  if  $i > j + 1$

**Definition 2.6:** A **simplicial map**  $\sigma: X \rightarrow Y$  is a map of simplicial sets which commutes with its face and degeneracy maps i.e.,  $\sigma$  consists of  $\sigma_n: X_n \rightarrow Y_n$  and

- (i)  $\sigma_n d_i = d_i \sigma_{n+1}$
- (ii)  $\sigma_n s_i = s_i \sigma_{n-1}$

**Definition 2.7:** A **degenerate simplex** is a  $[x_{i_0}, \dots, x_{i_n}]$  for which the  $x_{i_j}$  are not all distinct, though require  $i_k \leq i_l$  if  $k < l$ .





**Sasikala and Renukadevi**

**Definition 2.8:** A simplex  $X \in X_n$  is known as **non-degenerate** if  $X \neq s_i Y$  for any  $Y \in X_{n-1}$  and any  $i$ .

**Definition 2.9: Euler characteristic**  $\chi(X)$  defines the alternate sum of  $\sum_n (-1)^n C_n$ , where  $C_n$  denotes the count of  $n$ -cells of  $X$ .

**Definition 2.10:** A mapping  $F$  from  $C$  to  $D$  is said to be a **functor** when it

- (i) Associates each object  $X$  in  $C$  with an object  $F(X)$  in  $D$ ,
- (ii) Associates each morphism  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  in  $C$  to a morphism  $F(f): F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$  in  $D$  such that, it should hold the following two conditions:
  - $F(id_X) = id_{F(X)}$  for every object  $X$  in  $C$
  - $F(g \circ f) = F(g) \circ F(f)$  for all morphism  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow Z$  in  $C$ .

Thus, functors must preserve identity morphism and composition of morphisms

**$\mathcal{S}_T$  space**

**Definition 3.1:** Let  $\delta_a$  and  $\delta_b$  be two simplicial sets, then the cartesian product of  $\delta_a \times \delta_b$  is said to be a simplicial topological space as  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space ( $\delta_{ab}$ ) which satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) It forms a countable number of  $n$  – simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  where  $n > 1$ .
- (ii) Formation of  $n$  – simplex will consist only the non-degenerate simplices.
- (iii) Existence of compactness.

**Example 3.2:** Let  $|\delta_a^1 \times \delta_b^1|$  be a  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space, where  $\delta_a^1 = [v_{a0}, v_{a1}]$ ,  $\delta_b^0 = [v_{b0}, v_{b1}]$  are 1–simplices.

Let us take  $\delta_{ab} = |\delta_a^1 \times \delta_b^1|$  and consider  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  be the finite collection of  $n$  – simplices in  $\delta_{ab}$ .

- Then,
- $\Omega_{ab}^0 = \{\emptyset, [v_{a0}], [v_{a1}], [v_{b0}], [v_{b1}]\}$
  - $\Omega_{ab}^1 = [v_{a0}, v_{b0}], [v_{a0}, v_{b1}], [v_{a0}, v_{a1}], [v_{b0}, v_{a1}], [v_{b0}, v_{b1}], [v_{b1}, v_{a1}]$
  - $\Omega_{ab}^2 = [v_{a0}, v_{b0}, v_{a1}], [v_{a0}, v_{b0}, v_{b1}], [v_{a0}, v_{a1}, v_{b1}], [v_{b0}, v_{a1}, v_{b1}]$
  - $\Omega_{ab}^3 = [v_{a0}, v_{a1}, v_{b0}, v_{b1}]$

- (i) It forms a 3 – simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (ii) It has non-degenerate 0 – simplex (including the origin point), 1 – simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^1$ , 2 – simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and 3 – simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (iii) It is compact.

Since, all the above  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  are open covering of  $\delta_{ab} = |\delta_a^1 \times \delta_b^1|$  but the subcollection  $\Omega_{ab}^2$  is enough to cover  $\delta_{ab}$ . Therefore,  $\delta_{ab} = |\delta_a^1 \times \delta_b^1|$  is a  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space.

**Proposition 3.3:** Let  $C_n(\delta_{ab})$  be the number of elements in  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  of  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space  $\delta_{ab}$  such that  $C_n$  has the Euler characteristic “1”.

**Proof:** Let  $\delta_{ab}$  be the  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space and  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  be the finite collection of  $n$  – simplices of  $\delta_{ab}$

$$C_n(\delta_{ab}) = \{C_0(\Omega_{ab}^0), C_1(\Omega_{ab}^1), \dots, C_n(\Omega_{ab}^n)\}$$

Euler characteristic is defined to be the alternating sum of  $C_n(\delta_{ab})$ .

$$\text{i.e., } \sum_n (-1)^n C_n(\delta_{ab}) = C_0(\Omega_{ab}^0) - C_1(\Omega_{ab}^1) + C_2(\Omega_{ab}^2) - \dots + C_n(\Omega_{ab}^n)$$

This proposition can be verified by taking the  $C_n$  values from the example 3.2.

$$\begin{aligned} C_0(\Omega_{ab}^0) &= 4 \\ C_1(\Omega_{ab}^1) &= 6 \\ C_2(\Omega_{ab}^2) &= 4 \\ C_3(\Omega_{ab}^3) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \sum_n (-1)^n C_n(\delta_{ab}) &= C_0(\Omega_{ab}^0) - C_1(\Omega_{ab}^1) + C_2(\Omega_{ab}^2) - C_3(\Omega_{ab}^3) \\ &= 4 - 6 + 4 - 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$





**Sasikala and Renukadevi**

**Simplicial Homology on  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space**

Let the free abelian group be  $\Delta_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  with the basis  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  of  $\delta_{ab}$  as open  $n - simplices$ .

The elements of  $\Delta_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  called  $n_{ab}$ - chains and is represented as  $\sum_{ab} n_{ab} \Omega_{ab}^n$  with coefficients  $n_{ab} \in \mathbb{Z}$

Let  $\varphi_{ab} : \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$  be the characteristic map restricting to a homeomorphism from the interior of  $\Delta_{ab}^n$  onto  $\Omega_{ab}^n$  of  $\delta_{ab}$ .

Let  $\partial_{ab}^n : \Delta_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow \Delta_{ab}^{n-1}(\delta_{ab})$  be the boundary homeomorphism on the basis element specifying  $\partial_{ab}^n(\varphi_{ab}) = \sum_k (-1)^k \varphi_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, v_{bn}]$

**Lemma 3.4:** The composition  $\Delta_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^n} \Delta_{ab}^{n-1}(\delta_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^{n-1}} \Delta_{ab}^{n-2}(\delta_{ab})$  is zero.

**Proof:** We have  $\partial_{ab}^n(\varphi_{ab}) = \sum_k (-1)^k \varphi_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, v_{bn}]$

Then,  $\partial_{ab}^{n-1} \circ \partial_{ab}^n(\varphi_{ab}) = \sum_{l < k} (-1)^k (-1)^l \varphi_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)l}, \dots, v_{bn}] +$

$$\sum_{l > k} (-1)^k (-1)^{l-1} \varphi_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)l}, \dots, v_{bn}] = 0$$

By shifting  $k$  and  $l$  in the second sum, it becomes the negative of the previous one. Therefore, the above two summations get cancelled each other.

Hence, we have the composition  $\Delta_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^n} \Delta_{ab}^{n-1}(\delta_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^{n-1}} \Delta_{ab}^{n-2}(\delta_{ab})$  is 0

**Remark 3.5**

We now have the chain complex which is sequence of homeomorphism of abelian groups.

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{ab}^{n+1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^{n+1}} \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^n} \mathbb{C}_{ab}^{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{ab}^1 \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^1} \mathbb{C}_{ab}^0 \xrightarrow{\partial_{ab}^0} 0 \text{ with } \partial_{ab}^n \circ \partial_{ab}^{n+1} = 0 \text{ for each } n.$$

This follows that  $Im \partial_{ab}^{n+1} \subset Ker \partial_{ab}^n$ , where  $Im$  and  $Ker$  denote image and kernel. We now define the  $n^{th}$  simplicial homology group as  $H_{ab}^n = \frac{Ker \partial_{ab}^n}{Im \partial_{ab}^{n+1}}$ .

Elements of  $Ker \partial_{ab}^n$ : Cycles

Elements of  $Im \partial_{ab}^{n+1}$ : Boundaries

Elements of  $H_{ab}^n$ : Cosets of  $Ker \partial_{ab}^n$ : Homology Classes

**Singular Homology on  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space**

A singular  $n - simplex$  is a continuous map of  $\sigma_{ab} : \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$  in  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space.

Let the free abelian group be  $\mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  with the basis of singular  $n - simplices$  in  $\delta_{ab}$ . The elements of  $\mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  called singular  $n_{ab}$ - chains and is represented as  $\sum_{ab} n_{ab} \sigma_{ab}^k$  with coefficients  $n_{ab} \in \mathbb{Z}$

Let  $\partial_{ab}^n : \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{ab}^{n-1}(\delta_{ab})$  be the boundary homeomorphism on the basis element specifying  $\partial_{ab}^n(\sigma_{ab}) = \sum_k (-1)^k \sigma_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, v_{bn}]$

**Remark 3.6:** The lemma 3.4 is applied equally to the singular simplices, showing that

$\partial_{ab}^{n-1} \circ \partial_{ab}^n = 0$ . So, we can define singular homology group as follows.

**Definition 3.7:** Let  $H_{ab}^n$  be the **singular homology group** of  $\delta_{ab}$  and is defined as

$$H_{ab}^n = \frac{Ker \partial_{ab}^n}{Im \partial_{ab}^{n+1}}$$

**Proposition 3.8:** There is an isomorphism of  $H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  with direct sum of  $\bigoplus_{\alpha} H_{ab}^n(P_{\alpha})$  corresponding to the decomposition of  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space  $\delta_{ab}$  into its path components  $P_{\alpha}$ .

**Proof:** Since, singular simplex has always path connected image,

$\mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  splits the direct sum of subgroups  $H_{ab}^n(P_{\alpha})$ .

The boundary map preserves the direct sum decomposition by  $\partial_{ab}^n : \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(P_{\alpha}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{ab}^{n-1}(P_{\alpha})$ .

Therefore,  $Ker \partial_{ab}^n$  and  $Im \partial_{ab}^{n+1}$  splits similarly as direct sums. Hence,  $H_{ab}^n$  also splits.

This implies  $H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \approx \bigoplus_{\alpha} H_{ab}^n(P_{\alpha})$ .





**Sasikala and Renukadevi**

**Proposition 3.9:** If  $\delta_{ab}$  be a point then  $H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) = 0$ , for  $n > 0$  and  $H_{ab}^0(\delta_{ab}) \approx \mathbb{Z}$ .

**Proof:** There is a unique singular  $n$  – simplex  $\sigma_{ab}$  for each  $n$ .

$$\text{Then } \partial_{ab}(\sigma_{ab}^n) = \sum_k (-1)^k \sigma_{ab}^n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } n \text{ is odd} \\ \sigma_{ab}^{n-1} & \text{for } n \text{ is even, } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, we have chain complex with boundary maps as

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\approx} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\approx} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

This implies,

$H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  is trivial except for  $H_{ab}^0(\delta_{ab}) \approx \mathbb{Z}$ .

**Homotopic Invariance on  $\mathcal{S}_T$  space:**

Here the cartesian product of two simplicial sets  $\delta_{ab}$  and the simplicial topological space  $\delta'_{ab}$  are homotopic equivalent spaces. It can be proved by introducing a map  $f: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  which induces a homomorphism  $f^*$  and that induces an isomorphism if  $f$  is a homotopic equivalence.

**Lemma 3.10:** A map  $f: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  induces a homomorphism  $f^*: H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow H_{ab}^n(\delta'_{ab})$  for each  $n$ .

**Proof:** Let us consider a map  $f: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$ .

This induces a homomorphism  $f_{\#}: \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta'_{ab})$  which is defined by composing each singular  $n$  – simplex  $\sigma_{ab}: \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$  with  $f$ .

We get  $f_{\#}(\sigma_{ab}) = f \circ \sigma_{ab}: \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$ .

Then extending  $f_{\#}$  linearly, it satisfies  $f_{\#} \partial_{ab} = \partial_{ab} f_{\#}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since, } f_{\#} \partial_{ab}(\sigma_{ab}) &= f_{\#}(\sum_k (-1)^k \sigma_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, v_{bn}]) \\ &= \sum_k (-1)^k f(\sigma_{ab} [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{(a/b)k}, \dots, v_{bn}]) \\ &= \partial_{ab} f_{\#}(\sigma_{ab}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we say that  $f_{\#}$  define a chain map from the singular chain complex of  $\delta_{ab}$  to that of  $\delta'_{ab}$ .

This implies,  $f_{\#}$  takes boundaries to boundaries and cycles to cycles.

Hence  $f: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  induces a homomorphism  $f^*: H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow H_{ab}^n(\delta'_{ab})$

**Theorem 3.11:** If the two maps  $f, g: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  are homotopic then they induce the same homomorphism  $f_* = g_*: H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow H_{ab}^n(\delta'_{ab})$ .

**Proof:** Let  $\Delta_{ab}^n$  be the  $n$  – simplex of  $\delta_{ab}$

We subdivided the product  $\Delta_{ab}^n \times I$  into  $(n + 1)$  – simplices

Let  $\Delta_a^n \times I = [v_{a0}, \dots, v_{an}]$  and  $\Delta_b^n \times I = [v_{b0}, \dots, v_{bn}]$ , where  $v_{ai}$  and  $v_{bi}$  has the same image under projection  $\Delta_{ab}^n \times I \rightarrow \Delta_{ab}^n$ . The  $n$  – simplex  $[v_{a0}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi+1}, \dots, v_{bn}]$  is the graph of the linear function  $\varphi_k: \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow I$  defined in barycentric coordinate by  $\varphi_k(t_0, \dots, t_n) = t_{k+1} + \dots + t_n$ . Since, all the vertices are on graph of  $\varphi_k$  and this simplex is homeomorphic under projection  $\Delta_{ab}^n \times I \rightarrow \Delta_{ab}^n$ . Since  $\varphi_k \leq \varphi_{k-1}$ , the area between two graphs is also the simplex  $[v_{a0}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi}, \dots, v_{bn}]$  which is  $(n + 1)$  simplex.

From string of inequalities  $0 = \varphi_k \leq \varphi_{k-1} \leq \dots \leq \varphi_0 \leq \varphi_{-1} = 1$ , we deduce that  $\Delta_{ab}^n \times I$  is the union of the  $(n + 1)$  simplex  $[v_{a0}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi}, \dots, v_{bn}]$ , for which each one intersects the face of the next  $n$  – simplex.

Let  $\mathcal{F}: \delta_{ab} \times I \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  from  $f$  to  $g$ . We now define a prism operator

$$\mathbb{P}(\sigma_{ab}) = \sum_k (-1)^k \mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1) [v_{a0}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi}, \dots, v_{bn}] \text{ for } \sigma_{ab}: \Delta_{ab}^n \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$$

where  $\mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1)$  is the composition  $\Delta_{ab}^n \times I \rightarrow \delta_{ab} \times I \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$ .

Operator  $\mathbb{P}$  satisfies the relation  $\partial \mathbb{P} = g_{\#} - f_{\#} - \mathbb{P} \partial$  where  $\partial \mathbb{P}$ : boundary of prism,  $g_{\#} \Rightarrow \Delta_b^n \times I$  and  $f_{\#} \Rightarrow \Delta_a^n \times I$

Now,  $\partial \mathbb{P}(\sigma_{ab}) = \sum_{k \leq i} (-1)^i (-1)^k \mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1) [v_{a0}, \dots, \hat{v}_{ak}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi}, \dots, v_{bn}] +$

$$\sum_{k \geq i} (-1)^i (-1)^{k+1} \mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1) [v_{a0}, \dots, v_{ai}, v_{bi}, \dots, \hat{v}_{bk}, \dots, v_{bn}]$$

The terms along with  $i = k$  in the above two sums gets cancelled except

for  $\mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1) [\hat{v}_{a0}, v_{b0}, \dots, v_{bn}]$  which is  $g \circ \sigma_{ab} = g_{\#}(\sigma_{ab})$





### Sasikala and Renukadevi

and  $-\mathcal{F} \circ (\sigma_{ab} \times 1)[v_{a0}, \dots, v_{an}, \hat{v}_{bn}]$  which is  $-f \circ \sigma_{ab} = -f_{\#}(\sigma_{ab})$

If  $\alpha_{ab} \in \mathbb{C}_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab})$  be a cycle then  $g_{\#}(\alpha_{ab}) - f_{\#}(\alpha_{ab}) = \partial \mathbb{P}(\alpha_{ab}) + \mathbb{P} \partial(\alpha_{ab})$

Since  $\partial(\alpha_{ab}) = 0$ , implies  $g_{\#}(\alpha_{ab}) - f_{\#}(\alpha_{ab})$  is a boundary.

So,  $g_{\#}(\alpha_{ab})$  and  $f_{\#}(\alpha_{ab})$  indicates the same homology class, implies that  $g_* = f_*$  on the same homology class.

**Corollary 3.12:** The map  $f: \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta'_{ab}$  is homotopic and induces the homomorphism  $f_*: H_{ab}^n(\delta_{ab}) \rightarrow H_{ab}^n(\delta'_{ab})$ , then  $f_*$  is isomorphism for all  $n$ .

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## $f\pi gb$ -connectedness in Fine-Topological Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper the idea of  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets is introduced and certain properties of these sets have been studied.  $f\pi gb$ -closure,  $f\pi gb$ -interior,  $f\pi gb$ -limit points are defined and properties are studied. The authors have introduced a new class of functions in fine-topological space and investigated some of their properties. The concept of  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute function is introduced and the relationship between  $f\pi gb$ -continuous function and  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute function is studied. Furthermore, certain types of  $f\pi gb$ -separation axioms are introduced and some of their properties are investigated. Also, the concept of  $f\pi gb$ -connectedness is introduced and their properties are studied.

**Keywords :**  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets,  $f\pi gb$ -open sets,  $f\pi gb$ -continuous functions,  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute functions,  $f\pi gb$ -separation axioms,  $f\pi gb$ -connectedness.

**AMS Subject Classification :** 54C08, 54C10

### INTRODUCTION

Andrijevic[2] introduced a new class of generalized open sets in a topological space called b-open sets ( $\gamma$ -open sets in the sense of Ekici et.al). The class of b-open sets is contained in the class of semi-preopen sets and contains the class of semi-open and pre-open sets. In 1968, Zaitsev[18] defined  $\pi$ -open sets. Dontchev and Noiri[5] introduced the notion of  $\pi gb$ -closed sets. D.Sreeja and C. Janaki[16] introduced the idea of  $\pi gb$  closed sets. P.L.Powar and K. Rajak[9,10] have introduced fine topological space which is a special case of generalized topological space. In this space, they have defined a new class of open sets namely fine-open sets, fine-continuous mappings and fine-irresolute mappings.





### Geethapadmini and Janaki

In this paper the authors have defined a new set called  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets,  $f\pi gb$ -open sets and some new continuous functions. We have also introduced  $f\pi gb$ -separation axioms and  $f\pi gb$ -connectedness in fine-topological space and studied their properties.

#### Preliminaries

Throughout this paper  $(X, \tau, \tau')$ ,  $(Y, \sigma, \sigma')$  and  $(z, \eta, \eta')$  represents fine topological spaces on which no separation axioms are assumed unless otherwise stated.

**Definition 2.1** :[9] Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space. Define  $\tau(A_\alpha) = \tau_\alpha = \{G_\alpha (\neq X) / G_\alpha \cap A_\alpha \neq \phi, \text{ for } A_\alpha \in \tau \text{ and } A_\alpha \neq \phi, X \text{ for some } \alpha \in J, \text{ where } J \text{ is the indexed set.}\}$ . Define  $\tau_f = \{\phi, X\} \cup \tau_\alpha$ . This collection  $\tau_f$  of subsets of  $X$  is called the fine collection of subsets of  $X$  and  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  and is called the fine space  $X$  and is generated by the topology  $\tau$  on  $X$ .

**Definition 2.2**:[9] A subset  $U$  of a fine space  $X$  is said to be a fine-open set of  $X$ , if  $U$  belongs to the collection  $\tau_f$  and the complement of every fine-open sets of  $X$  is called the fine-closed sets of  $X$  and we denote the collection by  $F_f$ .

**Remark 2.3**:[9] The arbitrary union of fine-open sets is fine-open.

**Remark 2.4** :[9] The intersection of two fine-open sets need not be a fine open set.

**Definition 2.5**:[10] Let  $A$  be the subset of a fine space  $X$ . The fine interior of  $A$  is defined as the union of all fine-open sets contained in the set  $A$  i.e. the largest fine-open set contained in the set  $A$  and is denoted by  $fintA$ .

**Definition 2.6**:[10] Let  $A$  be the subset of a fine space  $X$ , the fine closure of  $A$  is defined as the intersection of all fine-closed sets containing the set  $A$  i.e. the smallest fine-closed set containing the set  $A$  and is denoted by  $fclA$ .

**Definition 2.7**:[10] A subset  $A$  of a space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is called

- fine pre-open if  $S \subseteq f \text{ int}(fcl(A))$ .
- fine semi-open if  $A \subseteq fcl(fint(A))$ .
- fine  $\alpha$ -open if  $A \subseteq fint(fcl(fint(A)))$ .
- fine  $\beta$ -open if  $A \subseteq fcl(f \text{ int}(fcl(S)))$ .
- fine regular-open if  $A = fint(fcl(A))$
- fine  $\gamma$ -open (or fine b-open) if  $A \subseteq fcl(fint(A)) \cup fint(fcl(A))$

**Definition 2.8**[9] : A function  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \tau', \tau'_f)$  is called fine-continuous if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is open in  $X$  for every fine-open set  $V$  of  $Y$ .

**Definition 2.9**:[9] A function  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \tau', \tau'_f)$  is called fine-irresolute (or  $f$ -irresolute) if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is fine-open in  $X$  for every fine-open set  $V$  of  $Y$ .

**Remark 2.10**:[9] (i)  $fcl(A) \subseteq cl(A)$  (ii)  $int(A) \subseteq fint(A)$

#### 3. Fine $\pi$ generalized b-closed sets

**Definition 3.1**: Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. A subset  $A$  of a fine space  $X$  is said to be fine  $\pi$ -open ( $f\pi$ -open) if  $A$  is a finite union of fine regular-open sets.

**Remark 3.2** : fine regular open  $\Rightarrow$  fine  $\pi$ -open.

**Theorem 3.3**: Every fine  $\pi$ -open set is fine open.

**Proof** : Obvious.

**Remark 3.4** : The converse of the above theorem need not be true.

**Example 3.5**: Let  $X = \{1,2,3,4\}$ .  $\tau = \{\phi, \{1\}, X\}$ ,  $\tau_f = \{\phi, \{1\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,4\}, \{1,2,3\}, \{1,2,4\}, \{1,3,4\}, X\}$ . The set  $\{1\}$  is fine open but not fine  $\pi$ -open.

**Definition 3.6**: Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. A subset  $A$  of a fine space  $X$  is said to be

- (i)  $f\pi gp$ -closed set if  $fpc(A) \subseteq U$ , whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $f\pi$ -open.
- (ii)  $f\pi g\alpha$ -closed set if  $f\alpha cl(A) \subseteq U$ , whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $f\pi$ -open.
- (iii)  $f\pi gs$ -closed set if  $fsc(A) \subseteq U$ , whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $f\pi$ -open.

**Remark 3.7**: (i)  $fbcl(A) \subseteq bcl(A) \subseteq scl(A) \subseteq pcl(A)$  (ii)  $fbcl(A) \subseteq \alpha cl(A)$

**Example 3.8** : Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. Let  $X = \{1,2,3\}$ ,  $\tau = \{\phi, \{1\}, \{1,3\}, X\}$ .

$\tau_f = \{\phi, \{1\}, \{3\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, X\}$ . Let  $A = \{1\}$ .  $bcl(A) = scl(A) = pcl(A) = X$  and  $fbcl(A) = A$ .







**Geethapadmini and Janaki**

**Definition 3.9 :** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. A subset  $A$  of a fine space  $X$  is said to be  $\pi$  generalized  $b$ -closed set (shortly  $f\pi gb$ -closed) if  $fbcl(A) \subseteq U$ , whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $f\pi$ -open in fine space  $X$ .

**Example 3.10:** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. Let  $X = \{1,2,3\}$ ,  $\tau = \{ \phi, \{1\}, \{1,3\}, X \}$ ,  $\tau_f = \{ \phi, \{1\}, \{3\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, X \}$ . The  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets are  $\{ \phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1,2\}, \{2,3\}, X \}$ .

**Theorem 3.11:** If  $A$  is  $f\pi$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed then  $A$  is fine  $b$ -closed.

**Proof :** Let  $A$  is  $f\pi$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed. Therefore  $fbcl(A) \subset A$ . But  $A \subset fbcl(A)$ . Therefore  $A = fbcl(A)$ . Hence  $A$  is fine  $b$ -closed.

**Remark 3.12:** The finite union of  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets need not be  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

**Example 3.13:** In example 3.10  $\{1\}$  and  $\{3\}$  are fine- $\pi gb$ -closed sets but  $\{1,3\}$  is not a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set.

**Definition 3.14:** The  $f\pi gb$ -closure of a subset  $A$  of a space  $X$  is the intersection of all  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets that contains  $A$  and is denoted by  $f\pi gb-cl(A)$ .

**Theorem 3.15:** If  $A$  is a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set, then  $fbcl(A) - A$  does not contain any non-empty  $f\pi$ -closed sets.

**Proof :** Let  $H$  be a non-empty  $f\pi$ -closed set such that  $H \subset fbcl(A) - A$ . Since  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed,  $A \subset X - H$  where  $X - H$  is  $f\pi$ -open. This implies  $fbcl(A) \subset X - H$ . Hence  $H \subset X - fbcl(A)$ .

$H \subset fbcl(A) \cap (X - fbcl(A))$  implies that  $H = \phi$  which is a contradiction. Therefore  $fbcl(A)$  does not contain any non-empty  $f\pi$ -closed sets.

**Theorem 3.16:** If  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed and  $B$  is any set such that  $A \subset B \subset fbcl(A)$ , then  $B$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

**Proof :** Let  $B \subset U$  and  $U$  is  $f\pi$ -open. Since  $A \subset B$ ,  $A \subset U$ . Since  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed,  $A \subset U$  implies  $fbcl(A) \subset U$ . By our assumption it follows that  $fbcl(B) \subset fbcl(A) \subset U$ . Therefore  $B$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

**Definition 3.17 :** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. A subset  $A$  of a fine space  $X$  is said to be  $f\pi gb$ -open set if its complement is a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set.

**Remark 3.18:** By  $f\pi GBO(\tau_f)$  we mean the family of all  $f\pi gb$ -open subsets of the fine space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$ .

**Definition 3.19:** The fine- $\pi gb$ -interior of a subset  $A$  of a space  $X$  is the union of all fine  $\pi gb$ -open sets that contained  $A$  and is denoted by  $f\pi gb-int(A)$ .

**Lemma 3.20:** (i)  $f\pi gb-cl(X - A) = X - f\pi gb-int(A)$

(ii)  $f\pi gb-cl(f\pi gb-cl(A)) = f\pi gb-cl(A)$

(iii)  $f\pi gb-int(X - A) = X - f\pi gb-cl(A)$

(iv)  $f\pi gb-int(f\pi gb-int(A)) = f\pi gb-int(A)$

**Theorem 3.21:** If  $fbint(A) \subset B \subset A$  and  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open then  $B$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open.

**Proof :** Let  $fbint(A) \subset B \subset A$ . Then  $X - A \subset X - B \subset fbcl(X - A)$ . Since  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open,  $X - A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed. Then by theorem (3.16)  $X - B$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

**Definition 3.22:** A fine space  $X$  is called a  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  space if every  $f\pi gb$ -closed set is  $fb$ -closed.

**Theorem 3.23:** A fine space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  if and only if  $fBO(\tau) = f\pi GBO(\tau)$ .

**Proof :** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  space. Let  $A \in f\pi GBO(\tau)$ . Then  $X - A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed. By hypothesis,  $X - A$  is  $fb$ -closed. Therefore  $A \in fBO(\tau)$ . Thus  $f\pi GBO(\tau) = fBO(\tau)$ .

Conversely, let us assume that  $fBO(\tau) = f\pi GBO(\tau)$ . Let  $A$  be a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set. Then  $X - A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open.  $X - A \in f\pi GBO(\tau) = fBO(\tau)$ . Hence the result.

**Theorem 3.24:** For a fine space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  the following statements are equivalent.

(i)  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  space.

(ii) Every singleton set is either  $f\pi$ -closed or  $fb$ -open.

**Proof :** Let  $X$  be a  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  space. Let  $a \in X$  and assume  $\{a\}$  is not  $f\pi$ -closed. Then  $X - \{a\}$  is not  $f\pi$ -open. Hence  $X - \{a\}$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed. As  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_{1/2}$  space,  $X - \{a\}$  is  $fb$ -closed which implies  $\{a\}$  is  $fb$ -open. Hence (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii).

Now assume every singleton set is either  $f\pi$ -closed or  $fb$ -open. Let  $A$  be a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set. Let  $\{a\} \in fbcl(A)$ .

Case1: Let  $\{a\}$  be  $f\pi$ -closed. Suppose  $\{a\} \notin A$ , then  $\{a\} \in fb-cl(A) - A$ . By theorem (3.23)  $\{a\} \in A$ . Hence  $fbcl(A) \subset A$ .





### Geethapadmini and Janaki

Case 2: Let  $\{a\}$  be  $\text{fb-open}$ . As  $\{a\} \in \text{fbcl}(A)$ ,  $\{a\} \cap A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \{a\} \in A$ . Therefore  $\text{fbcl}(A) \subset A$ . Therefore  $A$  is  $\text{fb-closed}$ .

**Definition 3.25:** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine space. A point  $x$  in  $X$  is said to be  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-limit}$  point of a subset  $A$  of a fine space  $X$  if every  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set containing  $x$  must contain atleast one point of  $A$  other than  $x$ .

**Definition 3.26:** The set of all  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-limit}$  point of  $A$  is called  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-derived}$  set of  $A$  and is denoted by  $D_{\text{f}\pi\text{gb}}(A)$

#### **f** $\pi$ **gb-continuous functions and f** $\pi$ **gb-irresolute functions**

**Definition 4.1 :** A function  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is called a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$  if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  set in fine space  $X$  for every fine-closed set  $V$  of a fine space  $Y$ .

**Example 4.2 :** let  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  where  $X = \{a, b, c\}$  with topology  $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, X\}$   $\tau_f = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, X\}$  and  $Y = \{1, 2, 3\}$  with topology  $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, Y\}$  with  $\sigma_f = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, Y\}$ . Define  $f(a) = 2, f(b) = 3, f(c) = 1$ . The function  $f$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$ .

**Definition 4.3 :** A function  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is called a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-irresolute}$  if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  in the fine space  $X$  for every  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  set  $V$  of fine space  $Y$ .

**Proposition 4.4 :** Every  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-irresolute}$  function is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$ .

**Remark 4.5 :** The converse need not be true.

**Example 4.6:** Let  $X = Y = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{b\}, \{1, 2\}, X\}$ ,  $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, Y\}$ ,  $\tau_f = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, X\}$ ,  $\sigma_f = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, Y\}$ . The identity function  $i : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$  but not  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-irresolute}$  as  $\{1, 2\}$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  in the fine space  $Y$  but  $f^{-1}\{1, 2\}$  is not  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  in the fine space  $X$ .

**Theorem 4.7:** If  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  and  $g : (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f) \rightarrow (Z, \eta, \eta_f)$  be any two functions. Then

- (i)  $g \circ f$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$  if  $f$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$  and  $g$  is fine continuous.
- (ii)  $g \circ f$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$  if  $f$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-irresolute}$  and  $g$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-continuous}$ .

**Definition 4.8:** A map  $h : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is called a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  map if for each fine closed set  $V$  of a fine space  $X$ ,  $h(V)$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  in fine space  $Y$ .

**Definition 4.9 :** A function  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is called a fine-strongly- $\pi\text{gb-open}$  if  $f(V)$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  in the fine space  $Y$  for every  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set  $V$  in fine space  $X$ .

#### **f** $\pi$ **gb-separation axioms**

**Definition 5.1:** A topological space  $X$  is said to be

1.  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$  space if for each pair of distinct points  $x$  and  $y$  in  $X$ , there exist a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set containing one point but not the other.
2.  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_1$  space if for each pair of distinct points  $x$  and  $y$  in  $X$ , there exist two  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  sets  $G$  and  $H$  such that  $x \in G, y \notin G$  and  $x \notin H, y \in H$ .
3.  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_2$  space if for any pair of distinct points  $x$  and  $y$ , there exists  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  sets  $G$  and  $H$  such that  $x \in G, y \in H$  and  $G \cap H = \emptyset$ .

**Theorem 5.2:** A space  $X$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$  space iff  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closure}$  of a distinct points are distinct.

**Proof :** Let  $X$  be a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$  space and  $p$  and  $q$  be any two distinct points of  $X$ . Therefore, there exists a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set  $G$  such that  $p \in G$  and  $q \notin G$ . Then  $X - G$  is a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  set containing  $q$  but not  $p$ . But  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  is the intersection of all  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-closed}$  sets containing  $q$ . Hence  $q \in \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  but  $p \notin \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  as  $p \notin X - G$ . Therefore  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(p) \neq \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$ .

Conversely, let  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(p) \neq \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  for  $p \neq q$ . Then there exists atleast one point  $z \in X$  such that  $z \in \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(p)$  but  $z \notin \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$ . We have to prove  $p \notin \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$ . For, if  $p \in \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  then  $\{p\} \subset \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  which implies  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(p) \subset \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$ . So  $z \in \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  which is a contradiction. Hence  $p \notin \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$ . That is  $p \in X - \text{f}\pi\text{gb-cl}(q)$  which is a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set containing  $p$  but not  $q$ . Hence  $X$  is a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$ -space.

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a bijection,  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-irresolute}$  map and  $Y$  is  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$  space, then  $X$  is also a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$ -space.

**Proof :** Let  $x_1, x_2 \in X$  with  $x_1 \neq x_2$ . Since  $f$  is a bijection, there exists  $y_1, y_2 \in Y$  such that  $f(x_1) = y_1$  and  $f(x_2) = y_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = f^{-1}(y_1)$  and  $x_2 = f^{-1}(y_2)$ . Since  $Y$  is a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-T}_0$ -space there exists a  $\text{f}\pi\text{gb-open}$  set  $G$  in  $Y$  such that  $y_1 \in G$  and  $y_2 \notin G$ . Since  $f$  is





**Geethapadmini and Janaki**

$f\pi gb$ -irresolute,  $f^{-1}(G)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open set in  $X$ . Now  $y_1 \in G \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y_1) \in f^{-1}(G) \Rightarrow x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$ .  $y_2 \notin G \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y_2) \notin f^{-1}(G) \Rightarrow x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$ . Hence for any two distinct points  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  in  $X$  there exists a  $f\pi gb$ -open set  $f^{-1}(G)$  such that  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$ . Hence  $X$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_0$ -space.

**Theorem 5.4:** A space  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space iff the singletons are  $f\pi gb$ -closed sets.

**Proof :** Let  $X$  be a  $f\pi gb-T_1$  space and  $x \in X$ . Let  $y \in X - \{x\}$ . then for  $x \neq y$ , there exists  $f\pi gb$ -open set  $G$  such that  $y \in G$  and  $x \notin G$ . Consequently,  $y \in G \subset X - \{x\}$ , that is  $X - \{x\} = \cup \{ G : y \in X - \{x\} \}$  which is  $f\pi gb$ -open. Hence  $\{x\}$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed set.

Conversely, suppose  $\{x\}$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed set for every  $x \in X$ . Let  $x, y \in X$  with  $x \neq y$ . Now  $x \neq y \Rightarrow y \in X - \{x\}$ . Hence  $X - \{x\}$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open set containing  $y$  but not  $x$ . Similarly  $X - \{y\}$  is a  $f\pi gb$ -open set containing  $x$  but not  $y$ . Therefore  $X$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_1$  space.

**Theorem 5.5:** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a injection,  $f\pi gb$ -continuous map and  $Y$  is a  $T_1$ -space then  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space.

**Proof :** Let  $x_1, x_2$  be any two distinct points of  $X$ . Since  $f$  is injective there exists  $y_1, y_2$  such that  $f(x_1) = y_1$  and  $f(x_2) = y_2$ . Since  $Y$  is a  $T_1$ -space, there exists open sets  $G$  and  $H$  in  $Y$  such that  $y_1 \in G, y_2 \notin G$  and  $y_1 \notin H, y_2 \in H$ . That is,  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G), x_1 \notin f^{-1}(H)$  and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H), x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -continuous  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  are  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . Thus, for any two distinct points  $x_1, x_2$  of  $X$ , there exists  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  such that  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G), x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_1 \notin f^{-1}(H), x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Therefore  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space.

**Theorem 5.6:** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a bijection,  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute map and  $Y$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$  space, then  $X$  is also a  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space.

**Proof :** Let  $x_1, x_2$  be any two distinct points of  $X$ . Since  $f$  is injective there exists  $y_1, y_2$  such that  $f(x_1) = y_1$  and  $f(x_2) = y_2$ . Since  $Y$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space, there exists  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $G$  and  $H$  in  $Y$  such that  $y_1 \in G, y_2 \notin G$  and  $y_1 \notin H, y_2 \in H$ . That is,  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G), x_1 \notin f^{-1}(H)$  and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H), x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute,  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  are  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . Thus, for any two distinct points  $x_1, x_2$  of  $X$ , there exists  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  such that  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G), x_2 \notin f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_1 \notin f^{-1}(H), x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Therefore  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space.

**Theorem 5.7:** Every  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space

**Proof :** Straight forward.

**Remark 5.8:** This example shows that the converse of the above need not be true.

Let  $X = \{1,2,3\}, \tau = \{ \phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}, X \}, \tau_1 = \{ \phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, X \}$  is  $f\pi gb-T_1$ -space but not  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space

**Theorem 5.9:** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a injection,  $f\pi gb$ -continuous map and  $Y$  is a  $T_2$ -space then  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space.

**Proof :** Let  $x_1, x_2$  be any two distinct points of  $X$ . Since  $f$  is injective there exists  $y_1, y_2$  in  $Y$  such that  $f(x_1) = y_1$  and  $f(x_2) = y_2$ . Since  $Y$  is a  $T_2$ -space, there exists disjoint open sets  $G$  and  $H$  in  $Y$  such that  $y_1 \in G$ , and  $y_2 \in H$ . That is,  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -continuous  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  are  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . Also  $f^{-1}(G) \cap f^{-1}(H) = f^{-1}(G \cap H) = \phi$ . Thus, for any two distinct points  $x_1, x_2$  of  $X$ , there exists  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  such that  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Therefore  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space.

**Theorem 5.10:** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a injective,  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute map and  $Y$  is  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space, then  $X$  is also a  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space.

**Proof :** Let  $x_1, x_2$  be any two distinct points of  $X$ . Since  $f$  is injective there exists  $y_1, y_2$  with  $y_1 \neq y_2$  in  $Y$  such that  $f(x_1) = y_1$  and  $f(x_2) = y_2$ . Since  $Y$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_2$  space, there exists disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $G$  and  $H$  in  $Y$  such that  $y_1 \in G$  and  $y_2 \in H$ . That is,  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$ , and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute,  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  are disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . Thus, for any two distinct points  $x_1, x_2$  of  $X$ , there exists disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $f^{-1}(G)$  and  $f^{-1}(H)$  such that  $x_1 \in f^{-1}(G)$  and  $x_2 \in f^{-1}(H)$ . Therefore  $X$  is  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space.

**Theorem 5.11:** For any topological space, the following statements are equivalent.

- (i)  $X$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space
- (ii) For each  $x \neq y$ , there exists a  $f\pi gb$ -open set  $G$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $y \notin f\pi gb-cl(G)$
- (iii) For each  $x \in X, \{x\} = \cap \{ f\pi gb-cl(G) / G \text{ is a } f\pi gb\text{-open sets in } X \text{ and } x \in G \}$ .





### Geethapadmini and Janaki

**Proof :** (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) . Assume  $X$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space. Let  $x, y \in X$  with  $x \neq y$ . Then there exists disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $G$  and  $H$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $y \in H$ . Then  $X - V$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed set. Since  $G$  and  $H$  are disjoint,  $G \subset X - H$ . Therefore  $f\pi gb-cl(G) \subset f\pi gb-cl(X - H)$ .  $y \notin X - H \Rightarrow y \notin f\pi gb-cl(X - H) \Rightarrow y \notin f\pi gb-cl(G)$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii) let us assume that for each  $x \neq y$ , there exists a  $f\pi gb$ -open set  $G$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $y \notin f\pi gb-cl(G)$ . Therefore  $y \notin \{f\pi gb-cl(G) / G \text{ is a } f\pi gb\text{-open sets in } X \text{ and } x \in G\} = \{x\}$ .

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) Let  $x, y \in X$  and  $x \neq y$ . By hypothesis there exists a  $f\pi gb$ -open set  $G$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $y \notin f\pi gb-cl(G)$ . This implies there exists a  $f\pi gb$ -closed set  $H$  such that  $y \notin H$ . Therefore,  $y \in X - H$  and  $X - H$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open set. Thus there exists two disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $G$  and  $X - H$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $y \in X - H$ . Hence  $X$  is a  $f\pi gb-T_2$ -space.

#### **$f\pi gb$ -Connectedness**

**Definition 6.1:** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be a fine topological space. Two non-empty subsets  $A$  and  $B$  are said to be  $f\pi gb$ -separated if and only if  $[A \cap f\pi gb-cl(B)] \cup [B \cap f\pi gb-cl(A)] = \phi$ .

**Definition 6.2:** A topological space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is said to be  $f\pi gb$ -space if every  $f\pi gb$ -closed set is fine-closed in  $X$ .

**Definition 6.3 :** The space  $X = A \cup B$  such that  $A$  and  $B$  are non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -separated sets then  $A, B$  form a  $f\pi gb$ -separation of  $X$ .

**Definition 6.4:** A fine-topological space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is said to be  $f\pi gb$ -connected if there does not exist a separation of  $X$ . If  $X$  is not  $f\pi gb$ -connected then it is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected.

**Theorem 6.5:** A fine-topological space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected if there exists a non-empty proper subset of  $X$  which is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

**Proof :** Let  $A$  be a non-empty proper subset of  $X$  which is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

Then clearly  $A^c$  is a non-empty proper subset of  $X$  which is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed.

Thus  $A \cap A^c = \phi$  and also  $X = A \cup A^c$ . Thus  $X$  is the union of two non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -open sets. Hence  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected.

**Theorem 6.5:** A fine-topological space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected if and only if  $X$  is the union of two non-empty disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets.

**Proof :** Let  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  be  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected. Then, there exists a non-empty proper subset  $A$  of  $X$  that is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed. Thus  $X = A \cup A^c$  and  $A \cap A^c = \phi$ . This shows that  $X$  is the union of two non-empty disjoint  $f\pi gb$ -open sets.

Conversely, let  $X$  be the union of two disjoint non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $A$  and  $B$ . Then  $B^c = A$ . Now  $B$  is  $f\pi gb$ -open,  $A$  is  $f\pi gb$ -closed. Since  $B$  is non-empty,  $A$  is non-empty proper subset of  $X$  that is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed. Thus  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected.

**Theorem 6.6:** If  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -continuous, surjection and  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected  $(Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is fine-connected.

**Proof :** Suppose that  $Y$  is not fine-connected. Let  $Y = A \cup B$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint non-empty open sets in  $Y$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -continuous and surjection,  $X = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$  where  $f^{-1}(A)$  and  $f^{-1}(B)$  are disjoint non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . This is a contradiction to the fact that  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected. Hence  $Y$  is fine-connected.

**Theorem 6.7:** If  $f : (X, \tau, \tau_f) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute, surjection and  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected then  $(Y, \sigma, \sigma_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected.

**Proof :** Suppose that  $Y$  is not  $f\pi gb$ -connected. Let  $Y = A \cup B$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $Y$ . Since  $f$  is  $f\pi gb$ -irresolute and surjection,  $X = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$  where  $f^{-1}(A)$  and  $f^{-1}(B)$  are disjoint non-empty  $f\pi gb$ -open sets in  $X$ . This is a contradiction to the fact that  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected. Hence  $Y$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected.





### Geethapadmini and Janaki

**Theorem 6.8:** For a fine-topological space  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$ , the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected.
- (ii) The only subsets of  $(X, \tau, \tau_f)$  which are both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed are  $\phi$  and  $X$ .

**Proof :** (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) : Let  $G$  be a  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed subset of  $X$ . Then  $G^c$  is both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed in  $X$ . Since  $X$  is a disjoint union of  $f\pi gb$ -open sets  $G$  and  $G^c$ , one of these must be empty. That is  $U = \phi$  or  $U = X$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) : Suppose that  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -disconnected. Then there exists a proper subset of  $X$ , which are both  $f\pi gb$ -open and  $f\pi gb$ -closed, which is a contradiction. Hence,  $X$  is  $f\pi gb$ -connected.

## CONCLUSION

Many forms of fine-closed sets are introduced over the years. The authors have introduced a new form of closed set called  $f\pi gb$ -closed set in fine-topological spaces. This notion of closed sets will be used for further research investigations focusing on applications.

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# Application of Generalized Pythagorean Fuzzy Compact Space to Identify the Preferred City in Southern India

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

The concept of compactness in Pythagorean fuzzy topological spaces extends the traditional idea of closed sets. In this context, a Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space has been introduced, and its various properties have been explored. Additionally, this framework can be applied in real-world scenarios, such as analysing preferred cities in Southern India by using real-time temperature data. The analysis involves determining membership and non-membership degrees based on temperature preferences, which can help identify the most suitable cities.

**Keywords:** GPF closed sets, GPF compact space, Pythagorean fuzzification, Pythagorean Defuzzification

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of fuzzy sets, first introduced by L.A. Zadeh[19], has significantly influenced various branches of mathematics. Fuzzy sets have found applications in fields like information theory and control systems. The notion of fuzzy topological spaces was pioneered by C.L. Chang[4], and since then, many classical topological concepts, such as open and closed sets, continuity, and compactness, have been extended to the fuzzy domain. Atanassov[1] later introduced intuitionistic fuzzy sets, while G. Balasubramanian and P. Sundaram[2] developed the idea of generalized fuzzy closed sets. In 1997, Coker[5] provided an introduction to intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces. Yager[18] proposed Pythagorean fuzzy sets as another variation of non-standard fuzzy sets. In 2010, R. Dhavaseelan, E. Roja, and M.K. Uma[6] introduced generalized intuitionistic fuzzy closed sets and continuous functions. Later, Murat Olgun,





### Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli

Mehmet Unver, and Seyhmus Yardimici[11] contributed to the development of Pythagorean fuzzy topological spaces. In 2020, Taha Yasin Ozturk and Adem Yolcu[15] further expanded the field by defining Pythagorean fuzzy interior, closure, boundary, as well as introducing fuzzy open and closed functions, and studying Pythagorean fuzzy homeomorphisms. The concepts of Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed sets and Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy continuous functions were introduced by T. Rameshkumar and S. Maragathavalli [13] in 2022. Pythagorean fuzzy  $G^*$  compact space was defined and its properties were investigated by N.B. Gnanachristy and G.K. Revathi[6] in 2023. In this paper, an application of the Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space is anticipated for examining preferred cities in Southern India using real time data by considering the temperatures of the cities. An algorithm is proposed and explained in detail for identifying preferable places to lead a better life through a Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space.

## PRELIMINARIES

**Definition 2.1:** Let  $X$  be the non empty universe of discourse. A Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS)  $P$  in  $X$  is given by  $P = \{(x, \mu_P(x), \nu_P(x)) : x \in X\}$  where the functions  $\mu_P(x) \in [0, 1]$  and  $\nu_P(x) \in [0, 1]$  denote the degree of membership and degree of non membership of each element  $x \in X$  to the set  $P$ , respectively, and  $0 \leq \mu_P^2(x) + \nu_P^2(x) \leq 1$  for each  $x \in X$ . The degree of indeterminacy  $I_P = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_P^2(x) + \nu_P^2(x))}$  for each  $x \in X$ .

**Definition 2.2:** A Pythagorean fuzzy topology (PFT for short) on a nonempty set  $X$  is a family  $\tau$  of PFSs in  $X$  satisfying the following axioms:

- (i)  $0_P, 1_P \in \tau$
- (ii)  $G_1 \cap G_2 \in \tau$  for any  $G_1, G_2 \in \tau$
- (iii)  $\bigcup G_i \in \tau$  for any arbitrary family  $\{G_i : i \in J\} \subseteq \tau$

In this case, the pair  $(X, \tau)$  is called a Pythagorean fuzzy topological space (PFTS in short). Each member of  $\tau$  is called Pythagorean fuzzy open subset. The complement of Pythagorean fuzzy open subset is called Pythagorean fuzzy closed subset.

**Definition 2.3** Let  $A = \langle \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle$  and  $B = \langle \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle$  be two Pythagorean fuzzy subsets of a set  $X$ . Then,

- (i) The complement of  $A$  is defined by  $A^c = \langle \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle$
- (ii) The intersection of  $A$  and  $B$  is defined by  $A \cap B = \langle \{\mu_A, \mu_B\}, \max\{\nu_A, \nu_B\} \rangle$
- (iii) The union of  $A$  and  $B$  is defined by  $A \cup B = \langle \{\mu_A, \mu_B\}, \min\{\nu_A, \nu_B\} \rangle$ .

**Definition 2.4** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be an Pythagorean Fuzzy topological space and  $P = \{(x, \mu_P(x), \nu_P(x)) : x \in X\}$  be a Pythagorean fuzzy set over  $X$ . Then the Pythagorean fuzzy interior, Pythagorean fuzzy closure and Pythagorean fuzzy boundary of  $P$  are defined by;

1.  $int(P) = \bigcup \{G : G \text{ is a PFOS in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq P\}$
2.  $cl(P) = \bigcap \{K : K \text{ is a PFCS in } X \text{ and } P \subseteq K\}$
3.  $Fr(P) = cl(P) \cap cl(P^c)$

**Definition 2.5** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be a Pythagorean fuzzy topological space. A Pythagorean fuzzy set  $A$  in  $(X, \tau)_P$  is said to be generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed (shortly GPFC) if  $PFcl(A) \subseteq P$  whenever  $A \subseteq P$  and  $P$  is PFO. The complement of GPFC is GPFO

**Definition 2.6** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be a Pythagorean Fuzzy topological space. Let  $A$  be a PFS in  $X$ . Then Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closure and Generalized Pythagorean Fuzzy interior of  $A$  are defined by

- (i)  $GPFcl(A) = \bigcap \{G : G \text{ is GPF closed set in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq G\}$
- (ii)  $GPFint(A) = \bigcup \{G : G \text{ is GPF open set in } X \text{ and } A \supseteq G\}$





### Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli

**Definition 2.7** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be any Pythagorean fuzzy topological space.  $(X, \tau)_P$  is said to be Pythagorean fuzzy disconnected if there exists Pythagorean fuzzy open and Pythagorean fuzzy closed set  $G$  such that  $G = 0_X$  and  $G = 1_X$ .  $(X, \tau)_P$  is said to be a Pythagorean fuzzy connected space if it is not Pythagorean fuzzy disconnected.

**Definition 2.8** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be any Pythagorean fuzzy topological space.  $(X, \tau)_P$  is said to be Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy disconnected if there exists a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open and generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed set  $G$  such that  $G = 0_X$  and  $G = 1_X$ .  $(X, \tau)_P$  is said to be a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy connected space if it is not generalized Pythagorean fuzzy disconnected.

**Definition 2.9** Let  $(X, \tau)_P$  be a Pythagorean fuzzy topological space. If a family  $\{(x, \mu_{G_i}, \nu_{G_i}) : i \in J\}$  of generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open sets in  $(X, \tau)_P$  satisfies the condition  $\bigcup \{(x, \mu_{G_i}, \nu_{G_i})\} = 1_P$ , then it is called a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open cover of  $(X, \tau)_P$ . A finite subfamily of a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open cover  $\{(x, \mu_{G_i}, \nu_{G_i}) : i \in J\}$  of  $(X, \tau)_P$  which is also a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open cover of  $(X, \tau)_P$  is called a finite subcover.

**Definition 2.10** A Pythagorean fuzzy topological space  $(X, \tau)_P$  is called generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space if every generalized Pythagorean fuzzy open cover of  $(X, \tau)_P$  has a finite subcover.

#### Identification of Preferred Place to Lead a Better Life Through Generalized Pythagorean Fuzzy Compact Space

In this section, we describe an application of a generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space to identify preferred place to live in Southern India using the temperature. Temperature is a measure of how warm or cold an object or environment is. It plays a crucial role in determining the climate of a region; lower temperatures generally indicate a colder climate, while higher temperatures suggest a warmer one. Daily life is heavily influenced by temperature, impacting decisions on clothing, activities, and more. Accurate temperature readings are essential for planning and comfort. Analysing the temperatures of various cities, data from 2011 to 2023 was examined using the Pythagorean fuzzy trapezoidal membership function to assign values of membership and non-membership. This method led to the identification of Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed sets. From this data, cover and subcover were derived, contributing to the formulation of a Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact.

#### ALGORITHM

**Step 1:** The temperature of the four cities Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum has been collected from the year 2011 to 2023 (from January to December)

**Step 2:** PFSs were framed by using Pythagorean fuzzy trapezoidal membership function for each year by assigning  $\langle \mu_{PF(x)}, \nu_{PF(x)} \rangle$  to the corresponding temperature value.

**Step 3:** The PFS obtained satisfies the condition that is provided in the definition of Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed sets and the graph of PFSs are using MATLAB (Figure 3.3)

**Step 4:** Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy closed cover of the PFSs obtained.

**Step 5:** Generalized Pythagorean Fuzzy compact space is obtained.

**Step 6:** Using the mean of maxima method preference is given for the value obtained  $p_{MOM} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M P_j^m}{2M} + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K P_j^k}{2K}$ , where  $P^m = \{P \mid \mu_{P^m} = \max_i^M \mu_{P_i}\}$  and  $P^k = \{P \mid \nu_{P^k} = \max_i^K \nu_{P_i}\}$ .

**Step 7:** Preferences have been assigned based on the values obtained through this decision-making method.

#### DETAILED STUDY OF THE PROPOSED ALGORITHM TO FIND AN OPTIMAL CITY

**Step 1:** The data were collected from online sources. Temperature data for the four major cities of Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum were collected between 2011 and 2023 (from January to December). The average of the 12 months was then computed for each year. Average Temperatures in Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum were determined. In Table 3.1, Average Temperature of Cities of Southern India were listed from 2011 to 2023.

**Step 2:** PFSs were obtained using the Pythagorean fuzzy trapezoidal function by assigning  $p_1 = 78, p_2 = 81, p_3 = 83, p_4 = 85.5$







**Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli**

$$\mu_{PF(x)} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq p_1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{x-p_1}{p_2-p_1}}, & p_1 < x \leq p_2 \\ \frac{1, \quad p_2 \leq x \leq p_3}{0, \quad x \geq p_4}, & \sqrt{\frac{p_4-x}{p_4-p_3}}, \quad p_3 \leq x \leq p_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{PF(x)} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq p_1 \\ \sqrt{1 - \frac{x-p_1}{p_2-p_1}}, & p_1 < x \leq p_2 \\ \frac{0, \quad p_2 \leq x \leq p_3}{1, \quad x \geq p_4}, & \sqrt{1 - \frac{p_4-x}{p_4-p_3}}, \quad p_3 \leq x \leq p_4 \end{cases}$$

where  $\mu_{PF(x)}$  the Membership Value and  $\nu_{PF(x)}$  the Non-Membership value.

In table 6.2, columns 1, 4, 7 and 10 represent the average temperature of the cities Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum respectively. Columns 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12 show the membership and non-membership values for Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum respectively. A Pythagorean fuzzy set graph was created using MATLAB, and each point on the graph represents the PFS and the related membership and non-membership values of the temperature.

**Step 3:** In Chennai city, it is possible to get GPFCS between the PFSs (0.801314, 0.598244) and (0.905702, 0.423913) and also between the PFSs (0.478572, 0.878047) and (0.675342, 0.737504). Also, it is possible to obtain GPFCS in Bangalore between the PFSs (0.801314, 0.598244) and (0.905702, 0.423913). Similarly, it is possible to obtain GPFCS in Trivandrum between the PFSs (0.5582711, 0.8296586) and (0.2503331, 0.9681598) and also between the PFSs (0.2503331, 0.9681598) and (0.5205766, 0.853815).

**Step 4 :** Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy cover is obtained for the cities Chennai, Bangalore and Trivandrum. However Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy cover is not obtained for Hyderabad.

**Step 5:** Therefore, Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy compact space is obtained except for Hyderabad city because Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy cover is not obtained for Hyderabad.

**Step 6:** Mean of maxima method for PFSs fuzzy-rule-based systems use fuzzification, inference, and composition processes to evaluate linguistic if, then rules. They produce fuzzy results that must be converted into crisp outputs. Defuzzification was used to transform the fuzzy findings into crisp findings. Defuzzification is the process of transforming fuzzy output into a single crisp value for a given fuzzy set. Many defuzzification techniques are used in decision-making. This method is suitable and effective for this real time data. To provide preferences for the city based on the temperature mean of maxima method, a PFS was defined and used. The mean of maxima for PFS is given by

$$p_{MOM} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M p_j^m}{2M} + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K p_j^k}{2K},$$

where  $P^m = \{P \mid \mu_{p^m} = \max_i^M \mu_{p_i}\}$  and  $P^k = \{P \mid \nu_{p^k} = \max_i^K \nu_{p_i}\}$ .

**Step 7:** Based on the above formula,  $p_{MOM}$  is calculated for various cities; the maximum in Membership value and minimum non-membership value are taken. The average was used for all the values, and we obtained 84.54266. Similarly, for other cities, the preferences have been fixed (Table 6.3). It was concluded that Chennai is the preferred place to live using the temperature parameter for all seasons. The interpretation of preferences can also be observed by using the Mamdani fuzzy inference system (FIS).

## CONCLUSION

From these results, it is recognized that many factors are related to temperature, even though urbanization has an impact on temperature. Another significant reason for this increase in temperature is pollution. Chakraborty [3] concluded that urbanization and pollution are the reasons for the increase in temperature. The Air Quality Index (AQI) in Hyderabad has become poorer. This causes pollution, leading to an increase in temperature, Compared with the data and sources available regarding Hyderabad’s temperature, it was identified that Hyderabad the least





### Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli

preferred place to live among the cities, and temperature is the basis factor needed for the place to live in. According to the sources average temperature to live in india is between  $77^{\circ}$  to  $86^{\circ}$ . From the inference of the value computed using  $P_{MOM}$ , Chennai is the first place to reside based on temperature and Hyderabad is the least favored (Table 3.4).

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**Table.1**

Year	Chennai	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Trivandrum
2011	82.95236	74.33412	85.32417	85.10500
2012	83.89474	75.59165	90.24083	85.23583
2013	82.99207	75.03582	90.43417	84.72083
2014	83.44926	75.43885	90.58667	85.58500





## Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli

2015	84.10132	74.97302	91.37750	85.34333
2016	84.45003	75.42594	88.78917	85.95833
2017	84.75484	75.76571	89.91083	84.82250
2018	84.92742	75.05313	89.65000	85.19333
2019	85.63357	76.07775	89.74417	86.02750
2020	84.35978	75.43178	88.06667	86.14917
2021	88.384167	79.3675	84.89000	85.13583
2022	88.521667	77.9867	84.8575	84.95167
2023	88.111667	79.4925	87.791667	87.04250

Table:2

Year	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	Chennai	MV	NMV	Bangalore	MV	NMV
2011	82.95236	1	0	74.33412	0	1
2012	83.89474	0.801314	0.598244	75.59165	0	1
2013	82.99207	1	0	75.03582	0	1
2014	83.44926	0.905702	0.423913	75.43885	0	1
2015	84.10132	0.747978	0.663724	74.97302	0	1
2016	84.45003	0.648064	0.761585	75.42594	0	1
2017	84.75484	0.545952	0.837815	75.76571	0	1
2018	84.92742	0.478572	0.878047	75.05313	0	1
2019	85.63357	0	1	76.07775	0	1
2020	84.35978	0.675342	0.737504	75.43178	0	1
2021	84.89000	0.493964	0.869483	79.3675	0.67515	0.73767
2022	84.85750	0.506952	0.861974	77.98667	0	1
2023	87.79167	0	1	79.4925	0.705336	0.70887

Table:3

S.No	City	Calculated P <sub>MOM</sub>	Average Temperature	MV	Preference
1	Chennai	82.97221	84.54266	0.618819	First
2	Bangalore	79.49250	76.15188	0	Third
3	Hyderabad	85.32417	89.16474	0	Fourth
4	Trivandrum	84.72083	85.4823718	0.0839719	Second

Table:4

S.No	City	Preference
1	Chennai	First
2	Bangalore	Third
3	Hyderabad	Fourth
4	Trivandrum	Second





Rameshkumar and Maragathavalli

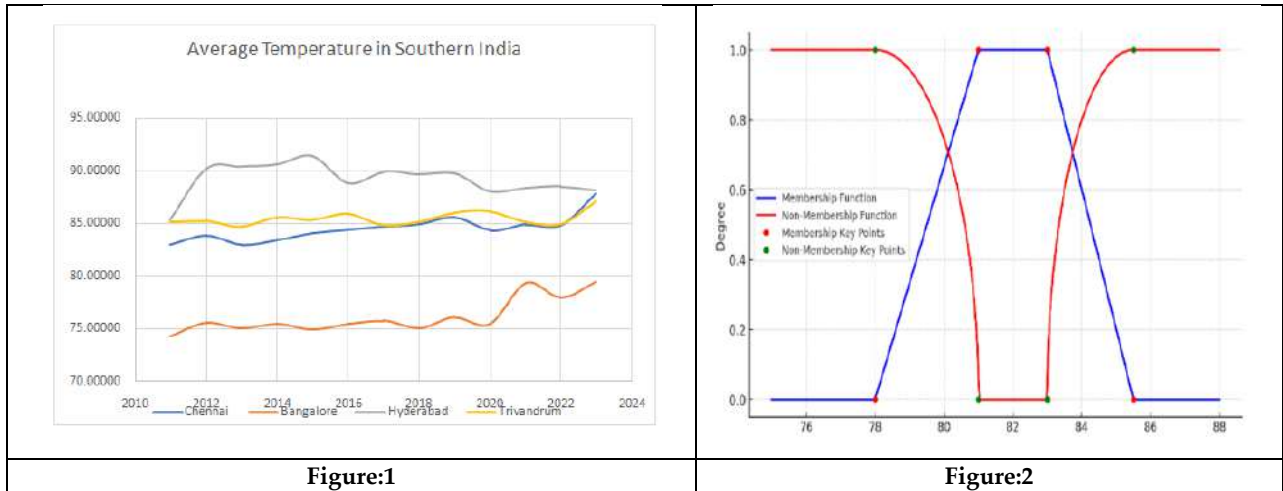


Figure:1

Figure:2





## Bipolarinterval Value Dintuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graph

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this presentation, we have extended the concept of bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy graphs to bipolar interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy line graphs. We have also proposed and verified some propositions and theorems related to BIVIFLG, which are originated from intuitionistic fuzzy line graphs(IFLG). Bipolar interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy line graphs can be applied in fields like social networks, decision- making, and optimization, where uncertainty and opposing values (like positive and negative sentiments) are prevalent.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy set, line graphs, intuitionistic fuzzy graph, intuitionistic fuzzy line graph, Bipolar interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy line graph.

## INTRODUCTION

After Euler was presented with the impression of Konigsberg bridge problem, Graph theory has become recognized in different academic fields like engineering, social science medical science and natural science. A few operations of graphs like line graph, Wiener index of graph, cluster and corona operations of graph, total graph, semi-total line and edge join of graphs have been valuable in graph theory and chemical graph theory to consider the properties of boiling point, heat of evaporation, surface tension, vapour pressure, total electron energy of polymers, partition coefficients, ultrasonic sound velocity and internal energy [1-4]. The degree sequence of a graph and algebraic structure of different graphs operations were determined and its result is to the join and corona products of any number of graphs [5]. These operations are not only in classical graphs, they are more useful in fuzzy and generalizations of fuzzy graphs. The real "World Problems are often full of uncertainty and impreciseness, Zadeh introduced fuzzy sets and membership degree [6]. Based on Zedeh's work, Kaufman introduced the notion of fuzzy relations [7]. Then Rosen feld [8] followed the Kaufman work and he introduced fuzzy graphs.





### Kokila and Manonmani

Later, Atanassov witnessed that many problems with uncertainty and imprecision were not handled by fuzzy sets [FS] [9]. Then considering this, he added the falsehood degree to membership degree and presented intuitionistic fuzzy sets [IFS] with relations and IFG which is a generalization of FS and their applications [9-11]. In 1993, Mordeson examined the idea of fuzzy line graphs (FLG) for the first time by proofing both sufficient and necessary conditions for FLG to be bijective homomorphism to its FG. And also some theorems and prepositions are developed [12]. In 2011 IVFG and its properties were discussed by Akram and Dudek [13]. After that, Akram innovated IVGFLG [14]. Afterward, Akram and Davvaz introduced ideas of intuitionistic fuzzy line graphs [IFLG] [15]. Moreover, IFLG and its properties are investigated in [16]. The notion of bipolar fuzzy graphs was introduced by Akram [17]. Bipolar Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graphs (BIVIFLGs) are a mathematical structure that combines bipolar fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, and intuitionistic fuzzy sets to model complex relationships.

#### BASIC DEFINITIONS

**Definition 2.1** A fuzzy graph is a tuple  $G = (V, E, \mu, \nu)$ , where:

1.  $V$  is a set of vertices (nodes).
2.  $E$  is a set of edges.
3.  $\mu: V \times V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is a fuzzy membership function, assigning a membership degree to each edge.
4.  $\nu: V \times V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is a fuzzy non-membership function, assigning a non-membership degree to each edge.

**Definition 2.2** An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graph (IFLG) is a tuple  $G = (V, E, \mu, \nu, \pi)$ , where:

1.  $V$  is a set of vertices (nodes).
2.  $E$  is a set of edges.
3.  $\mu: E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy membership function, assigning a membership degree to each edge.
4.  $\nu: E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy non-membership function, assigning a non-membership degree to each edge.
5.  $\pi: E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy hesitation degree function.

#### Intuitionistic Fuzzy Membership Function:

$\mu(e)$  represents the degree of membership of edge  $e$ , satisfying:  $0 \leq \mu(e) \leq 1$

#### Intuitionistic Fuzzy Non-Membership Function:

$\nu(e)$  represents the degree of non-membership of edge  $e$ , satisfying:  $0 \leq \nu(e) \leq 1$

#### Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hesitation Degree Function:

$\pi(e)$  represents the degree of hesitation or uncertainty, satisfying:

$$0 \leq \pi(e) \leq 1$$

#### Definition 2.3:

An Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graph (IVIFLG) is a tuple  $G = (V, E, \mu, \nu, \pi)$ , where:

1.  $V$  is a set of vertices (nodes).
2.  $E$  is a set of edges.
3.  $\mu: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  is an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy membership function.
4.  $\nu: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  is an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy non-membership function.
5.  $\pi: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  is an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy hesitation degree function.

#### BIPOLAR INTERVAL-VALUED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY LINE GRAPH (BIVIFLG)

A Bipolar Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graph (BIVIFLG) is a tuple  $G = (V, E, \mu^+, \mu^-, \nu^+, \nu^-, \pi^+, \pi^-)$  where

1.  $V$ : A set of vertices (nodes).
2.  $E$ : A set of edges.





**Kokila and Manonmani**

3.  $\mu$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy membership function,  
 $\mu: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , assigning a positive membership degree to each edge.
  4.  $\mu$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy membership function,  
 $\mu: E \rightarrow [-1, 0] \times [-1, 0]$ , assigning a negative membership degree to each edge.
  5.  $\nu$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy non-membership function,  
 $\nu: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , assigning a positive non-membership degree to each edge.
  6.  $\nu$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy non-membership function,  
 $\nu: E \rightarrow [-1, 0] \times [-1, 0]$ , assigning a negative non-membership degree to each edge.
- 
1.  $\pi$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy hesitation degree function,  
 $\pi: E \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , assigning a positive hesitation degree to each edge.
  2.  $\pi$ : A bipolar interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy hesitation degree function,  
 $\pi: E \rightarrow [-1, 0] \times [-1, 0]$ , assigning a negative hesitation degree to each edge.

**Properties:**

1. Reflexivity:  $\mu(v, v) = [1, 1]$  and  $\mu(v, v) = [-1, -1]$  for all  $v \in V$ .
2. Symmetry:  $\mu(u, v) = \mu(v, u)$  and  $\mu(u, v) = \mu(v, u)$  for all  $u, v \in V$ .
3. Transitivity:  $\mu(u, w) \geq \mu(u, v) \otimes \mu(v, w)$  and  $\mu(u, w) \leq \mu(u, v) \oplus \mu(v, w)$  for all  $u, v, w \in V$ .

**Additional Conditions:**

1.  $\mu(e) + \mu(e) = 0$  for all  $e \in E$ .
2.  $\nu(e) + \nu(e) = 0$  for all  $e \in E$ .
3.  $\pi(e) + \pi(e) = 0$  for all  $e \in E$ .

**Examples**

1.  $\mu_1(e)=[0.4, 0.6]$ ,  $\mu_1(e)=[-0.4,-0.6]$   
 $\mu_1(e) + \mu_1(e)=[0.4, 0.6] + [-0.4,-0.6] = 0$
2.  $\nu_1(e)=[0.2, 0.8]$ ,  $\nu_1(e) = [-0.2, -0.8]$   
 $\nu_1(e) + \nu_1(e)=[0.2, 0.8] + [-0.2, -0.8] = 0$
3.  $\pi_1(e)=[0.3,0.7]$ ,  $\pi_1(e) = [-0.3, -0.7]$   
 $\pi_1(e) + \pi_1(e)=[0.3,0.7] + [-0.3, -0.7]=0$

**Types of BIVIFLG:**

1. Simple BIVIFLG
2. Weighted BIVIFLG
3. Directed BIVIFLG
4. Undirected BIVIFLG

**Operations on Bipolar Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Line Graphs (BIVIFLG): Union**

1. Vertex Union:  $V(G_1 \cup G_2) = V(G_1) \cup V(G_2)$
2. Edge Union:  $E(G_1 \cup G_2) = E(G_1) \cup E(G_2)$
3. Membership Union:  $\mu(G_1 \cup G_2) = \max(\mu(G_1), \mu(G_2))$
4. Non-Membership Union:  $\nu(G_1 \cup G_2) = \min(\nu(G_1), \nu(G_2))$

**Proof:**

Let  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1, \mu_1^+, \mu_1^-, \nu_1^+, \nu_1^-, \pi_1^+, \pi_1^-)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2, \mu_2^+, \mu_2^-, \nu_2^+, \nu_2^-, \pi_2^+, \pi_2^-)$  be two BIVIFLGs. The union of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is defined as:  
 $G_1 \cup G_2 = (V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2, \mu^+, \mu^-, \nu^+, \nu^-, \pi^+, \pi^-)$   
 where:





### Kokila and Manonmani

$$\mu^*(e) = \max(\mu_1^*(e), \mu_2^*(e))$$

$$\mu_*(e) = \min(\mu_1^*(e), \mu_2^*(e))$$

$$v^*(e) = \min(v_1^*(e), v_2^*(e))$$

$$v_*(e) = \max(v_1^*(e), v_2^*(e))$$

$$\pi^*(e) = \max(\pi_1^*(e), \pi_2^*(e))$$

$$\pi_*(e) = \min(\pi_1^*(e), \pi_2^*(e))$$

#### Example:

Suppose we have two BIVIFLGs:

$$G_1 = \{ V_1, E_1, \mu_1^*(a, b), \mu_1^*(a, b), v_1^*(a, b), v_1^*(a, b), \pi_1^*(a, b), \pi_1^*(a, b) \}$$

Where,  $V_1 = \{a, b\}$

$$E_1 = \{(a, b)\}$$

$$\mu_1^*(a, b) = [0.6, 0.8]$$

$$\mu_1^*(a, b) = [-0.4, -0.2]$$

$$v_1^*(a, b) = [0.2, 0.4]$$

$$v_1^*(a, b) = [-0.8, -0.6]$$

$$\pi_1^*(a, b) = [0.4, 0.6]$$

$$\pi_1^*(a, b) = [-0.6, -0.4]$$

$$G_2 = \{ V_2, E_2, \mu_2^*(b, c), \mu_2^*(b, c), v_2^*(b, c), v_2^*(b, c), \pi_2^*(b, c), \pi_2^*(b, c) \}$$

Where  $V_2 = \{b, c\}$

$$E_2 = \{(b, c)\}$$

$$\mu_2^*(b, c) = [0.7, 0.9]$$

$$\mu_2^*(b, c) = [-0.3, -0.1]$$

$$v_2^*(b, c) = [0.1, 0.3]$$

$$v_2^*(b, c) = [-0.9, -0.7]$$

$$\pi_2^*(b, c) = [0.5, 0.7]$$

$$\pi_2^*(b, c) = [-0.7, -0.5]$$

$G_1 \cup G_2$ :

$$V = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$E = \{(a, b), (b, c)\}$$

$$\mu^*(a, b) = [0.6, 0.8]$$

$$\mu^*(a, b) = [-0.4, -0.2]$$

$$v^*(a, b) = [0.2, 0.4]$$

$$v^*(a, b) = [-0.8, -0.6]$$

$$\pi^*(a, b) = [0.4, 0.6]$$

$$\pi^*(a, b) = [-0.6, -0.4]$$

$$\mu^*(b, c) = [0.7, 0.9]$$

$$\mu^*(b, c) = [-0.3, -0.1]$$

$$v^*(b, c) = [0.1, 0.3]$$

$$v^*(b, c) = [-0.9, -0.7]$$

$$\pi^*(b, c) = [0.5, 0.7]$$

$$\pi^*(b, c) = [-0.7, -0.5]$$







**Kokila and Manonmani**

**Intersection**

1. Vertex Intersection:  $V(G1 \cap G2) = V(G1) \cap V(G2)$
2. Edge Intersection:  $E(G1 \cap G2) = E(G1) \cap E(G2)$
3. Membership Intersection:  $\mu^-(G1 \cap G2) = \min(\mu^-(G1), \mu^-(G2))$
4. Non-Membership Intersection:  $\nu^-(G1 \cap G2) = \max(\nu^-(G1), \nu^-(G2))$

**Proof**

Let  $G1 = (V1, E1, \mu1, \mu1, \nu1, \nu1, \pi1, \pi1)$  and  $G2 = (V2, E2, \mu2, \mu2, \nu2, \nu2, \pi2, \pi2)$  be two BIVIFLGs.

The intersection of  $G1$  and  $G2$  is defined as:

$$G1 \cap G2 = (V1 \cap V2, E1 \cap E2, \mu^-, \mu^-, \nu^-, \nu^-, \pi^-, \pi^-)$$

where:

$$\mu^-(e) = \min(\mu1^-(e), \mu2^-(e))$$

$$\mu^+(e) = \max(\mu1^+(e), \mu2^+(e))$$

$$\nu^-(e) = \max(\nu1^-(e), \nu2^-(e))$$

$$\nu^+(e) = \min(\nu1^+(e), \nu2^+(e))$$

$$\pi^-(e) = \min(\pi1^-(e), \pi2^-(e))$$

$$\pi^+(e) = \max(\pi1^+(e), \pi2^+(e)) \quad V1 \cap V2 = \{b\}$$

$$E1 \cap E2 = \emptyset$$

$$\mu1^- \cap \mu2^- = \min[\mu1^-(e), \mu2^-(e)] = [0.6, 0.8] \quad \mu1^+ \cap \mu2^+ = \max[\mu1^+(e), \mu2^+(e)] = [-0.3, -0.1] \quad \nu1^- \cap \nu2^- = \max[\nu1^-(e), \nu2^-(e)] = [0.2, 0.4]$$

$$\nu1^+ \cap \nu2^+ = \min[\nu1^+(e), \nu2^+(e)] = [-0.9, -0.7]$$

$$\pi1^- \cap \pi2^- = \min[\pi1^-(e), \pi2^-(e)] = [0.4, 0.6]$$

$$\pi1^+ \cap \pi2^+ = \max[\pi1^+(e), \pi2^+(e)] = [-0.6, -0.4]$$

**Cartesian Product**

1. Vertex Cartesian Product:  $V(G1 \times G2) = V(G1) \times V(G2)$
2. Edge Cartesian Product:  $E(G1 \times G2) = E(G1) \times E(G2)$
3. Membership Cartesian Product:  $\mu^-(G1 \times G2) = \mu^-(G1) \times \mu^-(G2)$
4. Non-Membership Cartesian Product:  $\nu^-(G1 \times G2) = \nu^-(G1) \times \nu^-(G2)$

**Projection**

1. Vertex Projection:  $V(G|V') = V(G) \cap V'$
2. Edge Projection:  $E(G|V') = E(G) \cap E(V')$
3. Membership Projection:  $\mu^-(G|V') = \mu^-(G) \cap \mu^-(V')$
4. Non-Membership Projection:  $\nu^-(G|V') = \nu^-(G) \cap \nu^-(V')$

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we introduced the concept of a bipolar interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy line graph and some properties are investigated. We can extend this concept to hyper graphs and in some more areas of graph theory.

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## Oscillatory behavior of second order neutral Difference equation

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study is an investigation of the oscillatory behavior of second - order neutral difference equation of the form

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)\Upsilon^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) = 0, \quad l \geq l_0$$

we acquire new conditions for oscillation in the second order neutral difference equation. Some examples are discussed to illustrate the significance of the results.

**Keywords:** Oscillation, Neutral difference equation, Second order.

## INTRODUCTION

Consider the second order neutral difference equation of the following form

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)\Upsilon^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) = 0, \quad l \geq l_0 \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$\varpi(l) = \Upsilon(l) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \varrho_i(l)\Upsilon^{\alpha_i}(\zeta_i(l))$$

for all  $i = 1, \dots, n_1$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n_2$ ,  $\alpha_i, \gamma$  and  $\beta_j$  are quotients of odd positive integers.

We are assuming that :

H1)  $v_j(l) < l, \zeta_i(l) < l, \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} v_j(l) = \infty, \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_i(l) = \infty$ .

H2)  $r(l), \varphi(l), \varrho(l)$  are sequence of positive real numbers,  
 $0 \leq \varphi_i(l)$  for all  $l \geq 0$  and  $\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)$  is not identically zero.

H3)  $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} B(l) = \infty$ , where  $B(y) = \sum_{\tau=l_0}^{y-1} r^{-1}(\tau)$ .





**Masaniammal**

H4)  $0 < v_0(l) = \min_{j=1, \dots, n_2} \{v_j(l) : l \geq l^* > l_0\}$  and  $\Delta(v_0(l)) \geq v_0$   
for  $l \geq l^* > l_0, v_0 > 0$ .

**Preliminary Results**

Assume

$$R(l) = \left( 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \varrho_i(l) - \frac{1}{\sigma(l)} \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \alpha_i) \varrho_i(l) \right)$$

$$M_1(l) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l) R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))$$

$$M_2(l) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l) R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) \sigma^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))$$

$$M_3(l) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l) R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) B^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))$$

$$M_4(l) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l) R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) B^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))$$

$$V(l) = \sum_{\zeta=l}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(\zeta) \Upsilon^{\beta_j}(v_j(\zeta))$$

**Lemma 2.1.** Assume that (H1)–(H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$ . If  $\varpi$  satisfies  $\Upsilon$ , then a solution of (1.1) is eventually positive.  
 $\varpi(l) > 0, \Delta\varpi(l) > 0$  and  $\Delta(r(\Delta(\varpi)^\varpi)) \leq 0$  for  $l \geq l_1$ . (2.1)

**Lemma 2.2.** Assume that for  $l \geq l_0$ , (H1) – (H4) hold.  $\varpi$  satisfies if a solution  $\Upsilon$  of (1.1) is eventually positive.  
 $\varpi(l) \geq (r(l))^{1/\gamma} \Delta\varpi(l) B(l)$  for  $l \geq l_1$ .

and

$$\frac{\varpi(l)}{B(l)} \text{ is decreasing for } l \geq l_1.$$

**Lemma 2.3.** Assume that (H1) – (H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$ .  $\varpi$  satisfies if a solution  $\Upsilon$  of (1.1) is eventually positive.  
 $\Upsilon(l) \geq R(l)\varpi(l)$  for  $l \geq l_1$  (2.2)

**Lemma 2.4.** Assume that (H1) – (H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$ . There exist  $l_1 > l_0$  and  $\delta > 0$  such that, if a solution  $\Upsilon$  of (1.1) is eventually positive

$$0 < \varpi(l) \leq \delta B(l) \text{ and (2.3)}$$

$$B(l) V^{1/\gamma}(l) \leq \varpi(l) \text{ (2.4)}$$

holds for all  $l \geq l_1$ .

**Theorem 2.5.** Assume that there exists a constant  $\delta_1$ , quotient of odd positive integers, such that  $0 < \beta_j < \delta_1 < \gamma$ , and (H1) – (H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$ . If

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} M_4(\tau) = \infty \text{ (2.5)}$$

holds, then every solution of (1.1) is oscillatory.

**Theorem 2.6.** Assume that there exists a constant  $\delta_2$ , quotient of odd positive integers, such that  $\gamma < \delta_2 < \beta_j$ . Furthermore, assume that (H1) - (H5) hold for  $l \geq l_0$  and  $r(l)$  is non-decreasing. If

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{r(\tau)} \sum_{\zeta=\tau}^{\infty} M_1(\zeta) \right]^{1/\gamma} = \infty \text{ (2.6)}$$

holds, then every solution of (1.1) is oscillatory.





**Masaniammal**

**MAIN RESULTS**

**Theorem 3.1.** Assume that (H1) – (H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$ . Every solution to (1.1) is oscillatory if

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} M_1(\tau) = \infty(3.1)$$

holds.

**Proof:** Assume that  $\Upsilon$  is eventually positive. Afterwards,  $l_0 > 0$  exists such that  $\Upsilon(l) > 0$ ,  $\Upsilon(\zeta_i(l)) > 0$  and  $\Upsilon(v_j(l)) > 0$  for all  $l \geq l_0$  and for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_1$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_2$ . Applying lemmas 2.1 and 2.3 for  $l \geq l_1 > l_0$ .

We determine that, for every  $l \geq l_1$ ,  $\varpi$  satisfies (2.1),  $\varpi$  is increasing, and  $\Upsilon(l) \geq R(l)\varpi(l)$ .

From (1.1), we have

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))\varpi^{\beta_j}(v_j(l)) \leq 0(3.2)$$

for  $l \geq l_1$ .

Using (2.1), we get the following results there exists  $l_2 > l_1, \varpi(l) \geq d$  for  $l \geq l_2$ , and  $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (r(l)(\Delta w(l)^\gamma))$ . Summing (3.2) from  $l_2$  to  $l - 1$ , for a suitable constant  $d$ , we have

$$d \sum_{l_2}^{l-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(\tau)R^{\beta_j}(v_j(\tau)) \leq -[r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma - r(l_2)(\Delta\varpi(l_2))^\gamma] < \infty \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty$$

which is absurd to (3.1). That completes the proof.

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that for  $l \geq l_0$  and  $\beta_j > 1$ , (H1)–(H4) hold. Every solution to (1.1) is oscillatory if

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} M_2(\tau) = \infty(3.3)$$

holds.

**Proof:** Following the procedure used in theorem 3.1, we obtain (3.2).

Since  $\varpi(l)$  is positive and increasing,  $\sigma$  is positive and decreasing to zero, there exists  $l_0 \geq l_1$  such that  $\varpi(l) > \sigma(l)$  for  $l \geq l_1$ (3.4)

Applying (3.4) in (3.2) we have

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))\sigma^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))\varpi(v_j(l)) \leq 0(3.5)$$

The remaining portion of the proof has been omitted because it parallels Theorem 3.1.

**Theorem 3.3.** Suppose that (H1)–(H4) hold for  $l \geq l_0$  and  $0 < \beta_j < 1$ . Every solution of (1.1) is oscillatory if

$$\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} M_3(\tau) = \infty(3.6)$$

holds.

**Proof:** From following the procedure explained in the theorem 3.1 proof, it follows to (3.2).

Thus, (3.2) can be expressed as

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^\gamma) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \varphi_j(l)R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))B^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l)) \frac{\varpi^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))}{B^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))} \varpi(v_j(l)) \leq 0(3.7)$$

for  $l \geq l_2 > l_1$ .

Since  $\frac{\varpi(l)}{B(l)}$  is decreasing, there exists a constant  $k$  such that

$$\frac{\varpi(l)}{B(l)} \leq k \text{ for } l \geq l_2(3.8)$$





**Masaniammal**

Using (3.8) and  $\beta_j < 1$  in (3.7), it follows that

$$\Delta(r(l)(\Delta\varpi(l))^r) + \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} \varphi_j(l) \frac{R^{\beta_j}(v_j(l))B^{\beta_j-1}(v_j(l))}{k^{1-\beta_j}} \varpi(v_j(l)) \leq 0.$$

The remaining portion of the proof is omitted since it is similar to theorem 3.2.

**Example**

We provide a few examples at the conclusion of the paper to show the usefulness and effectiveness of the main results.

**Example 4.1.** Let us examine the second-order neutral difference equation, which is expressed as follows:

$$\Delta \left( 1 \left( \Upsilon(l) + ((l + 1)\Upsilon^3(l - 2) + 2l\Upsilon^5(l - 4)) \right)^3 \right) + (2246l^3 + 12546l^2 + 21438l + 43252)\Upsilon^5(l - 2)$$

$$+ (1210l^3 + 9738l^2 + 12546l + 14256) \Upsilon^5(l - 4) = 0. (4.1)$$

where,  $r(l) = 1, \varphi_1 = 2246l^3 + 12546l^2 + 21438l + 43252,$

$$\varphi_2 = 1210l^3 + 9738l^2 + 12546l + 14256, \rho_1 = l + 1, \rho_2 = 2l, \zeta_1 = l - 2,$$

$$\zeta_2 = l - 4, \beta_1 = 5,$$

$$\beta_2 = 5, v_1 = l - 2, v_2 = l - 4, \alpha_1 = 3, \alpha_2 = 5.$$

Hence all the conditions of theorem 3.1 are satisfied. Hence every solution of (4.1) oscillates.  $\Upsilon(l) = (-1)^l$  is one such solutions of (4.1).

**Example 4.2.** Let us examine the second-order neutral difference equation, which is expressed as follows:

$$\Delta \left( l \left( \Delta \left( \Upsilon(l) + (l\Upsilon^3(l - 2) + 2l\Upsilon^5(l - 4)) \right)^3 \right) \right)$$

$$+ (2202l^4 + 112280l^3 + 38772l^2 + 44826l + 12208)\Upsilon^3(l - 2)$$

$$+ (1254l^4 + 8456l^3 + 1548l^2 + 1254l + 5648)\Upsilon^5(l - 4) (4.2)$$

where,  $r(l) = l, \varphi_1 = 2202l^4 + 112280l^3 + 38772l^2 + 44826l + 12208,$

$$\varphi_2 = 1254l^4 + 8456l^3 + 1548l^2 + 1254l + 5648, \rho_1 = l, \rho_2 = 2l, \zeta_1 = l - 2,$$

$$\zeta_2 = l - 4, \beta_1 = 3, \beta_2 = 5, v_1 = l - 2, v_2 = l - 4, \alpha_1 = 3, \alpha_2 = 5.$$

Hence all the conditions of theorem 3.2 are satisfied. Hence every solution of (4.2) oscillates.  $\Upsilon(l) = (-1)^l$  is one such solutions of (4.2).

**CONCLUSION**

This paper is an analysis of the oscillation criteria for second - order neutral difference equation. New oscillation criteria has been discovered that enhanced various earlier efforts. Two examples were in the demonstration of the relevance and reliability of the obtained results.

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**Masaniammal**

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## Fuzzy Q(S) Operators in Fuzzy Hilbert Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A space that is complete in relation to the norm generated by its inner product is known as Hilbert space. In this paper, we introduce a new class of Fuzzy operators called Fuzzy Q(S) in Fuzzy Hilbert Space including some key characteristics of this operator, as well as a discussion of various theorems and properties related to this operator.

**Keywords:** Operator, Fuzzy operators, Q(S) Operator, Hilbert space, Fuzzy Q(S) Operator, Fuzzy Hilbert space.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1984, Katsaras [6] first introduced the notation of fuzzy norm on a vector space. In 1992, Felbin [7] offered an alternative definition of a fuzzy norm on a linear space by assigning a fuzzy real number to each element of the linear space. In 1994, Cheng and Mordeson [8] considered a fuzzy norm on a linear space with its associated metric. Many mathematicians consider the fuzzy metric spaces in different view. Saadati and Vaezpour [9] have given fuzzy normed spaces, fuzzy metric spaces and fuzzy banach spaces and their relations. Later, in 2002, Xiao and Zhu [10] modified this definitions by restricting the definition of fuzzy real numbers to give a concise as well as general definition of a fuzzy normed linear space. Following Cheng and Mordeson, in 2003, Bag and samanta [11] introduced another notion of fuzzy norm using the min triangular norm. The novelty of this definition is the validity of a decomposition theorem for this type of fuzzy norm into a family of crisp norms and using the same. It has been possible to establish many important results of fuzzy functional analysis. Many authors studied the notions and results of classical functional analysis in fuzzy normed linear spaces. During the last few years of existence of fuzzy normed linear spaces, some of the extensive study has been made in several areas.







**Radharamani and Jayakumar**

Studies on fuzzy inner product spaces are relatively new and few works have been done in fuzzy inner product spaces. In 1991, headmost start of the definition of fuzzy inner product space (FIP-space) was given by Biswas [16] and after that according to the chronological in Majumder and Samanta [17], Hasankhani, Nazari and Saheli [18], Mukherjee and Bag [19], Abyad et al [20] etc. Modified definition of FIP-space has been inserted by Goudarzi and Vaezpour in [21]. The new modification can help us to prove the results with fewer restrictions.

**PRELIMINARIES**

This section we examined some recent findings on Fuzzy Q(S) and Q(S\*) operators in this part using certain fundamental theorems and notions.

**DEFINITION 2.1.** Let  $(\mathbb{H}, \mathcal{F}, *)$  be a Fuzzy Hilbert Space (FHS - space) with an inner product  $IP : \langle u, v \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}(u, v, t) < 1\}$  for all  $u, v \in \mathbb{H}$ . Let  $S \in FB(\mathbb{H})$ . Then S is called the class of Fuzzy Q(S) if there exist  $W \in B(\mathbb{H}), W \neq 0, I$  such that  $\|S^*SW\| = \|WSS\|$ .  $FQ(S) = \{W \in FB(\mathbb{H}) : \|SSW\| = \|WS^*S\|\}$ .

**REMARKS 2.2**  $FQ(S) \neq \emptyset$  because  $0, I \in FQ(S)$

**PROPOSITION 2.3.**  $FQ(S)$  is a closed subspace of  $FB(\mathbb{H})$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $W_1, W_2 \in FQ(S)$ . Then

$$\|S^*S(\alpha W_1 + \beta W_2)\| = \|\alpha W_1 S^*S + \beta W_2 S^*S\| = \|(\alpha W_1 + \beta W_2) S^*S\|$$

Therefore  $\|(\alpha W_1 + \beta W_2)\| \in FQ(S)$ . Let  $W_n \in FQ(S)$  such that  $W_n \rightarrow W$ . Therefore,

$$\|S^*SW_n\| \rightarrow \|S^*SW\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|W_n S^*S\| \rightarrow \|W S^*S\|.$$

Since  $\|S^*SW_n\| = \|W_n S^*S\| \forall n, \|S^*SW\| = \|W S^*S\|$ . Then  $W \in FQ(S)$ .

**PROPOSITION 2.4.**

1. If  $W_1, W_2 \in FQ(S)$ , then  $W_1 W_2 \in FQ(S)$
2. If  $W \in FQ(S), W^n \in FQ(S), \forall n$ .
3.  $W \in FQ(S)$  iff  $W^* \in FQ(S)$ .
4. If  $W \in FQ(S)$  is an invertible operator, then  $W^{-1} \in FQ(S)$ .

**THEOREM 2.5.** If  $\|S_1^* S_2^*\| + \|S_2^* S_1^*\| = 0$ , then  $FQ(S_1) \cap FQ(S_2) \subseteq FQ(S_1 + S_2)$

**PROOF.** Let  $W \in FQ(S_1) \cap FQ(S_2)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(S_1 + S_2)^*(S_1 + S_2)W\| &= \|(S_1^* S_1 + S_1^* S_2 + S_2^* S_1 + S_2^* S_2)W\| \\ &= \|S_1^* S_1 W + S_2^* S_2 W\| = \|W S_1^* S_1 + W S_2^* S_2\| = \|W(S_1 + S_2)^*(S_1 + S_2)\|. \end{aligned}$$

**THEOREM 2.6.** If  $\|S_1^* S_2^*\| - \|S_2^* S_1^*\| = 0$ , then  $FQ(S_1) \cap FQ(S_2) \subseteq FQ(S_1 + S_2)$

**PROOF.** Let  $W \in FQ(S_1) \cap FQ(S_2)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(S_1 - S_2)^*(S_1 - S_2)W\| &= \|(S_1^* S_1 - S_1^* S_2 - S_2^* S_1 + S_2^* S_2)W\| \\ &= \|S_1^* S_1 W + S_2^* S_2 W\| = \|W S_1^* S_1 + W S_2^* S_2\| = \|W(S_1 + S_2)^*(S_1 + S_2)\|. \end{aligned}$$

**PROPOSITION 2.7.** If  $W \in FQ(S)$ , then  $\|SUS^*\| \in FQ(S^*)$  i.e.  $\|SFQ(S)S^* \subseteq FQ(S^*)\|$

**PROOF.** We have  $\|SS^*(SUS^*)\| = \|(SUS^*)SS^*\|$ . Then  $\|SUS^*\| \in FQ(S^*)$ .

**REMARK 2.8.**

1. If  $W \in FQ(S)$ , then  $W^* \in FQ(S)$  and  $W^{*n} \in FQ(S), \forall n$ .
2.  $\|(S^*S)^n\| \in FQ(S), \forall n$ .

**PROPOSITION 2.9.**

1. S is a quasi-normal operator [5] iff  $S \in FQ(S)$
2. If  $S \in FQ(S)$ , then  $S^n \in FQ(S)$ .
3.  $(FQ(S), +, 0)$  is a ring with an identity.





**Radharamani and Jayakumar**

**THEOREM 2.10.**  $S \in FQ(S)$  iff  $\|S+S^*\|$  and  $\|S-S^*\| \in FQ(S)$ .

**PROOF.** Assume that  $S \in FQ(S) \Rightarrow \|S(S^*S)\| = \|(S^*S)S\|$ .

Therefore  $\|S^*SS^*\| = \|S^2S\|$  So,  $\|(S+S^*)S^*S\| = \|S^*SS+S^*SS^*\| = \|(S^*S)[S+S^*]\|$ . Then  $\|(S+S^*)\| \in FQ(S)$ . Moreover,

$$\|(S-S^*)S^*S\| = \|SS^*S-S^2S\| = \|S^*SS-S^*SS^*\|$$

$= \|(S^*S)[S-S^*]\|$ . Thus  $\|(S-S^*)\| \in FQ(S)$  On the other hand, Assume that

$$\|(S+S^*)S^*S\| = \|S^*S(S+S^*)\| \text{ and } \|(S-S^*)S^*S\| = \|S^*S(S-S^*)\|.$$

$$\text{Then } \|SS^*S+S^2S\| = \|S^*S^2+S^*SS^*\| \dots\dots (2.1)$$

$$\text{And } \|SS^*S-S^2S\| = \|S^*S^2-S^*SS^*\| \dots\dots (2.2)$$

From (2.1) and (2.2), we get  $\|2S^*(SS^*)\| = \|2(SS^*)S^*\|$ . Then  $S \in FQ(S)$ . The general theorem that follows comes from the above theorem.

**THEOREM 2.11.**  $S \in FQ(S)$  iff  $\alpha S + \beta S^*$  and  $\alpha S - \beta S^* \in FQ(S)$ , where  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$  are not both equal zero.

**Proof.** Let  $S \in FQ(S)$  then  $\|S(S^*S)\| = \|S^*SS\|$ . So  $\|S^2S\| = \|S^*SS^*\|$ . Then

$$\|(\alpha S + \beta S^*)S^*S\| = \|\alpha SS^*S + \beta S^2S\| = \|\alpha S^*SS + \beta S^*SS^*\| = \|(S^*S)[\alpha S + \beta S^*]\|.$$

Therefore  $\alpha S + \beta S^* \in FQ(S)$ . In the same way  $\|(\alpha S - \beta S^*)S^*S\| = \|\alpha SS^*S - \beta S^2S\|$

$$= \|\alpha S^*SS - \beta S^*SS^*\| = \|(S^*S)[\alpha S - \beta S^*]\|.$$

Therefore  $\alpha S - \beta S^* \in FQ(S)$ . Let  $\alpha S + \beta S^* \in FQ(S)$  and  $\alpha S - \beta S^* \in FQ(S)$ . If  $\alpha = 0$ , then  $\beta S^* \in FQ(S)$ . Since  $\beta = 0, S^* \in FQ(S)$ .

Therefore  $S \in FQ(S)$ .

Assume that  $\alpha \neq 0$ . Then  $\|(\alpha S \pm \beta S^*)S^*S\| = \|S^*S(\alpha S \pm \beta S^*)\|$

$$\|\alpha S^*S \pm \beta S^2S\| = \|\alpha S^*S^2 \pm \beta S^*SS^*\|$$

$$\text{Thus } \|\alpha SS^*S + \beta S^2S\| = \|\alpha S^*S^2 + \beta S^*SS^*\| \dots (2.3)$$

$$\text{And } \|\alpha SS^*S - \beta S^2S\| = \|\alpha S^*S^2 - \beta S^*SS^*\| \dots (2.4)$$

This implies that  $\|2\alpha S^*S\| = \|2\alpha S^*S^2\|$ . Since  $\alpha \neq 0$ , we have  $\|S(S^*S)\| = \|(S^*S)S\|$ . This shows that  $S \in FQ(S)$ .

**PROPOSITION 2.12.**  $\sigma(S) \cap \sigma(S^*) = \emptyset$  and  $\|S+S^*\| \in FQ(S)$  iff  $S \in FQ(S)$

**THEOREM 2.13.** If  $\|Ker S^*S\| = \mathbb{H}$ , then  $FQ(S) = FB(\mathbb{H})$

**PROOF.** Let  $K \in FB(\mathbb{H})$ . Since  $\|KS^*S(x)\| = 0$  and  $\|S^*SK(x)\| = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{H}, \|KS^*S\| = \|S^*SK\|$ .

Thus,  $K \in FQ(S)$ , for all  $K \in FB(\mathbb{H})$ .

**COROLLARY 2.14** 1. If  $S$  is a zero operator, then  $FQ(S) = FB(\mathbb{H})$

2.  $\|S^*S\| = 0$  iff  $S=0$ .

**REMARK 2.15.** If  $S$  is a self adjoint operator [6], then  $FQ(S) = \|\dot{S}^2\|$ , where  $\|\dot{S}^2\|$  is commutes of  $S^2$ .

**THEOREM 2.16.** Let  $S$  be an operator with  $\|Ker S^*S\| = 0$ . Then  $FQ(S) = FB(\mathbb{H})$  iff  $\|S^*S\| = \alpha I$ , where  $\alpha$  is a non-zero constant.

**PROOF.** Let  $\{e_i\}$  be a basis for  $\mathbb{H}$ . Suppose that  $\|WS^*S\| = \|S^*SW\|, \forall W \in FB(\mathbb{H})$ . Let  $M = \text{span}\{S^*S(e_i)\}$ , then  $\mathbb{H} = M \oplus M^\perp$  and  $\|P_{M^\perp}S^*S(e_i)\| = \|S^*SP_{M^\perp}(e_i)\|$ .

This implies that  $\|S^*SP_{M^\perp}(e_i)\| = 0$ , but  $\|Ker S^*S\| = 0$ . So  $\|P_{M^\perp}(e_i)\| = 0$ . Thus,  $e_i \in M$ . Therefore  $e_i = \|\alpha_1 S^*S(e_i)\|, \alpha_1 \neq 0$ .

In the same way  $e_i = \|\alpha_i S^*S(e_i)\|, i=1,2,\dots$  Also

$$e_i + e_j = \|\alpha S^*S(e_i + e_j)\| = \|\alpha S^*S e_i + \alpha S^*S e_j\|. \text{ So, } \|\alpha_i S^*S e_i + \alpha_j S^*S e_j\| = \|\alpha S^*S e_i + \alpha S^*S e_j\|$$

$$= \|S^*S(\alpha_i e_i + \alpha_j e_j)\| = \|S^*S(\alpha e_i + \alpha e_j)\|.$$

Therefore  $\|(\alpha_i e_i + \alpha_j e_j)\| = \|(\alpha e_i + \alpha e_j)\|$ . Hence,  $\|(\alpha_i - \alpha) e_i + (\alpha_j - \alpha) e_j\| = 0$ .

Therefore,  $\|(\alpha_i - \alpha)\| = 0$  and  $\|(\alpha_j - \alpha)\| = 0$ . Hence,  $\|\alpha_i\| = \|\alpha\| = \|\alpha_j\|$  Thus,

$$\|T^*T(e_i)\| = \frac{1}{\alpha} (e_i) \text{ for all } i. \text{ This means that } \|T^*T\| = \frac{1}{\alpha} I. \text{ The converse part definitely holds.}$$

**THEOREM 2.17.**  $FQ(S)$  is invariant subspace of  $S$  iff  $S \in FQ(S)$ .





**Radharamani and Jayakumar**

**PROOF.** Since  $\|I\| \in FQ(S)$ ,  $\|SI\| \in FQ(S) \Rightarrow \|S\| \in FQ(S)$ . On the other hand, let  $W \in FQ(S)$ . Since  $\|S\| \in FQ(S)$ ,  $\|SW\| \in FQ(S)$ . Hence  $FQ(S)$  is invariant subspace.

**THEOREM 2.18** Let  $\{0\} \neq \text{Ker } S^*S \notin \mathbb{H}$ . Then  $\{0\} \neq \overline{FQ(S)(h)} \notin \mathbb{H}$ ,

$\forall h \in \text{Ker } S^*S$  and  $h \neq 0$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $0 \neq h \in \text{Ker } S^*S$ . Since  $I \in \overline{FQ(S)}$ ,  $h = I(h) \in FQ(S)(h) \subseteq \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ .

Therefore,  $\{0\} \neq \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ .

If  $W \in FQ(S)$ , then  $\|S^*SW\| = \|WS^*S\|$ . Therefore

$$\|S^*SW(h)\| = \|WS^*S(h)\|.$$

This implies that  $\|S^*SW(h)\| = 0$ . Therefore

$$W(h) \in \text{Ker } S^*S.$$

Thus,  $FQ(S)(h) \subseteq \text{Ker } S^*S$  and so  $\overline{FQ(S)(h)} \subseteq \text{Ker } S^*S$ . Therefore  $\overline{FQ(S)(h)} \notin \mathbb{H}$ .

**PROPOSITION 2.19.** If  $S$  is quasi normal operator [26], then  $\overline{S FQ(S)(h)} \subseteq \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ ,  $\forall h \in \mathbb{H}$ .

**PROOF.** Since  $S \in FQ(S)$ ,  $S \in FQ(S) \subseteq FQ(S)$ . Let  $Z \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ , so there exist

$W_n(h) \in FQ(S)(h)$  such that  $W_n(h) \rightarrow Z$  and  $\|SW_n(h)\| \rightarrow \|S(Z)\|$ .

Therefore  $W_n \in FQ(S) \Rightarrow \|SW_n\| \in FQ(S)$ . But  $\|SW_n(h)\| \in FQ(S)(h)$ . Therefore

$\|S(Z)\| \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$  and consequently  $\overline{S FQ(S)(h)} \subseteq \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ .

**THEOREM 2.20.**  $FQ(S)(h)$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{H}$ , for all  $h \in \mathbb{H}$ .

**PROOF.** Let  $W_1(h), W_2(h) \in FQ(S)(h) \Rightarrow W_1, W_2 \in FQ(S)$ . Hence,  $W_1 + W_2 \in FQ(S)$  and

$W_1(h) + W_2(h) = (W_1 + W_2)(h) \in FQ(S)(h)$ .

Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}, W(h) \in FQ(S)(h) \Rightarrow \alpha(W(h)) = (\alpha W)(h) \in FQ(S)(h)$ .

**COROLLARY 2.21.**  $\overline{FQ(S)(h)}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{H}$ , for all  $h \in \mathbb{H}$

**PROOF.** Let  $Z_1, Z_2 \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ . Then there exist  $W^1(h), W^2(h) \in FQ(S)(h)$  such that

$W_n^1(h) \rightarrow Z_1, W_n^2(h) \rightarrow Z_2$

Therefore  $W_n^1(h) + W_n^2(h) \rightarrow Z_1 + Z_2$  and  $W_n^1 + W_n^2(h) \rightarrow Z_1 + Z_2$ .

Since  $W_n^1 + W_n^2 \in FQ(S) \rightarrow Z_1 + Z_2 \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ . Let  $Z \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$  and  $\alpha$  is constant.

Therefore,  $W_n(h) \rightarrow Z$  and  $\alpha W_n(h) \rightarrow \alpha Z$ . This shows that

$\alpha W_n \in FQ(S) \Rightarrow \alpha Z \in \overline{FQ(S)(h)}$ .

## CONCLUSION

The ideas of the operators in normed space and Hilbert space provide the operators in fuzzy normed and fuzzy Hilbert space are updates. The fuzzy operators in fuzzy Hilbert space have a wide range of applications.

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**Radharamani and Jayakumar**

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## Hybrid Machine Learning Approach for Groundwater Level Prediction in the Semi-Arid Region of Coimbatore, Southern India

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the seasonal and interannual variations in groundwater levels and their relationship with rainfall, temperature, and potential evapotranspiration in Coimbatore, India, from 1994 to 2022. Groundwater sustainability is crucial in this semi-arid region, where monsoon patterns significantly impact groundwater recharge. Data analysis was conducted for four seasons—Winter, Pre-Monsoon, Monsoon, and Post-Monsoon—to assess seasonal effects on groundwater levels. The methodology involved analyzing rainfall (RF), average temperature (AVGT), and potential evapotranspiration (PET) alongside groundwater table depth (GWT) to understand groundwater fluctuations. Results indicate that monsoon rainfall plays a dominant role in groundwater recharge, as evidenced by higher GWT levels post-monsoon. Additionally, high PET values, especially in the pre-monsoon season, were correlated with groundwater depletion, emphasizing the impact of evaporation and temperature on groundwater availability. The study concludes that groundwater sustainability in Coimbatore is heavily influenced by monsoon rainfall, with increased temperature and evapotranspiration exacerbating seasonal groundwater stress. These findings provide valuable insights for water resource management and planning in Coimbatore, highlighting the need for effective strategies to mitigate groundwater depletion during dry seasons.

**Keywords:** evapotranspiration, monsoon, rainfall, groundwater, seasons.



**Marudhachalam et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

Water is the world's most crucial and invaluable natural resource, essential for sustainable development. Groundwater, another significant natural resource, plays a vital role in industrial and domestic applications. In arid and semi-arid regions, groundwater becomes the primary source for fulfilling agricultural requirements. Over the past 20-25 years, global climate change has brought about rapid alterations in temperatures, rainfall patterns, weather conditions, and atmospheric pressure. Consequently, these changes have had a direct impact on groundwater levels. Furthermore, the increasing intensification of growth, heightened pollution levels, and decreased rainfall further intensify the reliance on groundwater resources.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In the past few years, a multitude of studies have explored various simulation approaches to predict groundwater levels quantitatively and qualitatively. These methods encompass a diverse array of physically based conceptual models [1, 2] and experimental models. Numerical models have found extensive application in simulating groundwater quality and quantity within aquifers [3, 4, 32]. However, these numerical groundwater models, such as MODFLOW [33, 34], necessitate the determination of various parameters, which can be a time-consuming task. Obtaining reliable values for these parameters requires fieldwork and substantial expertise. Additionally, the computational time required for numerical model simulations is a notable concern, often taking several days to generate accurate results. To address these limitations, soft computing techniques offer a reliable alternative that delivers enhanced accuracy with reduced computational time for groundwater level prediction [5]. Approximately 70% of areas worldwide, including polar regions like Russia, have not extensively utilized Groundwater Level (GWL) studies due to an abundance of surface water or sparser populations. Furthermore, certain underdeveloped regions like Africa, parts of Asia, and North America may have yet to explore the potential of AI techniques [1]. In the past few decades, machine learning models have emerged as valuable tools for modeling complex nonlinear processes [6]. Specifically, artificial neural networks (ANN) [17-21] have gained wide popularity in flow prediction problems [7]. Alongside neural networks, several other advanced techniques have shown promise in modeling a diverse range of nonlinear functions. These include Support Vector Machines (SVM) [9, 25, 28], genetic programming [10, 29, 30], and probabilistic graphical models like Bayesian networks [8, 35]. Bayesian networks provide a statistical consideration of the causal relationships between random variables. Comparatively, Support Vector Machines have exhibited superior performance when compared to other techniques. Gong, Y et al., [11] introduced three hybrid models that combine ensemble empirical mode decomposition (EEMD) with data-driven models to forecast variations in groundwater levels. The research assessed the predictive capabilities of the EEMD-ANN, EEMD-SVM, and EEMD-ANFIS hybrid models [31]. These models were evaluated using a monthly time series of groundwater levels obtained from two monitoring wells located near Lake Okechobee in Florida. Ahmad Sharafati et al. [13] presented a prediction approach for monthly groundwater levels with both short- and long-lead times in the Rafsanjan aquifer, located in Iran. The proposed method employed an ensemble machine learning technique known as Gradient Boosting Regression (GBR) to forecast the groundwater levels. The study aimed to enhance the accuracy of groundwater level predictions within the Rafsanjan aquifer using this ensemble approach.

Jianchong Sun et al. [14] introduced three commonly employed data-driven models: autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) [22-24], back-propagation artificial neural network (BP-ANN), and long short-term memory (LSTM). These models were established in five zones with distinct hydrogeological characteristics in the Northern Plain of China. The research aimed to evaluate the accuracy of these models in predicting groundwater level (GWL) at both monthly and daily scales. P. D. Sreekanth et al. [15] investigated the effectiveness of the artificial neural network (ANN) model, specifically a standard feed-forward neural network trained with the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm, for predicting groundwater levels in the Maheshwaram watershed located in Hyderabad, India. The research aimed to evaluate the performance of the ANN model in forecasting groundwater levels in the specified region. Nilesh N. Maltare et al. [16] examined the rainfall pattern and groundwater level dynamics in the



**Marudhachalam et al.,**

Banaskantha district of Gujarat. The study further included predictions of an increase in groundwater levels using several models, namely SARIMA (Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average), multi-variable regression, ridge regression, and KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors) regression. In their study, Chandra Mohan Shakya et al. [12] proposed several machine learning algorithms to predict groundwater levels in the Vidisha district, a semi-arid region of Central India. The ML algorithms used in the research included Multivariate Linear Regression (MLR) model, Multivariate Polynomial Regression (MPR) model, Support Vector Regression (SVR) model, Decision Tree Regression (DTR)[27] model, Random Forest Regression (RFR) model, Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model, and Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS)[26]. These algorithms were employed to analyze and forecast groundwater levels in the mentioned region.

**Research Problem:**

Based on an extensive literature review, numerous studies have focused on predicting groundwater level (GWL) in various regions worldwide. Among these studies, two prominent areas of research have been identified: accuracy enhancement and feature expansion. These areas play a crucial role in GWL prediction and offer substantial scope for further exploration. In order to address these aspects, the adoption of a hybrid model is suggested as a preferable alternative to other models such as ANN, MLR, SVR, MPR, DTR, etc., due to the advantages it offers. The suitability of a prediction depends on the accuracy of the model and the extent of feature expansion. In the current study, a GWL prediction is proposed using a hybrid model incorporating new algorithms that aim to achieve high accuracy. Additionally, novel features such as sea level and groundwater level abstraction are incorporated to enhance the prediction process.

**Research Area: Arid region of Southern India**

The absence of consistent temperature changes across India introduces variations in microclimates, rendering weather predictions increasingly challenging. As greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate warming, accelerated evaporation of seawater intensifies atmospheric moisture, leading to condensed and heavy rainfall. This shift towards intense precipitation, accompanied by a decline in moderate rainfall, has the potential to reduce groundwater recharge and soil moisture, thereby impacting agricultural activities.

This research focused on estimating the groundwater table in Coimbatore, a district in Tamil Nadu, India. Coimbatore is situated in the far west of Tamil Nadu, near the state of Kerala. The district is located at latitude 11°0'98" North and longitude 76°57'03" East in the Indian subcontinent. The elevation of this location is approximately 411 meters above sea level. It is encompassed by the Western Ghats mountain range, which surrounds it from the west and north. The northern side is particularly notable, housing the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and reserve forests. Coimbatore district boasts a wealth of natural resources, including hills, forests, rivers, and diverse wildlife. The Western Ghats in the district are home to important rivers like Bhavani, Noyyal River, Aliyar, and Siruvani, which provide essential drinking water and irrigation for the local population and farmers. The forests in Coimbatore district cover an area of 693.48 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for a small portion of the total district area of 7433.72 km<sup>2</sup>. These forests play a crucial role in maintaining the pleasant weather, lush green landscape, and clean air of the district. The forest tract falls within the geographical coordinates of 10°37' to 11°31' north latitudes and 76°39' to 77°5' east longitudes. Coimbatore possesses significant water resources, including Singanallur, Valankulam, UkaadamPariyakulam, Kurichi Lake, Krishnampathi, Kumaraswami Lake, and Selvachinthamani. These play a vital role in the availability of water in the area. The average maximum temperature in Coimbatore ranges from 27.5 °C to 38 °C, while the average minimum temperature varies between 14.5 °C and 26.5 °C. The average relative humidity at this location is 69.2%. The annual rainfall distribution in Coimbatore accumulates to 859.5 mm. Among the months, May and October are the warmest and receive the highest amount of rainfall, respectively. December is considered the coldest month in this region.





Marudhachalam et al.,

## METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

The following table contains groundwater and climatic data for Coimbatore from 1994 to 2022. This data covers various parameters, segmented by year and season (Winter, Pre-Monsoon, Monsoon, and Post-Monsoon). Here is a breakdown of the columns and what each represents:

1. Year: Indicates the year for which the data is recorded, ranging from 1994 to 2022.
2. Groundwater Table (GWT): This column records the groundwater levels, representing the water table depth. Groundwater levels are influenced by seasonal rainfall, temperature, and evapotranspiration rates.
3. Seasonal Rainfall (RF): Rainfall data recorded in millimeters for each season (Winter, Pre-Monsoon, Monsoon, and Post-Monsoon) each year. Rainfall is a key factor in groundwater recharge, with the Monsoon season generally showing the highest rainfall.
4. Average Temperature (AVGT): Seasonal average temperature in degrees Celsius. Temperature affects evapotranspiration rates, which, in turn, influence groundwater levels, particularly in drier seasons.
5. Potential Evapotranspiration (PET): Potential evapotranspiration values are recorded in millimeters, representing the amount of water that would evaporate and transpire if sufficient water was available. PET provides insights into the demand for water, with higher PET values generally indicating higher water loss, which can affect groundwater levels, especially in pre-monsoon and dry seasons.

This dataset (Table 3.1) is useful for studying the impacts of seasonal and climatic factors on groundwater levels in Coimbatore. By examining trends in GWT, RF, AVGT, and PET across different seasons, we can identify patterns, understand the role of monsoon rainfall in groundwater recharge, and explore how temperature and evapotranspiration contribute to groundwater depletion.

### Seasonal Analysis of Groundwater Levels (GWT):

- **Methodology:** We segment the data by season (Winter, Pre-Monsoon, Monsoon, Post-Monsoon) and analyze the patterns in groundwater levels across these seasons each year. This helps in understanding how groundwater levels respond to seasonal changes.
- **Analysis:**
  - **Monsoon Season:** The monsoon consistently shows the highest GWT values, which is directly influenced by high rainfall amounts. For instance, in years like 2011 (305.23 mm) and 2019 (185.55 mm), monsoon GWT levels reached peak values due to effective groundwater recharge.
  - **Post-Monsoon Season:** This season generally shows slightly decreased GWT compared to the monsoon season but still reflects the residual recharge effect. For example, in 2000 and 2022, post-monsoon GWT levels were high, showing sustained recharge after the monsoon.
  - **Pre-Monsoon and Winter Seasons:** Lower GWT values in these seasons indicate reduced rainfall and higher groundwater extraction. These seasons typically show declining trends in groundwater, especially in years with high pre-monsoon PET values (e.g., 2016 and 2021), which increases water loss.

### Correlation Between Rainfall (RF) and Groundwater Levels (GWT):

**Methodology:** Using a comparative analysis between rainfall (RF) and groundwater levels (GWT) across seasons, we determine the effectiveness of rainfall in recharging groundwater. Specifically, we focus on monsoon and post-monsoon seasons where rainfall is higher.

#### Analysis:

**High Rainfall Years:** Monsoon rainfall correlates with increases in GWT, as seen in years with high rainfall, such as 2011 (305.23 mm) and 2019 (185.55 mm). This trend shows the positive impact of heavy monsoon rainfall on groundwater recharge.

**Low Rainfall Years:** During years with lower rainfall, like 2001 and 2002, GWT levels are lower, especially in the post-monsoon period, showing the dependency of groundwater levels on sufficient rainfall during the monsoon season.







Marudhachalam *et al.*,

### Impact of Temperature (AVGT) and Potential Evapotranspiration (PET):

**Methodology:** We examine the seasonal average temperature (AVGT) and potential evapotranspiration (PET) to understand how climatic factors influence groundwater levels. High PET values, particularly in the pre-monsoon season, reduce the effectiveness of rainfall in recharging groundwater.

#### Analysis:

**Pre-Monsoon High PET:** PET values in the pre-monsoon season are generally high, correlating with reduced groundwater levels due to increased water loss. For instance, years like 2013 and 2021 show high PET values, resulting in decreased GWT even with some rainfall.

**Monsoon and Post-Monsoon Lower PET:** PET values tend to decrease in the monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, which supports groundwater retention from rainfall. This pattern is evident in years with low PET and moderate GWT levels, such as 2012 and 2017.

#### Trend Analysis Over Time:

**Methodology:** A longitudinal analysis across years highlights trends in groundwater levels, rainfall, and temperature, indicating shifts in climate patterns and groundwater sustainability.

#### Analysis:

**Declining Groundwater Trend:** Certain years, particularly from 2000 to 2004, exhibit a decline in GWT. This could be due to insufficient recharge from monsoon rainfall and increasing groundwater extraction.

**Recent Patterns (2018–2022):** In recent years, GWT levels have shown a slight increase post-monsoon, suggesting potential improvements in rainfall patterns or water management. However, rising PET values in recent pre-monsoon seasons indicate a risk of increased groundwater depletion if trends continue.

## CONCLUSION

The study of groundwater levels in Coimbatore from 1994 to 2022 reveals clear seasonal and climatic influences on groundwater sustainability:

- **Rainfall as a Primary Factor:** Monsoon rainfall is critical for groundwater recharge. The correlation between high monsoon rainfall and increased GWT highlights the importance of adequate rainfall for maintaining groundwater levels.
- **Temperature and Evapotranspiration Effects:** High temperatures and evapotranspiration rates, especially during the pre-monsoon season, contribute to groundwater depletion by increasing water loss. This seasonal dynamic underscores the need for efficient water management, especially before the monsoon season.
- **Recommendations for Sustainable Water Management:**
  - **Enhance Rainwater Harvesting:** Harvesting rainwater during monsoon and post-monsoon seasons can improve groundwater recharge and counteract the effects of high PET in pre-monsoon seasons.
  - **Reduce Groundwater Extraction During Low-Rainfall Periods:** Limiting groundwater use in winter and pre-monsoon seasons can help maintain sustainable levels.
  - **Climate-Responsive Planning:** Given the rising PET trends in recent years, implementing adaptive water management practices could mitigate the risk of groundwater scarcity.

This analysis highlights the need for season-specific groundwater management strategies that account for rainfall variability, temperature, and evapotranspiration to ensure long-term water security in the Coimbatore region.





**Marudhachalam et al.,**

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**Table 1. Methodology and Analysis**

S.No	Year	Season	RF	AVGT	PET	GWT
1	1994	Winter	10.73	25.7	102.3	2.69
2	1994	Pre-Monsoon	61.42	29	112.18	3.32
3	1994	Monsoon	165.74	26.69	93.31	4.99
4	1994	Post-Monsoon	158.28	24.96	90.38	2.97
5	1995	Winter	5.14	25.81	102.67	5.47
6	1995	Pre-Monsoon	58.36	29.27	113.8	5.14
7	1995	Monsoon	128.21	27.37	96.12	6.19
8	1995	Post-Monsoon	70.52	25.96	97.6	5.04
9	1996	Winter	3.47	25.77	107.3	6.61
10	1996	Pre-Monsoon	63.69	29	114.36	4.75
11	1996	Monsoon	135.77	26.99	94.32	3.33
12	1996	Post-Monsoon	90	25.34	92.75	5.61





## Marudhachalam et al.,

13	1997	Winter	1.63	25.3	105.91	5.75
14	1997	Pre-Monsoon	29.91	29.26	116.01	5.21
15	1997	Monsoon	134.91	27.52	98.06	9.08
16	1997	Post-Monsoon	208.93	26.24	88.61	3.79
17	1998	Winter	1.47	26.45	105.41	6.14
18	1998	Pre-Monsoon	32.61	30.47	118.18	6.21
19	1998	Monsoon	171.32	27.64	95.96	6.77
20	1998	Post-Monsoon	200.01	25.75	89.39	6.41
21	1999	Winter	1.47	25.32	105.75	6.14
22	1999	Pre-Monsoon	32.61	28.91	113.24	6.21
23	1999	Monsoon	171.32	27.39	99.12	6.77
24	1999	Post-Monsoon	200.01	25.18	88.32	6.41
25	2000	Winter	36.39	25.75	100.53	5.49
26	2000	Pre-Monsoon	34.57	29.16	113.35	6.79
27	2000	Monsoon	179.71	26.98	96.41	8.57
28	2000	Post-Monsoon	66.14	25.42	95.59	6.57
29	2001	Winter	20.2	26.64	106.56	9.27
30	2001	Pre-Monsoon	56.09	29.36	112.59	6.88
31	2001	Monsoon	66.75	27.09	97.08	10.79
32	2001	Post-Monsoon	42.56	25.73	90.97	7.2
33	2002	Winter	1.22	25.72	101.06	4.78
34	2002	Pre-Monsoon	19.67	29.89	115.93	4.34
35	2002	Monsoon	23.71	27.62	99.68	12.95
36	2002	Post-Monsoon	42.92	25.89	94.74	7.63
37	2003	Winter	1.6	26.73	107.11	6.22
38	2003	Pre-Monsoon	19.3	29.57	111.34	11.36
39	2003	Monsoon	31.04	27.8	99.89	11.11
40	2003	Post-Monsoon	41.72	25.71	92.34	9.93
41	2004	Winter	1.09	26.12	107.9	9.41
42	2004	Pre-Monsoon	36.12	29.38	112.29	12.11
43	2004	Monsoon	110.98	27.1	94.72	10.35
44	2004	Post-Monsoon	130.51	25.17	89.22	7.27
45	2005	Winter	17.6	26.24	108.09	5.6
46	2005	Pre-Monsoon	92.78	29.36	110.07	12
47	2005	Monsoon	56.73	27.35	95.25	8.61
48	2005	Post-Monsoon	216.13	25.41	88.52	5.39
49	2006	Winter	9.24	24.91	101.87	5.56
50	2006	Pre-Monsoon	65.55	28.79	105.7	4.94
51	2006	Monsoon	57.85	27.12	92.91	3.96
52	2006	Post-Monsoon	137.56	25.42	87.5	5.76





## Marudhachalam et al.,

53	2007	Winter	6	25.43	100.9	6.24
54	2007	Pre-Monsoon	38.62	29.49	111.83	5.52
55	2007	Monsoon	97.22	27.16	89.53	3.34
56	2007	Post-Monsoon	131.07	25.46	90.2	3.65
57	2008	Winter	18.01	25.41	100.31	5.25
58	2008	Pre-Monsoon	60.24	28.39	104.43	4.28
59	2008	Monsoon	72.8	27.24	93.16	3.76
60	2008	Post-Monsoon	99.75	25.56	88.91	3.38
61	2009	Winter	1.35	25.63	103.47	6
62	2009	Pre-Monsoon	38.69	29.33	109.02	5.49
63	2009	Monsoon	88.65	27.25	90.96	4.35
64	2009	Post-Monsoon	108.04	26.12	87.37	5
65	2010	Winter	2.67	26.31	101.26	11.42
66	2010	Pre-Monsoon	27.69	30.34	112.92	10.04
67	2010	Monsoon	106.39	27.26	91.39	10.64
68	2010	Post-Monsoon	174.01	25.63	85.96	4.55
69	2011	Winter	28.15	25.46	102.48	14.91
70	2011	Pre-Monsoon	46.93	28.69	107.16	6.82
71	2011	Monsoon	305.23	26.92	90.29	16.06
72	2011	Post-Monsoon	128.68	25.6	89.98	8.74
73	2012	Winter	0.46	25.46	101.51	2.95
74	2012	Pre-Monsoon	54.41	29.66	110.2	3.96
75	2012	Monsoon	262.69	27.44	92.49	6.6
76	2012	Post-Monsoon	68.67	26.27	93.32	8.21
77	2013	Winter	27.96	26.22	101.98	10.28
78	2013	Pre-Monsoon	34.73	29.76	109.36	19.25
79	2013	Monsoon	99.33	26.72	88.28	15.23
80	2013	Post-Monsoon	68.38	26.22	90.84	6.77
81	2014	Winter	1.7	26.03	99.15	10.71
82	2014	Pre-Monsoon	44.38	29.79	109.26	14.58
83	2014	Monsoon	132.32	27.52	91.91	14.59
84	2014	Post-Monsoon	105.48	25.93	84.66	11.04
85	2015	Winter	0.86	25.9	99.53	8.08
86	2015	Pre-Monsoon	112.11	28.97	103.16	10.02
87	2015	Monsoon	68.84	28.06	96.02	11.94
88	2015	Post-Monsoon	108.92	26.45	86.23	8.08
89	2016	Winter	5.45	26.53	100.74	11.01
90	2016	Pre-Monsoon	41.67	30.7	112.75	11.55
91	2016	Monsoon	74.13	27.84	96.5	9.45
92	2016	Post-Monsoon	56.36	26.98	96.42	15.94





**Marudhachalam et al.,**

93	2017	Winter	2.06	26.32	103.33	5.79
94	2017	Pre-Monsoon	21.99	30.3	111.83	5.89
95	2017	Monsoon	54.34	27.64	92.24	4.25
96	2017	Post-Monsoon	27.14	26.66	90.88	5.75
97	2018	Winter	2	26.03	103.76	18.92
98	2018	Pre-Monsoon	56.65	29.41	108.79	17.01
99	2018	Monsoon	109.61	27.25	91.68	15.14
100	2018	Post-Monsoon	81.43	26.48	91.4	12.59
101	2019	Winter	1.64	26.49	105.6	9.52
102	2019	Pre-Monsoon	18.29	30.72	116.65	14.6
103	2019	Monsoon	185.55	27.91	93.94	13.81
104	2019	Post-Monsoon	143.28	26.37	88.05	11.63
105	2020	Winter	0.49	26.78	102.41	5.2
106	2020	Pre-Monsoon	50.26	29.36	108.23	11.81
107	2020	Monsoon	205.79	27.66	92.52	3.58
108	2020	Post-Monsoon	110.85	26.52	90.7	5.28
109	2021	Winter	65.66	25.5	113.6	6.53
110	2021	Pre-Monsoon	77.5	29.33	122.27	12.17
111	2021	Monsoon	199.68	28.25	108.06	12.8
112	2021	Post-Monsoon	225.26	26.33	97.64	10.4
113	2022	Winter	6.65	27.28	111.98	9
114	2022	Pre-Monsoon	91.49	28.5	118.74	11.69
115	2022	Monsoon	125.88	28	105.21	9.25
116	2022	Post-Monsoon	83.81	25.67	104.8	10.24





## On Nano Weakly $g\#$ Homeomorphisms in Nano Topological Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to introduce the notion of Nano Weakly  $g\#$  (NW $g\#$ ) Irresolute functions and Nano Weakly  $g\#$  (NW $g\#$ ) homeomorphisms in Nano topological spaces and studied some of their basic properties. The basic characterizations with nano interior and nano closure are discussed.

**Keywords:** NW $g\#$  open map, NW $g\#$  closed map, NW $g\#$  continuous functions, NW $g\#$  Irresolute functions, NW $g\#$  Homeomorphism.

## INTRODUCTION

The topological spaces have many applications for different types of sets like fuzzy sets, nano sets, permutation sets and soft sets. In 2013 Lellis Thivagar.M and Carmel Richard [6] established Nano topology and introduced Nano continuity, Nano irresolute, Nano open mappings and Nano homeomorphism. The term irresoluteness was introduced by Crossley S.G and Hildebrand S.K [3] in 1972. In 2016 Bhuvaneswari.K and Ezhilarasi.A [2] revealed the idea of nano semi generalized homeomorphisms in nano topological spaces. The definition of Nano Weakly  $g\#$  (NW $g\#$ ) closed sets in nano topological spaces was introduced by Kalaivani.P and Nithyakala .R [4].

The Nano Weakly  $g\#$  irresolute functions and Nano Weakly  $g\#$  homomorphism in nano topological spaces are introduced and investigated their relationship with other existing Nano homeomorphisms.





### Kalaivani and Nithyakala

#### PRELIMINARIES

**Definition 2.1.[5]** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  and  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  be two Nano Topological Spaces. A function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is Nano Weakly  $g\#$  continuous (NW $g\#$  continuous) if the inverse image of every nano open set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ .

**Definition 2.2. [5]** A Nano Topological Space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is NW $g\#$  compact if every NW $g\#$  open cover of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  has a finite sub cover.

**Definition 2.3. [5]** A Nano Topological Space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is NW $g\#$  connected if it cannot be expressed as the disjoint union of two nonempty NW $g\#$  open sets.

#### On Nano Weakly $g\#$ Irresolute Functions in Nano Topological Spaces

In this section a new form of irresolute functions called Nano Weakly  $g\#$  irresolute function in nano topological spaces is introduced and some of their properties are analyzed.

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  and  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  be two nano topological spaces. A function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is Nano Weakly  $g\#$  irresolute (NW $g\#$  irresolute) if the inverse image of every NW $g\#$  open set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is NW $g\#$  open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ .

**Example 3.2.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{d\}, \{b, c\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, c\}$  then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V/R' = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  then the nanotopology  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ .

Define  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = y, f(b) = x, f(c) = z, f(d) = w$ . Then  $f^{-1}(y) = \{a\}, f^{-1}(x, z) = \{b, c\}$  and  $f^{-1}(x, y, z) = \{a, b, c\}$ . Thus the inverse image of every NW $g\#$  open set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute map.

**Theorem 3.3.** If  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  and  $g : (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  are two NW $g\#$  irresolute functions then their composition is also NW $g\#$  irresolute.

**Proof:** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X)), (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  and  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  be any three nano topological spaces and let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  and  $g : (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  be two NW $g\#$  irresolute functions. The composition of two functions  $(g \circ f) : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ . Assume that  $H$  is NW $g\#$  open set in  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ . Since  $g$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute,  $g^{-1}(H)$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Also  $f$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute,  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(H)) = (g \circ f)^{-1}(H)$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then for each NW $g\#$  open set  $H$  in  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ ,  $(g \circ f)^{-1}(H)$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $(g \circ f)$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute in nano topological spaces.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  and  $g : (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  be such that  $g \circ f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  is NW $g\#$  closed function.

- (i) If  $f$  is nano continuous and injective then  $g$  is NW $g\#$  closed.
- (ii) If  $g$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute and injective then  $f$  is NW $g\#$  closed.
- (iii)

**Proof : (i)** Assume that  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is nano continuous and injective. Let  $g : (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  be such that  $g \circ f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  is NW $g\#$  closed function. Let  $A$  be a nano closed subset of  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Since  $f$  is nano continuous,  $f^{-1}(A)$  is nano closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $(g \circ f)$  is NW $g\#$  closed and  $f$  is injective,  $(g \circ f)(f^{-1}(A)) = g(A)$  is NW $g\#$  closed in  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ . Hence the map  $g$  is NW $g\#$  closed.

**(ii)** Assume that  $g : (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute and injective. Let  $H$  be a nano closed set of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then  $U - H$  is nano open set of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $(g \circ f)$  is NW $g\#$  closed,  $(g \circ f)(H)$  is NW $g\#$  closed in  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ .  $(W - (g \circ f)(H))$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$ . Since  $g$  is NW $g\#$  irresolute,  $g^{-1}(W - (g \circ f)(H)) = V - g^{-1}(g \circ f(H)) = V - f(H)$  is NW $g\#$  open in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Therefore  $f(H)$  is NW $g\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Thus for every nano closed set  $H$  of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ ,  $f(H)$  is NW $g\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Hence  $f$  is NW $g\#$  closed function in nano topological spaces.







**Kalaivani and Nithyakala**

**Theorem 3.5.** Iff:  $(U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute then it is  $NWg^\#$  continuous but not conversely.

**Proof :** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  be  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and let  $G$  be a nano open set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Since every nano open set is  $NWg^\#$  open,  $G$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Also  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute  $f^{-1}(G)$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Thus the inverse image of every nano open set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous.

**The contrary of the preceding theorem is not true as evidenced by the following example.**

**Example 3.6.** In example 3.2 define  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  by  $f(a) = x, f(b) = y, f(c) = z, f(d) = w$ . The map  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous. Now  $f^{-1}(y, z, w) = \{b, c, d\}$  which is not  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is not  $NWg^\#$  irresolute.

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  be a bijective function such that the image of every nano  $\alpha g$ -open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano  $\alpha g$ -open set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  and  $NWg^\#$  continuous, then  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute.

**Proof :** Assume that  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is bijective function such that the image of every nano  $\alpha g$ -open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano  $\alpha g$ -open set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  and  $NWg^\#$  continuous. Let  $G$  be a  $NWg^\#$  closed set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Let  $f^{-1}(G) \subseteq K$ , where  $K$  is nano  $\alpha g$  open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  which implies  $G \subseteq f(K)$ . By assumption  $f(K)$  is nano  $\alpha g$  open set in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Since  $G$  is  $NWg^\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ ,  $Ncl(Nint(G)) \subseteq f(K) \implies f^{-1}(Ncl(Nint(G))) \subseteq K$ . Since  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous and  $Ncl(Nint(G))$  is nano closed in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ .  $f^{-1}(Ncl(Nint(G)))$  is  $NWg^\#$  closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $f^{-1}(Ncl(Nint(G))) \subseteq K$  and  $f^{-1}(Ncl(Nint(G)))$  is  $NWg^\#$  closed,  $Ncl(Nint(f^{-1}(Ncl(Nint(G)))) \subseteq K \implies Ncl(Nint(f^{-1}(G))) \subseteq K \implies f^{-1}(G)$  is  $NWg^\#$  closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute.

**Theorem 3.8.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X)), (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  and  $(W, \tau_R''(Z))$  be any three nano topological spaces. Iff:  $(U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and  $g : (V, \tau_R'(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_R''(Z))$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous then  $g \circ f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_R''(Z))$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous.

**Proof :** Assume  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and  $g : (V, \tau_R'(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_R''(Z))$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous. Let  $A$  be a nano open set in  $(W, \tau_R''(Z))$ . Since  $g$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous, for each open set  $A$  in  $(W, \tau_R''(Z))$ ,  $g^{-1}(A)$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Since  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute,  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(A))$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Thus  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(A)) = (g \circ f)^{-1}(A)$  is  $NWg^\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Therefore,  $g \circ f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous.

**Theorem 3.9.** If  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is a surjective,  $NWg^\#$  irresolute function. If  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $NWg^\#$  compact then  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  compact.

**Proof :** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  be surjective and  $NWg^\#$  irresolute. By theorem 3.5  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous. The function  $f$  is surjective,  $NWg^\#$  continuous function if  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $NWg^\#$  compact then  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is nano compact. Every nano compact set is  $NWg^\#$  compact. Hence  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  compact in nano topological spaces.

**Theorem 3.10.** If  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is surjective,  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $NWg^\#$  connected then  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  connected.

**Proof :** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  be surjective,  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $NWg^\#$  connected. Suppose  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is not  $NWg^\#$  connected then  $V = A \cup B$  and  $A \cap B = \{\emptyset\}$  where  $A$  and  $B$  are  $NWg^\#$  open sets in  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$ . Since  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  irresolute and surjection,  $X = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$  where  $f^{-1}(A)$  and  $f^{-1}(B)$  are disjoint non empty  $NWg^\#$  open subsets of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . This contradicts the fact that  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $NWg^\#$  connected. Therefore  $(V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is  $NWg^\#$  connected.

**Nano Weakly  $g^\#$  Homeomorphism in Nano Topological Spaces**

In this section we define and study the concept of Nano Weakly  $g^\#$  homeomorphism in nano topological spaces and obtain some of its properties.

**Definition 4.1.** The function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_R'(Y))$  is said to be Nano Weakly  $g^\#$  homeomorphism ( $NWg^\#$  homeomorphism) if

- (i)  $f$  is bijective
- (ii)  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  continuous
- (iii)  $f$  is  $NWg^\#$  open map





**Kalaivani and Nithyakala**

**Example 4.2.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{a\}, \{d\}, \{b, c\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, c\}$  then the Nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R'(Y) = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ . Define the bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = \{y\}, f(b) = \{x\}, f(c) = \{z\},$  and  $f(d) = \{w\}$ . Now  $f(a) = y, f(b, c) = \{x, z\}, f(a, b, c) = \{x, y, z\}$ . Thus  $f$  is NWg# open map. Then  $f^{-1}(y) = \{a\}, f^{-1}(x, z) = \{b, c\}$  and  $f^{-1}(x, y, z) = \{a, b, c\}$ . Thus  $f$  is NWg# continuous.  $\longrightarrow$  Hence  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism in Nano Topological Spaces.

**Theorem 4.3.** Every nano homeomorphism is a NWg# homeomorphism

**Proof:** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  be a nano homeomorphism. The mapping  $f$  is bijective, nano continuous and nano open map. Every nano continuous function is NWg# continuous function. Let  $S$  be a nano open set in  $V$  then  $f^{-1}(S)$  NWg# open in  $U$ . Thus  $f$  is NWg# continuous and every nano open map is NWg# open map. Thus for every open set  $G$  in  $U, f(G)$  is NWg# open in  $V$ . Hence  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism.

**The contrary of the preceding theorem is not true as evidenced by the following example.**

**Example 4.4.** In example 4.2 define the bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = \{x\}, f(b) = \{z\}, f(c) = \{y\},$  and  $f(d) = \{w\}$ . Then  $f(a) = \{x\}, f(b, c) = \{y, z\}, f(a, b, c) = \{x, y, z\}$  are NWg# open set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism. The function  $f$  is not nano open map since  $f(a) = \{x\}$  is not nano open in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . The map  $f$  is not nano continuous since  $f^{-1}(y) = \{c\}$  is not nano open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is not nano homeomorphism.

**Theorem 4.5.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  and  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  be two nano topological spaces and if  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  then the following statements are true.

- (i) Every Nano  $\alpha$ -homeomorphism is NWg# homeomorphism.
- (ii) Every Nano regular homeomorphism is NWg# homeomorphism but not conversely.
- (iii) Every Nano  $g\alpha$ -homeomorphism is NWg# homeomorphism but not conversely.
- (iv) Every Nano  $ag$ -homeomorphism is NWg# homeomorphism but not conversely.

**Proof:** The proof is similar to theorem 4.3.

**The contrary of the preceding theorem is not true as evidenced by the following example.**

**Example 4.6.** In example 4.2 the function  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism. The function  $f$  is not nano  $\alpha$  homeomorphism since  $f(a) = \{x\}$  is not nano  $\alpha$  open in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  for the nano open set  $\{a\}$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Also  $f$  is not nano  $\alpha$  continuous since  $f^{-1}(y) = \{c\}$  is not nano  $\alpha$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  for the nano open set  $\{y\}$  in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ .

**Example 4.7.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{a\}, \{d\}, \{b, c\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, c\}$  then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R'(Y) = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  then  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ . Define the bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = y, f(b) = x, f(c) = z$  and  $f(d) = w$ . Then  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism. Then  $f$  is not nano regular open map since  $f(a, b, c) = \{x, y, z\}$  is not nano regular open set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ .  $\longrightarrow$  Hence  $f$  is not Nano regular homeomorphism.

**Example 4.8.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{b, d\}$  then the Nano open sets of  $U$  with respect to  $X$  is  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{b, d\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R'(Y) = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  then the Nano open sets of  $V$  with respect to  $Y$  is  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ . Define bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = w, f(b) = x, f(c) = y$  and  $f(d) = z$ . Hence  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism but  $f$  is not nano  $ag$  continuous since the open set  $\{y\}$  in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y)), f^{-1}(y) = \{c\}$  is not nano  $ag$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is not Nano  $ag$  homeomorphism.

**Example 4.9.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{b\}, \{d\}, \{a, c\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$  then the Nano topology with respect to  $X$  is  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R'(Y) = \{\{x\}, \{z\}, \{y, w\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  then the Nano topology with respect to  $Y$  is  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{x\}, \{y, w\}, \{x, y, w\}\}$ . Define bijective function:  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = \{x\}, f(b) = \{y\}, f(c) = \{w\}$  and  $f(d) = z$ . Then  $f$  is NWg# homeomorphism but  $f$  is not nano  $g\alpha$  continuous since  $f^{-1}(y, w) = \{b, c\}$  is not nano  $g\alpha$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is not Nano  $g\alpha$  homeomorphism.





**Kalaivani and Nithyakala**

**Theorem 4.10.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  and  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  be two nano topological spaces and if  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  then  $\longrightarrow$

- (i) Every  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism is Nano  $\beta$ homeomorphism but not conversely.
- (ii) Every  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism is Nano  $gsp$ homeomorphism but not conversely .

Proof of (i) : Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  be a nano  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism. The map  $f$  is bijective,  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  open map. Every  $NWg\#$  continuous function is  $N\beta$ -continuous function and every  $NWg\#$  open map is Nano  $\beta$ - open map. Hence  $f$  is Nano  $\beta$  continuous, Nano  $\beta$ - open map and bijective. Therefore  $f$  is Nano  $\beta$ - homeomorphism.

The proof of (ii) is similar to proof of (i).

**The contrary of the preceding theorem is not true as evidenced by the following example.**

**Example 4.11.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the Nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R' = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  and the nano topology  $\tau'_R(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ . Define the bijective map  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  by  $f(a) = \{y\}, f(b) = \{z\}, f(c) = \{x\}, f(d) = \{w\}$ . Then. Hence  $f$  is Nano  $\beta$ -homeomorphism and Nano  $gsp$ - homeomorphism. But it is not  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism since  $f^{-1}(x, z) = \{b, c\}$  is not  $NWg\#$  open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ .

**Theorem 4.12.** Let the bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  be  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism if and only if  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  closed map.

**Proof:** Assume that the bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism. Then  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  open map. Let  $G$  be a nano closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Now  $U - G$  is nano open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . By assumption  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  open map then  $f(U - G)$  is  $NWg\#$  open set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Now  $f(U) - f(G) = V - f(G)$  is  $NWg\#$  open set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Therefore  $f(G)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  for every nano closed set  $G$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence the function  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  closed map.

Conversely assume that  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  is  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  closed. Let  $A$  be a nano open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Now  $U - A$  is nano closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . By assumption  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  closed map,  $f(U - A)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Now  $f(U - A) = f(U) - f(A) = V - f(A)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Therefore  $f(A)$  is  $NWg\#$  open in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  for every nano open set  $A$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Thus  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  open map. Hence  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.

**Theorem 4.13.** A bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  is  $NWg\#$  continuous the following statements are equivalent.

- (i)  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  open map.
- (ii)  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.
- (iii)  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  closed map.

**proof: (i)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)** The bijective function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau'_R(Y))$  is  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  open map. By definition 6.1,  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.

**(ii)  $\rightarrow$  (iii)** Assume that  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism  $\Rightarrow f$  is bijective,  $NWg\#$  continuous and  $NWg\#$  open map. Let  $A$  be a nano closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Now  $U - A$  is nano open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . By assumption  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  open map,  $f(U - A)$  is  $NWg\#$  open in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  and  $f(U - A) = f(U) - f(A) = V - f(A)$  is  $NWg\#$  open in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Thus  $f(A)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  for every nano closed set  $A$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence the map  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  closed map.

**(iii)  $\rightarrow$  (i)** Assume that  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  closed map. Let  $B$  be a nano open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then  $U - B$  is nano closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . By assumption,  $f(U - B)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Now  $f(U - B) = f(U) - f(B) = V - f(B)$  is  $NWg\#$  closed set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$ . Hence  $f(B)$  is  $NWg\#$  open set in  $(V, \tau'_R(Y))$  for every nano open set  $B$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Hence  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  open map.

**Remark 4.14.** The composition of two  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism as seen in the following example.





### Kalaivani and Nithyakala

**Example 4.15.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $U / R = \{\{a\}, \{d\}, \{b, c\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, c\}$  then the Nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \Phi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . Let  $V = \{x, y, z, w\}$  with  $V / R' = \{\{y\}, \{w\}, \{x, z\}\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y\}$  then the nano topology  $\tau_{R'}(Y) = \{V, \Phi, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{x, y, z\}\}$ .

Define the bijective map  $f: (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  by  $f(a) = y, f(b) = x, f(c) = z$  and  $f(d) = w$ . Now  $f(a) = y, f(b, c) = \{x, z\}, f(a, b, c) = \{x, y, z\}$ . Then  $f$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.

Let  $W = \{p, q, r, s\}$  with  $W / R'' = \{\{p\}, \{r\}, \{q, s\}\}$  and  $Z = \{p, q\}$  then the nano topology with respect to  $W$  is  $\tau_{R''}(W) = \{W, \Phi, \{p\}, \{q, s\}, \{p, q, s\}\}$ .

Define the bijective map  $g: (V, \tau_{R'}(Y)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  by  $g(x) = q, g(y) = p, g(z) = s$ , and  $g(w) = r$ . Now  $g(y) = \{p\}, g(x, z) = \{q, s\}, g(x, y, z) = \{p, q, s\}$ . Then  $g$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.

The composition of two homeomorphisms  $g$  and  $f$  is given by  $(g \circ f): (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  by  $(g \circ f)(a) = \{p\}, (g \circ f)(b) = \{q\}, (g \circ f)(c) = \{s\}, (g \circ f)(d) = \{r\}$ . Then  $\longrightarrow (g \circ f): (U, \tau_R(X)) \longrightarrow (W, \tau_{R''}(Z))$  is  $NWg\#$  homeomorphism.

## CONCLUSION

In this article we have introduced the concept of new classes of functions Nano weakly  $g\#$  irresolute functions and Nano weakly  $g\#$  homeomorphisms in nano topological spaces. Some of its properties have been discussed with suitable examples. The proposed definitions can be applied and extended to future research with some applications.

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# Solving Interval Valued Pythagorean Fuzzy Soft Matrix Using Defuzzification Method

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, we introduced the concept of defuzzification to transform interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft matrix values into crisp values. This was achieved by utilizing three methods: Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean, and Harmonic Mean. We provided illustrative examples for each of these methods. Additionally, a new algorithm was developed using the defuzzification technique for medical diagnosis. A numerical example was included to demonstrate how this approach can be applied to diagnose a patient's disease.

**Keywords:** Soft sets, Fuzzy soft set, Pythagorean fuzzy set, Pythagorean fuzzy soft set, interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy set, interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft set, interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft matrix.

## INTRODUCTION

The application of engineering, social science, economics, medical science, decision-making, and other fields that entail a great deal of uncertainty to real-world situations presents us with numerous challenges. The classical set theory and its techniques are insufficient for resolving these issues. To address this kind of issue, Zadeh[1] created the notion of a classical fuzzy set. Atanassov [2] developed the idea of an intuitionistic fuzzy set for further research in this area. The intuitionistic fuzzy set was expanded by Atanassov and Gargov [3] to the interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy set, which is defined by a membership function and a non membership function with interval-





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

like values. Molodtsov [4] established the soft set theory, which aids in object parameterization. In the future, Maji P. K., Biswas R., and Roy A. R.[6] presented the idea of fuzzy soft sets and later developed it into IFSS (Intuitionistic Fuzzy Soft Sets). Following this because of the scientific environment's increasing complexity. Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy soft set theory, an expansion of intuitionistic fuzzy soft set theory, was introduced by Y. Jiang et al. [7].

In research and engineering, matrices are essential tools. The traditional matrix theory is inadequate for dealing with problems containing uncertainties. In order to express the fuzzy soft set in matrix form and apply it to specific decision-making issues, Yong et al. [9] studies a few outcomes of the intuitionistic fuzzy soft matrix theory. Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy soft matrices and their types were introduced by Rajarajeswari et al. [10], who also examined several operations based on weights. PFS, which is the membership and non-membership degree whose square sum is less than or equal to one was introduced by Yager R. R.[11]because IVIFSM cannot contain more information for decision making. Abhishek Guleria and Rakesh Kumar Bajaj defined the PFSM for a certain set of MCDM issues[12]. Later IVPFSS and IVPFSM were defined by Rajarajeswari and MathiSujitha[13, 14] for better decision making. In this research paper, a new algorithm is developed for finding the optimal solution in the field of medical diagnosis using defuzzification technique.

**PRELIMINARIES**

In this section, we recall some basic definitions such as soft set, fuzzy soft set, Pythagorean fuzzy set, Pythagorean fuzzy soft set and interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy set and soft set.

**Definition 2.1.[4]**Suppose that U is an initial Universe set and E is a set of parameters, let P(U) denotes the power set of U. A pair(F,E) is called a soft set over U where F is a mapping given by F: E →P(U). Clearly, a soft set is a mapping from parameters to P(U) and it is not a set, but a parameterized family of subsets of the Universe.

**Definition 2.2.[5]** Let U be an initial Universe set and E be the set of parameters. Let A ⊆ E. A pair (F,A) is called fuzzy soft set over U where F is a mapping given by F: A → I<sup>U</sup> where I<sup>U</sup> denotes the collection of all fuzzy subsets of U.

**Definition 2.3.[8]** Let U = {c<sub>1</sub>,c<sub>2</sub>,c<sub>3</sub>,...,c<sub>m</sub>} be the Universal set and E be the set of parameters given by E = {e<sub>1</sub>,e<sub>2</sub>,e<sub>3</sub>,...,e<sub>n</sub>}. Let A ⊆ E and (F,A) be a fuzzy soft set in the fuzzy soft class (U,E). Then fuzzy soft set (F,A) in a matrix form as A<sub>m×n</sub>

$$= [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} \text{ or } A = [a_{ij}] \text{ } i = 1,2,\dots,m, j = 1,2,3,\dots,n \text{ where } a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mu_j(c_i) & \text{if } e_j \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } e_j \notin A \end{cases}$$

$\mu_j(c_i)$  represents the membership of  $c_i$  in the fuzzy set  $F(e_j)$ .

**Definition 2.4[11]:**Pythagorean fuzzy set,A is defined as a set of ordered pairs over a universal set X given by  $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \vartheta_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in X \}$ , where  $\mu_A, \vartheta_A: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  are the degrees of membership and nonmembership of the element  $x \in X$ , respectively, with the condition that  $(\mu_A(x))^2 + (\vartheta_A(x))^2 \leq 1$ . Corresponding to its membership

functions, the degree of indeterminacy is given by  $\pi_A(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_A(x))^2 - (\vartheta_A(x))^2}$ .

**Definition 2.5[15]:**A pair (F,E) is called Pythagorean fuzzy soft set if a map F : E → P<sup>U</sup> defined as  $F_{u_i}(e_j) = \{(u_i, \zeta_j(u_i), \vartheta_j(u_i)) : u_i \in U \text{ where } P^U \text{ is the Pythagorean fuzzy subset of } U \text{ and } \zeta, \vartheta \text{ satisfies } \zeta^2 + \vartheta^2 \leq 1 \text{ for all } u_i \in U. \text{ A pair } (F,E) \text{ is termed as Pythagorean soft set and denote } F_{u_i}(e_j) = \{(u_i, \zeta_j(u_i), \vartheta_j(u_i)) \text{ called as Pythagorean fuzzy soft number (PFSN) with } \zeta_{F(e_j)}^2 + \vartheta_{F(e_j)}^2 \leq 1 \text{ for } \zeta_{F(e_j)}^2, \vartheta_{F(e_j)}^2 \in [0,1].$

**Definition 2.6[16]:**Let X be the universe of discourse. An interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy set (IVPFS) A defined in X is given as  $A = \{ \langle x, [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [\vartheta_A^L(x), \vartheta_A^U(x)] \rangle : x \in X \}$ , where  $0 \leq \mu_A^L(x) \leq \mu_A^U(x) \leq 1, 0 \leq \vartheta_A^L(x) \leq$

$\vartheta_A^U(x) \leq 1$  and  $(\mu_A^U(x))^2 + (\vartheta_A^U(x))^2 \leq 1$  for all  $x \in X$ . Similar to PFSs, corresponding to interval-valued membership values, its hesitation interval relative to A is given as

$$\pi_A(x) = \left[ \sqrt{1 - (\mu_A^U(x))^2 - (\vartheta_A^U(x))^2}, \sqrt{1 - (\mu_A^L(x))^2 - (\vartheta_A^L(x))^2} \right].$$





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

If for every  $x \in X$ ,  $\mu_A(x) = \mu_A^L(x) = \mu_A^U(x)$ ,  $\vartheta_A(x) = \vartheta_A^L(x) = \vartheta_A^U(x)$ , then IVPFS reduces to PFS. For an IVPFS  $A$ , the pair  $\langle [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [\vartheta_A^L(x), \vartheta_A^U(x)] \rangle$  is called an interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy number (IVPFN). For convenience, this pair is often denoted by  $\alpha = \langle [a, b], [c, d] \rangle$ , where  $[a, b] \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  $[c, d] \subseteq [0, 1]$ , and  $b^2 + d^2 \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.7[13]:** Let the parameter set be  $\mathbb{E}$ . Let  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathbb{E}$ . A pair  $(f, \mathcal{A})$  is called an interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft set (IVPFSS) over  $\mathbb{U}$ , where  $\mathbb{U}$  is the universe and  $f$  is a mapping given by  $f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow IP^{\mathbb{U}}$ , where  $IP^{\mathbb{U}}$  denotes the collection of all interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy subsets of  $\mathbb{U}$ .

**Definition 2.8[12]:** If  $(F_A, E)$  be a Pythagorean fuzzy soft set over  $X$ , then the subset  $X \times E$  is uniquely defined by  $R_A = \{(x, e), e \in A, x \in F_A(e)\}$ . The  $R_A$  can be characterized by its membership function and non membership function given by  $\mu_{R_A}: X \times E \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{R_A}: X \times E \rightarrow [0,1]$ , respectively.

If  $(\mu_{ij}, \vartheta_{ij}) = (\mu_{R_A}(x_i, e_j), \vartheta_{R_A}(x_i, e_j))$ , where  $\mu_{R_A}(x_i, e_j)$  is the membership of  $x_i$  in the Pythagorean fuzzy set  $F(e_j)$  and  $\vartheta_{R_A}(x_i, e_j)$  is the non membership of  $x_i$  in the Pythagorean fuzzy set  $F(e_j)$ , respectively, then we define a

matrix given by  $[M] = [m_{ij}]_{m \times n} = [(\mu_{ij}^M, \vartheta_{ij}^M)]_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} (\mu_{11}, \vartheta_{11}) & (\mu_{12}, \vartheta_{12}) & \dots & (\mu_{1n}, \vartheta_{1n}) \\ (\mu_{21}, \vartheta_{21}) & (\mu_{22}, \vartheta_{22}) & \dots & (\mu_{2n}, \vartheta_{2n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\mu_{m1}, \vartheta_{m1}) & (\mu_{m2}, \vartheta_{m2}) & \dots & (\mu_{mn}, \vartheta_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$  which is called

Pythagorean fuzzy soft matrix of order  $m \times n$  over  $X$ .

**Definition 2.9[14]:** Let  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathbb{E}$ ,  $\mathbb{E} = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$  being the parameter set. A pair  $(f, \mathcal{A})$  is called an interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft set (IVPFSS) over  $\mathbb{U}$ , where  $\mathbb{U} = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m\}$  is the universe and  $f$  is a mapping given by  $f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow IP^{\mathbb{U}}$ , where  $IP^{\mathbb{U}}$  characterize the collection of all interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy subsets of  $\mathbb{U}$ . Then the IVPFSS can be symbolized in the matrix form as  $\mathcal{A}_{m \times n}^* = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$  where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} ([\mu_j^L(u_i), \mu_j^U(u_i)], [\vartheta_j^L(u_i), \vartheta_j^U(u_i)]) & \text{if } e_j \in \mathcal{A} \\ ([0, 0], [1, 1]) & \text{if } e_j \notin \mathcal{A} \end{cases}$$

$[\mu_j^L(u_i), \mu_j^U(u_i)]$  is the membership of  $u_i$  in  $f(e_j)$ ,  $[\vartheta_j^L(u_i), \vartheta_j^U(u_i)]$  is the non - membership of  $u_i$  in  $f(e_j)$  with the condition  $(\mu_j^U(u_i))^2 + (\vartheta_j^U(u_i))^2 \leq 1$ .

**Application of interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy soft matrix using defuzzification in medical diagnosis**

Throughout this segment, an algorithm is developed to diagnose a patient 's disease in a hospital using medical records. This algorithm is based on a defuzzification technique that employs Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean, and Harmonic Mean to convert interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy values into crisp values. This conversion facilitates a more precise and straightforward interpretation of the medical data, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the diagnosis.

**Definition 3.1:** If  $A^* = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} \in$  IVPFSM then

- i) Arithmetic mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{AM}^* = [c_{ij}] = \frac{\mu_{a_{ij}}^L + \mu_{a_{ij}}^U + \vartheta_{a_{ij}}^L + \vartheta_{a_{ij}}^U}{4}$
- ii) Geometric mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{GM}^* = [c_{ij}] = [\mu_{a_{ij}}^L \times \mu_{a_{ij}}^U \times \vartheta_{a_{ij}}^L \times \vartheta_{a_{ij}}^U]^{\frac{1}{4}}$
- iii) Harmonic mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{HM}^* = [c_{ij}] = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{\mu_{a_{ij}}^L} + \frac{1}{\mu_{a_{ij}}^U} + \frac{1}{\vartheta_{a_{ij}}^L} + \frac{1}{\vartheta_{a_{ij}}^U}}$

**Example 3.2.** Consider  $A^* = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} \in$  IVPFSM the

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} [0.4,0.6][0.6,0.8] & [0.6,0.7][0.4,0.5] \\ [0.6,0.8][0.3,0.5] & [0.7,0.85][0.3,0.5] \end{pmatrix}$$

Then i) Arithmetic mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{AM}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.55 \\ 0.55 & 0.58754 \end{pmatrix}$





Rajarajeswari et al.,

- ii) Geometric mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{GM}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5825 & 0.5383 \\ 0.5780 & 0.5465 \end{pmatrix}$
- iii) Harmonic mean of IVPFSM  $A^*$  is  $A_{HM}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5647 & 0.5266 \\ 0.4848 & 0.5038 \end{pmatrix}$

## METHODOLOGY

Let there be a set of ‘m’ patients  $\mathbb{P} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}$  with a set of ‘n’ symptoms  $\mathbb{S} = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$  related to k’ diseases,  $\mathbb{D} = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k\}$ . To diagnosis the disease of a patient, IVPFSM is employed.

Construct an IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{P}$ ) over  $\mathbb{S}$  and (g,  $\mathbb{S}$ ) over  $\mathbb{D}$ , where f and g is a mapping given by  $f : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow IV\ PF^S$  and  $g : \mathbb{S} \rightarrow IV\ PF^D$ ,  $IV\ PF^S$ ,  $IV\ PF^D$  is the collection of all intervalvalued Pythagorean fuzzy subsets of  $\mathbb{S}$  and  $\mathbb{D}$ . Hence this IVPFSS gives the matrix  $A^*_{m \times n}$  which relates patient to symptoms and the matrix  $B^*_{m \times n}$  which relates symptoms to diseases. Construct the complement of IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{P}$ ) and (g,  $\mathbb{S}$ ) and their corresponding IVPFSMA<sup>\*c</sup> and B<sup>\*c</sup>. Find the product of  $A^*$  and  $B^*$  which represents the maximum membership of occurrence of symptoms of the diseases. Also, find the product of  $A^{*c}$  and  $B^{*c}$  which represents the maximum membership of non-occurrence of symptoms of the diseases. Compute the value of the matrix. Hence by using the maximum value of the matrix, we can conclude that the patient  $p_i$  is suffering from the disease  $d_j$ .

### Algorithm

Step 1: Input the IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{E}$ ) and (g,  $\mathbb{E}$ ) and obtain the IVPFSM  $A^*_{m \times n}$  and  $B^*_{m \times n}$  corresponding to (f,  $\mathbb{E}$ ) and (g,  $\mathbb{E}$ ) respectively.

Step 2: Compute the complement matrices  $A^{*c}$  and  $B^{*c}$  corresponding to IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{E}$ )<sup>c</sup> and (g,  $\mathbb{E}$ )<sup>c</sup>.

Step 3: Compute the product of  $A^* \times B^*$  and  $A^{*c} \times B^{*c}$ .

Step 4: Convert the product of IVPFSM  $A^* \times B^*$  and  $A^{*c} \times B^{*c}$  into crisp values by defuzzification using Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean and Harmonic mean defined in the Definition mentioned above.

Step 5: Compute the value of matrices between  $A^* \times B^*$  and  $A^{*c} \times B^{*c}$ .

Step 6: Find the maximum score from the score matrix to identify that the patient  $p_i$  is affected by the disease  $d_j$ .

**Example 3.3.** Let us consider that there are four patients  $\mathbb{P} = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$  with set of symptoms  $\mathbb{S} = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$ , where  $s_1$  = headache,  $s_2$  = temperature,  $s_3$  = cough,  $s_4$  = body pain, related to the diseases  $\mathbb{D} = \{d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4\}$  where  $d_1$  = malaria,  $d_2$  = typhoid,  $d_3$  = viral fever,  $d_4$  = stomach problem.

Let the IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{S}$ ) over  $\mathbb{D}$ , where f is a mapping  $f : \mathbb{S} \rightarrow IV\ PFS$  which provides a detailed overview of patient symptoms observed in a hospital.

**Step 1:** Input the IVPFSS (f,  $\mathbb{S}$ ) and (g,  $\mathbb{D}$ ) and obtain the IVPFSM  $A^*_{m \times n}$  and  $B^*_{m \times n}$  corresponding to (f,  $\mathbb{S}$ ) and (g,  $\mathbb{D}$ ) respectively.

$$f(s_1) = \{p_1/[0.7,0.9][0.1,0.4] + p_2/[0.3,0.5][0.6,0.8] + p_3/[0.5,0.7][0.4,0.6] + p_4/[0.6,0.8][0.3,0.5]\},$$

$$f(s_2) = \{p_1/[0.7,0.9][0.1,0.4] + p_2/[0.5,0.7][0.4,0.6] + p_3/[0.1,0.3][0.7,0.9] + p_4/[0.1,0.4][0.7,0.9]\},$$

$$f(s_3) = \{p_1/[0.7,0.9][0.1,0.4] + p_2/[0.4,0.6][0.5,0.7] + p_3/[0.3,0.5][0.7,0.85] + p_4/[0.3,0.5][0.6,0.8]\},$$

$$f(s_4) = \{p_1/[0.8,0.95][0.2,0.3] + p_2/[0.7,0.85][0.4,0.5] + p_3/[0.6,0.7][0.3,0.5] + p_4/[0.4,0.6][0.5,0.7]\}.$$

The above mentioned IVPFSS can be depicted in matrix form as,

$$A^*_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.1,0.4], [0.7,0.9]) & ([0.7,0.9], [0.1,0.4]) & ([0.8,0.95], [0.2,0.3]) & ([0.8,0.95], [0.2,0.3]) \\ ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.1,0.3], [0.8,0.95]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.7,0.85]) & ([0.6,0.7], [0.3,0.5]) \\ ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.1,0.4], [0.7,0.9]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) \end{pmatrix}$$







**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

Next, consider the IVPFSS (g , D) over S where g isa mapping  $g : D \rightarrow IVPF^D$  which provides a comprehensive description of medical knowledge of the diagnosis and this symptoms.

$$(g, \mathbb{D}) = \{g(d_1) = \{s_1/[0.4,0.6][0.6,0.8] + s_2/[0.6,0.8][0.3,0.4] + s_3/[0.3,0.5][0.7,0.85] + s_4/[0.3,0.4][0.8,0.9]\}, \\ g(d_2) = \{s_1/[0.3,0.5][0.6,0.8] + s_2/[0.4,0.6][0.5,0.7] + s_3/[0.6,0.8][0.3,0.5] + s_4/[0.8,0.9][0.3,0.4]\}, \\ g(d_3) = \{s_1/[0.7,0.85][0.4,0.5] + s_2/[0.3,0.5][0.6,0.8] + s_3/[0.2,0.35][0.8,0.9] + s_4/[0.7,0.85][0.4,0.5]\}\}.$$

The above collection can be arranged in matrix format as,

$$B^*_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.4,0.6], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.4]) & ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) \\ ([0.3,0.5], [0.7,0.85]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.2,0.35], [0.8,0.9]) \\ ([0.3,0.4], [0.8,0.9]) & ([0.8,0.9], [0.3,0.4]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Step 2:** To find the complement matrix

$$A^{*m \times n^c} = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.7,0.9], [0.1,0.4]) & ([0.1,0.4], [0.7,0.9]) & ([0.2,0.3], [0.8,0.95]) & ([0.2,0.3], [0.8,0.95]) \\ ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) & ([0.8,0.95], [0.1,0.3]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.7]) \\ ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.7,0.9], [0.1,0.4]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{*c}_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.6,0.8], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.4,0.5], [0.7,0.85]) \\ ([0.3,0.4], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) \\ ([0.7,0.85], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.3,0.5], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.8,0.9], [0.2,0.35]) \\ ([0.8,0.9], [0.3,0.4]) & ([0.3,0.4], [0.8,0.9]) & ([0.4,0.5], [0.7,0.85]) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Step 3:** Compute the product of these matrices

$$A_{m \times n}^* \times B_{m \times n}^* = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.4]) & ([0.8,0.9], [0.3,0.4]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.4,0.6], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.6,0.7], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.6,0.7], [0.4,0.5]) \\ ([0.4,0.6], [0.6,0.8]) & ([0.4,0.6], [0.5,0.7]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.4,0.5]) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{m \times n}^{*c} \times B_{m \times n}^{*c} = \begin{pmatrix} ([0.6,0.8], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.4,0.5], [0.7,0.85]) \\ ([0.6,0.8], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.5,0.6]) \\ ([0.7,0.85], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.7,0.85], [0.3,0.5]) \\ ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) & ([0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6]) & ([0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5]) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Step 4:** Convert the product of IVPFSM ( $A^* \times B^*$ ) and  $A^{*c} \times B^{*c}$  into crisp values by defuzzification using Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean and Harmonic mean.

**Defuzzification using Arithmetic mean:**

The above product matrices  $A^*_{m \times n} \times B^*_{m \times n}$  and  $A^{*c}_{m \times n} \times B^{*c}_{m \times n}$  can be defuzzified using Arithmetic mean as follows:

$$(A_{m \times n}^* \times B_{m \times n}^*)_{AM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.525 & 0.6 & 0.6125 \\ 0.55 & 0.6125 & 0.5875 \\ 0.6 & 0.525 & 0.55 \\ 0.6 & 0.55 & 0.55 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A_{m \times n}^{*c} \times B_{m \times n}^{*c})_{AM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.55 & 0.6125 \\ 0.6 & 0.55 & 0.575 \\ 0.5875 & 0.55 & 0.5875 \\ 0.55 & 0.55 & 0.55 \end{pmatrix}$$

The value of the matrices is V =

$$(A^* \times B^*)_{AM} - (A^{*c} \times B^{*c})_{AM} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.075 & 0.05 & 0 \\ -0.05 & 0.0625 & 0.0125 \\ 0.0125 & -0.025 & -0.0375 \\ 0.05 & 0 & 0.025 \end{pmatrix}$$

Clearly from the value of the matrix, the patients  $p_1, p_2$  is affected by the disease  $d_2$  since  $d_2$  has the maximum value 0.05 and 0.0625 and the patients  $p_3, p_4$  is affected by the disease  $d_1$  since  $d_1$  has the maximum value 0.0125 and 0.05.

**Defuzzification using geometric mean:**

The above product matrices  $A^*_{m \times n} \times B^*_{m \times n}$  and  $A_{m \times n}^{*c} \times B_{m \times n}^{*c}$  can be defuzzified using Geometric mean as follows:





Rajarajeswari et al.,

$$(A_{m \times n} * \times B_{m \times n} *)_{GM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4898 & 0.5421 & 0.5873 \\ 0.5383 & 0.5873 & 0.5651 \\ 0.5825 & 0.5009 & 0.5383 \\ 0.5825 & 0.5383 & 0.5566 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A_{m \times n} *^C \times B_{m \times n} *^C)_{GM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5825 & 0.5280 & 0.5813 \\ 0.5825 & 0.5180 & 0.5692 \\ 0.5465 & 0.5383 & 0.5465 \\ 0.5180 & 0.5383 & 0.5180 \end{pmatrix}$$

The value of the matrices is V =

$$(A * \times B *)_{GM} - (A *^C \times B *^C)_{GM} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0927 & 0.0241 & 0 \\ -0.0442 & 0.0693 & -0.004 \\ 0.0360 & -0.0374 & -0.0082 \\ 0.0645 & 0 & 0.0386 \end{pmatrix}$$

Clearly from the value of the matrix, the patients  $p_1, p_2$  is affected by the disease  $d_2$  since  $d_2$  has the maximum value 0.0241 and 0.0693 and the patients  $p_3, p_4$  is affected by the disease  $d_1$  since  $d_1$  has the maximum value 0.0360 and 0.0645.

**Defuzzification using Harmonic mean:**

The above product matrices  $A *_{m \times n} \times B *_{m \times n}$  and  $A *^C_{m \times n} \times B *^C_{m \times n}$  can be defuzzified using Harmonic mean as follows:

$$(A_{m \times n} * \times B_{m \times n} *)_{HM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4571 & 0.4881 & 0.5629 \\ 0.5266 & 0.5629 & 0.5447 \\ 0.5647 & 0.4745 & 0.5244 \\ 0.5647 & 0.5226 & 0.5393 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A_{m \times n} *^C \times B_{m \times n} *^C)_{HM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5647 & 0.4848 & 0.5629 \\ 0.5647 & 0.4848 & 0.5637 \\ 0.5038 & 0.5266 & 0.5038 \\ 0.4848 & 0.5266 & 0.4848 \end{pmatrix}$$

The value of the matrices is V=

$$(A * \times B *)_{HM} - (A *^C \times B *^C)_{HM} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1076 & 0.0033 & 0 \\ -0.0381 & 0.0442 & -0.0190 \\ 0.0609 & -0.0521 & 0.0228 \\ 0.0799 & 0 & 0.0545 \end{pmatrix}$$

Clearly from the value of the matrix, the patients  $p_1, p_2$  is affected by the disease  $d_2$  since  $d_2$  has the maximum value 0.0033 and 0.0442 and the patients  $p_3, p_4$  is affected by the disease  $d_1$  since  $d_1$  has the maximum value 0.0609 and 0.0799.

**CONCLUSION**

In this article, the IVPFSM is converted into crisp values through the process of defuzzification using three different means: Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, and Harmonic mean. An algorithm has been developed to diagnose whether the patient  $p_i$  affected by the disease  $d_j$ . The analysis reveals that, regardless of the defuzzification method used, patients  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are affected by disease  $d_2$ , and patients  $p_3$  and  $p_4$  are affected by disease  $d_1$ , as these diseases have the maximum values in the defuzzified results.

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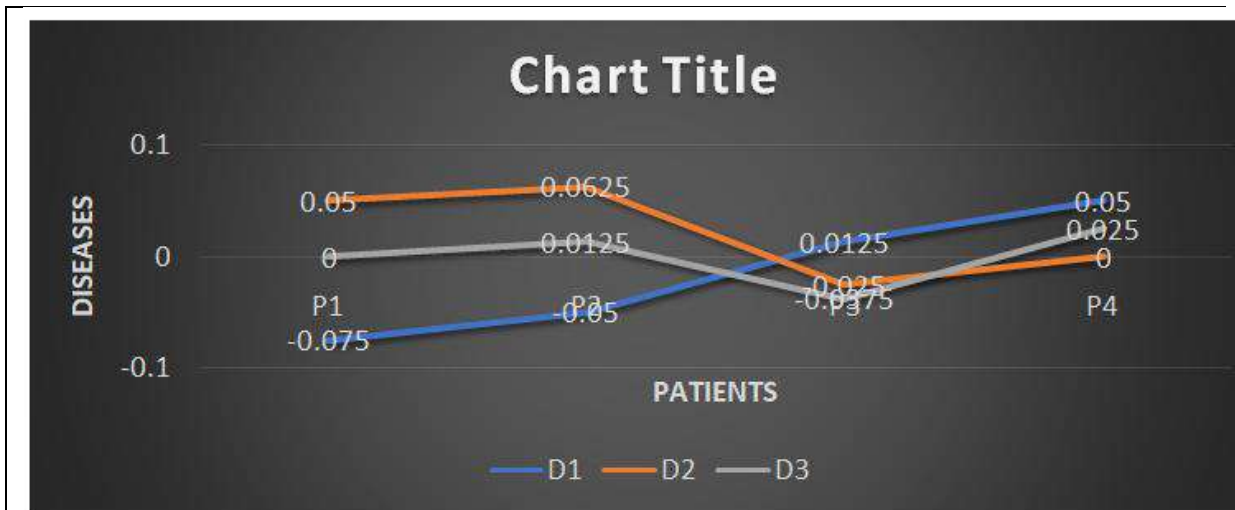
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**Fig. 1. Graphical representation of values - Defuzzification using Arithmetic mean**





Rajarajeswari et al.,

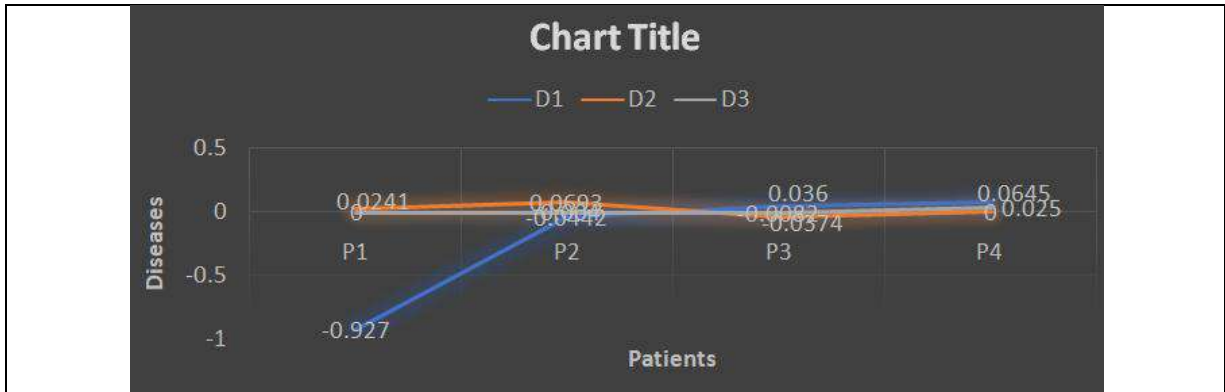


Fig. 2. Graphical representation of values - Defuzzification using Geometric mean

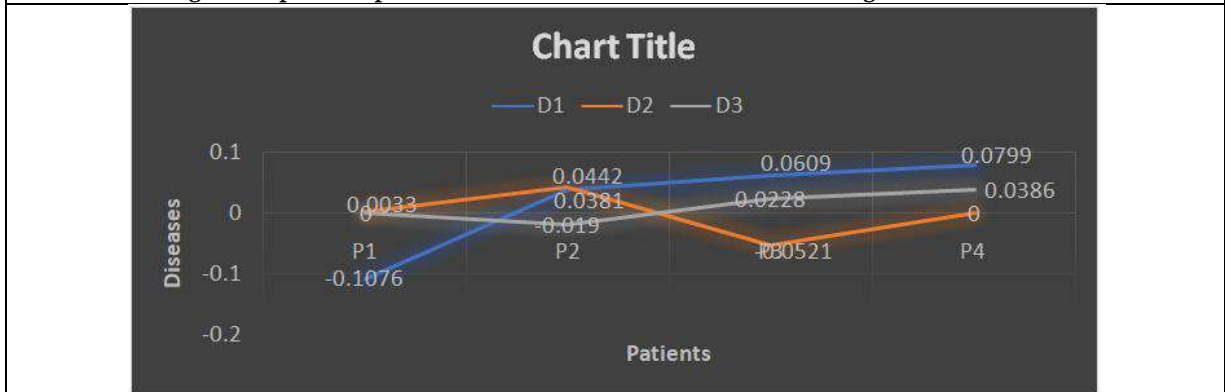


Fig. 3. Graphical representation of values - Defuzzification using Harmonic mean





## Some Distance-based Topological Indices of Cluster of two Complete Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

**Abstract.** A topological index is a derived numerical index- analytically for the graph structure. In this paper, we study some of the distance-based indices of  $K_m\{K_n\}$  and  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$

MSC : 05C12, 05C76

**Keywords:** Topological indices, Cluster graph.

## INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider only finite simple connected undirected graphs [3] and [4]. The eccentricity of a vertex  $u$  in a graph  $G$  is  $e(u) = \max \{d(u, v) : v \in V(G)\}$ . The radius (resp. diameter) of  $G$  is  $r = \text{rad}(G) = \min \{e(v) : v \in V(G)\}$  (resp.  $d = \text{diam}(G) = \max \{e(v) : v \in V(G)\}$ ). The Complement of a graph  $G$  is a graph  $\bar{G}$  on the same set of vertices as of  $G$  such that there will be an edge between two vertices in  $\bar{G}$  iff there is no edge in between in  $G$ . A graph  $G$  in which every pair of vertices is joined by exactly one edge is called complete graph. A complete graph on  $n$  vertices is denoted by  $K_n$  and complement of the complete graph on  $n$  vertices is denoted by  $\bar{K}_n$ . The Wiener index is the distance based topological index introduced by the chemist Harry Wiener in 1947 [20] and also known as the "Wiener number" [4, 6]. The Wienerindex [5,7,20] is defined by the sum of distances between all unordered pairs of vertices of a graph  $G$ ,





Sivasankar et al.,

$$W(G) = \sum_{\{u,v \in V(G)\}} d(u, v).$$

The hyper-Wiener index is introduced by Milan Randić in 1993 [19] and is defined as follows :

$$WW(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{u,v \in V(G)\}} [d(u, v) + d(u, v)^2]$$

In [17] Plavšić et. al., and in [12] Ivanciuet. al., independently introduced the Harary index and denoted by

$$H(G) = \sum_{\{u,v \in V(G)\}} \frac{1}{d(u, v)}$$

In [11, 13] Ivanciuet. al., introduced the Reciprocal Complementary Wiener index, denoted by RCW(G) and given by

$$RCW(G) = \sum_{\{u,v \in V(G)\}} \frac{1}{d + 1 - d(u, v)}$$

Where  $d$  is the diameter of a graph  $G$ .

The Wiener polarity index  $W_p$  is introduced by Wiener in 1947 [6] and is defined as follows

$$W_p(G) = |\{(u, v) \mid d(u, v) = 3, u, v \in V(G)\}|$$

The terminal Wiener index of a graph  $G$  is defined by Gutman et.al., in [8], as the sum of distance between all pairs of pendant vertices of  $G$ ,

$$TW(G) = \sum_{\substack{u,v \in V(G) \\ deg(u)=deg(v)=1}} d(u, v)$$

The reverse Wiener index was proposed by Balaban et. al., in 2000 [2], is defined as follows

$$\Lambda(G) = \frac{n(n-1)d}{2} - W(G)$$

where  $n = |V(G)|$  and  $d$  is the diameter of  $G$ .

In [14], the Reciprocal Reverse Wiener (RRW) index  $R \Lambda(G)$  of a connected graph  $G$  is defined as

$$R \Lambda(G) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\{u,v \in V(G)\}} \frac{1}{d - d(u, v)} & \text{for } 0 < d(u, v) < d, \\ 0, & \text{for otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $d$  is the diameter of a graph  $G$ .

Various indices are studied by [10, 15, 16]. In this paper we calculate  $W(G)$ ,  $WW(G)$ ,  $H(G)$ ,  $RCW(G)$ ,  $W_p(G)$ ,  $TW(G)$ ,  $\Lambda(G)$  and  $R \Lambda(G)$  of  $K_m\{K_n\}$  and  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$ . In [19] the computation of distance-based topological indices have been studied for the corona product of two complete graphs.

**Definition 1.1.** The cluster  $G\{H\}$  of two graphs  $G$  and  $H$  is defined as the graph obtained by taking one copy of  $G$  and  $|V(G)|$  copies of a rooted graph  $H$  and by identifying the root of the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> vertex of  $G$  to every vertex in the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $H$ .

**Theorem 1.2.** [9] Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be connected graphs. Let  $r$  be the root-vertex of  $G_2$ . Then  $W(G_1\{G_2\}) = |G_2|^2 W(G_1) + |G_1| W(G_2) + (|G_1|^2 - |G_1|) |G_2| d(r|G_2)$ , where  $d(r|G_2)$  is the sum of distances of all the vertices of  $G_2$  from the root vertex of  $G_2$ .





## MAIN RESULTS

### Indices of $K_m\{K_n\}$

**Definition 2.1.** The cluster  $K_m\{K_n\}$  of two graphs  $K_m$  and  $K_n$  is defined as the graph obtained by taking one copy of  $K_m$  and  $m$  copies of a rooted graph  $K_n$  and by identifying the root of the  $i^{th}$  vertex of  $K_m$  to every vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $K_n$ , see Figure 2.1 for  $K_4\{K_2\}$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , we have

- i.  $W(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} [(5n^2+8n+4) + \frac{mn}{2}(6m+n-1) + m(2m-1)]$
- ii.  $WW(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{1}{2}\{m(m-1)(15n^2+32n+13) + m(n^2+7n+2)\}$
- iii.  $H(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{60}(6n^2+15n+70) + \frac{mn}{6}(3n+2m+4) + m$
- iv.  $RCW(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{60}(30n^2+30n+31) + \frac{mn}{60}(6n+20m+1) + \frac{m}{5}$

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , the  $K_m\{K_n\}$  is the cluster of  $K_m$  and  $K_n$ . Let  $V(K_m\{K_n\}) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_m$ , where  $V_i = \{v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,n+1}\}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$

For  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $k, \ell = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$  the distance between any two vertices in  $K_m\{K_n\}$  are given by

- $d(v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}) = 1,$
- $d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,0}) = 1, \quad \text{for } i \neq j$
- $d(v_{i,k}, v_{i,\ell}) = 1, \quad \text{for } k \neq \ell$
- $d(v_{i,0}, v_{i,k}) = 2 \quad \text{for } k \neq 1$
- $d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,1}) = 2 \quad \text{for } i \neq j$
- $d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,k}) = 3, \quad \text{for } k \neq 1$
- $d(v_{i,1}, v_{j,1}) = 3, \quad \text{for } i \neq j$
- $d(v_{i,1}, v_{j,k}) = 4, \quad \text{for } k \neq 1$
- $d(v_{i,k}, v_{j,\ell}) = 5, \quad \text{for } i \neq j$

Here  $diam(G) = 5$  and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $1, 2, \dots, diam(G)$ . The number of pair of vertices receives distance  $1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $5$  are  $\binom{m}{2} + m\binom{n+1}{2} + m, m(m-1) + mn, (m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}$ ,  $2n\binom{m}{2}$  and  $n^2\binom{m}{2}$  respectively. By using these we derive the following

$$(i) W(K_m\{K_n\}) = [(\binom{m}{2} + m\binom{n+1}{2} + m) + [m(m-1) + mn]2 + [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}]3 + [2n\binom{m}{2}]4 + [n^2\binom{m}{2}]5$$

$$= \frac{m(m-1)}{2} [(5n^2+8n+4) + \frac{mn}{2}(6m+n-1) + m(2m-1)]$$

$$(ii) WW(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{1}{2}\{[\binom{m}{2} + m\binom{n+1}{2} + m](1+1^2) + [m(m-1) + mn](2+2^2)$$

$$+ [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}](3+3^2) + [2n\binom{m}{2}](4+4^2) + [n^2\binom{m}{2}](5+5^2)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{m(m-1)(15n^2+32n+13) + m(n^2+7n+2)\}$$

$$(iii) H(K_m\{K_n\}) = [(\binom{m}{2} + m\binom{n+1}{2} + m) + [m(m-1) + mn]\frac{1}{2} + [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}]\frac{1}{3} + [2n\binom{m}{2}]\frac{1}{4} + [n^2\binom{m}{2}]\frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{m(m-1)}{60}(6n^2+15n+70) + \frac{mn}{6}(3n+2m+4) + m$$





Sivasankar et al.,

$$(iv) RCW(K_m\{K_n\}) = \left[ \binom{m}{2} + m \binom{n+1}{2} + m \right] \frac{1}{5} + [m(m-1) + mn] \frac{1}{4} + [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}] \frac{1}{3} + \left[ 2n \binom{m}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} + \left[ n^2 \binom{m}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{m(m-1)}{60} (30n^2 + 30n + 31) + \frac{mn}{60} (6n + 20m + 1) + \frac{m}{5}$$

**Remark 2.3.** In Theorem 2.2, when  $m = 1$ , here the diameter of graph  $K_m\{K_n\}$  is 2 hence  $RCW(K_m\{K_n\})$  is invalid but  $W(K_m\{K_n\})$ ,  $WW(K_m\{K_n\})$  and  $H(K_m\{K_n\})$  are valid.

**Corollary 2.4.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $W_p(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (2n + 1)$ .

**Proof.** The number of 3 distance pair of vertices is  $(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}$  by Theorem 2.2. So,  $W_p(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (2n + 1)$ .

**Corollary 2.5.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n = 1$ ,  $TW(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{5}{2} mn^2 (m - 1)$ .

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n = 1$ , by Theorem 2.2 we have  $TW(K_m\{K_n\}) = [n^2 \binom{m}{2}] 5 = \frac{5}{2} mn^2 (m - 1)$

**Lemma 2.6.** For  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $\Delta(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{5}{2} [m(n+2)][m[(n+2) - 1] - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (5n^2 + 8n + 4) + \frac{mn}{2} (6m + n - 1) + m(2m - 1)]$

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $|V(K_m\{K_n\})| = m(n+2)$ , the diameter of  $K_m\{K_n\}$  is 5 (that is,  $d = 5$ ) by Theorem 2.2 and  $W(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (5n^2 + 8n + 4) + \frac{mn}{2} (6m + n - 1) + m(2m - 1)$ , hence  $\Delta(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{5}{2} [m(n+2)][m[(n+2) - 1] - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} (5n^2 + 8n + 4) + \frac{mn}{2} (6m + n - 1) + m(2m - 1)]$

**Lemma 2.7.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $R \Delta(K_m\{K_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{24} (12n + 17) + \frac{mn}{24} (24m + 3n - 13) + \frac{m}{4}$

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , the diameter of  $K_m\{K_n\}$  is 5 and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $0 < d(u, v) < d$ . The number of pair of vertices receives distance 1, 2, 3, and 4 are  $\binom{m}{2} + m \binom{n+1}{2} + m$ ,  $m(m-1) + mn$ ,  $(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}$ , and  $2n \binom{m}{2}$  respectively. Then we have

$$R \Delta(K_m\{K_n\}) = \left[ \binom{m}{2} + m \binom{n+1}{2} + m \right] \frac{1}{4} + [m(m-1) + mn] \frac{1}{3} + [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}] \frac{1}{2} + \left[ 2n \binom{m}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{m(m-1)}{24} (12n + 17) + \frac{mn}{24} (24m + 3n - 13) + \frac{m}{4}$$

**Indices of  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$**

**Theorem 2.8.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 2$ , we have

- i.  $W(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m}{2} [(m-1)(5n^2+4)+2(2m-1)+2n(7m+n-5)]$
- ii.  $WW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{1}{2} \{m(m-1)(15n^2+32n+13) + mn(3n+5) + 2m\}$
- iii.  $H(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{60} (6n^2 + 35n + 70) + \frac{mn}{4} (n + 5) + m$
- iv.  $RCW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{60} (30n^2 + 50n + 31) + \frac{mn}{40} (5n + 3) + \frac{m}{5}$

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , the  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$  is the cluster of  $K_m$  and  $\bar{K}_n$ . Let  $V(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_m$ , where  $V_i = \{v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,n+1}\}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$







For  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $k, l = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$  the distance between any two vertices in  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$  are given by

$$\begin{aligned} d(v_{i,0}, v_{i,1}) &= 1, \quad d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,0}) = 1 \quad \text{for } i \neq j \\ d(v_{i,1}, v_{i,k}) &= 1 \quad \text{for } k \neq 1 \\ d(v_{i,0}, v_{i,k}) &= 2 \quad \text{for } k \neq 1 \\ d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,1}) &= 2 \quad \text{for } i \neq j \\ d(v_{i,k}, v_{i,\ell}) &= 2 \quad \text{for } k \neq \ell \\ d(v_{i,0}, v_{j,k}) &= 3, \quad \text{for } k \neq 1 \\ d(v_{i,1}, v_{j,1}) &= 3, \quad \text{for } i \neq j \\ d(v_{i,1}, v_{j,k}) &= 4, \quad \text{for } k \neq 1 \\ d(v_{i,k}, v_{j,\ell}) &= 5, \quad \text{for } i \neq j \end{aligned}$$

Here  $diam(G) = 5$  and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $1, 2, \dots, diam(G)$ . The number of pair of vertices receives distance  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  are  $\binom{m}{2} + m\binom{n+1}{2} + m, m(m-1) + mn, (m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}, 2n\binom{m}{2}$  and  $n^2\binom{m}{2}$  respectively. By using these we derive the following

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } W(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) &= \left[\binom{m}{2} + m + mn\right] + \left[mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1)\right]2 + \left[(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}\right]3 + \left[2n\binom{m}{2}\right]4 + \left[n^2\binom{m}{2}\right]5 \\ &= \frac{m}{2}[(m-1)(5n^2+4)+2(2m-1)+2n(7m+n-5)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } WW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) &= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left[\binom{m}{2} + m + mn\right](1 + 1^2) + \left[mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1)\right](2 + 2^2) \right. \\ &+ \left. \left[(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}\right](3 + 3^2) + \left[2n\binom{m}{2}\right](4 + 4^2) + \left[n^2\binom{m}{2}\right](5 + 5^2)\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{m(m-1)(15n^2 + 32n + 13) + mn(3n + 5) + 2m\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } H(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) &= \left[\binom{m}{2} + m + mn\right] + \left[mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1)\right]\frac{1}{2} \\ &+ \left[(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}\right]\frac{1}{3} + \left[2n\binom{m}{2}\right]\frac{1}{4} + \left[n^2\binom{m}{2}\right]\frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{m(m-1)}{60}(6n^2 + 35n + 70) + \frac{mn}{4}(n + 5) + m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv) } RCW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) &= \left[\binom{m}{2} + m + mn\right]\frac{1}{5} + \left[mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1)\right]\frac{1}{4} \\ &+ \left[(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}\right]\frac{1}{3} + \left[2n\binom{m}{2}\right]\frac{1}{2} + \left[n^2\binom{m}{2}\right] \\ &= \frac{m(m-1)}{60}(30n^2 + 50n + 31) + \frac{mn}{40}(5n + 3) + \frac{m}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 2.9.** In Theorem 2.8, when  $m = 1, K_m\{\bar{K}_n\} \cong K_{1,m+n}$ , here the diameter of graph  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$  is 2 hence  $RCW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\})$  is invalid but  $W(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}), WW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\})$  and  $H(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\})$  are valid.

**Corollary 2.10.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1, W_p(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}(2n + 1)$ .

**Proof.** The number of 3 distance pair of vertices is  $(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}$  by Theorem 2.8. So,  $W_p(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}(2n + 1)$

**Corollary 2.11.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1, TW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{mn}{2}[n(5m + 2) - 7]$





Sivasankar et al.,

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , by Theorem 2.8 we have  $TW(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = [m\binom{n}{2} + \binom{m}{2}n^2]5 = \frac{mn}{2}(n(5m+2) - 7)$

**Lemma 2.12.** For  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $\wedge (K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{5}{2}[m(n+2)][m[(n+2) - 1] - \frac{m}{2}[(m-1)(5n^2+4) + 2(2m-1) + 2n(7m+n-5)]$

**Proof.** For  $m, m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $|V(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\})| = m(n+2)$ , the diameter of  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$  is 5 (that is,  $d = 5$ ) by Theorem 2.8 and  $W(K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m}{2}(m-1)(5n^2+4) + 2(2m-1) + 2n(7m+n-5)$  hence  $\wedge (K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{5}{2}[m(n+2)][m(n+2) - 1] - [\frac{m}{2}(m-1)(5n^2+4) + 2(2m-1) + 2n(7m+n-5)]$

**Lemma 2.13.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$   $R \wedge (K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = \frac{m(m-1)}{24}(36n+17) + \frac{mn}{24}(2n+5) + \frac{m}{4}$

**Proof.** For  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 1$ , the diameter of  $K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}$  is 5 and the distance between any pair of vertices varies from  $0 < d(u, v) < d$ . The number of pair of vertices receives distance 1, 2, 3, and 4 are  $\binom{m}{2} + m + mn, mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1), (m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}$ , and  $2n\binom{m}{2}$  respectively. Then we have

$$R \wedge (K_m\{\bar{K}_n\}) = [\binom{m}{2} + m + mn] \frac{1}{4} + [mn + m\binom{n}{2} + m(m-1)] \frac{1}{3} + [(m-1)mn + \binom{m}{2}] \frac{1}{2} + [2n\binom{m}{2}]$$

$$= \frac{m(m-1)}{24}(36n+17) + \frac{mn}{12}(2n+5) + \frac{m}{4}$$

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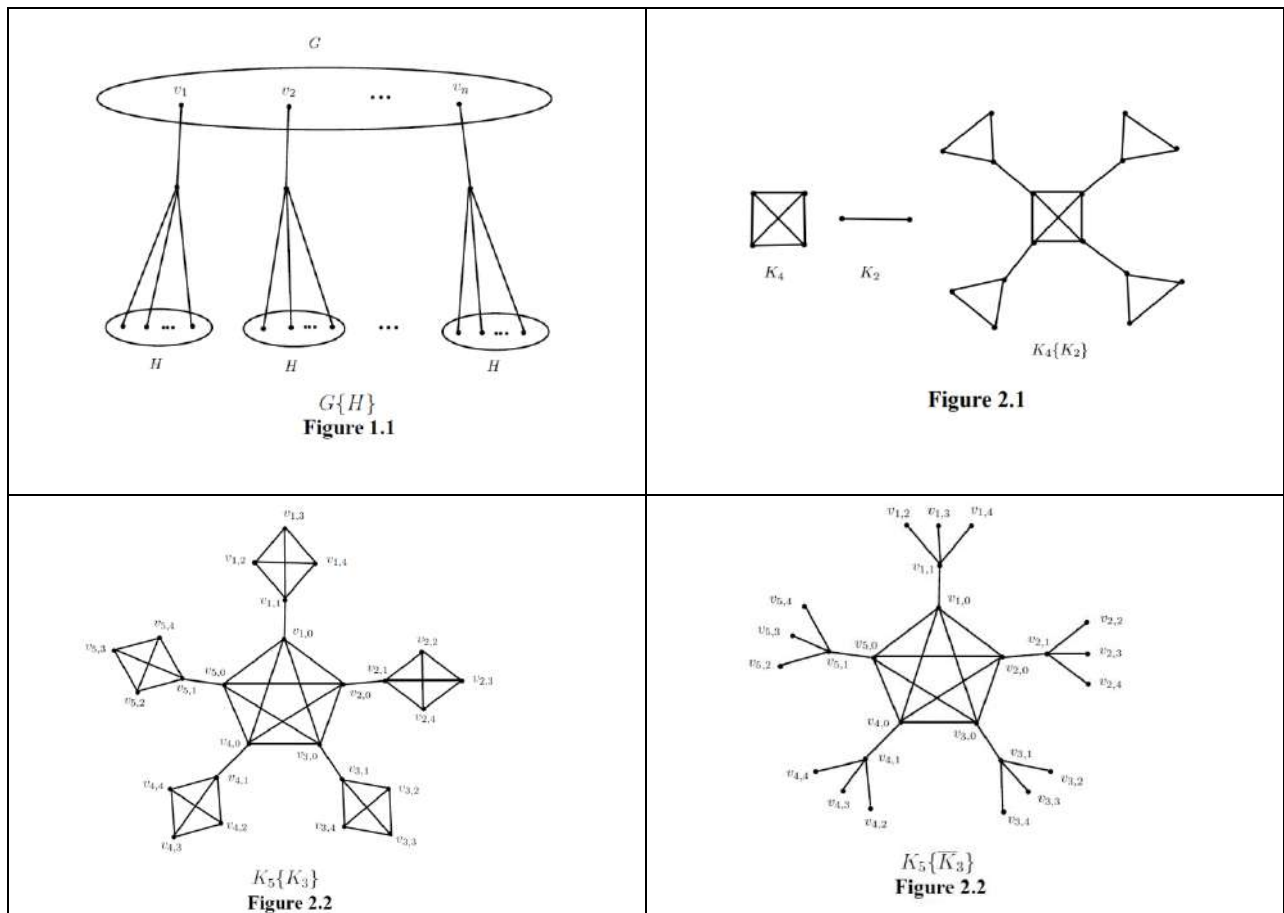
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## $\mathcal{M}$ -Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal Operators

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, the definition of  $\mathcal{M}$ -intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator is introduced and some important properties of  $\mathcal{M}$ -intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator from intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operators in intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space are examined. For an intuitionistic fuzzy continuous linear operator  $S$  on an intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space  $\mathbb{H}$  there exists a real number  $\mathcal{M}$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^* a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I) a, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ . Some definitions and theorems have been given, which are related to  $\mathcal{M}$ -intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator in intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space.

**Keywords:** Intuitionistic Fuzzy Adjoint operator (IFA-operator), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert space (IFH-space), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal operator (IFHN-operator), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Normal operator,  $\mathcal{M}$ -Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal operator ( $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Self-Adjoint operator (IFSA-operator).

## INTRODUCTION

The notion of intuitionistic fuzzy set first introduced by Atanossou [3] in 1986. In 2004, the notion of intuitionistic fuzzy metric space  $(\mathcal{H}, \mu, \nu, *, \diamond)$  with the use of continuous t-norm  $*$  and continuous t-conorm  $\diamond$  imported by Park [4]. Saadati and Park [5] introduced and established modulation of the intuitionistic fuzzy metric space in IFIP-space using continuous t-representable in 2006. The new idea of intuitionistic fuzzy normed spaces initiated by Goudarzi et al. [7] in 2009 and also introduced the modified definition of intuitionistic fuzzy inner product space (IFIP-space) with the help of continuous t-representable ( $\mathcal{T}$ ).





**Maheswari and Brindha**

Radharamani et al.[15],[16] first introduced the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space (IFH-space) in 2018, and also introduced IFA and IFSA-operators and some properties using IFH-space. Also in 2020,Radharamani et al. [17]introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy normal operator. An operator  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  if it commutes with its intuitionistic fuzzy adjointoperator.i.e,  $SS^* = S^*S$  and their some properties. Then Radharamani et al. [18], [19] have given the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy unitary operator (IFU-operator) and intuitionistic fuzzy partial isometry (IFPI-operator) on IFH-space $\mathcal{H}$  and some properties of these operators in IFH-space.Also,the relation with isometric isomorphism of  $\mathcal{H}$ onto itself. In 2020,Radharamani et al. [20] introduced the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator (IFHN-operator), $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ if  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(S^*a, t) \leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(Sa, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  or equivalently  $S^*S - SS^* \geq 0$ , and gave some properties of IFHN-operator on IFH-space. Also, definitions and some theorems of intuitionistic fuzzy invariant, eigenvalue, eigenvectors and eigenspaces related to IFHN-operator in IFH-space have been discussed.

In this paper, $\mathcal{M}$ -intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator ( $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator), some theorems and properties of  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator are introduced. Also, a few numerical examples  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator are presented.

**PRILIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1: [7]**

Let  $\mu, v$  be fuzzy sets from  $\mathcal{H} \times (0, +\infty)$  to  $[0,1]$  such that  $\mu(a, t) + v(a, t) \leq 1, \forall a \in \mathcal{H} \ \& \ t > 0$ . The three tuple  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}, \mathcal{T})$  is said to be an IFNL-space if  $\mathcal{H}$  is a vector space,  $\mathcal{T}$  is a continuous t-representable and  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}$  is a mapping  $\mathcal{H} \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0,1]$ satisfying the following conditions  $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and  $u, v > 0$ :

- (a)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t) > 0$ .
- (b)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t) = 1$  if and only if  $a = 0$
- (c)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\alpha a, t) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, \frac{t}{|\alpha|})$  for each  $\alpha \neq 0$
- (d)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a + b, t + v) \geq \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t), \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(b, v))$
- (e)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, \cdot): (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0,1]$  is continuous.
- (f)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t) = 1$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t) = 0$

In this case,  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}$  is called an intuitionistic fuzzy norm. Here,  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(a, t) = (\mu(a, t), v(a, t))$ .

**Definition 2.2: [7]**

Let  $\mu: \mathcal{H}^2 \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $v: \mathcal{H}^2 \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0,1]$  be the fuzzy sets, such that  $\mu(a, b, t) + v(a, b, t) \leq 1, \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H} \ \& \ t > 0$ . An intuitionistic fuzzy inner product space (IFIP-space) is a triplet  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}, \mathcal{T})$ , where  $\mathcal{H}$  is a real vector space,  $\mathcal{T}$  is a continuous t-representable and  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy set on  $\mathcal{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$  satisfying the following conditions  $\forall a, b, z \in \mathcal{H}$  and  $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}$ :

- (IFI - 1)  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, 0) = 0$  and  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, t) > 0, \forall t > 0$ .
- (IFI - 2)  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, t) = \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(b, a, t)$ .
- (IFI - 3)  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, t) \neq H(t)$  for some  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  iff  $a \neq 0$ , where  $H(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } t \leq 0 \end{cases}$
- (IFI - 4). For any  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(\alpha a, b, t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, \frac{t}{\alpha}), & \alpha > 0 \\ H(t), & \alpha = 0 \\ \mathfrak{N}_s\left(\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, \frac{t}{\alpha})\right), & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

- (IFI - 5)  $\sup \left\{ \mathcal{T} \left( \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, z, v), \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(b, z, w) \right) \right\} = \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a + b, z, t)$ .
- (IFI - 6)  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, \cdot): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .
- (IFI - 7)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a, b, t) = 1$ .





**Maheswari and Brindha**

**Theorem 2.3:[7]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFIP-space, where  $\mathcal{T}$  is a continuous-t-representable for every  $a, b \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} < \infty$ . Define  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} < \infty$ . Then  $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  is an IFIP-space, so that  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu})$  is a normed space, where  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(a, t) = \langle a, b \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Theorem 2.4: [15]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space. For any  $\tau_{\mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}}$ -continuous linear functional  $f \exists$  unique  $b \in \mathcal{H}$ , such that for all  $a \in \mathcal{H}$ , we have  $f(a) = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\}$ .

**Theorem 2.5: [15]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFIP-space, where  $\mathcal{T}$  is a continuous t-representable and  $\sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} < \infty$  for all  $a, b \in \mathcal{H}$ . Then  $\sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a + b, c, t) < 1\} = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, c, t) < 1\} + \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(b, c, t) < 1\} \forall a, b, c, z \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Remark 2.6**

Let  $IFB(\mathcal{H})$  be the set of all intuitionistic fuzzy bounded linear operators on  $\mathcal{H}$ .

**Theorem 2.7: [15]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  be a  $\tau_{\mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}}$ -continuous linear functional. Then  $\exists$  unique  $S^* \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  such that  $\langle Sa, b \rangle = \langle a, S^*b \rangle \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Theorem 2.8: [15]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFIP-space with  $IP: \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$ . Then  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  is called an intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space (IFH-space) if it is complete in the norm  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(\cdot, t)$ .

**Theorem 2.9: [16]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $S$  is IFSA-operator, if  $S = S^*$  where  $S^*$  is intuitionistic fuzzy adjoint of  $S$ .

**Theorem 2.10: [16]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $S$  is an IFSA-operator.

**Theorem 2.11: [16]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S^*$  be the IFA-operator of  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then

- (i)  $(S^*)^* = S$
- (ii)  $(\beta S)^* = \beta S^*$
- (iii)  $(\beta S + \gamma W)^* = \beta S^* + \gamma W^*$  where  $\beta, \gamma$  are scalars and  $W \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ .
- (iv)  $(SW)^* = W^* S^*$

**Theorem 2.12: [16]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space and  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $S = 0$  if and only if  $\sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(Sa, Sa, t) < 1\} \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Definition 2.13: [17]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $S$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy normal operator (IFN-operator) if it commutes with its IF-adjoint. i.e.  $SS^* = S^*S$ .

**Theorem 2.14: [17]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ .  $S$  is IFN-operator if and only if  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(S^*a, t) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(Sa, t) \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Theorem 2.15: [17]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $S \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(S^2a, t) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(Sa, t) \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .





**Maheswari and Brindha**

**Definition 2.16: [18]**

Let  $\mathcal{H}_1$  and  $\mathcal{H}_2$  be two IFH-spaces. An intuitionistic fuzzy isometric isomorphism of  $\mathcal{H}_1$  into  $\mathcal{H}_2$  is a one to one linear transformation  $\mathbb{S}$  of  $\mathcal{H}_1$  into  $\mathcal{H}_2$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{S}a, t) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(a, t)$  for every  $a \in \mathcal{H}_1$ .

**Theorem 2.17: [18]**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . If  $\mathbb{S}$  is IFU-operator if and only if it is an isometric isomorphism of  $\mathcal{H}$  onto itself.

**Theorem 2.18: [18]**

If  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  is IFU-operator on  $\mathcal{H}$ , then the following conditions are all equivalent to one another.

- (i)  $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}^* = I$
- (ii)  $\langle \mathbb{S}a, \mathbb{S}b \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$
- (iii)  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{S}a, t) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(a, t) \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

**Definition 2.19:**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $\mathbb{S}$  is IFU-operator if it satisfies  $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}^* = 1 = \mathbb{S}^*\mathbb{S}$ .

**Definition 2.20:**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$  and let  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$ . Then  $\mathbb{S}$  is an IFHN-operator on  $\mathcal{H}$  if  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{S}^*a, t) \leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{S}a, t) \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  or equivalently  $\mathbb{S}^*\mathbb{S} - \mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}^* \geq 0$ .

**Theorem 2.21: [18]**

Let  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  be an IFHN-operator with  $\mathbb{S}a_1 = \lambda_1 a_1, \mathbb{S}a_2 = \lambda_2 a_2$  and  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  then  $\langle a_1, a_2 \rangle \geq 0$ .

## MAIN RESULTS

**Definition 3.1:**

Let  $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-Space with Inner Product:  $\langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, t) < 1\} \forall a, b \in \mathcal{H}$ . An operator  $\mathbb{S}$  is called  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator if there exists a real number  $\mathcal{M}$ , such  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  and for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

**Example 3.2:**

Let  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathbb{R}^2)$  and there exists  $\mathbb{S}^* \in IFB(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . Define  $\mathbb{S}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $\mathbb{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \ni, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a =$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda a_1 + a_2 \\ -a_1 - \lambda a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-\lambda a_1 + a_2, -a_1 - \lambda a_2) \\ (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*a &= \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda a_1 - a_2 \\ a_1 - \lambda a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-\lambda a_1 - a_2, a_1 - \lambda a_2) \forall a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator.

**Example 3.3:**

Let  $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}, \mathcal{T})$  be an IFH-Space and  $\mathbb{S} \in IFB(\mathbb{R}^2)$  and  $\exists \mathbb{S}^* \in IFB(\mathbb{R}^2)$ .

Define  $\mathbb{S}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $\mathbb{S} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a &= \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda a_1 \\ -\lambda a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-\lambda a_1, -\lambda a_2) \forall a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*a &= \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda a_1 \\ -\lambda a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-\lambda a_1, -\lambda a_2) \forall a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator.





**Maheswari and Brindha**

**Theorem 3.4:**

$\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator iff  $\mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) - (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* \geq 0 \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Proof:

Given  $\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then by the definition  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t})$

Consider  $\mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) - (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) - (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, a \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}^2 \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^*(\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, a, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} -$$

$$\text{sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, a, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}^2 \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} -$$

$$\text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}^2 \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}) - \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}^2 \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}) \geq \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}) \geq \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{S} \text{ is an } \mathcal{M}\text{-IFHN-Operator}$$

**Theorem 3.5:**

Let  $\mathbb{S}$  be  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then  $\mathcal{M} \geq 1$ .  $\mathbb{S}$  is an IFHN-Operator iff  $\mathcal{M} = 1$ .

Proof:

Given  $\mathbb{S}$  be  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then  $\mathcal{M} \geq 1$ . i.e.  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  and for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

If  $\mathcal{M} = 1$ , then  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq 1 \cdot \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  and for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ , by the definition.

$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{S}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator.

**Theorem 3.6:**

Let  $\mathbb{S}$  be  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then for any  $\lambda' \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I$  and  $\lambda' \mathbb{S}$  are  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operators.

Proof:

Given that  $\mathbb{S}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then by the definition

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t})$$

Consider  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(((\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I) - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$ ,

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}(((\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I) - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$= \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - (\lambda' + \lambda) I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$$

Since  $\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator, we have

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - (\lambda' + \lambda) I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - (\lambda' + \lambda) I) a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t}) \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$$

Therefore,  $\mathbb{S} - \lambda' I$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator.

ii). To prove that  $\lambda' \mathbb{S}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator

If  $\lambda' = 0$ , then  $\lambda' \mathbb{S} = 0$ .

Since  $\mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator then

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t})$$

For  $\lambda' \neq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\lambda' \mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^* a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq |\lambda'| \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'}) I)^* a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$\leq |\lambda'| \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\mathbb{S} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'}) I) a, \mathfrak{t})$$

$$\leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((\lambda' \mathbb{S} - \lambda I) a, \mathfrak{t})$$

Therefore,  $\lambda' \mathbb{S}$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator.

**Theorem 3.7:**

If  $\mathbb{S}$   $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator such that  $\mathbb{S} a = \lambda a$ , then  $\mathbb{S} a - \lambda a = 0$

Proof:

Given  $\mathbb{S}$  an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Let  $a$  be an eigen vector of  $\mathbb{S}$  corresponding to the Eigen value  $\lambda$ .

Since  $\mathbb{S} a = \lambda a$ , we get  $\mathbb{S} a - \lambda a = 0$







**Maheswari and Brindha**

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow Sa - \lambda a = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (S - \lambda I)a = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (S - \lambda I) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Sup}\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)a, (S - \lambda I)a, t) < 1\} = 0 \quad \forall a, t \in \mathcal{H} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Sup}\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^*a, (S - \lambda I)^*a, t) < 1\} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (S - \lambda I)^*a = 0 \quad \text{since by theorem 2.12} \\ &\Rightarrow (S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)a = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow S^*a - \bar{\lambda}a = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow S^*a = \bar{\lambda}a \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $a$  is an Eigen vector of  $S^*$  corresponding to a Eigen value  $\bar{\lambda}$ .

**Result 3.8:**

Let  $S$  be an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator.

[1]. If  $Sa = \lambda_1 a$  and  $Sb = \lambda_2 b$ ,  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , then  $\langle a, b \rangle = 0$ .

[2]. If  $(S - \lambda I)^*a = 0$ , then  $(S - \lambda I)a = 0$ .

**Theorem 3.9:**

If  $S$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator, then  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Consider } \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t), \\ &\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) = \langle (S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, (S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a \rangle \\ &= \text{Sup}\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, (S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) < 1\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(((S - \lambda I)^*)^{-1}a, ((S - \lambda I)^*)^{-1}a, t) < 1\} \\ &= \langle ((S - \lambda I)^*)^{-1}a, ((S - \lambda I)^*)^{-1}a \rangle \\ &\leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(((S - \lambda I)^*)^{-1}a, t) \\ &\leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{-2}((S - \lambda I)a, t) \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(a, t) \\ &\leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{-2}((S - \lambda I)a, t) \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(a, t) \quad [\because S \text{ is } \mathcal{M}\text{-IFHN-Operator}] \\ &\leq \mathcal{M}^{-2} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{-2}((S - \lambda I)a, t) \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(a, t) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}^2} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S - \lambda I)a, t) \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(a, t) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}^2} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t) \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2(a, t) \\ &\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}^2} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t) \\ &\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t) \end{aligned}$$

This implies  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S^* - \bar{\lambda}I)^{-1}a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{-1}a, t)$  for any  $\mathcal{M}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Theorem 3.10:**

If  $S$ , an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator, then  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)a, t)^{(n+1)} \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{n(n+1)}{2}} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{(n+1)}a, t)$ , each  $a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

Proof:

Given  $S$  is an  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-Operator. Then there exist  $\mathcal{M}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^*a, t) \leq 1 \cdot \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)a, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$  and for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

To prove  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{(n+1)}((S - \lambda I)a, t) \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{n(n+1)}{2}} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{(n+1)}a, t), \forall a \in \mathcal{H}$ .

We use induction hypothesis.

For  $n=1$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^2((S - \lambda I)a, t) \leq \mathcal{M} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^2a, t)$

Assume for  $n=k$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{(k+1)}((S - \lambda I)a, t) \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{k(k+1)}{2}} \mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}((S - \lambda I)^{(k+1)}a, t)$

To prove for  $n=k+1$

Consider  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu, \nu}^{((k+1)+1)}((S - \lambda I)a, t)$ , we have





Maheswari and Brindha

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^{((k+1)+1)}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t}) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^{(k+1)}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t})\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t}) \\ & \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{k(k+1)}{2}}\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^{(k+1)}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t})\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t}) \\ & \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{k(k+1)}{2}}\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^k((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t})\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^2((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t}) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)^{(k+1)+1}a, \mathfrak{t}) \leq \mathcal{M}^{\binom{k(k+1)}{2}+1}\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}^{(k+1)+1}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda I)a, \mathfrak{t}) \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 3.11:**

Let  $\mathbb{S}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator and let  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  be in  $\sigma_{ap}(\mathbb{S})$  with  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ . If the sequences  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are of unit vectors of  $\mathcal{H}$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n) \rightarrow 0$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)b_n) \rightarrow 0$  then  $\langle a_n, b_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$ .

Proof:

Let  $\mathbb{S}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -IFHN-operator. Let  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  be eigen values in  $\sigma_{ap}(\mathbb{S})$  with  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ .

Let  $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle = \langle (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)a_n, b_n \rangle$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle = \langle (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)a_n, b_n \rangle \\ & = \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}((\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)a_n, b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \\ & = \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I) - (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)a_n, b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \\ & = \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n, b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} - \\ & \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)a_n, b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \\ & = \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n, b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} - \\ & \text{Sup}\{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{F}_{\mu,v}(a_n, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)^*b_n, \mathfrak{t}) < 1\} \\ & (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle = \langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n, b_n \rangle - \langle a_n, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)^*b_n \rangle \\ & \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle) = \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n, b_n \rangle - \langle a_n, (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)^*b_n \rangle) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle) \leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n \rangle) + \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)^*b_n \rangle) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle) \leq \mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n \rangle) + \mathcal{M}\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}(\langle (\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)^*b_n \rangle) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since,  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_1 I)a_n) \rightarrow 0$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\mathbb{S} - \lambda_2 I)b_n) \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu,v}((\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\langle a_n, b_n \rangle) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \langle a_n, b_n \rangle \rightarrow 0.$$

**CONCLUSION**

From this work, it is concluded that, the conception of  $\mathcal{M}$ -Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal Operators are initiated. Moreover, significant characteristics with suitable numerical examples have been discussed. Furthermore, some of their essential properties have been defined.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The authors extremely take this opportunity to thank the referees for their valuable and constructive suggestions.

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**Maheswari and Brindha**

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# Topological Data Analysis for Brain Tumor Classification: Leveraging Persistence Images

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, we present a novel approach for brain tumor classification using both traditional image processing and topological data analysis (TDA). By integrating persistence images derived from topological features into neural network training, the model captures both pixel-level and topological information from MRI scans. We contrast the results with models trained without topological data, illustrating the enhanced performance due to the combination of features.

**Keywords:** Topological data analysis (TDA), Persistent homology, Persistence images, Persistence diagrams, Convolutional neural networks

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most challenging problems in computer science is processing and extracting information from noisy, large-scale data sources. For a long time, scientists have been interested in algebraic topology, which has led to the emergence of TDA provides insights into the geometric and topological structure of data by analyzing its "shape" [3, 4]. TDA represents datasets using simplicial complexes—combinatorial algebraic structures that capture relationships between data points. A fundamental aspect of TDA is the extraction of invariant features through the continuous transformations of simplicial complexes, a technique referred to as persistent homology [4]. In contrast to traditional data analysis methods that focus primarily on metrics or features, TDA identifies topological





### Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango

characteristics like clusters, holes, and voids that remain consistent across different scales. Persistent homology measures the lifespan of these features, revealing hidden structures in complex datasets. In the context of classification, TDA has been applied to high-resolution diabetic retinopathy images using a TDA-based technique, as detailed in [5]. This approach involved a preprocessing step to construct persistent homology, which facilitated the extraction of topological characteristics embedded in persistence diagrams. These persistence descriptors were then used as input for a convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify patients with brain tumors versus healthy individuals. For image-based datasets like brain MRI scans, TDA enhances feature extraction by identifying structures that may be overlooked by conventional methods. By constructing persistence diagrams and converting them into topological representations, TDA enables the study of underlying data topology, which can be combined with pixel-based features to improve classification accuracy. In modern medical diagnostics, particularly brain tumor classification, the integration of advanced computational techniques like deep learning and TDA has proven valuable. Deep learning is highly effective at classifying medical images, but TDA provides an innovative approach by focusing on the shape and configuration of the data. Persistent homology, in particular, identifies topological features like connected components and loops, providing additional insights. By merging topological signatures from brain MRI images with pixel-level data, this study creates a richer dataset, ultimately enhancing neural network-based tumor classification. Comparing models with and without topological information demonstrates the potential of TDA to improve diagnostic accuracy. A brain tumor is an abnormal cell mass that can cause severe brain damage due to limited skull space. Early detection and classification are vital for treatment. This study uses a CNN-based model with MRI images and topological features from persistent homology for tumor classification. The combined model outperforms image-only models, improving accuracy and recall in detecting tumors.

#### Mathematical Definition of Persistent Images with Vietoris-Rips Complex

##### Persistence Diagram[1]

Given a dataset, we compute the persistent homology, which yields a **persistence diagram**. A persistence diagram  $D$  consists of points  $(b_i, d_i)$ , where each  $(b_i, d_i) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  corresponds to the birth  $b_i$  and death  $d_i$  of a topological feature:

$$D = \{(b_i, d_i) | i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

where  $b_i \leq d_i$ , and  $n$  is the number of features captured in the homology group (e.g., connected components, loops).

##### Vietoris-Rips Complex[8]

To compute persistent homology from a point cloud or "finite metric space, the **Vietoris-Rips (VR) complex** is often used. The Vietoris-Rips complex"[8]  $VR(\epsilon)$  for a finite metric space  $X$  and a fixed parameter  $\epsilon > 0$  is defined as follows:

- **0-Simplices (Vertices):** The **0-simplices** of the VR complex are the elements of  $X$ , meaning each point is considered a vertex.
- **q-Simplices (Higher-dimensional simplices):** A set of vertices  $\{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_q\}$  forms a  $q$ -simplex  $\sigma = [v_0, v_1, \dots, v_q]$  if

$$diam(\sigma) \leq \max_{0 \leq i, j \leq q} d(v_i, v_j) \leq 2\epsilon$$

That is the diameter of the set, defined by the maximum pairwise distance between points is less than or equal to  $2\epsilon$ .

As  $\epsilon$  increases the VR complex becomes more connected and start to include higher dimensional simplices, capturing topological characteristics, including connected components, loops, and voids across multiple scales. These characteristics are tracked in the persistent diagram.

##### Weight Function[1]

Each point in the persistence diagram can be assigned a weight based on its persistence (i.e., the difference between birth and death times). A typical weight function  $w(b, d)$  is based on the persistence  $p = d - b$ . One common weight is:

$$w(b, d) = \exp\left(-\frac{(d - b)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

where  $\sigma$  is a parameter controlling the spread of the weighting.





### Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango

#### Binning into a Grid

Next, the persistence diagram points are placed into a regular grid. Let  $G \in R^{m \times m}$  be the persistent image grid of size  $m \times m$ . The domain  $[b_{min}, b_{max}] \times [d_{min}, d_{max}]$  is partitioned into grid cells.

Let  $x_i \in G$  be a cell in the grid, and let  $\phi(x_i)$  denote a mapping from the persistence diagram coordinates to the grid. The value of the grid at position  $x_i$  is:

$$G(x_i) = \sum_{(b_j, d_j) \in D} w(b_j, d_j) \cdot K(x_i, \phi(b_j, d_j))$$

where  $K$  is a kernel function, such as the Gaussian kernel:

$$K(x_i, \phi(b_j, d_j)) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\phi(b_j, d_j) - x_i\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

This kernel-based smoothing converts the persistence diagram points into a continuous image by distributing the weight of each point across the grid.

#### Final Persistent Image

The resulting matrix  $G$  is the **persistent image**, where each grid cell contains a value corresponding to the weighted topological features' persistence in that region of the persistence diagram. The output image can now be treated as a 2D matrix suitable for use in machine learning models, particularly in convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or other image-based classifiers. In Figure 1, there is an example of construction of Rips complex from the data together with persistent homology. Black dots are represent connected components ( $H_0$ ) and red triangles represent loops ( $H_1$ )[3].

#### Combining Persistent homology with image data set

The main objective of this study is to perform a classification assignment by combining original images with the topological characteristics of the images. We begin with a dataset of digitized images. In this paper, digital images in gray scale are utilized. A two-dimensional matrix is used to represent each image in the collection. First, each image in the collection has to undergo preprocessing. Following preprocessing, two distinct datasets are created. The first dataset is set up so that each image is represented as a series of three two-dimensional matrices, or what we'll refer to as three channels. Each matrix in this series is the matrix that originally represented the image. Stated differently, each image in the newly created dataset has a three-channel matrix, and within each channel lies the original grey-scale image matrix. Persistent Homology can be represented with persistence diagrams [4]. In Figure 2, For the circle dataset Persistent Homology is computed and persistent diagram is constructed. The diagram is shown in the middle picture in Figure 2. In the persistent diagrams, the red dots represent the loops with dimension 1, while the black dots represent connected components with dimension 0. More about the persistence diagram as a TDA tool can be in [4]. The persistent images for dimensions 0 and 1, which are displayed in Figure 2, are then computed from the persistent diagrams. A stable depiction of persistence diagrams is provided by persistent images. To construct the second dataset, an additional step involves computing the persistent homology of each image to capture topological features. For each image, a persistence diagram is generated, followed by the creation of persistence images for dimensions 0 and 1. These persistence images have the same dimensions as the original image matrix. The final dataset comprises sequences of three matrices for each image: the original image, the persistence image associated with dimension 0 and the persistence image associated with dimension 1.

#### Application of the Brain Tumor Images

A brain tumor is an abnormal mass of cells within the brain. Due to the limited space inside the skull, any growth can lead to increased pressure, causing brain damage and potentially life-threatening complications. Early detection and classification of brain tumors are critical in medical imaging research. Accurate classification helps to determine the most appropriate treatment, which can be life-saving for patients. Deep learning approaches have brought significant advancements in healthcare diagnosis. According to the World Health Organization (WHO)[6], accurate brain tumor diagnosis requires detecting the tumor, identifying its location, and classifying it by malignancy, grade, and type. This study focuses on diagnosing brain tumors using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), employing a single





### Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based multi-task model for tumor detection and classification. In a normal MRI (left panel), the brain appears clear with no visible signs of abnormalities, such as unusual masses, distortions, or clouding in the image. The tissue structures, including the gray matter, white matter, and ventricles, are distinct and well-defined, indicating healthy brain function. In contrast, the MRI on the right panel shows an affected brain, where a tumor is present. The tumor typically appears as an irregular, clouded, or mass-like area, disrupting the normal brain structure. This abnormality may cause distortion of surrounding tissues, swelling (edema), and increased pressure, indicating the presence of a pathological condition. The contrast between the two images highlights the impact of the tumor on the brain's normal architecture. The MRI image dataset [9] contains 253 JPEG images, categorized into two classes: "Tumor" and "Normal." The "Tumor" class represents images from patients with brain tumors, while the "Normal" class represents images from patients without brain tumors. In our processing, we label the "Tumor" class as "1" and the "Normal" class as "0." The dataset consists of two folders: "yes," containing 155 images, and "no," containing 98 images.

#### Preprocessing of Data

The original dataset contains grayscale images with varying dimensions, where the pixel values range from 0 to 255. As part of the preprocessing, all images were resized to 64x64 pixels. Additionally, the pixel values were normalized to a range between 0 and 1. This preprocessing was performed using R, and further process was done by Python.

#### Constructing the Persistent Images

Persistent images were constructed for dimensions 0 and 1 from the original images in the dataset, and each persistent image was resized to 64x64 to match the original image dimensions. These persistent images were then concatenated with the original images to create a second dataset incorporating both pixel-based and topological features. The aim was to evaluate whether a neural network classifier trained on this augmented dataset would perform better than one trained solely on the original images.

#### Classification of images

The dataset was segmented into training (80%), validation (20%), and test sets to enable a thorough evaluation of the model's performance. A simple neural network architecture with two hidden dense layers (128 neurons each) and a softmax output layer was used for binary classification into 'yes' (tumor) or 'no' (no tumor). The model was optimized with the 'adam' optimizer and trained using the 'sparse\_categorical\_crossentropy' loss function. It was trained for 30 epochs, and the results were compared with models trained only on the original image dataset. This comparison aimed to determine if the inclusion of topological features improved classification accuracy. There are relatively sophisticated neural architectures for classifying images in this task; these neural designs mostly use convolutional networks and transfer learning. This model, on the other hand, is straightforward and consists of a two-layered neural network. The outcomes are equivalent. In our tests, the topological characteristic calculation is a longest procedure. But even with this set of data, it can be completed in hours using relatively low-end hardware devoid of GPU and related technology. While the test set that we used in our studies with TDA was accurate, the test set that we used without TDA was not. It is as anticipated that our TDA Model has improved. It is clear from looking at Tables 1 and 3 that our model with topological signatures classifies images of patients without brain tumors better than the model without topological signatures. Tables 2 and 4 provide the remaining outcomes for the metrics. After analyzing them, we can conclude that our model performed better for this data set in terms of the parameters of recall, accuracy, and F1-metric.

## CONCLUSION

In this work, a summary of topological data analysis (TDA) and its fundamental tools are given, along with an example of how to apply them on basic datasets to show how they work. In addition to the original photos, a novel model is provided for classifying brain tumors that includes topological features. This model doesn't require a lot of computing power because it uses a fully connected neural network. Topological feature-based models outperformed





**Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango**

those based solely on the source images, in tests conducted on a brain tumor dataset, improving important machine learning metrics.

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**Table 1. Confusion matrix for testing the model without topological signatures.**

TRUE/PREDICTED	0	1
0	14	10
1	0	27

**Table 2. Metrics for testing the model without topological signatures**

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
0	1.00	0.58	0.74
1	0.73	1.00	0.84
Accuracy			0.80

**Table 3. Confusion matrix for testing the model with topological signatures**

TRUE/PREDICTED	0	1
0	16	8
1	1	26

**Table 4. Metrics for testing of the model with topological signatures**

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
0	0.94	0.67	0.78
1	0.76	0.96	0.85
Accuracy			0.82







Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango

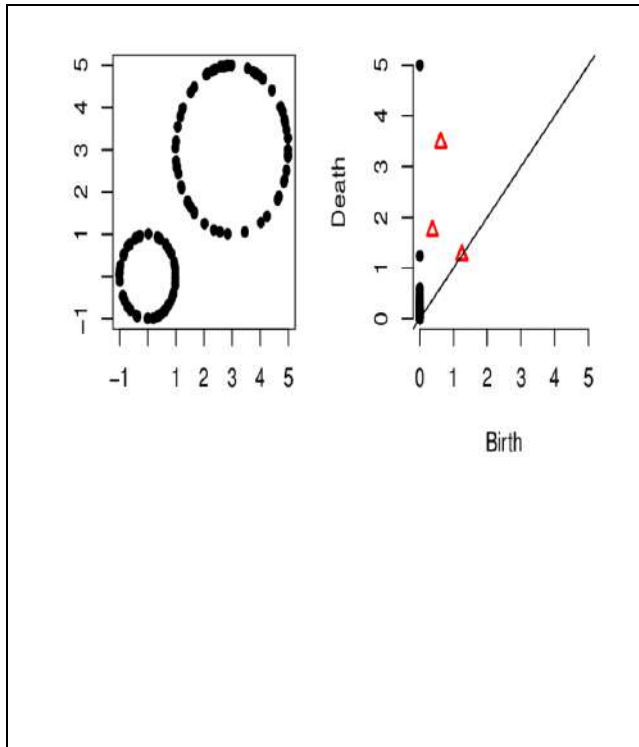


Figure 1: Rips persistence diagram.

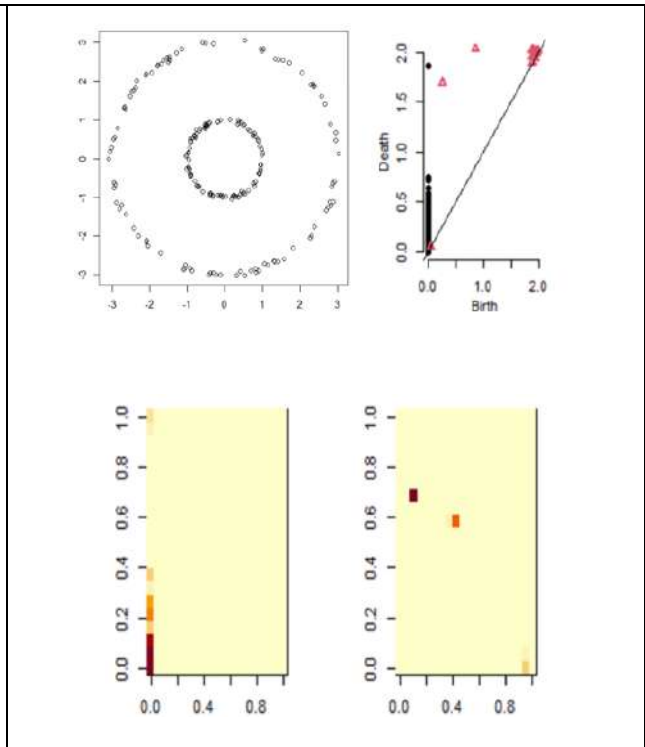


Figure: 2 Combining Persistent homology with image data set

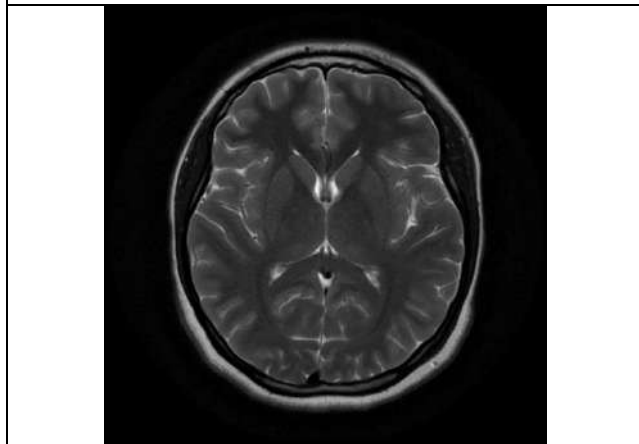


Figure 3: Healthy Brain

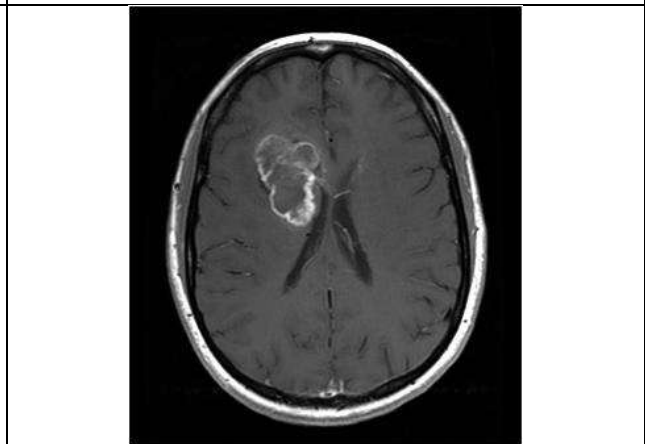
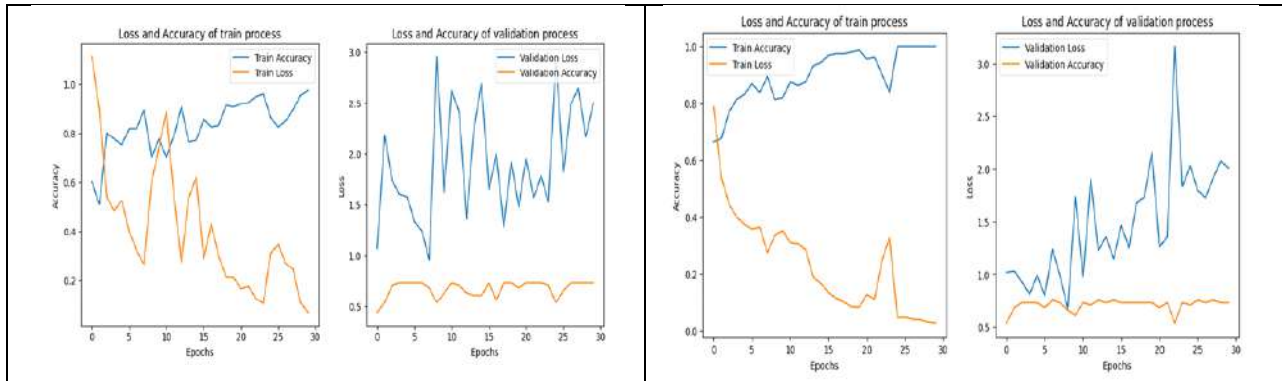


Figure 4: Brain with Tumor





**Revathi and Gnanambal Ilango**



**Figure 5: Loss and accuracy of training process of the model without topological features**

**Figure 6: Loss and accuracy of training process of the model with topological features**





## Star Edge Coloring of Corona Product of Path and Star Graph

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Star edge coloring of a graph is a proper edge coloring of graph such that any path on three edges is not bicolored. Star edge chromatic number is the minimum number of colors which exhibits star edge coloring. Graph products are useful in many situations. The corona of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is the graph  $G = G_1 \circ G_2$  formed from one copy of  $G_1$  and  $|V(G_1)|$  copies of  $G_2$  where  $i$ th vertex of  $G_1$  is adjacent to every vertex in  $i$ th copy of  $G_2$ . In this paper, we investigate the star edge chromatic number of corona product of path and star graph.

**Keywords:** Star edge coloring, Star edge chromatic number, Corona product, Path, Cycle.

## INTRODUCTION

In graph theory, star coloring has been introduced by Grunbaum in 1973. The star edge coloring was introduced by Liu and Deng[2] motivated by the vertex coloring version[1,3,4,5]. Star edge coloring of a graph  $G$  is a proper edge coloring of graph such that any path on three edges is not bicolored. The minimum number of colors needed to star edge color the graph  $G$  is called the star edge chromatic index and it is denoted by  $\chi'_s(G)$ . Guillaume Fertin et al.[3] gave the exact value of the star chromatic number of different graph families such as cycles, trees, 2-dimensional grids, complete outerplanar graphs and bipartite graphs. They also gave for the star chromatic number of other graph families including planar graphs,  $d$ -dimensional grids, hypercubes, tori and graphs with restricted treewidth. Harary and Frucht[6,7] have studied and introduced the corona product of two graphs. Hou et al[8] gave another type of corona product called the edge corona product. In this is paper, we investigate the star edge chromatic number of corona product of path and star graph.





**Kowsalya and Keerthana**

**PRELIMINARIES**

The  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are the two graphs, the corona graph is the graph  $G=G_1 \circ G_2$  formed from the one copy of  $G_1$  and  $|V(G_1)|$  copies of  $G_2$  where  $i$ th vertex of  $G_1$  is adjacent to every vertex in the  $i$ th copy of  $G_2$ . This type of graph have been studied and introduced by Harary and Frucht[6,7]and referred[9].

**THEOREM:**

The star edge chromatic number of corona product of path and star graph is  $\chi'_s(P_n \circ K_{1,n})=2n+5, n \geq 4$

**PROOF:**

Let  $V(P_n) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

$V(K_{1,n}) = \{u_i, u_{ij}; 1 \leq i \leq n; 1 \leq j \leq n\}$

&  $V(P_n \circ K_{1,n}) = \{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_{ij} : 1 \leq j \leq n; 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

By the definition of corona graph , each vertex of  $P_n$  is adjacent to every vertex of a copy of  $K_{1,n}$ .

Let the edge sets be,

$E(P_n) = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_{n-1}\}$

$E(K_{1,n}) = \{e_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n; 1 \leq j \leq n\}$

And  $E(P_n \circ K_{1,n}) = \{e_i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{e_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n; 1 \leq j \leq n\}$

The graph  $P_n \circ K_{1,n}$  consists of  $2n^2+2n-1$  edges.

Assign the edges of the corona graph with colors as follows:

Let  $f$  be the coloring which assigns the colors for the edges as

$f(e_{ij}) = c_i, 1 \leq i \leq 2n+1$  for each odd copy of  $K_{1,n}$ .

$f(e_{ij}) = c_i, 2 \leq i \leq 2n+2$  for each even copy of  $K_{1,n}$ .

$$f(e_i) = \begin{cases} C_{2n+3} & \text{for } i \equiv 1 \pmod 3 \\ C_{2n+4} & \text{for } i \equiv 2 \pmod 3 \\ C_{2n+5} & \text{for } i \equiv 0 \pmod 3 \end{cases}$$

Each of the  $i$ th copy of  $K_{1,n}$  requires  $2n+1$  distinct colors to proper star color the edges of  $K_{1,n}$ .The edges  $\{e_i; 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$  requires atleast 3 distinct colors from the definition of star edge coloring and since  $\deg(v_i)=n+3$  for  $2 \leq i \leq n-1$ , the minimum number of colors needed to star edge color the corona product  $P_n \circ K_{1,n}$  is  $2n+5$ .

Hence  $\chi'_s(P_n \circ K_{1,n}) = 2n+5, n \geq 4$ .

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we found the star edge chromatic number of corona product of path and star graph. The study of star edge coloring has increased in significance due to its real life application. In future, we would like to find the star edge chromatic number for graph families.

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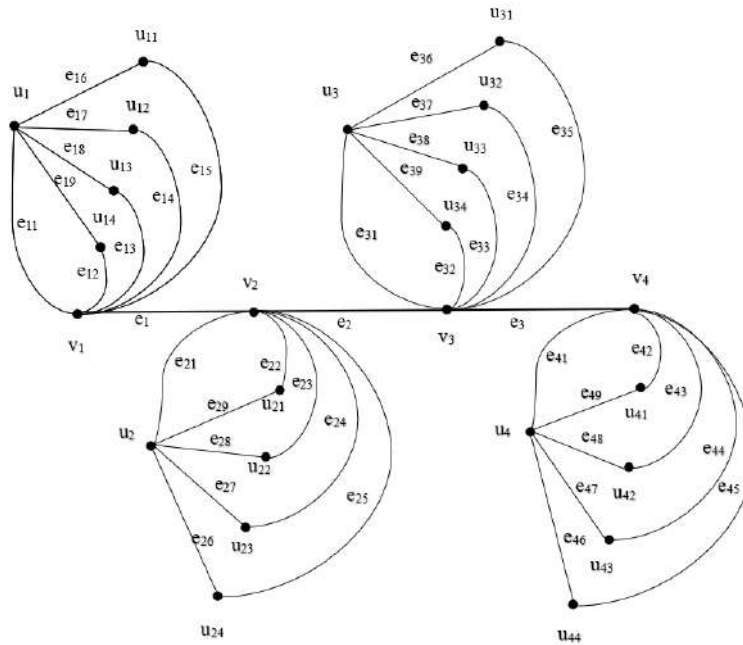
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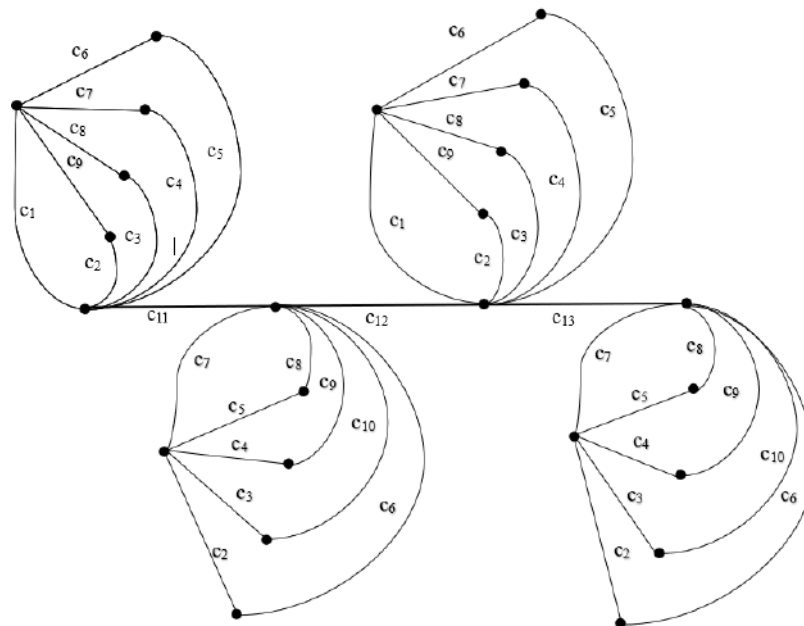


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Corona Product of  $P_4 \circ K_{1,4}$



$$\chi'_s(P_4 \circ K_{1,4}) = 13$$





# Optimizing Feature Weights and Hyperparameters for Diabetes Prediction using the Firefly Algorithm

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This research introduces a mathematics-based approach for optimizing diabetes prediction models using the Firefly Algorithm (FA) in computer science. The FA, inspired by the flashing behavior of fireflies, is applied to both feature selection and hyperparameter tuning of classifiers like Random Forest and SVM. By formulating the optimization problem mathematically, the FA algorithm seeks to minimize the classification error through iterative updates based on attraction and randomness. Evaluated on the Pima Indian Diabetes Dataset, the optimized models show enhanced accuracy and robustness. This study demonstrates the effectiveness of mathematical optimization techniques, like FA, in computational healthcare analytics.

**Keywords:** Firefly Algorithm, Mathematical Optimization, Feature Selection, Hyperparameter Tuning, Computational Healthcare.

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the intersection of mathematics and computer science has led to significant advancements in predictive modeling, especially in healthcare analytics. One critical application is diabetes prediction, a crucial aspect of early diagnosis and management of this chronic disease. Diabetes Mellitus affects millions globally, and its early detection can help prevent severe complications such as cardiovascular diseases, kidney failure, and neuropathy. Machine learning (ML) models have been extensively used to develop predictive models for diabetes, utilizing



**Ravina and Karunya**

clinical and demographic data. However, the challenge lies in optimizing these models for accuracy, interpretability, and computational efficiency. This research explores the use of the Firefly Algorithm (FA), a nature-inspired optimization technique, for optimizing feature selection and hyperparameters of ML models for diabetes prediction. The Firefly Algorithm, introduced by Xin-She Yang in 2008, is a metaheuristic algorithm inspired by the bioluminescent communication behaviour of fireflies. The algorithm leverages the concept of the attractiveness and movement towards brighter, more attractive fireflies to explore and exploit the solution space effectively. In mathematical terms, each firefly represents a potential solution, and its brightness (fitness) is determined by an objective function. The FA's iterative process involves adjusting the positions of fireflies in the search space, guided by a combination of attraction, randomness, and distance between fireflies. This behaviour enables FA to perform global optimization, making it a powerful tool for solving complex problems in computer science, such as feature selection and hyperparameter tuning. Feature selection is a critical step in developing ML models, particularly in high-dimensional datasets. In diabetes prediction, features like Pregnancies, Glucose, BloodPressure, SkinThickness, Insulin, BMI, DiabetesPedigreeFunction, and Age may have varying levels of significance. Selecting the most relevant features not only improves the model's accuracy but also reduces computational cost and enhances the interpretability. Traditional feature selection methods, such as filter, wrapper, and embedded methods, often fail to balance the trade-off between accuracy and computational efficiency.

The FA offers a novel solution by dynamically adjusting the weights assigned to each feature based on its contribution to minimizing classification error. This adaptive mechanism ensures that only the most significant features are selected, leading to a more streamlined and effective predictive model. In addition to feature selection, hyperparameter tuning is crucial for optimizing the performance of ML models. Hyperparameters, such as the number of estimators in Random Forest, the kernel type in the Support Vector Machines (SVM), and the number of hidden layers in Neural Networks, significantly impact a model's ability to generalize to unseen data. Traditional grid search or random search methods are computationally expensive and may miss optimal combinations. The FA provides a more efficient approach by navigating the hyperparameter space using a guided random search mechanism. By iteratively refining hyperparameter values to minimize the classification error, the FA enhances the model's predictive performance while reducing the risk of overfitting. This study utilizes the Pima Indian Diabetes Dataset, a widely-used benchmark for diabetes prediction tasks, to evaluate the effectiveness of the FA in optimizing feature selection and the hyper parameters. The dataset consists of various medical and demographic attributes, making it an ideal candidate for testing the FA's capability in handling multi-dimensional optimization problems. By implementing FA for both the feature and hyperparameter optimization, this research aims to develop a robust, accurate, and interpretable model for diabetes prediction. Furthermore, this study compares the performance of FA-optimized models with those optimized using other metaheuristic algorithms, such as Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). The results demonstrate that the FA not only improves prediction accuracy but also converges faster to optimal solutions, thereby reducing computational cost. This research highlights the potential of integrating mathematical optimization techniques like the FA in computer science applications, particularly in healthcare analytics, where precision and efficiency are paramount.

**RESEARCH PROBLEM**

Diabetes prediction using machine learning involves complex data analysis and model optimization, requiring efficient feature selection and hyperparameter tuning. For mathematics students, the challenge lies in applying mathematical principles to enhance these model's performance. Traditional methods for optimizing machine learning models often address feature selection and hyperparameter tuning separately, leading to inefficiencies and suboptimal results. The Firefly Algorithm (FA), a metaheuristic optimization technique inspired by the behaviour of fireflies, offers a novel approach to addressing these challenges. FA utilizes a combination of attractiveness and randomness to explore solution spaces, making it suitable for optimizing both feature weights and hyperparameters simultaneously. However, the effectiveness of FA in this dual optimization task for diabetes prediction has not been thoroughly investigated from a mathematical perspective.



**Ravina and Karunya**

The core research problem is to develop and mathematically validate a framework that leverages the Firefly Algorithm to concurrently optimize feature selection and hyperparameters for diabetes prediction models. This involves formulating the optimization problem mathematically, analyzing FA's performance theoretically, and comparing it with other optimization methods. The objective is to demonstrate how mathematical optimization techniques can enhance machine learning model's accuracy, interpretability, and computational efficiency, thus offering practical insights for improving diabetes prediction. This research aims to bridge the gap between mathematical theory and practical applications in healthcare analytics, providing valuable insights for students and researchers in the field of applied mathematics.

**RESEARCH OBJECTIVE****Apply the Firefly Algorithm for Feature Selection**

Investigate how the Firefly Algorithm can be used to identify and select the most relevant features from the diabetes dataset to improve prediction accuracy. This objective focuses on simplifying the feature set to enhance model performance and reduce complexity.

**Optimize Hyperparameters Using the Firefly Algorithm**

Explore the use of the Firefly Algorithm to fine-tune hyperparameters of machine learning models for diabetes prediction. The goal is to determine the optimal settings for model parameters that maximize prediction accuracy and efficiency.

**Evaluate the Performance of FA-Optimized Models**

Assess the effectiveness of models optimized using the Firefly Algorithm compared to baseline models. This involves comparing prediction accuracy and computational efficiency to understand the benefits of using FA for feature selection and hyperparameter optimization.

**Diagrammatic Representation**

This flowchart provides a clear visualization of the steps involved in feature selection and hyperparameter optimization using the Firefly Algorithm and how to evaluate the performance of the models. Here is a high-level flowchart of the entire process: To provide a comprehensive analysis, including graphical representations, you can use libraries like matplotlib and seaborn to visualize the results of feature selection, hyperparameter optimization, and model performance.

**Feature Selection Convergence Plot**

Shows how the best fitness score evolves over iterations during feature selection. This helps to visualize how the algorithm converges to the optimal feature subset.

**Hyperparameter Optimization Convergence Plot**

Displays the best fitness score achieved during hyperparameter over iterations. This demonstrates how the algorithm improves its parameter selection over time.

**Accuracy Comparison Bar Chart**

Compares the accuracy of the baseline model (trained with all features) against the FA-optimized model (trained with selected features and optimized hyperparameters). This illustrates the improvement (if any) achieved through feature selection and hyperparameter tuning.





**Ravina and Karunya**

## CONCLUSION

The Firefly Algorithm (FA) has demonstrated its efficiency in enhancing diabetes prediction models through both feature selection and hyperparameters optimization. By applying FA for feature selection, the most relevant features were identified, leading to improved model accuracy and reduced complexity. This is evident from the convergence plots, which show that the algorithm effectively refines feature subsets over iterations. Similarly, FA's role in hyperparameter optimization yielded better settings for the SVM model, resulting in superior performance compared to the baseline model. The accuracy comparison confirms that FA can significantly enhance model performance through both optimized feature selection and hyperparameter tuning.

### Future Work

#### Extended Testing

FA to larger, more complex datasets to evaluate its scalability and effectiveness in diverse scenarios.

### Hybrid Approaches

Investigate combining FA with other optimization techniques, such as Genetic Algorithms or Particle Swarm Optimization, to potentially achieve better results.

### Real-World Applications

Test FA-based methods on different real-world problems to validate their generalizability and robustness.

### Enhanced Metrics

Incorporate additional evaluation metrics like precision, recall, and F1-score to gain a comprehensive understanding of model performance.

### Parameter Sensitivity

Perform sensitivity analysis to determine how variations in FA parameters (e.g., alpha, beta, gamma) affect the outcomes, optimizing the algorithm for different types of problems.

### Computational Efficiency

Explore parallelization techniques to improve FA's computational efficiency, especially for large-scale datasets and complex models. These future directions aim to refine and expand the application of the Firefly Algorithm, potentially leading to more robust, efficient, and scalable solutions in machine learning and optimization tasks.

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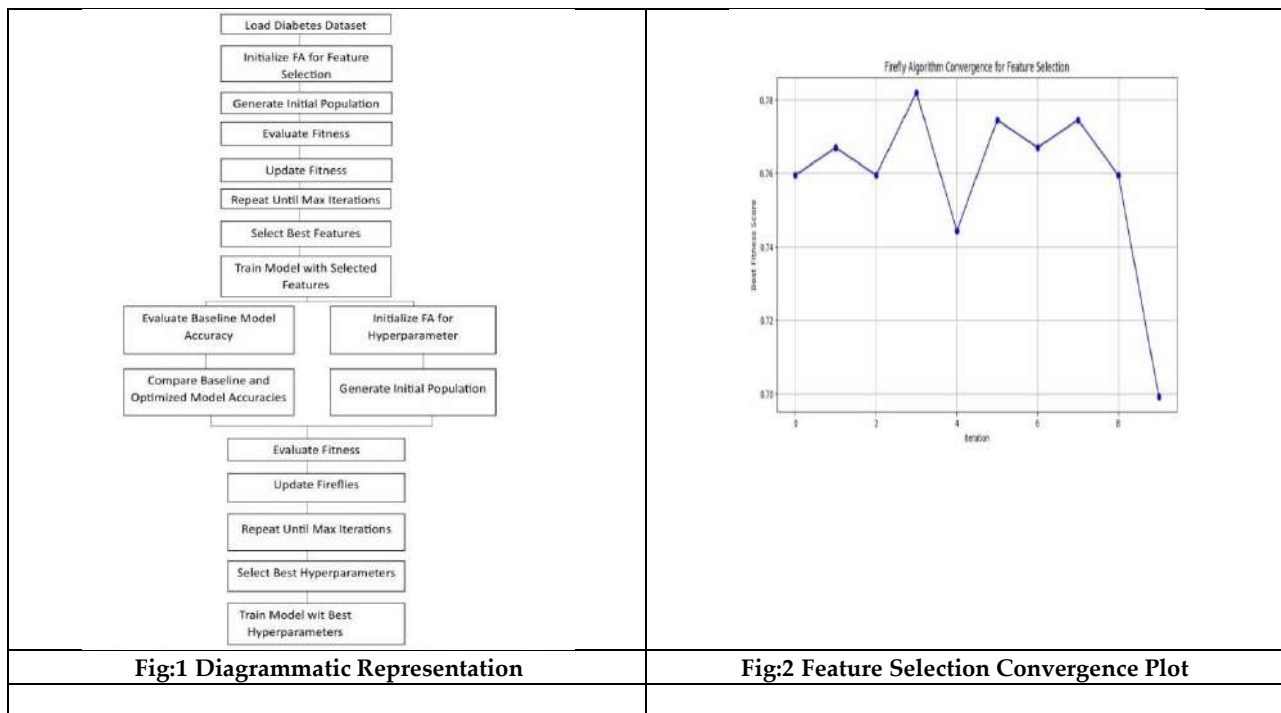
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Ravina and Karunya

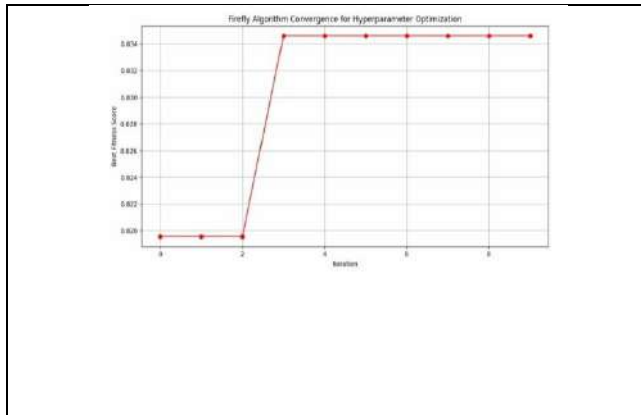


Fig:3 Hyper parameter Optimization Convergence Plot

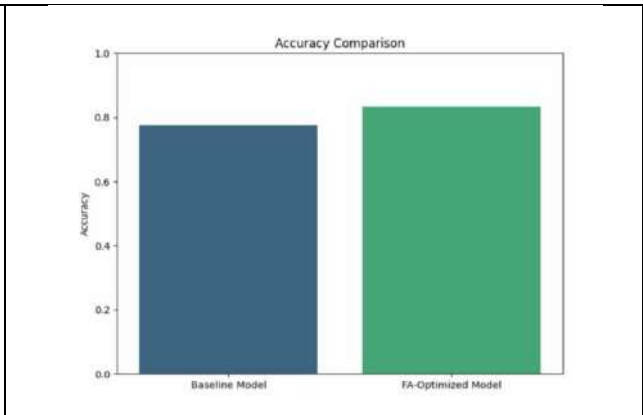


Fig:4 Accuracy Comparison Bar Chart





## On Claw Anti Fuzzy Line Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the notion of a constant anti fuzzy graph, regular anti fuzzy line graph and claw anti fuzzy graph. The features of claw anti-fuzzy graph and regular anti-fuzzy line graph are presented. This paper investigates properties of anti fuzzy line graph when it is computed n-times for the regular anti fuzzy graph.

**Keywords:** constantanti fuzzy graph, regular anti-fuzzy graph, clawanti fuzzy graph

**Mathematical Classification:** 0C572, 05C07, 05C99.

## INTRODUCTION

[1]Fuzzy logic, introduced by Lotfi A. Zadeh in the 1960s, provides a framework for dealing with imprecise and uncertain information. It is particularly valuable in control systems, artificial intelligence, and decision-making where crisp, binary logic falls short. In conventional graph theory, graphs are used to model relationships between objects or entities, with crisp or binary edges to indicate whether there is a connection (edge)between two nodes (vertices). Fuzzy graphs are particularly useful in situations where the relationships between entities are not well-defined and can vary in strength or intensity. They provide a more flexible framework for modeling complex relationships by allowing edges in the graph to have varying degrees of membership in fuzzy sets, rather than just being binary (either present or absent). [2]Rosenfeld considered the fuzzy relations on fuzzy sets and developed the theory of fuzzy graphs in1975. The concept of fuzzy trees, blocks, bridgesand cut nodes in fuzzy graph has been studied in [2]. A fuzzy line graph, also known as a fuzzy line chart or a fuzzy time series graph, provides a visual representation of the fuzzy set's characteristics. It allows seeing how the degrees of membership change within the chosen interval, providing insights into the uncertainty and vagueness of the data. Here's a simple example to illustrate the concept.





**Kousalya and Radhika**

Suppose a fuzzy set representing "tallness" of people in a certain population, and want to create a fuzzy line graph for this set over the height range of 150 cm to 200 cm. It might assign membership degrees using a triangular membership function, with a peak at 175 cm. The graph would then show how tallness membership varies across this height range. [6] The concept of fuzzy line graph was introduced by J.N.Mordeson in 1993 by the base of [7] fuzzy intersection graph.

[10]Akram defines a new concept of fuzzy graph known as Fuzzy Anti Graph. This concept is relatively new in the development of fuzzy graph studies, and is a promising study material. Some anti-fuzzy graphs include in [11] which introduced the concept of anti fuzzy graph, regular degree and irregular anti fuzzy graph. The concept of anti fuzzy line graph has a recent origin. Anti fuzzy line graph is a mathematical and graphical representation used to describe uncertainty or imprecision in data or relationships between variables. It is a specialized form of a line graph, which typically displays the relationship between two or more variables over a continuous range obtained from anti fuzzy graph. [12] Introduced the anti fuzzy line graphs.

Regular graphs are important in graph theory because they often exhibit symmetrical and predictable properties, which can make them easier to study and analyze. It can help to solve problems related to network design, routing, and optimization in various practical applications. This work contributes to finding the constant anti fuzzy graphs, regular anti fuzzy line graphs, claw anti fuzzy graph and their potential applications. It insist to computing n-times anti fuzzy line graph can lead to improved decision-making tools, better network analysis techniques, and more robust models for complex systems.

**PRELIMINARIES**

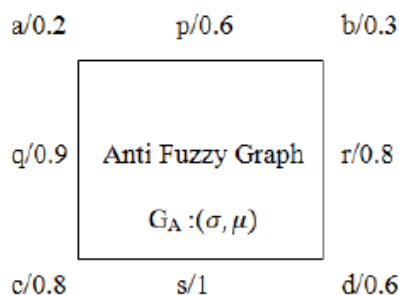
This topic includes some fundamental definitions to derive the results of this paper. This paper considers an undirected simple and connected graph.  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is a fuzzy graph and  $G_A(\sigma, \mu)$  is noted as anti fuzzy graph with underlying set S. Where, S is a fuzzy subset of non empty set.

1. The crisp graph of  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is denoted as  $G^*(\sigma^*, \mu^*)$  where  $\sigma^* = \text{supp}(\sigma) = \{a \in S / \sigma(a) > 0\}$  and  $\mu^* = \text{supp}(\mu) = \{(a,b) \in S \times S / \mu(a,b) > 0\}$ .
2. A Fuzzy Graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  consist of vertices ( $\sigma: S \rightarrow [0,1]$ ) and edges ( $\mu: S \times S \rightarrow [0,1]$ ) such that  $\mu(x,y) \leq \min(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$  for all x and y in S.
3. The order of fuzzy graph G is defined as  $p = \sum \sigma(x) x \in S$  and the size of G is defined as  $q = \sum \mu(x,y) x, y \in S$ .

Anti Fuzzy Graph  $G_A(\sigma, \mu)$  consist of vertices ( $\sigma: S \rightarrow [0,1]$ ) and edges ( $\mu: S \times S \rightarrow [0,1]$ ) such that  $\mu(x,y) \geq \max(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$  for all x and y in S.

Example: 1

Consider,  $G_A: (\sigma, \mu)$  be a graph with  $\sigma = \{a/0.2, b/0.3, c/0.8, d/0.6\}$  and  $\mu = \{p, q, r, s / (a,b), (a,c), (b,d), (c,d) / 0.6, 0.9, 0.8, 1 \text{ respectively}\}$  such that  $\mu(a,b) \geq \max(\sigma(a), \sigma(b))$ .





**Kousalya and Radhika**

5. The degree of a vertex  $\sigma(x)$  of an anti fuzzy graph is  $dGA(\sigma(x)) = \sum_{x \neq y} \mu(x,y)$ .
6. Two vertices  $x$  and  $y$  are adjacent in  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ , if  $\mu(x,y) \geq [\sigma(x) \vee \sigma(y)]$ .
7. Anti fuzzy graph  $GA(\sigma, \mu)$  is strong if  $\mu(x,y) = \max(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) \forall (x,y)$  in  $\mu$ .
8. Anti fuzzy graph  $GA(\sigma, \mu)$  is complete if  $\mu(x,y) = \max(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) \forall (x,y)$  in  $\sigma$ .
9. Some kinds of AFG
  - v-nodal graph: In a graph, every vertex  $\sigma(x)$  has a distinct membership value.
  - e-nodal graph: In a graph every edge  $\mu(x,y)$  has a distinct membership value.
  - Uninodal graph: Every  $\sigma(x)$  and  $\mu(x,y)$  are distinct in a graph.
  - Partially uninodal graph: Any one of  $\sigma(x)$  or  $\mu(x,y)$  have the unique value.
  - Binodal graph: In a graph  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ ,  $\sigma(x) = c1$  and  $\mu(x,y) = c2$ .
10. The complement of AFG is denoted by  $GA(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\mu})$  and is derived from  $GA(\sigma, \mu)$ . in which,  $\sigma = \bar{\sigma}$  and  $\bar{\mu}(x,y) = 0$  if  $\mu(x,y) > 0$  and  $\bar{\mu}(x,y) = \max(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$ .

A line graph  $L(G)$  (also called an adjoint, conjugate, covering, derivative, derived, edge, edge-to-vertex dual, interchange, representative, or theta-obrazom graph) of a simple graph  $G$  is obtained by associating a vertex with each edge of the graph and connecting two vertices with an edge iff the corresponding edges of  $G$  have a vertex in common. Taking the line graph twice does not return the original graph unless the line graph of a graph  $G$  is isomorphic to  $G$  itself. 12.  $GA$  is the anti fuzzy graph with the set of vertices  $V$  and the set of edges  $E$ . [12]The line graph of  $GA$ , denoted by  $L(GA) = (X, Z)$ , is the graph with the set of vertices  $X = \{x\} \cup \{uv\} / x \in E, u, v \in V, x = uv\}$  & set of edges  $Z = \{SxSy / Sx \cap Sy \neq \emptyset, x, y \in E, x \neq y\}$ ,

where  $Sx = \{x\} \cup \{uv\} / x \in E, u, v \in V$ . Let  $(\sigma, \mu)$  be an anti fuzzy sub graph  $GA$ . Define the anti fuzzy subset  $(\lambda, \omega)$  of  $(X, Z)$  respectively as follows,

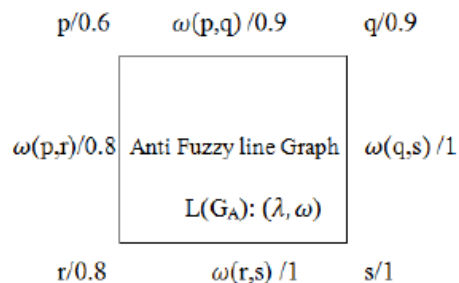
$$\forall Sx \in X, \lambda(Sx) = \mu(x);$$

$$\forall SxSy \in Z, \omega(SxSy) = \max \{ \mu(x), \mu(y) \}.$$

$(\lambda, \omega)$  is an anti fuzzy sub graph of  $L(GA)$  called the anti fuzzy line graph corresponding to  $(\sigma, \mu)$ . it is denoted by  $L(GA): (\lambda, \omega)$ .

**Example 2**

From Example (1), the anti fuzzy line graph  $L(GA) = (X, Z)$  is derived shown below.



$GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is said to be  $k$ -regular if  $dGA(\sigma(x)) = k$  [15], where  $\delta = \Delta = k$ . Any connected anti fuzzy graph with two vertices is regular. If  $dGA(\sigma(x)) \neq k$  then AFG is irregular.  $\delta$  and  $\Delta$  are the minimum and maximum degree of a vertex on anti fuzzy graph.

**MAIN RESULTS**

This part defines the regular anti fuzzy line graph, caw anti fuzzy graph and constant anti fuzzy graph related with  $k$ -regular anti fuzzy graph. Some of the characteristics are analysed.





**Kousalya and Radhika**

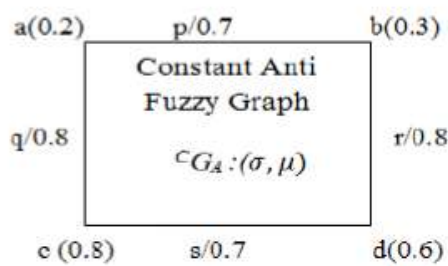
**1. Constant Anti Fuzzy Graph**

Let  $GA:(\sigma,\mu)$  be an anti fuzzy graph on  $G^*(\sigma^*,\mu^*)$ . if  $dGA(\sigma(x)) = k$  for all  $\sigma(x)$  in GA. That is the graph is called as constant anti fuzzy graph of degree (k) or k- anti fuzzy graph. It is denoted by the symbol  $cGA$ . where  $c$  denotes the degree of  $\sigma(x)$ .

**Example 3**

Consider,  $GA:(\sigma,\mu)$  be a graph with  $\sigma = \{a/0.2, b/0.3, c/0.8, d/0.6\}$  and  $\mu = \{p, q, r, s / (a,b), (a,c), (b,d), (c,d) / 0.7, 0.8, 0.8, 0.7$  respectively} such that  $\mu(a,b) \geq \max(\sigma(a),\sigma(b))$ .

In this Example, the degree of vertices a, b, c, d is (1.5). where  $\delta=\Delta=1.5$ . This graph is also called 1.5GA or 1.5- regular anti fuzzy graph.



**Regular Anti Fuzzy Line Graph**

Consider  $GA$  is the anti fuzzy graph with the set of vertices  $V$  and the set of edges  $E$ . The regular anti fuzzy line graph of  $GA$ , denoted by  $RL(GA) = (X,Z)$ . Define the anti fuzzy subset  $(\lambda,\omega)$  of  $(X,Z)$  respectively as follows,

For all  $x \in X, \lambda(x) = GA(\mu)$

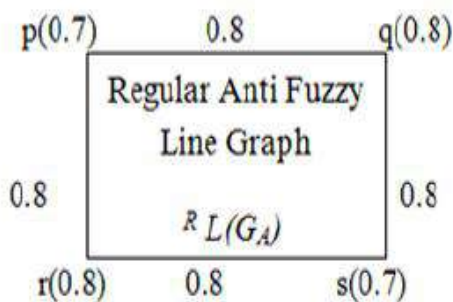
For all  $xy \in Z, \omega(xy) = \max\{\mu_i(x), \mu_j(x)\} = \max\{\lambda(x), \lambda(y)\}$ .

Such that  $d(\sigma_i(x)) = k$ , constant.

it is denoted by  $RL(GA):(\lambda,\omega)$ .

**Example 4**

From Example (3), The regular anti fuzzy line graph is derived. The obtained graph contains the unique edges and 1.6-regular.



Remark: Every regular anti fuzzy line graphs are regular and constant anti fuzzy graph.  $RL(GA):(\lambda,\omega) \rightarrow cGA:(\sigma,\mu)$ . But all the constant AFG need not be corresponding to regular AFLG.  $RL(GA):(\lambda,\omega)$  is also obtained from some anti fuzzy graph with more weighted edges adjacent to other vertices.

**Theorem 3.1**

Any uninodal GA with  $|\sigma|=|\mu|=3, Ln(GA)$ , is complete regular for  $n \geq 2$ .





**Kousalya and Radhika**

**Proof:**

By the consideration of statement, edges are adjacent to each other in  $GA$ .  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  hold the edges which are effective.  $L(GA)$  is strong and complete.  $max(\sigma)$  can assign 2 times with an incident edges.  $L2(GA) = L(L(GA))$  is exist with unique vertices and edges.

This implies that,  $\lambda(Se) = \omega(SeSf) = constant$ . Therefore,  $d(\lambda) = k$  for all  $\lambda$  in  $L2(GA)$ .

That is,  $L2(GA)$  is strong, complete and  $k$ -regular anti fuzzy graph.

Remark: The above result is also true for strong and complete  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ . That is, if  $GA$  is strong / complete with  $|\sigma|=|\mu|=3$ , then  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  is also strong, complete and  $k$ -regular AFLG.

**Illustration 3.2**

Consider,  $GA:(\sigma, \mu) : \sigma = \{a/0.7, b/0.3, c/0.5\} ; \mu = \{(a,b)/0.8, (b,c)/0.6, (a,c)/0.9\}$   
 $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega) : \lambda = \{ab/0.8, bc/0.6, ac/0.9\} ; \omega = \{(ab,ac)/0.9, (ab,bc)/0.8, (ac,bc)/0.9\}$   
 $L2(GA):(\lambda, \omega) : \lambda = \{abac/0.9, abbc/0.8, acbc/0.9\} ; \omega = \{0.9, 0.9, 0.9\} = 1.8$ -regular.  
 In this example,  $L2(GA)$  is strong, complete and 1.8-regular AFLG

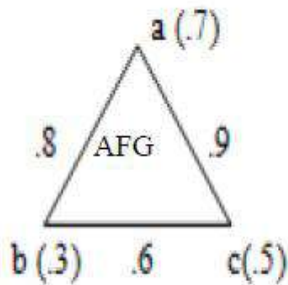


Fig. (a) Uninodal AFG

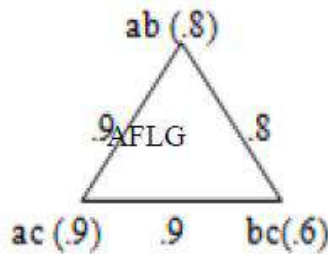


Fig. (b) AFLG –  $L^1(G_A)$

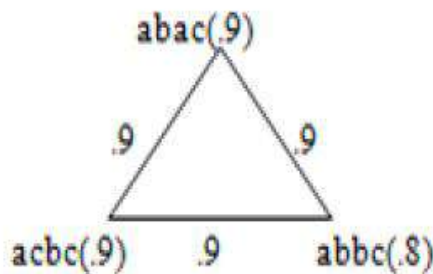


Fig. (c)  $AFLG - L^2(G_A) = L(L(G_A))$

**Theorem 3.3**

For any  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  with  $|\sigma| > 3$ ,  $\{Ln(GA), n \geq 2\}$  is  $k$ -regular.

**Proof:**

The proof of this theorem is given by two cases. Consider the underlying graph when one is strong and another is complete. The suitable example is provided at the end of this theorem.

Case: 1  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is Strong (SAFG)

Consider SAFG with  $|\sigma| > 3$  as shown in example (3.4). If  $|\sigma| = m$  &  $|\mu| = n$  then  $L1(G)$  having  $|\lambda| = n$  and  $|\omega| = Deg(incident\ edges)/2$ .

By theorem 3.1,  $\lambda(Se) = \omega(SeSf) = constant\ k$  for all  $\lambda$ .

Computing  $L2(G)$  from  $L1(G)$ , its line graph is exists the unique values of  $\lambda$  &  $\omega$ .







**Kousalya and Radhika**

Hence, SAFG with  $|\sigma| = 4$  then  $L_2(G)$  is  $k$ -regular AFLG.

Case: 2  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is Complete

Consider any  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  for  $(|\sigma| > 3)$ , edges are adjacent with each other. If it is Complete AFG, all the edges are effective.

Based on case-1,  $L_2(G)$  is  $k$ -regular  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$ .

If  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is not complete with uninodal then, only one vertex having  $max(\mu)$ .

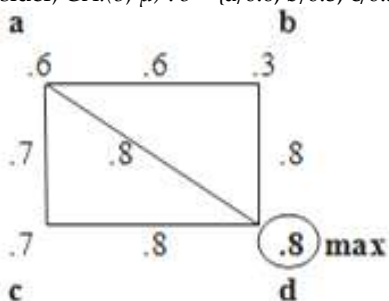
To attain the  $k$ -regular graph, we compute  $L_n(GA)$  until  $max(\mu)$  is project as a maximum number of vertices within the line graph.

This happens only after  $n > 2$ .

Remark: For any  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ ,  $|\sigma| > 3$  with strong and complete,  $\{L_n(G), n = 2\}$  is  $k$ -regular  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$ . For uninodal AFG  $(|\sigma| > 3)$ ,  $\{L_n(G), n > 2\}$  is  $k$ -regular AFLG.

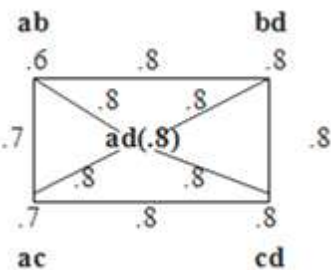
**Illustration 3.4**

Consider,  $GA:(\sigma, \mu) : \sigma = \{a/0.6, b/0.3, c/0.5, d/0.8\} ; \mu = \{(a,b)/0.6, (b,c)/0, (a,c)/0.7, (a,d)/0.8, (b,d)/0.8, (c,d)/0.8\}$



**Fig. (a) Uninodal Strong Anti Fuzzy Graph**

It's Line graph  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega) : \lambda = \{ab/0.6, ad/0.8, ac/0.7, cd/0.8, bd/0.8\} ; \omega = \{(ab,ac)/0.7, (ab,bd)/0.8, (ab,ac)/0.7, (bd,cd)/0.8, (ad,bd) = (ad,ac) = (ad,cd) = (ad,ab) = 0.8, (ac,cd)/0.8\}$



**Fig. (b) Anti Fuzzy Line Graph**

**Anti Fuzzy Line Graph in Claw Graph**

The complete bipartite graph  $K_{1,3}$  is a tree known as the "claw." It is isomorphic to the star graph  $S_4$  and is sometimes known as the Y graph. This topic applied the features of claw graph in anti fuzzy graph. A graph that does not contain the claw as an induced sub graph is called a claw-free graph. The anti fuzzy line graph  $L(GA)$  of any anti fuzzy graph  $GA$  is claw-free because three edges  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  and  $\mu_3$  in  $GA$  share the endpoints with another edge  $\mu_4$  then, at least two of  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  and  $\mu_3$  must share one of those endpoints with each other. Every edges of the base graph correspond to the vertices of line graph whenever the edges share endpoints in  $GA$ . The purpose of anti fuzzy graph is to solve the uncertainty when it attains maximum. In this regard, one can observe the simplest form of claw graph where the membership values are categorised by two cases.  $K_{m,n}$  is a claw graph if the following conditions can hold.

©  $K_{1,3}$  is bipartite AFG.





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©  $K_{1,3}$  is complete bipartite AFG.

The aim of this section is to claim both the above graphs are claw graph and it is isomorphic to  $C_3$  line graph. It explained by the following section.

**Theorem 3.5**

A claw graph cannot be a  $k$ -regular graph.

**Proof:**

Consider  $K_{m,n}$  be the claw anti fuzzy graph.

Then,  $K_{1,3} = B/GA:(\sigma, \mu) = \{\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j)/j=1,2,3; \mu \geq \max(\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j))\}$

Take,  $\sigma(x_i) = \{a/0.9\}$  and  $\sigma(x_j) = \{x/0.9, y/0.9, z/1\}$  and  $\mu = \{(a,x)/1, (a,y)/0.9, (a,z)/1\}$

$d(\sigma(x_i)) = d(a) = 2.9 = \text{Size}(K_{m,n})$ .

$d(\sigma(x_j)) : d(x) = 1, d(y) = 0.9 \text{ and } d(z) = 1$ .

Because, a single vertex in  $\sigma(x_i)$  is adjacent to other three vertices. It is increase the degree which is nothing but the size of the graph.

Therefore, the claw graph cannot be a  $k$ -regular graph. See Illustration 3.7.

**Theorem 3.6**

$L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  of a claw graph  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  can be a  $k$ -regular graph.

**Proof:**

Consider  $K_{m,n}$  be the claw anti fuzzy graph.

Then,  $K_{1,3} = B/GA:(\sigma, \mu) = \{\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j)/j=1,2,3; \mu \geq \max(\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j))\}$

$L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  is a triangular graph ( $C_3$ ) such that,

$\lambda = \{\sigma_3(x_j)/j=1,2,3\}$  and  $\omega = \{\sigma(x_i, x_j) / i \neq j\}$ .

By the characteristics of AFLG, the triangular graph  $C_3$  must be strong  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ .

Case 1:  $K_{1,3}$  is unique [that is,  $\mu((\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j))) = \text{constant}$ ] then, triangular line graph [ $C_3$ ] must be strong and complete.

By theorem 3.1,  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  is complete then it must be  $k$ -regular.

Case 2:  $K_{1,3}$  is not unique [ that is,  $\mu((\sigma_1(x_1), \sigma_3(x_j))) \neq \text{constant}$  ] then, triangular line graph [ $C_3$ ] must be strong not complete.

By theorem 3.1 of Remark-1,  $L_2(GA)$  is  $k$ -regular.

**Illustration 3.7**

Case – 1 : Anti fuzzy line graph of claw graph is  $k$ -regular AFG

$K_{1,3}$  is never  $k$ -regular AFG

$L(K_{1,3})$  is  $k$ -regular AFG

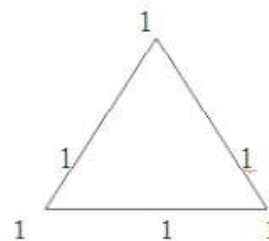
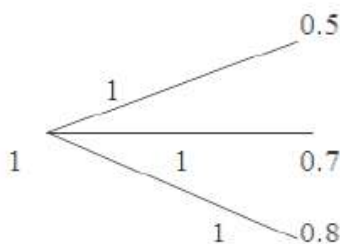


Fig (a) Claw [ $K_{1,3}$ ]Anti fuzzy Graph

Fig (b) AFLG of [ $K_{1,3}$ ] - Triangular graph





**Kousalya and Radhika**

Case – 2 :  $L_2(GA)$  of claw graph is  $k$ -regular AFG

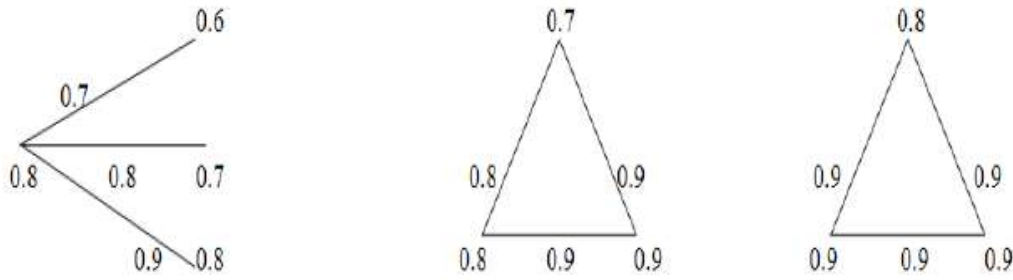


Fig (c) Claw graph with distinct edges

AFLG of  $[K_{1,3}]$

$L[L[K_{1,3}]] = L^2[K_{1,3}]$

From the above two cases, this theorem concludes  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  of a claw graph can be a  $[C_3]$   $k$ -regular graph.

From Illustration 3.7 (b),  $L[K_{1,3}] =$  complete and 2-regular anti fuzzy graph.

From Illustration 3.7 (c)  $L[L[K_{1,3}]] = L^2[K_{1,3}] =$  complete and 1.8-regular AFG.

**Theorem 3.8**

Line graph of a regular square ( $C_4$ )  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is  $k$ -regular.

**Proof:**

$GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  be the regular square AFG ( $C_4$ ) then,  $\sigma = \{a,b,c,d\}$  and  $\mu = \{a,b\}, \{b,c\}, \{c,d\}, \{a,d\}$  such that,  $d(\sigma(xi)) = k$  (constant) for  $i = 1$  to 4. Then,  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$  such that,  $d(\lambda(yj)) = k$  (constant) for  $j = 1$  to 4. Hence,  $L(C_4)$  is a complete and  $k$ -regular AFG.

**Theorem 3.9**

In a  $v$ -nodal AFG,  $Ln[C_4]$  is  $k$ -regular anti fuzzy graph for  $n \geq 3$ .

**Proof:**

Consider,  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is a square ( $C_4$ ) AFG is strong then the following condition holds. That is,  $\mu(x, y) = \max(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$  for all  $x$  and  $y$  in  $GA$ .

If,  $\sigma(xi) =$  distinct ( $v$ -nodal AFG), then at least one of  $\sigma(x) =$  maximum (choose it as  $k$ )

This  $k$  appear 2 incident edges in  $L(GA)$ , 3 times of  $L_2(GA)$  and 4 times of  $L_3(GA)$ .

Hence all the edges of  $L(GA) = k$ .

This shows that  $Ln[C_4]$  is strong and  $k$ -regular for  $n \geq 3$ .

From Illustration 3.10,  $L_3[C_4] = 2$ -regular  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$ .

**Illustration 3.10**

The following graph is the example for the above theorem

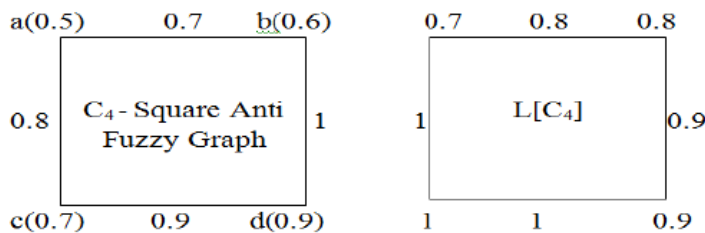


Fig. (a)  $C_4$ - Square AFG

Fig (b) AFLG -  $L(C_4)$





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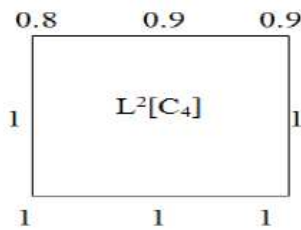


Fig (c)  $L[L[C_4]]$

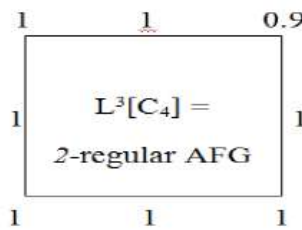


Fig (d)  $L[L[L[C_4]]]$

**Theorem 3.11**

Every  $L_n-1[C_n]$  is  $k$ -regular AFG in a  $v$ -nodal anti fuzzy graph.

**Proof:**

Consider  $GA:(\sigma, \mu)$  is a  $(C_n)$  anti fuzzy graph.

In  $(C_n)$  anti fuzzy graph, every edge is incident with exactly two edges.

If,  $\sigma(x_i) = \text{distinct}$ , then at least one of  $\sigma(x) = \text{maximum} = \text{choose it as } k$ .

This  $k$  appear 2 incident edges in  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega)$ , 3 times of  $L_2(GA)$  and 4 times of  $L_3(GA)$  and so on. Hence all the edges of  $L(GA):(\lambda, \omega) = k$  for  $(n-1)$  times of computing Line graph.

This shows that,  $L_n-1[C_n]$  is  $k$ -regular anti fuzzy graph.

**Claw Anti Fuzzy Graph in Human Anatomy**

Conventionally, every claw graph is corresponding to its triangle line graph. Take the following example for describing a claw graph. In human anatomy, the head is considered as an initial node denoted as  $K_m(\sigma) = K_m(H)$ . Head is linked with two arms denoted as  $K_n(LA)$ ,

$RA$ ). The end of the two legs on which a person normally stands and walks denotes foot, pointed as  $K_n(L)$ .  $K_m, n$  is the considered as an example of human anatomy such that  $K_m(H)$  is the head,  $K_n(LA, RA, L)$  denotes the left arm, right arm and legs respectively. Human body have 12 different cranial nerves that pass the electrical signal to sensory and motor functions. They connect the brain to different parts of the body. So, we take  $K(\sigma) = \text{cranial nerves on the body whose membership value is taken as } 1$ . There are 5 major nerves which extend from the shoulder to the arm. Take it as,  $K_n(LA, RA) = 0.5$ . The lumbar plexus is an essential collection of nerves that arise from mostly the lumbar spinal cord. The term plexus refers to a "web" of nerves. Each of the major nerves from the web is divided into many smaller nerve branches. So, take it as,  $K_n(L) = 1$ . Consider an edge of the graph is associated with the sensory and motor function of the body. In a healthy person, all the nerves were active well in a body, so that the function is normal to the regular activities. That is every link can take the full support from the brain. That is,  $\mu(H, LA) = \mu(H, RA) = \mu(H, L) = 1$ . Then it must be the representation of  $K_{1,3}$  graph.



**Human Anatomy in Claw Anti Fuzzy Graph**

The line graph of this graph becomes a triangle graph and it is normalized (means, the height of the fuzzy set / graph attains the maximum value 1). It is also called 2-regular graph.





### Kousalya and Radhika

If the human body suffers from its regular activities (abnormal), it might have nerves injury or some other problems. So, the affected nerves cannot support the motor function. If the right brain neurons are affected then the left body activities lead to problems. In this case, consider,  $K_m(H) = 0.7$ ,  $K_n(LA) = 0.4$ ,  $K_n(RA) = 0.5$  and  $K_n(L) = 0.6$ . then  $\mu(H, LA) = 0.7$ ,  $\mu(H, RA) = 1$  and  $\mu(H, L) = 0.7$ . This kind of graph also gives the triangle graph with the vertices,  $\{0.7, 1$  and  $0.7\}$ . It says that, every activities of a human body is inter connected to the nerves system. If the vertices of  $L(GA)$  is 1, there is no injury of nerves and if  $L(GA) < 1$ , there is a problem in nerve system which causes the issue. It is not necessarily said that, if the claw graph is 2-regular line graph, the person is healthy. Because they may have some other issue apart from this case. However, the human anatomy can be represented by claw anti fuzzy graph. Its line graph gives the triangle graph. It is 2-regular whenever the edges are effective. Moreover  $K_{1,3}$  is a claw anti fuzzy graph whenever the underlying graph is either bipartite AFG or complete bipartite AFG.

#### Complement of Claw AFG

Complement of claw graph is not isomorphic to triangle graph for some cases.

- ⊙  $GA: (\sigma, \mu)$  is the claw AFG is strong / complete then its complement graph does not possess any edges.
- ⊙ AFLG of claw graph is a null graph for the two case.
- ⊙  $K_{1,3}$  AFG is existing with height 1. That is  $K_{m,n} = 1 \forall \sigma$  and  $\mu$ .
- ⊙  $K_{m,n}$  such that  $\sigma(GA) = 1$  for  $m = 1$ .
- ⊙ From the above section, the complement graph does not possess any edges.

### CONCLUSION

This paper concludes that the obtained results are played a major role in decision making. The computation of n-time line graph can lead to trace out the Applications of various domains, including pattern recognition, and network analysis. By incorporating anti-fuzzy graphs into the structure of regular anti fuzzy line graphs, it becomes possible to capture and analyze uncertainty and imprecision in a more detailed and expressive manner.

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# Similarity Measures For Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets And Its Application In Multi Criteria Decision Making

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This groundbreaking study introduces Euclidean and Hamming similarity measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets (SPFS), a novel framework extending Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Picture Fuzzy Sets, and Zadeh's Fuzzy Sets. SPFS overcomes limitations of existing Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, effectively addressing uncertainty in complex decision-making environment. By providing a generalized distance metric representation, SPFS enables comprehensive evaluation process understanding and more precise decision-making. Notably, this research proposes a pioneering score function for SPFS, facilitating criteria ranking. This innovative approach significantly contributes to Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) research, a rapidly evolving field tackling intricate decision making problems. An illustrative example demonstrates the Spherical Picture Fuzzy approach's efficacy, highlighting its potential to enhance decision support tools.

**Keywords:** Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy sets, Picture Fuzzy Sets, Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets and Multiple Criteria decision making.





Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, uncertainty poses challenges that traditional mathematical tools can't fully address. To tackle this, Fuzzy Set theory was introduced by Zadeh[15] in 1965, assigning a membership degree to each element, representing its degree of belonging. Building on this, Atanassov developed Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (IFSs)[1] in 1983, which describe elements with both membership and non-membership values, subject to the condition that their sum does not exceed one. However, IFSs lacked neutrality degree consideration. To address this gap, Coung[4] introduced Picture Fuzzy Sets (PFS) in 2014, extending Fuzzy Sets and IFSs by incorporating neutrality degree alongside membership and non-membership degrees, with a combined total not exceeding one. Coung and Kreinovich[5] subsequently explored new PFS operations and properties. Nguyen Van Dinh and Nguyen Xuan Thao[10] introduced measures for comparing PFS-sets, including difference, distance, and dissimilarity, along with calculation formulas in 2018 and they demonstrated applications in Multi-Attribute Decision Making. Chunyong Wang et al[8] developed geometric operators for PFS, exploring their properties and applying them to Multiple Attribute Decision Making in Picture Fuzzy environments in 2017. Atanassov [2] expanded the Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (IFS) concept by introducing Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (C-IFS) in 2020. C-IFS represents a circle with radius  $r$ , centralizing membership and non-membership degrees. This extension enables C-IFS to be applied in various Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods. Researchers have made significant strides in integrating Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (C-IFS) with established Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) models. Specifically, Cakir and et al [6,7] introduced a novel circular intuitionistic fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) in 2021 approach and applied it to various case studies, including the optimal selection of medical waste landfill sites, evaluating health tourism destinations, and assessing businesses for industrial symbiosis opportunities. Otay and Kahraman[11] utilized the Combined Interval Fuzzy Set (C-IFS) approach in conjunction with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and VIKOR methods to optimize supplier selection in 2021. In 2021, Imanov and Aliyev explored the application of Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets in evaluating human capital. In this paper, discussed Similarity measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets and introduces a novel score function for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets (SPFS), enabling criteria ranking in Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM). This innovative approach enhances decision support tools and addresses complex decision-making problems.

## PRELIMINARIES

In this section, few pre-requisites that are needed for this study overviewed.

### Definition 2.1. [15] Fuzzy Set

Let  $X$  be a non-empty universal set. Each set is mapped to  $[0,1]$  by membership function is defined as

$$E = \{(x, \mu_E(x)) / x \in X\}$$

where  $\mu_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is the degree of membership function of the fuzzy set  $E$  and  $\mu_E(x) \in [0, 1]$  is the membership value of the element  $x \in X$  in the fuzzy set  $E$ .

### Definition 2.2. [1] IFS

Let  $X$  be a non-empty universal set. An intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS)  $E$  in  $X$  is defined as

$$E = \{(x, \mu_E(x), \vartheta_E(x)) / x \in X\}$$

where  $\mu_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  with  $0 \leq \mu_E(x) + \vartheta_E(x) \leq 1$  for all  $x \in X$  represents the degrees of membership and non-membership of the element  $x$  to the IFS  $E$ . For each IFS, the intuitionistic index or hesitancy degree of the element  $x$  in  $X$  to the IFS  $E$  is  $\pi_E(x) = 1 - \mu_E(x) - \vartheta_E(x)$ .

### Definition 2.3. [2] C-IFS

Let  $X$  be the universe and  $E$  be its subset then, the set C-IFS is defined as,

$$E_r^* = \{(x, \mu_E(x), \vartheta_E(x); r) / x \in X\}$$







**Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,**

where  $\iota_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  with  $0 \leq \iota_E(x) + \vartheta_E(x) \leq 1$  and  $r \in [0, \sqrt{2}]$  is the radius of the circle around each element  $x \in E$ , and functions  $\iota_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represent membership degree and non-membership degree of element  $x \in X$  to a fixed set  $E \subseteq X$ . We also define the hesitancy margin  $\pi_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by  $\pi_E(x) = 1 - \iota_E(x) - \vartheta_E(x)$  which corresponds to the degree of indeterminacy. The radius  $r$  defined in C-IFS takes on values from the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

**Definition 2.4.** [4] PFS

A Picture Fuzzy Set (PFS)  $E$  on a universe  $X$  is an object in the form of

$$P = \{ \langle x, \iota_E(x), \psi_E(x), \vartheta_E(x) \rangle / x \in X \}$$

where  $\iota_E(x) \in [0, 1]$  is called the degree of positive membership of  $x$  in  $E$ ,  $\psi_E(x) \in [0, 1]$  is called the degree of neutral membership of  $x$  in  $E$  and  $\vartheta_E(x) \in [0, 1]$  is called the degree of negative membership of  $x$  in  $E$ . where  $\iota_E(x)$ ,  $\psi_E(x)$  and  $\vartheta_E(x)$  satisfy the following condition ( $x \in X$ )  $0 \leq \iota_E(x) + \psi_E(x) + \vartheta_E(x) \leq 1$  Now,  $\sigma_E(x) = (1 - (\iota_E(x) + \psi_E(x) + \vartheta_E(x)))$  could be called the degree of refusal membership of  $x$  in  $E$ .

**Definition 2.5.**[12](Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets (SPFSs))

Let us have a fixed universe  $X$  and  $E$  be its subset then, the set SPFSs is defined as,

$P_r^* = \{ \langle x, \iota_E(x), \psi_E(x), \vartheta_E(x); r \rangle / x \in X \}$  where functions  $\iota_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\psi_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  with  $0 \leq \iota_E(x) + \psi_E(x) + \vartheta_E(x) \leq 1$  and  $r \in [0, \sqrt{2}]$  is the radius of the sphere around each element  $x \in E$ , represent membership degree, neutral degree and non-membership degree of element  $x \in X$  to a fixed set  $E \subseteq X$ . We also define the hesitancy margin  $\pi_E: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by  $\pi_E(x) = 1 - \iota_E(x) - \psi_E(x) - \vartheta_E(x)$  which corresponds to the degree of indeterminacy.

**Definition 2.6.**[14]

Let  $IFS(X)$  denote the set of all Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (IFSs) in  $X$ . A similarity measure between two IFSs  $A$  and  $B$  is a function  $S: IFS(X) \times IFS(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  that satisfies the following properties:

- i. Boundedness:  $0 \leq S(A, B) \leq 1$
- ii. Identity:  $S(A, B) = 1$  if and only if  $A = B$
- iii. Symmetry:  $S(A, B) = S(B, A)$
- iv. Monotonicity: If  $A \subseteq B \subseteq C$ , then  $S(A, C) \leq \min\{S(A, B), S(B, C)\}$
- v. Crisp set condition:  $S(A, A_c) = 0$  if and only if  $A$  is a crisp set.

**Definition 2.7.**[10]

Let  $\alpha = (\iota_\alpha, \psi_\alpha, \vartheta_\alpha)$  and  $\beta = (\iota_\beta, \psi_\beta, \vartheta_\beta)$  be two picture fuzzy numbers, then

- (i)  $\alpha \cdot \beta = ((\iota_\alpha + \psi_\alpha)(\iota_\beta + \psi_\beta) - \psi_\alpha\psi_\beta, \psi_\alpha\psi_\beta, 1 - (1 - \vartheta_\alpha)(1 - \vartheta_\beta))$ ;
- (ii)  $\alpha^\lambda = ((\iota_\alpha + \psi_\alpha)^\lambda - \psi_\alpha^\lambda, \psi_\alpha^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \vartheta_\alpha)^\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ .

**Definition 2.8.**[9]

If we consider  $\alpha = (\iota_\alpha, \vartheta_\alpha, Q_\alpha; r)$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers with radius, we can define a score function  $S$  as  $S(\alpha) = \frac{\iota_\alpha - \vartheta_\alpha + \sqrt{2}r(2\rho - 1)}{3}$  and the accuracy function  $H$  as  $H(\alpha) = \iota_\alpha + \psi_\alpha + \vartheta_\alpha$ , where  $S(\alpha) \in [-1, 1]$  and  $H(\alpha) \in [0, 1]$  respectively. We can take two picture fuzzy numbers  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

- (i) if  $S(\alpha) > S(\beta)$ , then  $\alpha$  is superior to  $\beta$ , denoted by  $\alpha > \beta$ ;
- ii) if  $S(\alpha) = S(\beta)$ , then
  - (1)  $H(\alpha) = H(\beta)$ , implies that  $\alpha$  is equivalent to  $\beta$ , represented by  $\alpha \sim \beta$ ;
  - (2)  $H(\alpha) > H(\beta)$ , implies that  $\alpha$  is superior to  $\beta$ , represented by  $\alpha > \beta$ .

**Definition 2.9**

Let us assume that  $p_j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) is a set of PFNs, then the picture fuzzy weighted geometric(PFWG) operator is defined as follow:

$$PFWG_w(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n p_j^{w_j}, \text{ where } w = (w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n), \text{ and } w_j > 0$$





**Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,**

**Definition 2.10.**[3](Distance Measures for C-IFSs)

The radius of the  $(\iota(x), \vartheta(x))$  is the maximum of the Euclidean distance

$$r_i = \max \sqrt{[(\iota(x) - m_{i,j})^2 + (\vartheta(x) - n_{i,j})^2]}$$

$$\text{Euclidean Distance } E_2(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2]} \right)$$

$$E_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2 + (\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x))^2]} \right)$$

Hamming Distance

$$H_2(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|] \right)$$

$$H_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)| + |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|] \right)$$

Hausdorff Distance

$$HD_2(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|] \right)$$

$$HD_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|, |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|] \right)$$

**Definition 2.11.**[13]Distance measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets

Euclidean Distance

$$E_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2]} \right)$$

$$E_4(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2 + (\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x))^2]} \right)$$

Hamming Distance

$$H_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|] \right)$$

$$H_4(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)| + |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|] \right)$$

Hausdorff Distance

$$HD_3(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|] \right)$$

$$HD_4(E, F) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|, |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|] \right)$$





**Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,**

$$r_i = \max \sqrt{[(\iota(x) - m_{i,j})^2 + (\psi(x) - m_{i,j})^2 + (\vartheta(x) - n_{i,j})^2]}$$

**Definition: 2. 12**[14] Similarity Measures for PFSs

Euclidean Distance

$$E_3(E, F) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2]}$$

$$E_4(E, F) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2 + (\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x))^2]}$$

Hamming Distance

$$H_3(E, F) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|]$$

$$H_4(E, F) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)| + |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|]$$

Hausdorff Distance

$$HD_3(E, F) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max[|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|]$$

$$HD_4(E, F) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max[|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|]$$

**Similarity measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets**

In this section, we have defined the Similarity measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets which is an extension of Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets is given as follows. Additionally, we have defined a novel score function for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets.

Euclidean Distance

$$E_3(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2]}\right)$$

$$E_4(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [(\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x))^2 + (\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x))^2 + (\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x))^2 + (\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x))^2]}\right)$$

Hamming Distance  $H_3(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|]\right)$

$$H_4(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} [|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)| + |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)| + |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)| + |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|]\right)$$

Hausdorff Distance

$$HD_3(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max[|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|]\right)$$

$$HD_4(E, F) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|r_E - r_F|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in E} \max[|\iota_E(x) - \iota_F(x)|, |\psi_E(x) - \psi_F(x)|, |\vartheta_E(x) - \vartheta_F(x)|, |\pi_E(x) - \pi_F(x)|]\right)$$

The radius of the  $(\mu(x), \psi(x), \vartheta(x))$  is the maximum of the Euclidean distance





**Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,**

$$r_i = \max \sqrt{[(\iota(x) - m_{i,j})^2 + (\psi(x) - m_{i,j})^2 + (\vartheta(x) - n_{i,j})^2]}$$

**Score function for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets:**

If we consider  $\alpha = (\iota_\alpha, \psi_\alpha, \vartheta_\alpha, \pi_\alpha : r)$  be a Picture fuzzy numbers with radius, we can define a score function S as  $S(\alpha) = \iota_\alpha - \vartheta_\alpha - \frac{\psi_\alpha}{2}$  and the accuracy function H as  $H(\alpha) = \iota_\alpha + \psi_\alpha + \vartheta_\alpha$ , where  $S(\alpha) \in [-1, 1]$  and  $H(\alpha) \in [0, 1]$  respectively. We can take two picture fuzzy numbers  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

(i) if  $S(\alpha) > S(\beta)$ , then  $\alpha$  is superior to  $\beta$ , denoted by  $\alpha > \beta$ ;

(ii) if  $S(\alpha) = S(\beta)$ , then  $\alpha = \beta$

(1)  $H(\alpha) = H(\beta)$ , implies that  $\alpha$  is equivalent to  $\beta$ , represented by  $\alpha \sim \beta$

(2)  $H(\alpha) > H(\beta)$ , implies that  $\alpha$  is superior to  $\beta$ , represented by  $\alpha > \beta$ .

Here, a new score ( $S_{SPFS}$ ) and an accuracy ( $H_{SPFS}$ ) function for SPFS are defined by using Picture Fuzzy Score Function. Consider an Spherical Picture Fuzzy Value (SPFV)  $(\iota_c, \psi_c, \vartheta_c; r)$ , with pessimistic and optimistic points defined as:

Pessimistic:  $\langle \iota_c - r/\sqrt{2}, \psi_c - r/\sqrt{2}, \vartheta_c + r/\sqrt{2} \rangle$

Optimistic:  $\langle \iota_c + r/\sqrt{2}, \psi_c + r/\sqrt{2}, \vartheta_c - r/\sqrt{2} \rangle$ . A score function  $S_{SPFS}$  and an accuracy function  $H_{SPFS}$  of the SPFV, c are defined as follows with respect to the decision-maker's (or manager's) preference information  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

$$S_{SPFS(c)} = (\lambda * S_{SPFS}(\langle \iota_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \psi_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \vartheta_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle) + (1 - \lambda) * S_{SPFS}(\langle \iota_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \psi_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \vartheta_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle)) / 3$$

$$= \frac{\iota_c - \vartheta_c + \frac{3r}{2\sqrt{2}}(2\rho - 1)}{3} \text{ where } S_{SPFS(c)} \in [-1, 1] \quad (1)$$

$$H_{SPFS(c)} = \lambda * H_{SPFS}(\langle \iota_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \psi_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \vartheta_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle) + (1 - \lambda) * H_{SPFS}(\langle \iota_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \psi_c - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \vartheta_c + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle) = \iota_c + \psi_c + \vartheta_c, \text{ where } H_{SPFS(c)} \in [0, 1]$$

**A Method for Multiple Criteria Decision Making with spherical picture fuzzy information**

Consider a multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM) problem with spherical picture fuzzy information, represented as follows:

Let  $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m\}$ : set of m criteria,  $D = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n\}$ : set of n attributes,  $P =$  picture fuzzy decision matrix, where  $P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}$ , and  $p_{ij}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) are picture fuzzy numbers (PFNs).

Evaluation Process:

1. Calculate overall preference values for each criterion  $C_i$  using the PFWG operator and decision matrix P.
2. Compute scores  $S(\tilde{P}_i)$  for each overall picture fuzzy value  $\tilde{P}_i$  using Eq. (1) and sum it for ranking.
3. Rank criteria  $R_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ) based on scores  $S(\tilde{P}_i)$  and select the optimal criterion.

**Numerical example**

This study involves evaluating five projects ( $D_i, i=1-5$ ) using a multi-criteria decision analysis framework. Four evaluation criteria have been identified: relevance ( $D_1$ ), effectiveness ( $D_2$ ), creativity ( $D_3$ ), impact ( $D_4$ ) and logical evaluation ( $D_5$ ). To maintain objectivity, expert evaluations will be conducted anonymously. The decision matrix (Table 1) presents the evaluation parameters.

Now, we use the proposed strategy to evaluate a project with spherical picture fuzzy information.

Step 1: utilize the decision information given in matrix  $P_i$  and

$$\tilde{p}_i = PFWG_w (P_{i1}, P_{i2}, P_{i3}, \dots, P_{in})$$

We have,

$$\tilde{p}_1 = (0.379196, 0.154140, 0.198920)$$

$$\tilde{p}_2 = (0.204767, 0.371910, 0.272260)$$

$$\tilde{p}_3 = (0.44769, 0.199820, 0.175130)$$

$$\tilde{p}_4 = (0.447769, 0.178200, 0.175130)$$

$$\tilde{p}_5 = (0.414387, 0.239750, 0.241610)$$

Step 2: Evaluate the overall picture fuzzy values  $\tilde{p}_i$  ( $i=1,2,3,4$ ) using Equation (1) to obtain scores  $S(\tilde{p}_i)$  and sum them.





**Rajarajeswari Palanisamy et al.,**

$S(\tilde{p}_1)=0.17198$ ,  $S(\tilde{p}_2)=0.42247$ ,  $S(\tilde{p}_3)=0.28788$ ,  $S(\tilde{p}_4)=0.30589$  and  $S(\tilde{p}_5)=0.08813$

Step 3: Rank all the Criteria  $R_i$  ( $i=1,2,3,4$ ) in accordance with the values of  $S(\tilde{p}_i)$ :  $R_3 > R_1 > R_4 > R_5 > R_2$ .

### Comparison Analysis.

First, when the input arguments are Picture Fuzzy Numbers, our method can be applied as already stated, Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets are extensions of the standard Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets and hence of Zadeh's Fuzzy Sets. This method can be plays predominant role in decision making situations. Our method facilitates comparison with the Intuitionistic Fuzzy Weighted Geometric (IFWG) operator. To illustrate, data from Table 1 is converted from picture fuzzy numbers (PFNs) to intuitionistic fuzzy numbers (IFNs). For example, PFN (0.2, 0.3, 0.1, 0.4) is transformed into IFN (0.2, 0.1). The detailed calculations are not shown, but the results are summarized in Table 2. Our approach seamlessly accommodates picture fuzzy numbers as input arguments, leveraging the generalized nature of picture fuzzy sets, which encompass fuzzy sets (FS) and intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS) as special cases. This ensures broad applicability. Next, our approach can be examined with IFWG and PFWG in Table 3. Finally, we conclude that, Circular Intuitionistic fuzzy sets scores deviation between candidates  $D_3$  and  $D_4$  is tie which is difficult for us to rank. By using Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets scores, it improves the accuracy and enhance the deviation between  $D_3$  and  $D_4$ . Therefore, the ranking process is simplified. Our method's value is shown as PFWG with radius distinguishes  $D_3$  and  $D_4$ , whereas IFWG with radius cannot, highlighting picture fuzzy sets' richer information content.

## CONCLUSION

This study has pioneered the introduction of Euclidean and Hamming similarity measures for Spherical Picture Fuzzy Sets (SPFS), a novel extension of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Picture Fuzzy Sets, and Zadeh's Fuzzy Sets. By effectively addressing uncertainty in complex decision-making environments and overcoming limitations of existing Circular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, SPFS has demonstrated its potential to enhance decision support tools. The proposed score function for SPFS has facilitated criteria ranking, contributing significantly to Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) research. The illustrative example has validated the efficacy of the Spherical Picture Fuzzy approach, showcasing its ability to enable comprehensive evaluation and precise decision-making. The findings of this study have important implications for decision-making in complex, uncertain environments. The SPFS framework offers a robust tool for decision analysts, enabling more accurate and efficient decision-making. Future research directions include exploring applications of SPFS in various domains and further developing its theoretical foundations.

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# A Study on Mathematical Modelling to Overcome Atmospheric River Disaster

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

A mathematical model for climate change is a representation of the Earth's climate system using mathematical equations to describe interactions between the atmosphere, ocean, land, ice, and living organisms. When an atmospheric river makes landfall, the moisture it carries can be released as precipitation, sometimes leading to heavy rain or snow, particularly in mountainous regions. The most famous type of atmospheric river is known as the "Pineapple express," which brings moisture from the tropical pacific near Hawaii to the western coast of North America.

**Keywords:** mathematical model, climate change, atmospheric river, moisture, atmosphere, sky, water vapor, tropical, subtropical regions, landfall, heavy rain, snow, mountainous regions, beneficial rainfall, destructive flooding, excessive, Pineapple express, tropical pacific, western coast, North America.

## INTRODUCTION

An atmospheric river is a narrow corridor of concentrated moisture in the atmosphere, often "described as a river in the sky". Moisture transport can carry as much water as large terrestrial rivers, typically transporting water vapor equivalent to 7-15 times the flow of the Mississippi River. Length and Width of these systems are usually about 250-375 miles(400-600km) wide and can stretch over 1,000 miles (1,600km). Heavy precipitation when an atmospheric river hits a landmass, the water vapor condenses into rain or snow, often resulting in intense precipitation events.





### Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee

Geographical Impact while common on the U.S. West Coast, especially California, atmospheric rivers occur globally and play a critical role in the water supply of many regions.

#### Atmospheric River

An atmospheric river is a narrow, concentrated band of moisture in the atmosphere that acts like a river in the sky. These systems carry large amounts of water vapor, often from tropical or subtropical regions and transport it across various distances. Atmospheric rivers are important for global water distribution and are a key factor in providing beneficial rainfall in some areas, but they can also lead to destructive flooding if the moisture they carry is excessive.

#### How Does Atmospheric River Affect the Earth

Atmospheric Rivers (ARs) significantly impact the earth in both positive and negative ways, affecting weather patterns, ecosystems, and even human activities.

**1. Water Supply :** Atmospheric rivers are a crucial source of precipitation, particularly in regions like the western United States, South America, and Europe.

**2. Drought Relief :** In areas experiencing drought, the arrival of an atmospheric river can provide much-needed rainfall, helping to alleviate dry conditions and supporting plant growth and agriculture.

#### Negative effects :

**1. Flooding :** When atmospheric rivers carry excessive moisture, they can lead to intense rainfall over short periods, overwhelming rivers and infrastructure, and causing flash floods, landslides, and erosion.

**2. Mudslides and Landslides:** In areas with steep terrain, prolonged rain from atmospheric rains can saturate the soil, triggering mudslides and landslides.

#### Key Components of the Mathematical Model

##### Numerical weather prediction models(nwp)

- **Equations of Motion :** These are derived from the Navier-Stokes equations, which describe the movement of air (wind), moisture, and pressure in the atmosphere.
- **Thermodynamic Equations:** These include the conservation of energy and mass, accounting for moisture, temperature, and the heat released during phase changes of water.

##### Hydrological Model

- **Runoff Models:** Hydrological models like the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) models are used to predict how rainfall will translate into surface water runoff.
- **River Flooding Models:** River dynamics are modelled using the Saint-Venant equations, which are derived from the principles of mass and momentum conservation, predicting water flow in channels and rivers.

##### Statistical and Machine Learning

- **Ensemble Forecasting:** Multiple weather forecasts are combined using statistical techniques to account for uncertainties in predictions.
- **Machine Learning:** AI models, trained on large datasets of past Atmospheric River events and their impacts, can improve prediction accuracy.

##### Topographical and Geospatial Models

- **Digital Elevation Models:** These are used to model terrain and predict where water will flow, pooling in valleys or low-lying areas.
- **Landslides Risk Models:** These models predict the likelihood of landslides based on slope stability equations, soil moisture content, and rainfall intensity, helping authorities pre-emptively evacuate or fortify vulnerable areas.







### Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee

#### Integral Earth System Models

- These models combine atmosphere, oceans, and land surface interactions to simulate the full life cycle of an atmospheric river. By incorporating factors like sea surface temperatures (SSTs), large scale pressure systems (e.g., the Pacific high-pressure system), and moisture sources (e.g., tropical regions), they improve overall predictions.

#### Examples of a workflow for preventing atmospheric river disaster:

**Data Collection:** Continuous monitoring of weather variables like pressure, temperature, moisture, wind speed, and direction from satellites, weather stations, and buoys.

#### Forecasting and simulation

Run numerical weather prediction (NWP) models to forecast Atmospheric River development and path.

#### Risk Assessment:

- Run extreme value theory (EVT) and machine learning models on past Atmospheric River data to estimate flood risks and the likelihood of extreme outcomes.
- Incorporate topographical models to predict localized flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage.

#### Early Warning System

Issue early warnings based on the forecast models outputs, identifying areas most at risk.

#### Mitigations And Response

Use floodplain management and infrastructure planning to mitigate the impacts of heavy rainfall.

#### Mathematical Equations To Prevent Atmospheric River Disaster

##### Navier-Stokes Equations (Atmospheric Motion)

The Navier-Stokes equations are used to describe fluid motion, including the atmosphere. These equations are critical for modelling the movement of air masses, moisture transport, and the dynamic of atmospheric rivers.

The general form of the Navier-Stokes equations for a compressible fluid is:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}$$

- $\mathbf{u}$  is the velocity field (wind velocity in the case of Atmospheric Rivers).
- $t$  is time.
- $\nabla p$  is the gradient of pressure.
- $\rho$  is the density of air.
- $\nu$  is the kinematic viscosity.
- $\mathbf{f}$  is the external

##### Moisture Transport Equation (Atmospheric Rivers)

The transport of moisture in an atmospheric river can be modeled by the advection equation:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla q = S$$

Where:

- $q$  is the specific humidity (moisture content of the air).
- $\mathbf{u}$  is the wind velocity.
- $S$  is the source/sink term (evaporation or condensation).

This equation tracks how moisture is carried by winds and forms the backbone of predicting how much water vapor will be available for precipitation. These equations are part of large-scale Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models like the Global Forecast System (GFS) and European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), which predict weather systems, including Atmospheric Rivers.





### Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee

#### Clausius-Clapeyron Equation (Moisture Capacity)

The Clausius-Clapeyron equation describes the relationship between temperature and the saturation vapor pressure of water

$$\frac{DPs}{dT} = \frac{LvPs}{T^2Rv}$$

Where:

- $P_s$  is the saturation vapor pressure.
- $T$  is temperature.
- $L_v$  is the latent heat of vaporization.
- $R_v$  is the specific gas constant for water vapor.

This equation helps to estimate the potential moisture content in the air mass of an Atmospheric River based on temperature, important for predicting how much precipitation will occur.

#### Hydrological Runoff Models (Flood Prediction)

Once an atmospheric river delivers precipitation, it is necessary to model how this water will behave on the ground

The equation for runoff depth  $Q$  is:

$$Q = \frac{(P - I_a)^2}{(P - I_a + S)}$$

Where:

- $P$  is the total rainfall.
- $I_a$  is the initial abstraction (e.g., surface storage, interception).
- $S$  is the potential maximum retention, calculated as:

$$S = \frac{1000}{CN}$$

Where  $CN$  is the curve number, which depends on land use, soil type, and moisture conditions.

#### Saint-Venant Equations (Flood Flow In Rivers)

The Saint-Venant equations are used to model the flow of water in rivers and streams, which is critical for predicting floods after an Atmospheric River event.

Continuity Equation:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$

Where:

- $A$  is denoted as the cross-sectional area of the flow
- $Q$  is the discharge (volume of water flowing per unit time).
- $x$  is represented as the spatial coordinate along the river.

Momentum Equation:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\frac{Q^2}{A} + g A h)}{\partial x} = g A (S_0 - S_f)$$

Where:

$h$  is the water depth.

$g$  is the acceleration due to gravity.

$S_0$  is the channel bed slope.

$S_f$  is the friction slope, which represents energy losses due to friction.

These equations are solved using numerical methods to predict river levels and possible flooding.

#### Slope Stability Equation (Landslides)

Landslides are a common disaster resulting from Atmospheric Rivers in steep terrain, where rainfall saturates the soil.

$$Fs = \frac{c' + (\sigma - u) \tan \phi'}{\gamma h \sin \theta}$$





### Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee

$F_s$  is the factor of safety (a value  $F_s < 1$  indicates instability).

- $c'$  is the effective cohesion of the soil.
- $\sigma$  is the normal stress.
- $u$  is the pore water pressure.
- $h$  is the soil depth.
- $\theta$  is the slope angle.

This model helps predict where landslides might occur by analyzing soil conditions and the amount of rainfall.

#### Extreme Value Theory (Flood Risk Assessment)

For predicting the likelihood of extreme floods, Extreme Value Theory (EVT) is used to model rare, high-impact events.

$$F(x; \mu, \sigma, \xi) = \exp\left(-\left[1 + \frac{\xi(x - \mu)}{\sigma}\right]^{-1/\xi}\right)$$

Where:

- $\mu$  is the location parameter.
- $\sigma$  is the scale parameter.
- $\xi$  is the shape parameter, which determines the tail behavior of the distribution.
- $x$  is the variable of interest (e.g., maximum rainfall or river discharge).

This allows for predicting the probability of extreme flood events that may result from intense atmospheric rivers.

## CONCLUSION

While we cannot prevent Atmospheric Rivers (ARs) from occurring, we can significantly mitigate their impacts by leveraging predictive models, infrastructure improvements, and adaptive management strategies. Here are the key conclusions for preventing future atmospheric river disasters. Advanced Predictive Model, Continued development and integration of numerical weather prediction (NWP), hydrological models, and machine learning tools are essential. This will improve the accuracy of Atmospheric River forecasts, allowing for timely warnings and better resource allocation.

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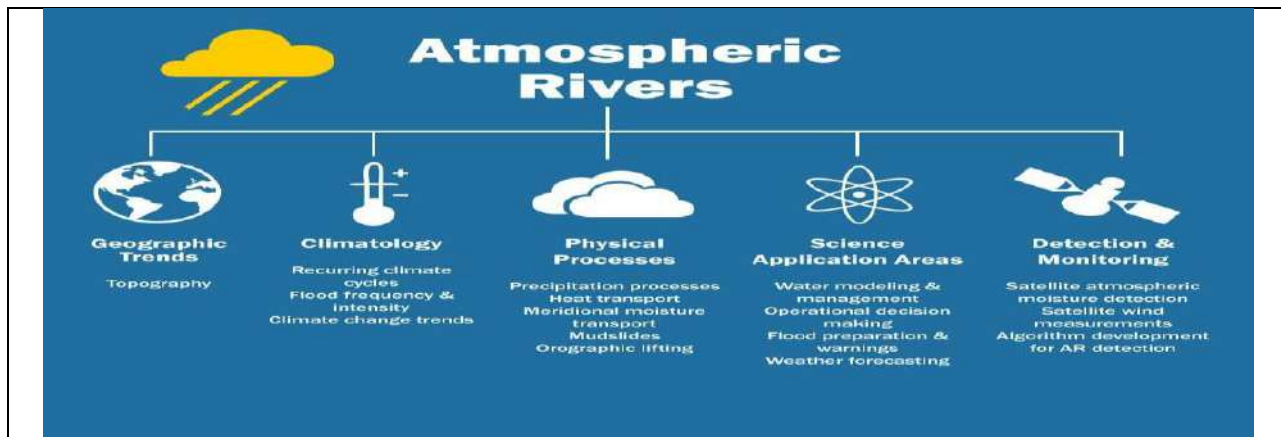




**Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee**

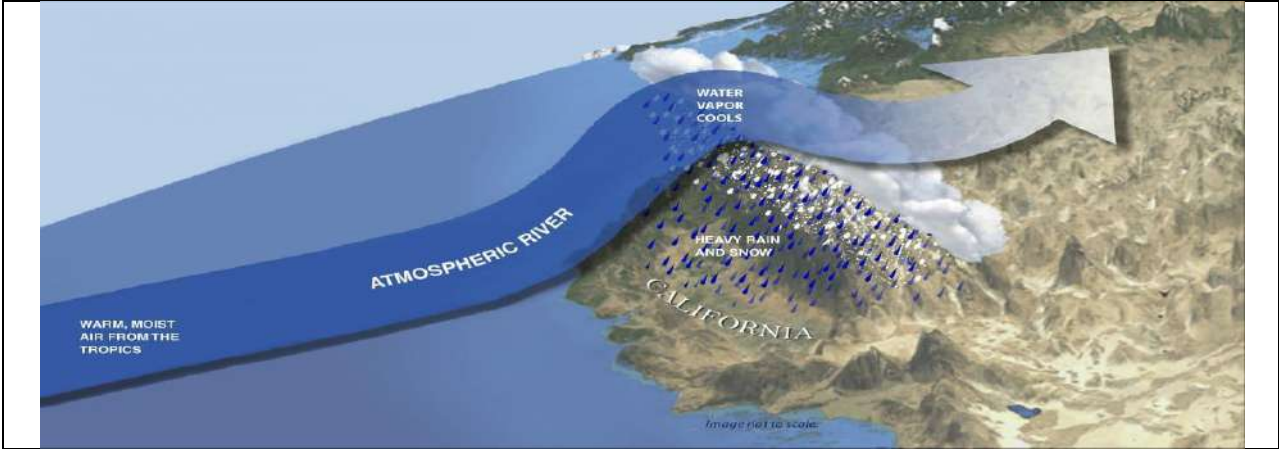
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Vasanth Kumar Boniface and Harinee





# Genetic Algorithm-Driven Fuzzy Expert System for Optimization System

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This paper presents a groundbreaking Genetic Algorithm-Driven Fuzzy Expert System (GAFES) designed to optimize control processes in complex, uncertain environments. By synergistically integrating genetic algorithms and fuzzy logic, GAFES enhances decision-making efficiency, adaptability, and precision. The proposed system addresses intricate optimization challenges by: Optimizing fuzzy membership functions and rule bases using genetic algorithms, Utilizing adaptive genetic algorithm-driven fuzzy inference for enhanced decision-making, Ensuring robustness in handling noisy and uncertain data. The contributions of this research are multifaceted: A novel hybrid GAFES architecture combining genetic algorithms and fuzzy expert systems, an optimized fuzzy membership function and rule base generation method, insights into GAFES's potential applications in control system, Future research directions include exploring GAFES's capabilities in multi-objective optimization, dynamic environments and integration with other artificial intelligence techniques.

**Keywords :** Genetic Algorithm, Fuzzy Expert System, Optimization Control, Decision-Making, Hybrid Intelligence, Uncertainty Handling.

## INTRODUCTION

As technological advancements lead to increasingly complex and dynamic control systems, there is a growing demand for methods that can optimize decision-making under uncertain conditions. Traditional control systems often struggle to cope with environmental variability, especially when subjected to noisy data or incomplete information. Fuzzy Expert Systems (FES) have been instrumental in addressing these challenges due to their ability to model uncertainty and handle imprecise information. However, one of the primary limitations of FES is the manual tuning of fuzzy membership functions and rule bases, which can be time-consuming and inefficient.



**Karen Felicita and Sahaya Sudha**

To overcome this limitation, Genetic Algorithms (GAs) offer a powerful solution. Inspired by the principles of natural evolution, GAs are widely recognized for their capacity to search through large solution spaces and optimize complex problems. The hybridization of GAs and FES—referred to as Genetic Algorithm-Driven Fuzzy Expert Systems (GAFES)—creates a robust framework for decision-making in uncertain environments. This hybrid approach leverages the strengths of both GAs and FES, with GAs optimizing the fuzzy parameters, while FES handles the decision-making process under uncertainty.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the efficacy of GAFES in optimizing control systems operating in uncertain environments. Through a detailed case study and extensive literature review, this paper provides insights into the strengths and limitations of GAFES and suggests areas for future research.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

The combination of Genetic Algorithms and Fuzzy Expert Systems has emerged as a powerful approach for optimization and control in environments with uncertainty. This section outlines the fundamental principles of GAs and FES and reviews previous research on their hybridization for effective control and optimization.

**Genetic Algorithms**

Genetic Algorithms (GAs), developed by Holland (1975), are inspired by the process of natural selection, where solutions to optimization problems evolve over generations through selection, crossover, and mutation (Holland, 1975). These algorithms are renowned for their ability to search through large solution spaces, making them valuable for complex optimization tasks. GAs have proven effective in avoiding local minima, providing a global approach to optimization that is particularly useful in control systems requiring adaptive solutions. Early research by Goldberg (1989) expanded GAs into domains such as search, optimization, and machine learning, demonstrating the adaptability of GAs for solving complex industrial problems (Goldberg, 1989). Deb (2001) further advanced GA applications through multi-objective optimization, focusing on problems that require balancing multiple conflicting objectives, a common need in control and automation applications (Deb, 2001).

**Fuzzy Expert Systems**

Fuzzy Expert Systems (FES) were introduced by Zadeh (1965) to handle imprecision and uncertainty by allowing partial truth values rather than binary decisions, which is especially beneficial in control systems. Fuzzy logic provides a basis for expert systems that can interpret and process complex, uncertain data, making it well-suited for applications in robotics, industrial automation, and decision support systems (Zadeh, 1965).

In 1974, Mamdani applied fuzzy algorithms to control systems, specifically for a dynamic steam plant, setting the foundation for using FES in real-time industrial processes (Mamdani, 1974). More recent advancements by Ross (2009) have expanded the theory and application of fuzzy logic in engineering, improving FES applications in fields that require high adaptability and flexibility (Ross, 2009).

**Hybrid Systems: GAs and FES**

Hybrid systems that integrate Genetic Algorithms and Fuzzy Expert Systems (GAFES) have gained attention due to their potential to improve control accuracy, adaptability, and optimization in uncertain environments. The combination of GAs and FES allows for the tuning and learning of fuzzy parameters, enhancing system performance. Herrera (1995) examined the application of GAs in fuzzy rule-based systems, demonstrating how GAs can optimize fuzzy rules for more efficient control (Herrera, 1995). Cordon, Herrera, and Hoffmann (2001) advanced this concept by studying genetic fuzzy systems for tuning and learning fuzzy knowledge bases, leading to improved decision-making in dynamic environments (Cordon et al., 2001). Melin and Castillo (2005) further explored hybrid systems in pattern recognition and control applications, highlighting their effectiveness in handling soft computing and uncertain data (Melin & Castillo, 2005).



**Karen Felicita and Sahaya Sudha****Uncertainty Handling in Control Systems**

Control systems must often operate under uncertain conditions, where data may be incomplete, noisy, or imprecise. Traditional control methods can struggle with such uncertainties, whereas fuzzy logic provides a flexible framework for managing them effectively. GAs enhance this framework by refining fuzzy rules and membership functions, leading to robust control in complex, variable environments.

Kosko (1993) discussed the foundational principles of fuzzy logic as a method to manage uncertainty, illustrating its applications across various fields (Kosko, 1993). Castillo and Melin (2008) emphasized hybrid intelligent systems, particularly in the context of handling uncertainty, where they applied GAFES to maintain system robustness despite fluctuating data quality (Castillo & Melin, 2008). Multiobjective evolutionary studies by Zitzler and Deb (2000) offer insights into how GAs can handle multiple objectives under uncertainty, making them particularly useful for evolving fuzzy rules in complex environments (Zitzler & Deb, 2000).

**Applications of GAFES**

The application of Genetic Algorithm-Driven Fuzzy Expert Systems (GAFES) spans various fields, from industrial automation to robotics. In industrial settings, GAFES has been used to optimize processes, especially under varying conditions that require adaptive control. In autonomous robotics, GAFES has improved navigation by allowing robots to adapt to dynamic environments, proving advantageous in real-time decision-making scenarios.

**Wang (1997)** explored fuzzy systems in control, showing how GAs can optimize fuzzy rule-based controllers, especially in applications requiring adaptability and real-time response (Wang, 1997). **Karr (1991)** applied GAs to optimize fuzzy controllers, demonstrating their effectiveness in refining control parameters for precision and accuracy (Karr, 1991). **Bonissone (2001)** highlighted the role of soft computing, including GAFES, in industrial applications, particularly in cases that demand flexibility and adaptability under varying operational conditions (Bonissone, 2001).

**METHODOLOGY****System Design**

The proposed Genetic Algorithm-Driven Fuzzy Expert System (GAFES) integrates GAs and FES to optimize control processes under uncertainty. The system follows the following workflow:

1. **Initialization:** A set of initial fuzzy membership functions and rule bases is generated.
2. **Optimization with GA:** GAs are applied to optimize the fuzzy rule base and membership functions. The fitness function is designed to minimize errors and maximize decision accuracy.
3. **Fuzzy Inference System (FIS):** The optimized fuzzy rules are applied to the FIS to drive decision-making processes.
4. **Adaptation:** GAFES continuously adjusts its parameters based on real-time feedback from the control environment.

**Fitness Function**

The fitness function is designed to evaluate system performance across several metrics, including:

- Error minimization
- Robustness in handling noisy data
- Speed of decision-making
- System adaptability to changing conditions

**Simulation Environment**

A MATLAB-based simulation environment is used to implement and test GAFES. The control system simulates a robotic arm operating in a noisy environment. Various levels of noise and uncertainty are introduced to assess the robustness and adaptability of the system.





**Karen Felicita and Sahaya Sudha****Case Study: Operation of an Industrial Production Line****Objective**

The goal of this paper is to demonstrate how GAFES can optimize the operation of an industrial production line, with a focus on maximizing output while minimizing downtime and material waste. Due to varying product requirements and fluctuations in the availability of resources, conventional control systems struggle to maintain optimal production levels. GAFES, with its adaptive and flexible framework, offers a potential solution.

**System Overview**

In the context of this paper, the production line involves multiple stages:

1. **Raw Material Preparation:** Incoming raw materials need to be sorted and checked for quality.
2. **Assembly Line:** The prepared materials are fed into the assembly line, which involves multiple machines working in sync.
3. **Quality Control:** The final product is checked for defects, with the defective products reprocessed or discarded.
4. **Packaging and Distribution:** Packaged products are prepared for shipment.

Each stage of the production line has its own uncertainties, such as variable quality in raw materials, machine malfunctions, and changing demand levels. The traditional control systems are configured for fixed parameters and struggle with dynamic adaptations when unexpected variations occur.

**Application of GAFES****Fuzzy Expert System (FES) Setup**

The FES was designed to manage various stages in the production line. Key variables controlled by the FES include:

- **Material Quality (MQ):** Fuzzy parameters include "Low," "Medium," and "High."
- **Machine Efficiency (ME):** Indicates the operational status of machines, with fuzzy states such as "Inefficient," "Nominal," and "Optimal."
- **Product Quality (PQ):** Fuzzy states are "Defective," "Acceptable," and "High Quality."

Each fuzzy state has a membership function assigned to it. For example, "Low Material Quality" could have a triangular membership function defined over the range  $[0, 0.3, 0.6]$  on a scale of 0 to 1, with a peak at 0.3. Similarly, "Optimal Machine Efficiency" has a trapezoidal membership function with a range  $[0.7, 0.8, 1.0, 1.0]$ .

**Genetic Algorithm (GA) Optimization**

The GA was applied to optimize the fuzzy rules and membership functions to improve system performance. The optimization process involved the following steps:

1. **Initialization:** An initial population of fuzzy rule sets and membership functions was generated.
2. **Selection and Crossover:** Rule sets with higher fitness scores (evaluated by system performance) were selected and combined through crossover to create a new generation.
3. **Mutation:** Minor random changes were introduced in the membership functions or rule structures to ensure diversity in the solutions.
4. **Fitness Evaluation:** Each generation of fuzzy rule sets was evaluated based on a multi-objective fitness function. The fitness function included metrics for:

- **Production Output (PO):** Higher output scores increased fitness.
- **Material Waste (MW):** Lower waste levels increased fitness.
- **Downtime (DT):** Lower downtime levels contributed positively to fitness.

**Simulation Results**

Using a MATLAB-based simulation environment, the GAFES was tested across various scenarios representing different levels of material quality and machine efficiency. The outcomes demonstrated that GAFES achieved:

1. **20% Higher Production Output:** Compared to traditional control systems, GAFES could dynamically adapt to changes in material quality and demand, optimizing output.





### Karen Felicita and Sahaya Sudha

2. **15% Reduction in Material Waste:** The system's adaptability in real-time reduced defective products and rework.
3. **10% Decrease in Downtime:** Machines operated at optimal efficiency more consistently due to GAFES's dynamic tuning of control parameters.

The hybrid system's ability to adapt fuzzy parameters in real-time allowed the production line to remain efficient and responsive to changes. The GAFES optimization, driven by GA-tuned fuzzy rules, outperformed standard fuzzy control systems in robustness and adaptability, confirming findings by Castillo and Melin (2008) on the reliability of hybrid systems under uncertain conditions.

## CONCLUSION

This paper highlights the effectiveness of GAFES in optimizing production line efficiency under uncertainty. By combining GAs and FES, GAFES dynamically adjusts control rules and membership functions, leading to improved output, lower waste, and reduced downtime. This approach provides a scalable solution adaptable to various industrial settings and confirms the potential of GAFES in real-world applications.

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## A Simplified Optimal Algorithm for solving Transportation Problems under an Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Environment

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper explores the Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Transportation Problem (IVIFTP), advancing the traditional transportation model that incorporates interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets. IVIFTP provides a more comprehensive framework for modelling uncertainty in transportation scenarios by allowing for a range of membership and non-membership degrees. We have developed an innovative solution methodology that combines optimization techniques with IVIFNs, enabling decision-makers to handle fluctuating costs, supply, and demand effectively. Through illustrative examples, we demonstrate the practicality and efficiency of our approach, highlighting its superiority over conventional models in terms of flexibility and accuracy.

**Keywords:** Transportation problem (TP), Arithmetic operations, Interval-valued triangular intuitionistic fuzzy number (IVTrIFN), Interval-valued trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy number (IVTrIFN), optimal solution.

## INTRODUCTION

The TP, a specific type of LPP, was first introduced by Hitchcock[1]. TP deals with optimizing the movement of goods from various sources to different destinations, aiming to minimize transportation costs while maximizing profits. Several key contributions to solving TP include: Dantzig and Thappa[2], enhanced the understanding of optimal solutions using the simplex method. Charnes and Cooper[3] devised the stepping-stone method to address TP efficiently. In situations where defining precise parameters for TP is challenging, fuzzy set theory offers a solution. Zadeh[4] introduced fuzzy sets in 1965, characterized by degrees of membership, to handle vagueness and uncertainty. In 1986, Atannasov[5] expanded on this concept by developing intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS), which incorporate non-membership and hesitation to manage different types of uncertainty. Later, Atannasov and





Gargov[6] further refined this by introducing IVIFS, where both membership & non-membership are represented as intervals, offering greater flexibility in dealing with uncertainties. The IVIFS is a significant advancement of the IFS. Its unique structure has attracted considerable research interest, particularly in decision-making contexts. Since IVIFS combines the concepts of intervals and IFS, analyzing the TP with IVIFNs provides more comprehensive information than IFS alone, offering greater flexibility and insight when dealing with uncertainty. Recent research has concentrated on the operations of IVIFSs as well as various intriguing properties associated with them. Also, extensive research has been conducted on the TP under fuzzy environments, particularly focusing on IVIFS due to their ability to handle uncertainties more effectively. Bharati and Singh [7-8] made significant contributions by exploring TP within the framework of IVIF environments, providing insights into optimizing distribution costs under uncertain conditions. They further developed a ranking methodology for IVIFNs and applied it in real-world scenarios, showcasing its practical relevance. Dhanasekaret al[9] extended these concepts by incorporating IVTIFNs into TP, further enhancing the model's ability to address complex uncertainties. These studies underscore the importance of IVIFNs and IVTIFNs in decision-making and optimization problems. Bharati [10] introduced ranking methods for intuitionistic fuzzy numbers, providing a systematic approach to comparing fuzzy values in decision-making processes. Xu [11] further contributed to this area by defining weighted aggregation operators for IVIFNs, which are essential for combining multiple IVIFNs into a single representative value, enhancing the effectiveness of fuzzy-based models in handling uncertainty and complexity.

In this article, we have introduced a method for solving TP under IVIFN. In IVIFTPP, the transportation costs are expressed using triangular and trapezoidal IVIFNs. To find optimal solutions, we employ a novel, computationally simple technique. This method is expected to garner significant attention because it bypasses the need to determine the initial basic feasible solution (IBFS) using Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM) and avoids checking optimality through the modified distribution method. In contrast to traditional fuzzy set and intuitionistic fuzzy set approaches, the proposed method directly provides optimal solutions with improved accuracy and efficiency, leading to more realistic and higher-quality outcomes. The structure followed is: Section 2 presents the fundamental definitions and operations of IFS. Section 3 introduces the ordering methods for IVTIFN and IVTrIFN. Section 4 discusses the IVIFTP along with the suggested algorithm. In Section 5, numerical examples are provided to validate the algorithm. Finally, Section 6 presents the results and discussion.

**Preliminaries**

**Definition 1**

Let  $X$  be a universal set. An IFSA in  $X$  is a set of form  $\tilde{A} = \{(x, \mu_A(x), \delta_A(x))\}$ , where  $\mu_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\delta_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  define the degree of membership and non – membership of the element  $x \in X$ , respectively, and for every  $x \in X$ ,  $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \delta_A(x) \leq 1$ . The value of  $\pi_A(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) - \delta_A(x)$  is called the degree of uncertainty of the element  $x \in X$  to the intuitionistic fuzzy set  $A$ . In IFS, if  $\pi_A(x) = 0$ , then an IFS becomes FS and it takes the form  $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x))\}$ .

**Definition 2**

An intuitionistic fuzzy set  $A = \{(a, b, c), [\mu, \delta]\}$  where  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $a \leq b \leq c$ . Then  $A$  is called a TIFN if its membership function  $\mu_A(x)$  and non-membership function  $\delta_A(x)$  are as follows:

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} \mu, & x = b \\ 0, & x \geq c, x \leq a \\ \frac{x - a}{b - a} \mu, & a < x < b \\ \frac{c - x}{c - b} \mu, & b < x < c \end{cases}$$





$$\delta_A(x) = \begin{cases} \delta, x = b \\ 1, x \geq c, x \leq a \\ 1 - \frac{(1-\delta)(x-a)}{b-a}, a < x < b \\ \delta - \frac{(1-\delta)(x-b)}{c-b}, b < x < c \end{cases}$$

**Definition 3**

Let  $X$  be a universal set. An IVIF  $A$  in  $X$  is expressed as  $A = \{(x, [\mu_A^-(x), \mu_A^+(x)], [\delta_A^-(x), \delta_A^+(x)]) : x \in X\}$ , where  $\mu_A^-(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\mu_A^+(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\delta_A^-(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\delta_A^+(x) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  define both extreme degrees of memberships and non – memberships of the element  $x \in X$ ,  $0 \leq \mu_A^+(x) + \delta_A^+(x) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 4**

An INIFN is expressed as:  $A = \{(a, b, c) : [\mu^-, \mu^+], [\delta^-, \delta^+]\}$ , where  $\mu^- : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\mu^+ : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\delta^- : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\delta^+ : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  defines both extremedegrees of memberships & non – memberships, and these are:

$$\mu_A^-(x) = \begin{cases} \mu^- \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)}, a < x < b \\ \mu^-, x = b \\ \mu^- \frac{(c-x)}{(c-b)}, b < x < c \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A^+(x) = \begin{cases} \mu^+ \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)}, a < x < b \\ \mu^+, x = b \\ \mu^+ \frac{(c-x)}{(c-b)}, b < x < c \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_A^-(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - (1 - \delta^-) \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)}, a < x < b \\ \delta^-, x = b \\ \delta^- + (1 - \delta^-) \frac{(x-b)}{(c-b)}, b < x < c \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_A^+(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - (1 - \delta^+) \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)}, a < x < b \\ \delta^+, x = b \\ \delta^+ + (1 - \delta^+) \frac{(x-b)}{(c-b)}, b < x < c \end{cases}$$

**Arithmetic Operations**

Arithmetic operations for the triangular IVIFNs. For this, let  $A = \{(a_1, b_1, c_1), [\mu_A^-, \mu_A^+], [\delta_A^-, \delta_A^+]\}$  and  $B = \{(a_2, b_2, c_2), [\mu_B^-, \mu_B^+], [\delta_B^-, \delta_B^+]\}$  be two TIVIFNs, then

$$A \oplus B = \{(a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2, c_1 + c_2), [\min\{\mu_A^-, \mu_B^-\}, \min\{\mu_A^+, \mu_B^+\}], [\max\{\delta_A^-, \delta_B^-\}, \max\{\delta_A^+, \delta_B^+\}]\}$$

$$A \ominus B = \{(a_1 - c_2, b_1 - b_2, c_1 - a_2), [\min\{\mu_A^-, \mu_B^-\}, \min\{\mu_A^+, \mu_B^+\}], [\max\{\delta_A^-, \delta_B^-\}, \max\{\delta_A^+, \delta_B^+\}]\}$$

$$A \odot B = \begin{cases} \{(a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2, c_1 c_2); [\min\{\mu_A^-, \mu_B^-\}, \min\{\mu_A^+, \mu_B^+\}], [\max\{\delta_A^-, \delta_B^-\}, \max\{\delta_A^+, \delta_B^+\}]\} \text{ if } a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \{(a_1 c_2, b_1 b_2, c_1 a_2); [\min\{\mu_A^-, \mu_B^-\}, \min\{\mu_A^+, \mu_B^+\}], [\max\{\delta_A^-, \delta_B^-\}, \max\{\delta_A^+, \delta_B^+\}]\} \text{ if } a_1 < 0 \text{ and } a_2 > 0 \\ \{(c_1 c_2, b_1 b_2, a_1 a_2); [\min\{\mu_A^-, \mu_B^-\}, \min\{\mu_A^+, \mu_B^+\}], [\max\{\delta_A^-, \delta_B^-\}, \max\{\delta_A^+, \delta_B^+\}]\} \text{ if } c_1 < 0 \text{ and } c_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k\dot{A} = \begin{cases} \{(ka, kb, kc), [\mu_A^-, \mu_A^+], [\delta_A^-, \delta_A^+]\} \text{ if } k > 0 \\ \{(kc, kb, ka), [\mu_A^-, \mu_A^+], [\delta_A^-, \delta_A^+]\} \text{ if } k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A^{-1} = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{a} \right) [\mu_A^-, \mu_A^+], [\delta_A^-, \delta_A^+] \right\} \text{ if } a > 0$$

**Definition 5**

An IVTrIFNA<sup>IVF</sup> for the fixed set  $E$  is defined as  $A^{IVF} = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4); [\mu_{A^{IVF}}^-(x), \mu_{A^{IVF}}^+(x)]; [\delta_{A^{IVF}}^-(x), \delta_{A^{IVF}}^+(x)]\}$ , where  $\mu_{A^{IVF}}^-(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\mu_{A^{IVF}}^+(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\delta_{A^{IVF}}^-(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $\delta_{A^{IVF}}^+(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denotes both extremedegrees of membership, non – membership, respectively. It is defined as





$$\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(x) = \begin{cases} \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-} \frac{(x-a_1)}{(a_2-a_1)}, & a_1 \leq x < a_2 \\ \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, & a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\ \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-} \frac{(a_4-x)}{(a_4-a_3)}, & a_3 < x \leq a_4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(x) = \begin{cases} \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+} \frac{(x-a_1)}{(a_2-a_1)}, & a_1 \leq x < a_2 \\ \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, & a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\ \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+} \frac{(a_4-x)}{(a_4-a_3)}, & a_3 < x \leq a_4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a_2-x+v_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(x-a_1)}{a_2-a_1}, & a_1 \leq x < a_2 \\ v_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, & a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\ \frac{x-a_3+v_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(a_4-x)}{a_4-a_3}, & a_3 < x \leq a_4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a_2-x+v_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(x-a_1)}{a_2-a_1}, & a_1 \leq x < a_2 \\ v_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, & a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\ \frac{x-a_3+v_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(a_4-x)}{a_4-a_3}, & a_3 < x \leq a_4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Operations of IVTrIFN**

Let  $A^{IVF} = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4); [\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(x), \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(x)]; [\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-}(x), \delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+}(x)]\}$  and  $B^{IVF} = \{(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4); [\mu_{B^{IVF}}^{-}(x), \mu_{B^{IVF}}^{+}(x)]; [\delta_{B^{IVF}}^{-}(x), \delta_{B^{IVF}}^{+}(x)]\}$  be two IVTrIFNs. Then,

1.  $A^{IVF} + B^{IVF} = \{(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4); [\min\{\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, \mu_{B^{IVF}}^{-}\}, \min\{\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, \mu_{B^{IVF}}^{+}\}], [\max\{\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, \delta_{B^{IVF}}^{-}\}, \max\{\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, \delta_{B^{IVF}}^{+}\}]\}$
2.  $A^{IVF} - B^{IVF} = \{(a_1 - b_4, a_2 - b_3, a_3 - b_2, a_4 - b_1); [\min\{\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, \mu_{B^{IVF}}^{-}\}, \min\{\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, \mu_{B^{IVF}}^{+}\}], [\max\{\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-}, \delta_{B^{IVF}}^{-}\}, \max\{\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+}, \delta_{B^{IVF}}^{+}\}]\}$
3.  $kA^{IVF} = \{(ka_1, ka_2, ka_3, ka_4); [1 - (1 - \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-})^k, 1 - (1 - \mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+})^k]; [(\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-})^k, (\delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+})^k]\} k > 0;$
4.  $(A^{IVF})^k = \{(a_1^k, a_2^k, a_3^k, a_4^k); [(\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{-})^k, (\mu_{A^{IVF}}^{+})^k]; [1 - (1 - \delta_{A^{IVF}}^{-})^k, 1 - (1 - \delta_{A^{IVF}}^{+})^k]\} k > 0.$

**Ordering of IVTIFNs & IVTrIFNs**

**Definition 3.1**

The ranking of IVTIFN  $A = \{(a_1, b_1, c_1), [\mu_{A}^{-}, \mu_{A}^{+}], [\delta_{A}^{-}, \delta_{A}^{+}]\}$  is defined as

$$R(A) = \frac{1}{16}(a_1 + 2b_1 + c_1)(\mu_{A}^{-} + \mu_{A}^{+} + 2 - \delta_{A}^{-} - \delta_{A}^{+})$$

Then one of the below conditions applies

- If  $R(A_1) < R(A_2)$ , then  $A_1 < A_2$ .
- If  $R(A_1) > R(A_2)$ , then  $A_1 > A_2$ .
- If  $R(A_1) = R(A_2)$ , then  $A_1 = A_2$

**Definition 3.2**

Let  $A = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4); [\mu_{A}^{-}(x), \mu_{A}^{+}(x)]; [\delta_{A}^{-}(x), \delta_{A}^{+}(x)]\}$  be an IVTrIFN. Subsequently, the score function is defined as

$$S(A) = \frac{\mu_{A}^{-}(x) + \mu_{A}^{+}(x) - \delta_{A}^{-}(x) - \delta_{A}^{+}(x)}{2}$$





**Maheswari et al.,**

**Definition 3.3**

Let  $A = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4); [\mu_A^-(x), \mu_A^+(x)]; [\delta_A^-(x), \delta_A^+(x)]\}$  be an IVTrIFN. Then, the score expectation function is defined as

$$I(S(A)) = \frac{S(A)}{2} ((a_1 + a_2)(1 - \alpha) + (a_3 + a_4)\alpha); (\alpha \text{ denotes the preference value})$$

**4.Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem**

The mathematical formulation of IVIFTP is

Minimize

$$\tilde{Z} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{C}_{ij} * x_{ij}$$

Subject to,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$x_{ij} \geq 0$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

where

$m$  denotes the available number of supply points which is indexed by  $i$ .

$n$  denotes the available number of demand points which is indexed by  $j$ .

The cost of transporting the product from the  $i$ th source of  $j$ th destination is represented as IVTIFN or IVTrIFN and denoted by  $\tilde{C}_{ij}$ .

Total availability and demand are denoted by  $a_i$  &  $b_j$ .

As a special case, the cost of the transportation problem is considered here in Table 1 as IVTIFNs or IVTrIFNs. Also, the problem should have  $(n + m - 1)$  basic variables for the solution and all the remaining variables should be treated as non-basis. The IVIFTP is balanced if

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j$$

**Proposed Algorithm for Solving IVIFTP**

Step 1

- Form the IVIFTP with cost parameters are IVTIFNs or IVTrIFNs.

Step 2

- Check the feasibility condition. If not, add a row or column with zero cost.

Step 3

- Choose the first source row and check which column (destination) has a minimum cost.
- Enter that source row in column 1 and the corresponding destination under column 2. Continue this process for each source.
- If a source has the same minimum value for multiple destinations, list all those destinations in column 2.

Step 4

- Select the rows from column 1 that have unique destinations.
- For each row, determine the minimum cost and allocate the corresponding value.
- Afterwards, eliminate the row or column where the supply or demand is completely met.
- If the destinations are not unique, proceed to step 5.

Step 5

- If the destination under column 2 is not unique, select sources with identical destinations.
- Next, subtract the minimum cost from the next minimum unit cost for all sources with identical destinations.





Step 6

- Check the source which has the maximum difference. Select that source and allot a least amount of either supply or demand to the appropriate destination.
- Delete that row/column where supply/demand is exhausted.

Step 7

- Continue the process, till the rim requirements are met.

Remark 1:

- If two or more sources have the same maximum difference, determine the difference between the minimum and the next-to-next minimum costs for those sources, and select the source with the maximum difference.
- Allocate the least rim values to that cell and delete the row/column where supply/demand is exhausted.

**Numerical Example**

This section presents two numerical examples to validate the proposed approach.

**Illustration**

Consider the numerical example of [34]

Step 1: We express the transportation table 1 with IVTrIFN as costs.

Step 2:  $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j = 32$ .

Step 3: Calculate row penalties.

$$R(C_{11}) < R(C_{13}) < R(C_{12}) \Rightarrow C_{11} < C_{13} < C_{12}$$

$$R(C_{21}) < R(C_{22}) < R(C_{23}) \Rightarrow C_{21} < C_{22} < C_{23}$$

$$R(C_{31}) < R(C_{32}) < R(C_{33}) \Rightarrow C_{31} < C_{32} < C_{33}$$

Step 4: Finding row penalties

$$C_{13} \ominus C_{11} = \{(-5, 2, 15), [0.1, 0.4], [0.03, 0.07]\}$$

$$C_{22} \ominus C_{21} = \{(-2, 5, 11), [0.2, 0.4], [0.01, 0.04]\}$$

$$C_{32} \ominus C_{31} = \{(-1, 10, 20), [0.3, 0.4], [0.03, 0.04]\}$$

The optimum allocations are  $x_{13}=7, x_{23}=6, x_{33}=9, x_{31}=8, x_{32}=2$  and

Total cost is  $7 * \{(4,6,16), [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]\} + 6 * \{(5,10,15),[0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]\} + 9 * \{(7,16,24),[0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]\} + 8 * \{(1,3,6),[0.4,0.5],[0.01,0.02]\} +$

$2 * \{(8,18,27),[0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]\} = \{(145,306,520),[0.2,0.4],[0.03,0.07]\}$

Hence IVIF cost is given by  $z = \{(145,306,520), [0.2, 0.4], [0.03, 0.07]\}$

**Comparison:**

The result of [16] and our proposed method are the same.

**Illustration**

Consider the problem in [9]

Here  $m+n-1$ , the number of allocated cells= 5.

The optimum transportation cost =  $6([4, 5, 6, 8]; [0.3, 0.5]; [0.2, 0.4]) + 14([1, 4, 5, 6]; [0.1, 0.3]; [0.3, 0.5]) + 2([5, 6, 7, 8]; [0.3, 0.5]; [0.2, 0.4]) + 13([2, 4, 6, 7]; [0.1, 0.3]; [0.4, 0.6]) + 25([2, 3, 4, 5]; [0.1, 0.3]; [0.4, 0.6]) = \{(124,225,298,364), [0.51, 0.75], [0.04, 0.16]\}$

**RESULTS AND COMPARATIVE STUDY**

Table 14 shows that the transportation costs for IVTIF are the same for both methods, but the calculation time is much less in our method. Notably, the new method for IVTrIF yields a lower transportation cost compared to the current approach. A subtraction operation is utilized in both cases; however, the existing ranking is employed for







IVTIFTP, while the score function is applied for comparing IVTrIFNs. Additionally, the expected score function is implemented to robustly validate the comparison of IVTrIF costs in the transportation problem.

#### Advantages of the new method

- The new method involves fewer iterations, resulting in reduced computing time compared to existing approaches. Additionally, it is easy to understand and more flexible.
- This method can be used for TP involving different cost parameters.
- Both transportation problems are solved directly, without converting them into crisp values, yielding transportation costs as given.

## CONCLUSION

To address the uncertainties faced by decision-makers in predicting transportation costs in transportation problems (TPs), this study considers the costs as IVTFNs and IVTrIFNs. Additionally, IVTIFTP and IVTrIFN were compared with existing ranking methods to achieve an optimal solution using the proposed approach. Two numerical examples are given to showcase how effective the suggested method is, when results are compared to those obtained from existing methods. The suggested method is effective due to its simplicity and clarity in handling transportation problems under uncertain conditions. It can also be applied to various transportation problems involving different types of cost parameters.

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**Maheswari et al.,**

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**Table 1 IVIF transportation table**

Destinations					
Sources	$D_1$	$D_2$	...	$D_n$	Supply $a_i$
$S_1$	$\widetilde{C}_{11}$	$\widetilde{C}_{12}$	...	$\widetilde{C}_{1n}$	$a_1$
$S_2$	$\widetilde{C}_{21}$	$\widetilde{C}_{22}$	...	$\widetilde{C}_{2n}$	$a_2$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$S_m$	$\widetilde{C}_{m1}$	$\widetilde{C}_{m2}$	...	$\widetilde{C}_{mn}$	$a_m$
Demand $b_j$	$b_1$	$b_2$	...	$b_n$	

**Table 2: IVIFTP**

	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$a_i$
$S_1$	{(1,4,9) [0.1,0.5],[0.01,0.03]}	{(3,13,14) [0.2,0.4],[0.02,0.04]}	{(4,6,16) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]}	7
$S_2$	{(4,5,7) [0.3,0.4],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,10,15) [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}	{(7,16,24) [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}	15
$S_3$	{(1,3,6) [0.4,0.5],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}	{(8,18,27) [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}	10
$b_j$	8	6	18	

**Table 3: IVIFTP with min cost**

	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$C_1$	$C_2$
$S_1$	{(1,4,9) [0.1,0.5],[0.01,0.03]}	{(3,13,14) [0.2,0.4],[0.02,0.04]}	{(4,6,16) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]}	$S_1$	$D_1$
$S_2$	{(4,5,7) [0.3,0.4],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,10,15) [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}	{(7,16,24) [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}	$S_2$	$D_1$
$S_3$	{(1,3,6) [0.4,0.5],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}	{(8,18,27) [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}	$S_3$	$D_1$

**Table 4: IVIFTP max cost**

	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$C_1$	$a_i$
$S_1$	{(1,4,9) [0.1,0.5],[0.01,0.03]}	{(3,13,14) [0.2,0.4],[0.02,0.04]}	{(4,6,16) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]}	$S_1$	7
$S_2$	{(4,5,7) [0.3,0.4],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,10,15) [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}	{(7,16,24) [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}	$S_2$	15
$S_3$	{(1,3,6) <b>[8]</b> [0.4,0.5],[0.01,0.02]}	{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}	{(8,18,27) [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}	$S_3^*$	<del>10</del>
$b_j$	8	6	18		





Maheswari et al.,

**Table 5: IVIFTP reduced table**

	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	Cl	C2	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	{{(3,13,14) [0.2,0.4],[0.02,0.04]}}	{{(4,6,16) [7] [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]}}	S <sub>1</sub> *	D <sub>3</sub> *	7
S <sub>2</sub>	{{(5,10,15) [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}}	{{(7,16,24) [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}}	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	15
S <sub>3</sub>	{{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}}	{{(8,18,27) [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}}	S <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	2
b <sub>j</sub>	6	18/11			

**Table 6: IVIFTP reduced table**

	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	Cl	C2	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>2</sub>	{{(5,10,15) [6] [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}}	{{(7,16,24) [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}}	S <sub>2</sub> *	D <sub>2</sub> *	<del>15</del> 9
S <sub>3</sub>	{{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}}	{{(8,18,27) [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}}	S <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	2
b <sub>j</sub>	6	18/11			

**Table 7: IVIFTP reduced table**

	D <sub>3</sub>	Cl	C2	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>2</sub>	{{(7,16,24) [9] [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}}	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	9
S <sub>3</sub>	{{(8,18,27) [2] [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}}	S <sub>3</sub> *	D <sub>2</sub> *	2
b <sub>j</sub>	11/9			

**Table 8: IVIFTP final table**

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	{{(1,4,9) [0.1,0.5],[0.01,0.03]}}	{{(3,13,14) [0.2,0.4],[0.02,0.04]}}	{{(4,6,16) [7] [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.07]}}	7
S <sub>2</sub>	{{(4,5,7) [0.3,0.4],[0.01,0.02]}}	{{(5,10,15) [6] [0.2,0.5],[0.01,0.04]}}	{{(7,16,24) [9] [0.3,0.5],[0.02,0.03]}}	15
S <sub>3</sub>	{{(1,3,6) [8] [0.4,0.5],[0.01,0.02]}}	{{(5,13,21) [0.3,0.4],[0.03,0.04]}}	{{(8,18,27) [2] [0.4,0.5],[0.05,0.05]}}	10
b <sub>j</sub>	8	6	18	

**Table 9: IVTrIFTP**

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	{{(1,2,3,4) [0.6,0.8],[0.1,0.2]}}	{{(4,5,6,8) [0.3,0.5],[0.2,0.4]}}	{{(1,4,5,6) [0.1,0.3],[0.3,0.5]}}	20
S <sub>2</sub>	{{(5,6,7,8) [0.3,0.5],[0.2,0.4]}}	{{(2,4,6,7) [0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.3]}}	{{(2,4,6,7) [0.1,0.3],[0.4,0.6]}}	15
S <sub>3</sub>	{{(2,3,4,5) [0.1,0.3],[0.4,0.6]}}	{{(2,4,5,7) [0.5,0.7],[0.2,0.3]}}	{{(3,4,6,8) [0.4,0.6],[0.0,0.2]}}	25
b <sub>j</sub>	27	19	14	60





**Maheswari et al.,**

**Table 10: Score matrix**

0.55	0.1	-0.2
0.1	0.3	-0.3
-0.3	0.35	0.4

**Table 11: Expected score matrix**

0.55	0.1	-0.2
0.1	0.3	-0.3
-0.3	0.35	0.4

**Table 12: Ordering table**

$C_{13} < C_{12} < C_{11}$
$C_{23} < C_{21} < C_{22}$
$C_{31} < C_{32} < C_{33}$

**Table 13: Final IVTrIFTP**

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>i</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	{(1,2,3,4) [0.6,0.8],[0.1,0.2]}	{(4,5,6,8) [6] [0.3,0.5],[0.2,0.4]}	{(1,4,5,6) [14] [0.1,0.3],[0.3,0.5]}	20
S <sub>2</sub>	{(5,6,7,8) [2] [0.3,0.5],[0.2,0.4]}	{(2,4,6,7) [13] [0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.3]}	{(2,4,6,7) [0.1,0.3],[0.4,0.6]}	15
S <sub>3</sub>	{(2,3,4,5) [25] [0.1,0.3],[0.4,0.6]}	{(2,4,5,7) [0.5,0.7],[0.2,0.3]}	{(3,4,6,8) [0.4,0.6],[0.0,0.2]}	25
b <sub>j</sub>	27	19	14	60

**Table:14**

	Optimum solution	
	VAM	Proposed method
IVTIFTP	{(145,306,520), [0.2, 0.4], [0.03,0.07]}	{(145,306,520), [0.2, 0.4], [0.03, 0.07]}
IVTrIFTP	{(163,238,311,390),[0.1,0.3],[0.3,0.5]}	{(124,225,298,364),[0.51,0.75],[0.04,0.16]}





## ODDTM Approach On Mixing Problem With n- Compartments

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A Compartment model is an important tool for analyzing a dynamical system that describes the transport of material through several compartments, each containing well-mixed material and exchanging material with the others under certain rules. In this paper, we modeling on compartment based mixing problem with n tanks. One-Dimensional Differential Transform Method (ODDTM) has been used to solve the model.

**Keywords:** Differential equations, Modelling on compartments based mixing problem, Differential transform.

## INTRODUCTION

The mathematical modeling of mixing problems with n compartments has evolved through centuries of scientific inquiry and interdisciplinary collaboration. Beginning with early pioneers like Newton and Euler, the understanding of dynamic systems and diffusion laid the groundwork for subsequent developments. In the 19th and 20th centuries, figures such as Fourier, Poincare, and Prandtl advanced theories of heat transfer, fluid dynamics, and chemical kinetics, providing essential insights into mixing phenomena. As computational methods emerged, scientists gained the ability to model complex systems with greater accuracy, leading to applications in environmental science, biology, and engineering. Today, interdisciplinary teams continue to refine mathematical models and simulation techniques, driving innovation and deepening our understanding of mixing processes in diverse contexts. In that case, a solution may not be physically justified, so it is necessary to consider the proper initial approximation to





### Anuradha and Sabesh

obtain the physically realistic solution, which is a difficult task. The variational iteration method requires producing the correct function using Lagrange's multipliers and stationary conditions by using variational theory, which is problematic. Besides this, other disadvantages are repeated computation of unneeded terms, which consume time and effort. In the homotopy analysis method, an auxiliary linear operator is required to construct a continuous mapping of an initial guess approximation to the exact solution of the equation. An additional parameter is needed to show the convergences of series solutions obtained by this method, which are difficult to identify. This technique embeds a parameter  $p$ , which ranges from 0 to 1. When the embedding parameter is zero, the equation is a linear system, and when it is 1, the equation represents the original system. So, the embedded parameter  $p \in [0,1]$  can be considered as a small parameter. To overcome all the mentioned issues, we suggest an efficient semi-analytical approach, the differential transform method (DTM), for dealing with linear and nonlinear differential equations. The DTM has no unrealistic assumptions or restrictions, such as linearization, discretization, or small parameters which is used for nonlinear operators. It converts the system into a recursive formula which is easy to handle. Thus, the DTM addresses linear and nonlinear problems efficiently. Some authors consider the DTM as an iterative method or numerical method or semi-numerical analytic method. The DTM (Differential Transform Method) can be defined as a semi-numerical analytic iterative method that describes the solution of an ODEs and PDEs into a series form that further sometimes can be converted into a closed form, that is, an exact solution.

The DTM is derived from the traditional Taylor series method, which requires the complicated and tedious symbolic computation of higher-order derivatives. It transforms the differential equation or system of ODEs or PDEs into a recursive formula that calculates the series solution coefficient. The DTM reduces the span of the computational domain compared to the other techniques and doesn't require the unneeded parameters to start the solution procedure. The series solution obtained by using DTM shows rapid convergence. One of the most significant advantages of DTM is that it obtains the solution of the given differential equation on a continuous interval. Thus, its straightforward applicability, computational efficiency, and high accuracy make the DTM one of the powerful and efficient methods to solve the differential equations or system of differential equations. The One-dimensional differential transform method (ODDTM) is a numerical technique used to solve differential equations. Unlike traditional methods such as finite differences or finite element methods, ODDTM transforms the differential equations into algebraic equations, making them easier to solve. In ODDTM, the solution is represented as a series expansion, allowing of efficient computation and accurate result, particularly in problems with one independent variable. This method has gained popularity due to its simplicity, flexibility, and effectiveness in analysing various engineering and scientific problems. In this paper, we discuss the principle, applications and advancements of the One-Dimensional Differential Transformation Method (ODDTM), highlighting its significance in solving differential equation across different disciplines.

## PRILIMINARIES

This chapter presents the one-dimensional differential transform method (ODDTM) and its basic properties. Also discusses the solution of differential equations involved in different fields of science and technology.

### DEFINITION

If  $u(t)$  is analytic in the time domain  $T$ , then

$$\frac{d^k u(t)}{dt^k} = \phi(t, k), \quad \forall t \in T. \quad (2.1)$$

For  $t = t_i$ ,  $\phi(t, k) = \phi(t_i, k)$ . where  $k$  belongs to the non-negative integer, denoted as the  $K$ -domain. The equation (2.1) can become

$$U_i(k) = \phi(t_i, k) = \left[ \frac{d^k u(t)}{dt^k} \right]_{t=t_i}, \quad \forall t \in T. \quad (2.2)$$

where  $U_i(k)$  is called the spectrum of  $u(t)$  at  $t = t_i$  in the  $K$  domain.





**Anuradha and Sabesh**

**DEFINITION**

If  $u(t)$  is analytic, then  $u(t)$  can be expressed by Taylor's series expansion as

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(t-t_i)^k}{k!} U(k) \tag{2.3}$$

Equation (2.3) is called the inverse transformation of  $U(k)$ . If  $U(k)$  is defined as

$$U(k) = M(k) \left[ \frac{d^k q(t) u(t)}{dt^k} \right]_{t=t_i}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \tag{2.4}$$

then the function  $u(t)$  can be described as  $u(t) = \frac{1}{q(t)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t-t_i)^k U(k)}{k! M(k)}$ , (2.5)

where  $M(k) \neq 0, q(t) \neq 0$ .  $M(k)$  is called the weighting factor, and  $q(t)$  is considered as a kernel corresponding to  $u(t)$ . If  $M(k) = 1$  and  $q(t) = 1$  in equation (2.5), then equations (2.3) and (2.5) are equivalent. Using the ODDTM, the given differential equation in the domain of interest can be transformed to be an algebraic equation in the  $K$  domain. Hence,  $u(t)$  can be obtained by finite-term Taylor series plus a remainder, as

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{1}{q(t)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t-t_i)^k}{k!} \frac{U(k)}{M(k)} + R_{n+1}(t) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t-t_i)^k U(k)}{k!} + R_{n+1}(t) \end{aligned}$$

where  $R_{n+1}(t) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (t-t_0)^k U(k)$  is negligibly small

**BASIC PROPERTIES OF ODDTM**

In this section, the basic properties of the ODDTM were discussed. Assume that  $U(k), G(k), H(k)$  are the differential transform of the original function of  $u(x), g(x), h(x)$  respectively.

**PROBLEM DESCRIPTION AND MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION**

Mixing raw materials is an important task in processing a product. The ratio has to be fixed and obtained as per the requirement. Suppose raw materials P and Q has to be mixed to obtain a product. But the real scenario is in market the mixing of P and Q is available in different ratio by n different suppliers in fluid form. Our aim is to mix all using a 'n' compartment model. Consider n tanks  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  with volume  $V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n$ , respectively containing raw material  $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_n$ . Initially, the concentration of the raw material P in tank  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  is  $c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n$ , respectively. To keep the volume of the tank constant, it is assumed that the fluid flow from tank  $A_1$  to  $A_2, A_2$  to  $A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}$  to  $A_n$  and  $A_n$  to  $A_1$  at rate r. Furthermore, it is assumed that each tank is uniformly stirred so that the concentration is uniform. Due to recycling, no material is lost. Let  $x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), \dots, x_n(t)$  denote the amount of raw material P in tanks  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  respectively at any time t. Using the balance law: rate of change = input rate – output rate, the mixing problem is modeled. The flux is flowing rate time the tank  $A_1$  is emptied with flux r times  $\frac{x_1(t)}{V_1}$ . Using the figure and the balance law gives the following coupled system of differential Equations:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= \frac{rx_n}{V_n} - \frac{rx_1}{V_1} \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= \frac{rx_1}{V_1} - \frac{rx_2}{V_2} \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} &= \frac{rx_2}{V_2} - \frac{rx_3}{V_3} \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} &= \frac{rx_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rx_n}{V_n} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{-----(3.1)}$$

With the initial condition  $x_1(0) = c_1, x_2(0) = c_2, x_3(0) = c_3, \dots, x_n(0) = c_n$ .





**Anuradha and Sabesh**

Applying the basic properties of the ODDTM to the first equation in (3.1) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 D\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}\right) &= D\left(\frac{rx_n}{V_n} - \frac{rx_1}{V_1}\right) \\
 D\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}\right) &= \frac{r}{V_n}D(x_n) - \frac{r}{V_1}D(x_1) \\
 \left(\frac{1}{k!}\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}\right)\right) &= \frac{r}{V_n}\left(\frac{1}{k!}\left(\frac{dx_n}{dt}\right)\right) - \frac{r}{V_1}\left(\frac{1}{k!}\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}\right)\right) \\
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 (k+1)X_1(k+1) &= \frac{rX_n(k)}{V_n} - \frac{rX_1(k)}{V_1} \\
 (k+1)X_2(k+1) &= \frac{rX_1(k)}{V_1} - \frac{rX_2(k)}{V_2} \\
 (k+1)X_3(k+1) &= \frac{rX_2(k)}{V_2} - \frac{rX_3(k)}{V_3} \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 (k+1)X_n(k+1) &= \frac{rX_{n-1}(k)}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rX_n(k)}{V_n}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{-----(3.2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying the ODDTM to the initial condition  $x_1(0) = c_1, x_2(0) = c_2, x_3(0) = c_3, \dots, x_n(0) = c_n$  and substituting  $k = 0$  in equation (3.2) and using the transformed initial condition.

Equation (3.2) will be reduced to

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0+1)X_1(0+1) &= \frac{rX_n(0)}{V_n} - \frac{rX_1(0)}{V_1} \\
 (1)X_1(1) &= \frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1} \\
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 X_1(1) &= \frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1} \\
 X_2(1) &= r\left(\frac{c_1}{V_1} - \frac{c_2}{V_2}\right) \\
 X_3(1) &= r\left(\frac{c_2}{V_2} - \frac{c_3}{V_3}\right) \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 X_n(1) &= r\left(\frac{c_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{c_n}{V_n}\right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{-----(3.3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Substituting  $k=1$  into equations (3.2) and using  $X_1(1) = r\left(\frac{c_n}{V_n} - \frac{c_1}{V_1}\right), X_2(1) = r\left(\frac{c_1}{V_1} - \frac{c_2}{V_2}\right), X_3(1) = r\left(\frac{c_2}{V_2} - \frac{c_3}{V_3}\right)$  up to  $n$  terms  $X_n(1) = r\left(\frac{c_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{c_n}{V_n}\right)$ .

Equation (3.3) reduce to

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+1)X_1(1+1) &= \frac{rX_n(1)}{V_n} - \frac{rX_1(1)}{V_1} \\
 (2)X_1(2) &= \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rc_n}{V_n}\right)}{V_n} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1}\right)}{V_1} \\
 X_1(2) &= \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rc_n}{V_n}\right)}{2V_n} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1}\right)}{2V_1} \\
 (1+1)X_2(1+1) &= \frac{rX_1(1)}{V_1} - \frac{rX_2(1)}{V_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$X_2(2) = \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1}\right)}{2V_1} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_1}{V_1} - \frac{rc_2}{V_2}\right)}{2V_2}$$







**Anuradha and Sabesh**

$$(1 + 1)X_3(1 + 1) = \frac{rX_2(1)}{V_2} - \frac{rX_3(1)}{V_3}$$

$$X_3(2) = \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_1}{V_1} - \frac{rc_2}{V_2}\right)}{2V_2} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_2}{V_2} - \frac{rc_3}{V_3}\right)}{2V_3}$$

and

$$(1 + 1)X_n(1 + 1) = \frac{rX_{n-1}(1)}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rX_n(1)}{V_n}$$

$$X_n(2) = \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-2}}{V_{n-2}} - \frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}}\right)}{2V_{n-1}} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rc_n}{V_n}\right)}{2V_n}$$

Continuing in the same manner, the remaining coefficient can be calculated. Using the definition of the inverse ODDTM, the amount of raw material P in the tanks are given by

$$x_1(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n X_1(k)t^k,$$

$$x_1(t) = c_1 - r\left(\frac{c_n}{V_n} - \frac{c_1}{V_1}\right)t + \left(\frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rc_n}{V_n}\right)}{2V_{n-1}} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1}\right)}{2V_n}\right)t^2 - \dots$$

$$x_2(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n X_2(k)t^k,$$

$$x_2(t) = c_2 - r\left(\frac{c_1}{V_1} - \frac{c_2}{V_2}\right)t + \left(\frac{r\left(\frac{rc_n}{V_n} - \frac{rc_1}{V_1}\right)}{2V_1} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_1}{V_1} - \frac{rc_2}{V_2}\right)}{2V_2}\right)t^2 - \dots$$

$$x_3(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n X_3(k)t^k,$$

$$x_3(t) = c_3 - r\left(\frac{c_2}{V_2} - \frac{c_3}{V_3}\right)t + \left(\frac{r\left(\frac{rc_1}{V_1} - \frac{rc_2}{V_2}\right)}{2V_2} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_2}{V_2} - \frac{rc_3}{V_3}\right)}{2V_3}\right)t^2 - \dots$$

...

...

...

$$x_n(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n X_n(k)t^k,$$

$$x_n(t) = c_n - r\left(\frac{c_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{c_n}{V_n}\right)t + \left(\frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-2}}{V_{n-2}} - \frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}}\right)}{2V_{n-1}} - \frac{r\left(\frac{rc_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}} - \frac{rc_n}{V_n}\right)}{2V_n}\right)t^2 - \dots$$

**CONCLUSION**

Mathematical modeling on compartment based mixing problem with n tanks has been arrived. One-Dimensional Differential Transform Method has been applied to solve the model. That is, the concentration of raw material on each tank has been obtained for time. An illustration has been shown by using MATLAB.

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**Anuradha and Sabesh**

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**Table:1**

$u(x) = g(x) \pm h(x)$	$U(k) = G(k) \pm H(k)$
$u(x) = ag(x)$	$U(k) = aG(k)$
$u(x) = \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$	$U(k) = (k + 1)G(k + 1)$
$u(x) = \frac{d^2 g(x)}{dx^2}$	$U(k) = (k + 1)(k + 2)G(k + 2)$
$u(x) = \frac{d^m g(x)}{dx^m}$	$U(k) = (k + 1)(k + 2) \dots \dots \dots (k + m)G(k + m)$
$u(x) = g(x)h(x)$	$U(k) = \sum_{l=0}^k G(l)H(k - l)$
$u(x) = g(x)h(x)l(x)$	$U(k) = \sum_{n=0}^k \sum_{m=0}^n G(m)H(n - m)L(k - n)$
$u(x) = e^{\lambda x}$	$U(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$
$u(x) = \sin(\alpha x + \beta)$	$U(k) = \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \beta\right)$ , where $\alpha$ & $\beta$ are non-zero constants.
$u(x) = \cos(\alpha x + \beta)$	$U(k) = \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \beta\right)$ , where $\alpha$ & $\beta$ are non-zero constants.
$u(x) = x^m$	$U(k) = \delta(k - m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = m \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq m \end{cases}$
$u(x) = ax^m$	$U(k) = a\delta(k - m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = m \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq m \end{cases}$





Anuradha and Sabesh

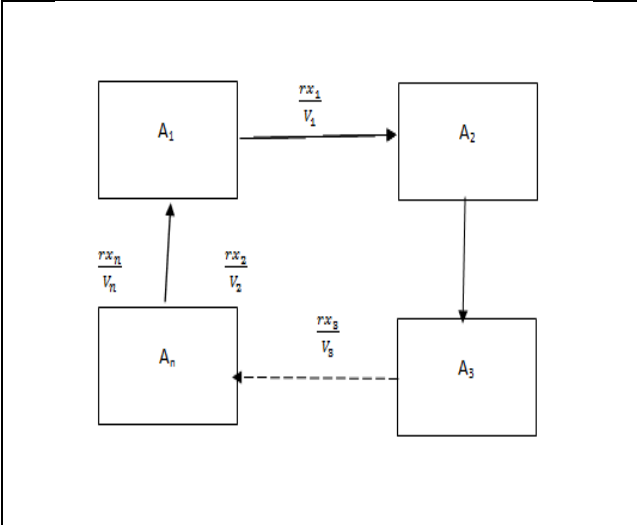


Fig:1

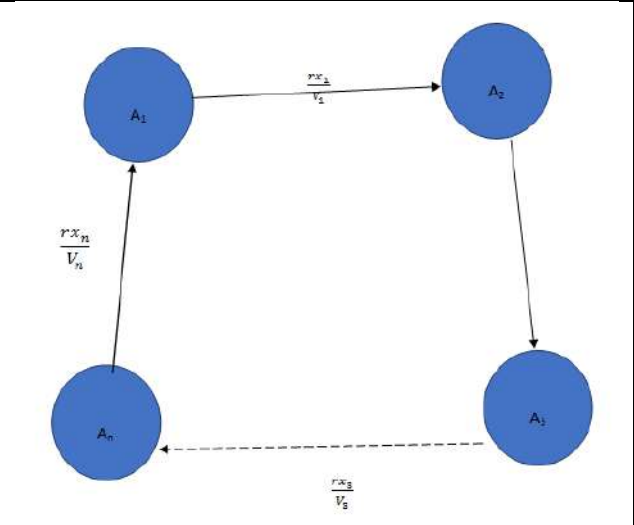


Fig:2





## On Grill $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$ Open sets in Grill $V -$ space

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The proposed paper introduces a new type of grill  $V -$  set namely;  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  Open sets, which is analogous to the  $V_G -$  semiopen sets in a grill  $V -$  space  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$ . Further it, defines some relations between set of all  $V_G -$  opensets and the set of all  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  Open sets in Grill  $V -$  Space. The Properties and theorems of  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  Open sets are investigated and studied.

**Keywords:**  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open,  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$   $O(X)$ ,  $V_G -$  open,  $V_G -$  pre open.

## INTRODUCTION

Choquet, [1] introduced the notion of grill. After that, Roy [2] introduced the notion of grill topological space. In 2022, [3] introduced the concept of  $V -$  open set for the first time and named the ordered pair of the universal set and the family of all  $V -$  open sets a  $V -$  Sapce and prove that this space represents a topological space under the certain conditions. In 2023, Esmaeel [4] introduce grill into this  $V -$  Sapce as grill  $V -$  Sapce.

### Preliminaries

#### Definition 2.1

Let  $X$  represent a set that is non-empty and let  $\{\tau_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}, J \geq 2$  be any topologies on  $X$  and let the family  $VO_X = \{\mathfrak{N} \subseteq X: \mathfrak{N} = \Phi \text{ or } \exists T \in \cap_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \tau_j \text{ such that } \Phi \neq T \subseteq \mathfrak{N}\}$  satisfying the following axioms:

1.  $X, \Phi \in VO_X$ .
2.  $\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} N_i \in VO_X \forall \{N_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in VO_X$
3.  $\cap_{i=1}^n N_i \in VO_X \forall \{N_i\}_{i=1}^n \in VO_X$

Then  $(X, VO_X)$  is called to be  $V -$  Sapce and the elements of  $VO_X$  are called  $V -$  open

Sets and the complement of  $V -$  open set is called  $V -$  Closed.





**Manikandan and Chandramathi**

**Definition 2.2**

A non-empty family  $\mathcal{G}$  of sets of  $V - Space (X, VO_X)$  is named a grill on  $X$  if satisfies the following axioms

1.  $\Phi \notin \mathcal{G}$ .
2.  $\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathbb{M} \subseteq \mathbb{P} \implies \mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{G}$ .
3.  $\mathbb{M} \notin \mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathbb{P} \notin \mathcal{G} \implies \mathbb{M} \cup \mathbb{P} \notin \mathcal{G}$ .

Any  $V - Space (X, VO_X)$  with a grill  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $X$  is named grill  $V - Space$  and is symbolize by  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$ .

**Example 2.1:**

Let

$X = \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3, \dagger_4\}$ , and let  $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^3$  be a family of topologies defined on  $X$  follows:  $\tau_1 = P(X), \tau_2 = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3\}\}, \tau_3 = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_3, \dagger_4\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3, \dagger_4\}\}$ .

Then  $\cap_{i=1}^3 \tau_i = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1\}\}$

Now,

$VO_X = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_4\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3, \dagger_4\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_4\}\}$

And grill  $\mathcal{G} = \{\{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_4\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3, \dagger_4\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3, \dagger_4\}\}$ ,

Here  $(X, VO_X)$  is a  $V - Space$  and  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  Grill  $V - Space$ .

**Closure operator in Grill  $V - Spaces$**

**Definition 3.1**

Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be a grill on  $V - Space (X, VO_X)$ . The map  $\Omega_{\mathcal{G}}: P(X) \rightarrow P(X)$  defined by  $\Omega_{\mathcal{G}}(\aleph) = \{x \in X: \mathbb{M} \cap \aleph \in \mathcal{G}, \forall \mathbb{M} \in VO_X\}$  for each  $\aleph \subseteq X$ , is named the local map commitment to grill  $\mathcal{G}$  with the topology  $VO_X$ .

**Definition 3.2:**

Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be a grill on  $V - Space (X, VO_X)$ . The map  $\Psi: P(X) \rightarrow P(X)$  defined by  $\Psi(\aleph) = \aleph \cup \Omega_{\mathcal{G}}(\aleph) = V_{\mathcal{G}} - cl(\aleph)$  is a Kuratowski's closure operator and hence induces a topology on  $X$  defined as  $V_{\mathcal{G}} = \{K \subseteq X: \Psi(X - K) = (X - K)\}$ .

**Definition 3.3:**

For a grill  $V - Space (X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$ , and  $\aleph \subseteq X$

1.  $\aleph$  is named  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - preopen$  set if  $\aleph \subseteq V_{\mathcal{G}} int V_{\mathcal{G}} cl(\aleph)$ .
2.  $\aleph$  is named  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - semiopen$  set if  $\aleph \subseteq V_{\mathcal{G}} cl V_{\mathcal{G}} int(\aleph)$ .
3.  $\aleph$  is named  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \alpha open$  set if  $\aleph \subseteq V_{\mathcal{G}} int V_{\mathcal{G}} cl V_{\mathcal{G}} int(\aleph)$ .

The family of all  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \alpha open$  set (resp.  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - preopen, V_{\mathcal{G}} - semiopen$  set) is denoted by  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \alpha O(X)$  (resp.  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - PO(X), V_{\mathcal{G}} - SO(X)$ ).

IN view of Mashhour[6], For any subset  $K$  in  $X$ , (i)  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - pint(K) = \cup \{M: M \in V_{\mathcal{G}} - PO(X) \text{ and } M \subseteq K\}$ ; (ii)  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - pcl(K) = \cap \{F: X - F \in V_{\mathcal{G}} - PO(X) \text{ and } K \subseteq F\}$ .

**$V_{\mathcal{G}} - \mathcal{M}_p$  Open Sets**

**Definition 4.1:**

Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V - Space$  and let  $\aleph$  be a subset of  $X$ . Then  $\aleph$  is said to be  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \mathcal{M}_p$  open set if there exist a  $K \in V_{\mathcal{G}} - PO(X)$  such that  $K \subseteq \aleph \subseteq \Psi(K)$ . A set  $\aleph$  Of  $X$  is  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \mathcal{M}_p$  closed if its complement  $X - \aleph$  is  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \mathcal{M}_p$  open.

**Example 4.1:**

Let  $X = \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3\}$ , and let  $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^3$  be a family of topologies defined on  $X$  follows:

$\tau_1 = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}\}, \tau_2 = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}\}, \tau_3 = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_2, \dagger_3\}\}$ .  $\cap_{i=1}^3 \tau_i = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}\}$

$VO_X = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}\}$ , and grill  $\mathcal{G} = \{\{\dagger_1, \dagger_2, \dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_2, \dagger_3\}\}$ . Here  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  is a Grill  $V - Space$ . Then  $V_{\mathcal{G}} - \mathcal{M}_p O(X) = \{X, \Phi, \{\dagger_1\}, \{\dagger_3\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_2\}, \{\dagger_1, \dagger_3\}\}$ ,





**Manikandan and Chandramathi**

**Theorem 4.1:**

Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $\aleph$  be a subset of  $X$ . Then  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  if and

Only if  $\aleph \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ .

Proof: If,  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ , then there exist a  $K \in V_G - PO(X)$  such that  $K \subseteq \aleph \subseteq \Psi(K)$ . But  $K \subseteq \aleph$  implies that  $K \subseteq V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph)$ . Hence  $\Psi(K) \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . Therefore

$\aleph \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . Conversely, Let  $\aleph \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . To prove that  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ , take  $K = V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph)$ , then  $K \subseteq \aleph \subseteq \Psi(K)$ . Hence  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

**Corollary 4.1:** If  $\aleph \subseteq X$ , Then  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  if and only if  $\Psi(\aleph) = \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ .

Proof: Let  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ . Then as  $\Psi$  is monotonic and idempotent,  $\Psi(\aleph) \subseteq \Psi(\Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))) = \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph)) \subseteq \Psi(\aleph)$  implies that  $\Psi(\aleph) = \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ .

**Theorem 4.2:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $\aleph$  be a subset of  $X$ . If  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  and  $K \subseteq X$  such that  $\aleph \subseteq K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . Then  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Proof: Given  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ . Then by theorem 4.1  $\aleph \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . But  $\aleph \subseteq K$  implies that  $V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph) \subseteq V_G - \text{pint}(K)$  and hence by theorem 2.4,  $\Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph)) \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K))$ . Therefore  $K \subseteq V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph) \subseteq V_G - \text{pint}(K)$ . Hence  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

**Corollary 4.2:** If  $\aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  and  $K \subseteq X$  such that  $\aleph \subseteq K \subseteq \Psi(\aleph)$ , then  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Proof: Proof is similar to above two theorems.

**Proposition 4.1:** If  $K \in V_G - PO(X)$ , then  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Proof: Let  $K \in V_G - PO(X)$ , it implies that  $K = V_G - \text{pint}(K) \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K))$ . Hence  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Note that the already said proposition(4.1) is necessarily not be true. Let  $X = \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3, \#_4\}$   
 $VO_X = \{\Phi, X, \{\#_2\}, \{\#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2\}, \{\#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3\}\}$ ,  $\mathcal{G} = \{\{\#_1\}, \{\#_2\}, \{\#_4\}, \{\#_1, \#_2\}, \{\#_1, \#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_4\}, \{\#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_2, \#_4\}, \{\#_3, \#_4\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_4\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3, \#_4\}\}$ . Then  $V_G - PO(X) = \{\Phi, X, \{\#_2\}, \{\#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2\}, \{\#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3\}\}$ .  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X) = \{\Phi, X, \{\#_2\}, \{\#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2\}, \{\#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_2, \#_4\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_3\}, \{\#_1, \#_2, \#_4\}, \{\#_2, \#_3, \#_4\}\}$ . Hear  $\{\#_2, \#_4\}$  and  $\{\#_1, \#_2, \#_4\}$  are  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open sets but not  $V_G - \text{pre open}$ .

**Theorem 4.3:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space. If  $K \in V_G - SO(X)$ , then  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Proof: Given  $K \in V_G - SO(X)$ . Then  $K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K))$ . Since  $V_G - \text{int}(K) \subseteq V_G - \text{pint}(K)$ .

We have that  $\Psi(V_G - \text{int}(K)) \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K))$ . Hence  $K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K))$  and thus  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

Note: Converse of the theorem(4.3) which mentioned above is need not be true.

**Proposition 4.2:** If  $V_G - PO(X) = VO_X$ , then  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X) = V_G - SO(X)$ .

Proof: By theorem 4.3  $V_G - SO(X) \subseteq V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ . Let  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ , then by theorem 4.1

$K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\aleph))$ . Since  $V_G - PO(X) = VO_X$ , we have  $V_G - \text{pint}(K) = V_G - \text{int}(K)$  implies that  $K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K)) = \Psi(V_G - \text{int}(K))$  and hence  $K \in V_G - SO(X)$ . Thus  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X) \subseteq V_G - SO(X)$ .

**Theorem 4.4:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space

(i) If  $K_i \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , then  $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} K_i \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

(ii) If  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  and  $\aleph \in V_G - PO(X)$ , then  $K \cap \aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$

Proof: (i) since  $K_i \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ , we have  $K_i \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K_i))$  for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ . Thus we obtain  $K_i \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(K_i)) \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} K_i))$  and hence  $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} K_i \subseteq \Psi(V_G - \text{pint}(\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} K_i))$ . This





**Manikandan and Chandramathi**

Shows that  $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} K_i \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

(ii) Let  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  and  $\aleph \in V_G - PO(X)$ . Then  $K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - pint(K))$  and  $V_G - pint(K) = K$ .

Now  $K \cap \aleph \subseteq \Psi(V_G - pint(K)) \cap \aleph = (V_G - pint(K) \cup \Omega_G(V_G - pint(K))) \cap \aleph = (V_G - pint(K) \cap \aleph) \cup \Omega_G(V_G - pint(K) \cap \aleph) \subseteq V_G - pint(K \cap \aleph) \cup \Omega_G(V_G - pint(K) \cap \aleph) = V_G - pint(K \cap \aleph) \cup \Omega_G(V_G - pint(K \cap \aleph)) = \Psi(V_G - pint(K \cap \aleph))$ . Therefore  $K \cap \aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ .

**Theorem 4.5:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $K$  be a subset of  $X$ . if  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p C(X)$  then  $V_G - pint(\Psi(K)) \subseteq K$ .

Proof: Suppose  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p C(X)$ . Then  $X - K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$  and hence  $X - K \subseteq \Psi(V_G - pint(X - K)) \subseteq V_G - pcl(V_G - pint(X - K)) = X - V_G - pint(V_G - pcl(K))$ . implies that  $V_G - pint(\Psi(K)) \subseteq K$ .

**Theorem 4.6:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $K$  be a subset of  $X$  such that  $X - (V_G - pint(\Psi(K))) = \Psi(V_G - pint(X - K))$ . Then  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p C(X)$  if and only if  $V_G - pint(\Psi(K)) \subseteq K$ .

Proof: The previous theorem(4.5) gives evidence for necessary part of the current theorem. Conversely, suppose that  $V_G - pint(\Psi(K)) \subseteq K$ . Then  $X - K \subseteq X - (V_G - pint(\Psi(K))) = \Psi(V_G - pint(X - K))$ , implies that  $X - K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X)$ . Hence  $K \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p C(X)$ .

**Definition 4.2:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $K$  be a subset of  $X$ . Then

(i)  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  – interieor of  $K$  is defied as union of all  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open sets contained in  $K$ .

Thus  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p int(K) = \bigcup \{ \aleph : \aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p O(X) \text{ and } \aleph \subseteq K \}$ ;

(ii)  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  – closure of  $K$  is defied as intersection of all  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  closed sets containing  $K$ .

Thus  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p cl(K) = \bigcap \{ \aleph : \aleph \in V_G - \mathcal{M}_p C(X) \text{ and } K \subseteq \aleph \}$ ;

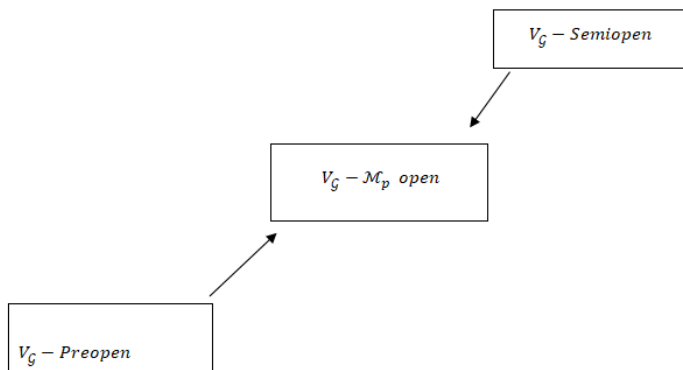
**Theorem 4.7:** Let  $(X, VO_X, \mathcal{G})$  be a grill  $V$  – Space and let  $K$  be a subset of  $X$ . Then

(i)  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p int(K)$  is a largest open set contined in  $A$ ;

(ii)  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p cl(K)$  is a smallest closed set containing  $A$ ;

(iii)  $K$  is  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  closed if and only if  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p cl(K) = K$ .

(iv)  $K$  is  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open if and only if  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p int(K) = K$





### Manikandan and Chandramathi

## CONCLUSIONS

This research article investigated  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open set,  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  closed set,  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  interior, and  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  closure in this grill  $V - \text{Space}$ . The concept of  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open set along with the concept of  $V_G - \text{pre open sets}$  is discussed. Many theorems are discussed besides of counter examples. Some significant characteristics and key properties which are associated characteristics and key properties which are associated with these  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  open sets are proved with the help of  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  interior and  $V_G - \mathcal{M}_p$  closure.

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## Oscillation criteria for third order advanced difference equations

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we establish a new criteria for initiating the solution of oscillation behavior of third order advanced difference equation of the form,

$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] + t(\zeta)\mu(\varepsilon(\zeta)) = 0$  We illustrate the results with suitable examples.

**Keywords:** Oscillation, third order advanced difference equation, monotonically increasing, advanced argument.

## INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we study the third order advanced difference equation

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] + t(\zeta)\mu(\varepsilon(\zeta)) = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

where,  $\zeta \in \mathbb{N} = \{\zeta_0, \zeta_0 + 1, \zeta_0 + 2, \dots\}$ ,  $\zeta_0$  is a non-negative integer and

[Z<sub>1</sub>]  $\{\gamma(\zeta)\}$  and  $\{t(\zeta)\}$  are positive real sequences with  $\gamma(\zeta) \geq 1$  for  $\zeta \geq \zeta_0$ ;

[Z<sub>2</sub>]  $\varepsilon(\zeta)$  is a monotone non-decreasing sequence of integers with  $\varepsilon(\zeta) \geq \zeta + 1$  for  $\zeta \geq \zeta_0$ ;

[Z<sub>3</sub>]  $G(\zeta) = \sum_{s=\zeta_0}^{\zeta-1} \frac{1}{\gamma(s)}$  as  $\zeta \rightarrow \infty$ .

By a solution of (1.1), we mean a non-trivial sequence  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  that satisfies (1.1) for all  $\zeta \geq \zeta_0$ . A solution  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  of (1.1) is oscillatory, if it is neither eventually positive nor eventually negative, otherwise it is non-oscillatory. (1.1) is oscillatory, if all of its solutions are oscillatory.

Recently, there are too many studies in the literature on the oscillation theory of advanced type differential and difference equations, see [1,2,6,8,9,11,12] and the references cited therein. Another popular technique, appearing in





**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

several studies also the Ricatti method; see [3,5,10] and see the examples in [4,7]. In particular, there is no comparison result for difference equation of advanced type except that of Zhang and Li[14], where the oscillation of the advanced difference Eq(1.1), follows from that of ordinary difference equation.

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] + t(\zeta)\mu(\zeta + 1) = 0, \zeta \geq \zeta_0 \tag{1.2}$$

**Main Results**

Without loss of generality, in studying non-oscillatory solutions of (1.1), we can limit our attention only to positive solutions.

**Lemma 2.1 :** Let  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  be a positive solutions of (1.1). Then,  
 $\gamma(\zeta)[\Delta^2(\mu(\zeta))] > 0$  and  $\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] < 0$  eventually. (2.1)

**Proof :** From our assumption, it is easy to see that (1.1) implies  $\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] = -t(\zeta)\mu(\zeta) < 0$  and it means that  $\{\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)\}$  is decreasing. Assume that  $\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] < 0$  for  $\zeta \geq \zeta_1 \geq \zeta_0$ , then there exists a constant  $K > 0$  such that  $\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] \leq K$  for  $\zeta \geq \zeta_1$ .

Summing the above inequality from  $\zeta$  to  $\infty$ . we get,

$$\Delta(\mu(\zeta)) \leq K \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma(s)} .$$

Again summing the above from  $\zeta_1$  to  $(\zeta - 1)$ ,

$$\mu(\zeta) \leq \mu(\zeta_1) - K \sum_{l=s_1}^{\zeta-1} \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma(s)} \rightarrow -\infty \text{ as } \zeta \rightarrow \infty ,$$

This is a contradiction which leads us to conclude that  $\gamma(\zeta)[\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] > 0$ . This completes the proof. Next, we establish an early oscillatory criterion which we will further improve in the subsequent theorems.

Let us define

$$E(\zeta; j) = \begin{cases} \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) & j = 0 \text{ for } \zeta \geq \zeta_0 \\ \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{E^2(s; j-1)}{E(s; j-1) + \gamma(s)} + E(\zeta; 0) & j \geq 1 \text{ for } \zeta \geq \zeta_0 \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

**Theorem 2.2 :**

Assume that  $G^2(\zeta) \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) \geq \frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)} > 0.25$  eventually. Then (1.1) is oscillatory. (2.3)

**Proof :** From (2.3) and (2.2) for  $j=0$ , we have  $E(\zeta; 0) \geq \frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)}$ . Since,  $h(x) = \frac{x^2}{d+x^2}$  is increasing for  $x > 0$  and  $d > 0$ , we have  $h(E(\zeta; 0)) \geq \left(\frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)}\right)$  and therefore,

$$\frac{E^2(\zeta; 0)}{E(\zeta; 0) + \gamma(\zeta)} \geq \frac{\frac{\omega^2}{\gamma(\zeta)G^4(\zeta)}}{\frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)} + \gamma(\zeta)} = \frac{\omega^2}{\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)[\omega + \gamma^2(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)]} ,$$

where  $d = \gamma(\zeta)$  from (2.2) for  $j=1$ , we have

$$E(\zeta; 1) = \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{E^2(s; 0)}{E(s; 0) + \gamma(s)} + E(\zeta; 0) \geq \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2\gamma(s)\Delta G(s)}{\gamma(s)G^2(s)[\omega + \gamma^2(s)G^2(s)]} + \frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)} ,$$

where  $\gamma(\zeta)\Delta G(\zeta) = 1$ . Since,  $\frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)} \leq \omega$  for all  $\zeta \geq \zeta_0$ , we have

$$E(\zeta; 1) \geq \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2\Delta G(s)}{G^2(s)(\omega + G^2(s))} + \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)}$$

On the other hand,  $\sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2\Delta G(s)}{G^2(s)[\omega + G^2(s)]} \geq \int_{G(\zeta)}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2 ds}{s(\omega + s)} = \omega \ln \left(\frac{\omega + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)}\right)$





**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

Hence,  $E(\zeta; j) \geq \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)} + \omega \ln \left( \frac{\omega + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)} \right) = \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)}$

where  $\omega_1 = \omega + G^2(\zeta)\omega \ln \left( \frac{\omega + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)} \right) > \omega$ .

In general,  $E(\zeta; j) = \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{E^2(s; j-1)}{E(s; j-1) + \gamma(s)} + E(\zeta; 0) \geq \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \frac{\omega_{j-1} \Delta G(s)}{G^2(s)[\omega_{j-1} + G^2(s)]} + \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)} \geq \omega_{j-1} \ln \left( \frac{\omega_{j-1} + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)} \right) + \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)} = \frac{\omega}{G^2(\zeta)}$ ,

where,  $\omega_j = \omega + G^2(\zeta)\omega_{j-1} \ln \left( \frac{\omega_{j-1} + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)} \right)$  (2.4)

It is easy to observe that  $\omega_j > \omega_{j+1}$ , with  $\omega = \omega_0$ , for  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Now we claim that  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \omega_j = \infty$ . If not, let  $R = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \omega_j < \infty$ . Then from (2.4), we get

$$R = \omega + G^2(\zeta)R \ln \left( \frac{R + G^2(\zeta)}{G^2(\zeta)} \right) = \omega + R \left( R - \frac{R^2}{2G^2(\zeta)} + \frac{R^3}{3G^4(\zeta)} - \dots \right),$$

Let  $\zeta \rightarrow \infty$ , we have  $G(\zeta) \rightarrow \infty$ . Then, the above equation yields,

$$R = \omega + R^2 \tag{2.5}$$

But (2.5) has no real solution if  $\omega > 0.25$ . Hence,  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \omega_j = \infty$ . Then, we have  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} E(\zeta; j) = \infty$ . Thus, from Theorem 1.11.5 of [2], it follows that (1.2) is oscillatory. Now using Theorem 3.5 of [14], we see that (1.1) is oscillatory, which completes the proof.

**Remark 2.1:** Note that the above condition is independent of the advanced argument  $\{\varepsilon(\zeta)\}$  and thus, is more appropriate for (1.2).

Theorem 2.2 also implies that the opposite condition of (2.3) namely,

$$\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)\sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) \geq \omega \text{ but } \omega \leq 0.25 \text{ also holds.}$$

**Theorem 2.3** Let  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  be a positive solution of (1.1) and

$$G^2(\zeta)\sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) \geq \frac{\omega}{\gamma(\zeta)} > 0. \tag{2.6}$$

eventually. Then there is an integer  $I$  such that  $\zeta \geq I$ ,

$\left\{ \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega}(\zeta)} \right\}$  is monotonically non-decreasing.

**Proof:** Let  $\{\mu(\zeta)\} > 0$  be a positive solution of (1.1). Taking summation of (1.1), we get

$$\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2(\mu(\zeta)) \geq \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s)\mu(\varepsilon(s)) \geq \frac{1}{\gamma(\zeta)} \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s).$$

Again summing up from  $s$  to  $\zeta - 1$ , we get,

$$\Delta(\mu(\zeta)) \geq \sum_{k=s}^{\zeta-1} \frac{1}{\gamma(k)} \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s).$$

$$\text{Thus, } \Delta \left( \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega}(\zeta)} \right) = \frac{G^{\omega}(\zeta)\Delta\mu(\zeta) - \mu(\zeta)\Delta G^{\omega}(\zeta)}{G^{\omega}(\zeta)G^{\omega}(\zeta+1)} \tag{2.7}$$

By the Mean value theorem,

$$\Delta G^{\omega}(\zeta) \leq \omega G^{\omega-1}(\zeta) \leq \frac{\omega G^{\omega-1}(\zeta)}{\gamma(\zeta)},$$

Since,  $\omega \leq 0.25$ . Using this in (2.7), we get,

$$\Delta \left( \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega}(\zeta)} \right) \geq \frac{1}{G^{\omega}(\zeta+1)G(\zeta)\gamma(\zeta)} [G^2(\zeta)\gamma(\zeta) \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) - \mu(\zeta)\omega] > 0.$$

This completes the proof.

**Remark 2.2** Theorem 2.3, establishes a new monotonic property of the positive solution of (1.1), ensuring that  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  is increasing and  $\left\{ \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega}(\zeta)} \right\}$  is decreasing. This property leads to improve oscillation criteria for the advanced type equations. The next theorem states that a new comparison result, containing an advanced argument.

**Theorem 2.4** Let (2.6) holds. If the difference equation





**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2 \mu(\zeta)] + \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G(\varepsilon + 1)}\right)^\omega t(\zeta)\mu(\zeta + 1) = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

is oscillatory, then (1.1) is oscillatory.

**Proof :** Assume to the contrast that (1.1) has an eventually positive solution  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$ . Now (1.1) can be written as,

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2 \mu(\zeta)] + t(\zeta)\left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}\right)^\omega \mu(\zeta + 1) = 0 .$$

Since,  $\frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^\omega(\zeta)}$  is non-decreasing, and  $\varepsilon(\zeta) \geq \zeta + 1$ , we have

$$\frac{\mu(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G^\omega(\varepsilon(\zeta))} \geq \frac{\mu(\zeta + 1)}{G^\omega(\zeta + 1)}$$

Using this relation in last equation, we see that  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  is a positive solution of the following inequality,

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2 \mu(\zeta)] + \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G(\varepsilon + 1)}\right)^\omega t(\zeta)\mu(\zeta + 1) \leq 0 .$$

This leads to a contradiction to our hypothesis, which completes the proof. Theorem 2.4, ensures that any oscillation criteria obtained for Eq.(2.8), leads to an oscillation criteria for (1.1).

**Theorem 2.5** Let (2.6) holds. Assume that there is a constant  $\omega_1$  such that

$$\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)\sum_{s=\zeta}^\infty \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(s))}{G(s + 1)}\right)^\omega t(s) \geq \omega_1 > 0.25 \tag{2.9}$$

eventually. Then (1.1) is oscillatory.

**Proof :** Condition (2.9) guarantees that (2.8) oscillates which in turn implies that (1.1) oscillates. This completes the proof. ■

Next, we provide an example illustrating this result.

**Example 2.1** Consider the third order advanced difference equation,

$$\Delta^3 z(\zeta) + \frac{4\gamma}{(2\zeta - 1)(2\zeta + 1)} z(\lambda\zeta), \zeta \geq 1. \tag{2.10}$$

With  $\gamma > 0$  and  $\lambda > 1$  is an integer. Now  $\omega = \alpha$  and by theorem 2.5, (2.10) is oscillatory provided that  $2\gamma\lambda^\gamma > 0.25$ .

If  $\gamma = \frac{1}{8}$ , then it is required that  $\lambda = 2$  or conversely, for given  $\lambda = 2$ , we need  $\gamma = 0.1284$ . If condition fails, (ie),

$\omega_1 \leq 0.25$ , then we derive the following new criterion using the constant  $\omega_1$ .

**Theorem 2.6** Let (2.6) holds. Assume that  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  be a positive solution of (1.1) and  $\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta)\sum_{s=\zeta}^\infty t(s) \geq \omega_1 > 0$ . eventually. Then there is an integer I such that  $\zeta \geq I$ , (2.11)

$$\left\{ \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)} \right\} \text{ is monotonically nondecreasing.}$$





**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

**Proof:** Let  $\{\mu(\zeta)\}$  be a positive solution of (1.1). Since  $\left\{ \frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)} \right\}$  is nondecreasing. We can see that

$$\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2(\mu(\zeta)) \geq \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s)\mu(\varepsilon(s)) \geq \mu(\zeta) \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(s))}{G(s)}\right)^{\omega} t(s).$$

Thus,

$$\Delta\left(\frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)}\right) = \frac{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)\Delta\mu(\zeta) - \mu(\zeta)\Delta G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)G^{\omega_1}(\zeta+1)}. \tag{2.12}$$

By the Mean value theorem,

$$\Delta G^{\omega_1}(\zeta) \leq \omega G^{\omega_1-1}(\zeta) \leq \frac{\alpha G^{\omega_1-1}(\zeta)}{\gamma(\zeta)},$$

Since,  $\omega \leq 0.25$ . Using this in (2.12), we get,

$$\Delta\left(\frac{\mu(\zeta)}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta)}\right) \geq \frac{1}{G^{\omega_1}(\zeta+1)G(\zeta)\gamma(\zeta)} [G^2(\zeta)\gamma(\zeta) \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} t(s) - \mu(\zeta)\omega_1] > 0.$$

This completes the proof.

**Theorem 2.7** Let (2.6) and (2.11) holds. If the difference equation

$$\Delta[\gamma(\zeta)\Delta^2\mu(\zeta)] + \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G(\zeta+1)}\right)^{\omega_1} t(\zeta)\mu(\zeta+1) = 0 \tag{2.13}$$

is oscillatory, then (1.1) is oscillatory.

**Theorem 2.8** Let (2.6) and (2.11) holds. If there exists a constant  $\omega_2$  such that

$$\gamma(\zeta)G^2(\zeta) + \sum_{s=\zeta}^{\infty} \left(\frac{G(\varepsilon(s))}{G(s)}\right)^{\omega_1} t(s) \geq \omega_2 > 0.25 \tag{2.14}$$

eventually. Then (1.1) is oscillatory.

Theorem 2.7 and 2.8 can be proved similar to Theorem 2.4 and 2.5. Thus, we omit proofs.

**Example 2.2 :** Consider, again the difference equation (2.10). For this equation  $\omega_1 = 2\gamma\lambda^\lambda$ . By theorem 2.8, we see that (2.10) is oscillatory provided that  $2\gamma\lambda^{\omega_1} > 0.25$ .

Since,  $\omega_1 > \gamma$ , Theorem 2.8 improves Theorem 2.5. Now for  $\gamma = \frac{1}{8}$ , we need  $\lambda \geq 2$ .

Applying repeatedly the above process, we can get an improved oscillation criterion many times. Assume that there is a positive constant  $\lambda$  such that

$$\frac{G(\varepsilon(\zeta))}{G(\zeta+1)} \geq 1 \tag{2.15}$$

eventually. Thus, using (2.6) conditions (2.11) and (2.14) can be written in simpler form as

$$\omega_1 = 2\lambda^\omega \omega > 0.25,$$

$$\omega_2 = 2\lambda^{\omega_1} \omega > 0.25,$$

respectively. Repeating the above process, we get an increasing sequence  $\{\omega_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$  defined as follows:

$$\omega_0 = \omega$$

$$\omega_{j+1} = 2\omega\lambda^{\omega_j}$$

(2.16)

Now we can generalize the oscillatory criteria obtained in Theorem 2.5 and Theorem 2.8, in the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.9** Let (2.6) and (2.15) holds. Assume that there exists a positive integer  $m$  such that,





**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

$\omega_j \leq 0.25$  for  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$  and

$$\omega_m \geq 0.25,$$

then (1.1) is oscillatory.

**Example 2.3 :** Consider the third order advanced type difference equation

$$\Delta^3 z(\zeta) + \frac{0.452}{(2\zeta-1)(2\zeta+1)} z(1.5\zeta) = 0, \zeta \geq 1. \quad (2.17)$$

For this equation  $\omega_0 = 0.113$  and  $\lambda = 1.5$ . Simple computations, we get

$$\omega_1 = 0.2365956, \omega_2 = 0.2487544 \text{ and } \omega_3 = 0.2499838$$

Thus, Theorem 2.5 and 2.8 fail for (2.17). But

$$\omega_4 = 0.2501084 > 0.25$$

and Theorem 2.9 guarantees the oscillation of (2.17).

**Example 2.4 :** Consider the difference equation

$$\Delta \left[ \frac{1}{2\zeta-1} \Delta^2(\mu(\zeta)) \right] + \frac{8}{(2\zeta-1)(2\zeta+1)} \mu(\zeta + 1) = 0 \quad (2.18)$$

All the conditions  $[Z_1], [Z_2]$  and  $[Z_3]$  are satisfied. Hence, every solution of equation (2.18) is oscillatory. One such solution of (2.18) is  $\mu(\zeta) = \{(-1)^\zeta\}$ .

## CONCLUSION

In this study, by utilizing recently discovered monotonic characteristics of non-oscillatory solutions. We have developed an innovative comparison method to analyze the oscillatory behavior of third order advanced difference equations.

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**Mohammed Ali Jaffer and M.Shankarakeerthana**

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## Review of Machine Learning and Deep Learning Models for Fruit Disease Classification: Challenges and Trends

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays an important part by serving as the main source of revenue for a large section of the people in the economy. Fruit diseases are a major contributor to financial losses in agriculture and farming worldwide, leading to substantial reductions in both crop yield and quality. Timely identification of fruit diseases helps to prevent their spread, leading to cost savings for agricultural practitioners. In recent years, artificial intelligence techniques like Machine Learning algorithms (ML) and also many Deep Learning (DL) algorithms, were progressed to enable initial prediction and classification of fruit diseases using various imaging techniques. Various researchers have developed and tested numerous ML and DL methods for plant disease detection, often achieving significant results with both approaches. The results obtained from these techniques can aid farmers in identifying and managing fruit diseases. This review article proposes comprehensive assessment of various Machine Learning models and Deep Learning algorithms developed for predicting and also for classifying fruit diseases. Initially, it examines several fruit disease predictions and also fruit disease classification models created through various ML and DL models.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Fruit Disease

### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has consistently been a key contributor to economic growth, particularly in developing nations, where it holds significant importance for society. A major challenge today is addressing the continuously rising demands for high-quality food products. Although various factors, including climate change and other challenges, directly affect agricultural production, fruit diseases have been identified as the main causes of losses in food, suggestively harming moderate farmers. Human health has been negatively impacted by the deteriorating quality of food. Diseases in





**Kavitha and Sarojini**

fruits have been a leading cause of reduced production. Fruit diseases impact fruit production, and a decline in productivity ultimately affects the overall economy of a country [1]. Detecting diseases in fruit is the toughest task because each and every plant in the farm needs to be checked. This manual process consumes long period and also much human effort and hence automated computerized techniques were introduced [2]. Preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, feature selection, and classification are the primary processes in these automated systems. In order to help farmers improve the quality of their crops, researchers have been looking into ways to improve the effectiveness of machine learning and deep learning-based techniques as well as identifying diseases detection in crops, fruits, leaves and vegetables. The suggested article's primary goal is to present a thorough analysis of machine learning and deep learning techniques created for the intent of identifying and classifying fruit illnesses[3].

Now a comprehensive learning is provided in order to brief out the merits and shortcomings of the algorithms and also the techniques. The remainder is arranged as follows: Part II provides a thorough evaluation of various machine learning models / algorithms proposed for the purpose of prediction and classification of different types of diseases in fruits using the images. Part III provides a complete assessment of various deep learning models / algorithms created for predicting and also for classifying the diseases in fruit diseases using the images. Part IV summarizes the entire survey.

**SURVEY ON DIFFERENT ML BASED FRUIT DISEASE DETECTION METHODS**

Saranya et al. (2020) proposed a method using fuzzy c-means, histogram-based equalization, and ANN to classify leaf and fruit diseases in banana plants. The dataset included banana plant images, where fuzzy c-means separated diseased regions and histogram-based equalization transformed images without data loss. The ANN classified the diseases. The proposed method offered improved disease classification and higher yield production. However, it lacked the ability to handle complex image distortions. Future improvements could focus on enhancing the system's robustness for more accurate classification under varying environmental conditions [4]. Nandhini and Bhavani (2020) proposed a machine learning-based technique for identifying the disease in leaf. This technique used KNN, decision trees and SVM for classification. In order to extract color features, leaf images were transformed from RGB to lab color space. K-means clustering followed by Fourier transform were then performed. Shape features were extracted using scale-invariant feature transform and PCA reduced vector size. SVM outperformed KNN and decision trees in accuracy. The method offered high classification accuracy and efficient feature reduction but required significant computational resources. Future work suggested improving the method's efficiency for real-time applications in large-scale farming [5].

Bekkanti et al. (2020) proposed computer-based classification model for fruit disease prediction using a dataset of 400 fruit images. Initially, images were pre-processed to remove noise using the PSNR (Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio) value. Median filtering was applied, achieving a PSNR value of 31, outperforming Gaussian (28) and Mean filtering (26). Sobel edge segmentation was applied in order to extract the region of interest, followed by texture feature extraction. BPNN, SVM, and PNN classifiers were used for the purpose of classification. The method improved accuracy in fruit images but required high computational resources. Future work focused on optimizing computational efficiency [6].

Khan and Narvekar (2020) developed an automated system for recognizing and categorizing infections in *Solanum lycopersicum* using a super pixel-based optimized partitioning approach. The images are taken from real time and also some from dataset of Plant Village. Input images were first converted to RGB format to mitigate uneven lighting effects. To remove the unwanted background, Histogram of Gradients (HOG) and also color channels were used for creating super pixels. K-means clustering isolated infected areas. An enhanced HOG approach, combining a pyramid of HOG and GLCM features, identified infected regions, while Random Forest (RF) classified infection types. However, the method was time-consuming due to initial seed selection [7].



**Kavitha and Sarojini**

Kumar et al. (2020) proposed the Whale Optimization-Based Artificial Neural Network (WOANN) for tomatoes disease detection. To undertake disease prediction analysis, a dataset comprising these four tomato types (ripe, sour, unripe, rot and blotchy ripening) was gathered. The process involved color image extraction using the Firefly Algorithm (FA) to improve the process of identifying disease. The ANN categorized different types of illnesses, while the Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) optimized weight variables in the neural network. The model demonstrated high accuracy and precision, effectively identifying diseases. However, the computational complexity was significant due to multiple phases. The study suggested further optimization to reduce complexity and improve real-time detection in future implementations [8].

Ramya et al. (2020) proposed a technique which applied K-means clustering and SVM techniques to classify and segment fruit images. The dataset included fruit pictures, which were used to extract and segment features, analyze diseases and identify optimal conditions. An alert box was provided for each disease and the database was stored in the cloud, accessible via a mobile application. The method improved disease detection accuracy but was limited by cloud dependency. Future work could enhance offline accessibility [9]. Nouri et al. (2020) proposed using the Electronic Nose (E-nose) scheme with a Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN) to detect *Alternaria* fungus in pomegranate. The dataset included samples from healthy fruits and four stages of fungal infection. The workflow involved using BPNN for classification, which outperformed Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) and SVM in terms of accuracy. The method was quick, non-destructive and provided consistent results. However, it was noted that the approach was expensive and cumbersome. Future research could focus on optimizing cost and simplifying the system for broader applications in fruit quality detection [10]. Alharbi and Arif (2020) proposed an image processing method to identify the physiological conditions in apple and orange fruit X-ray pictures. They used a dataset collected from the local market, selecting apples that were already infected for analysis. The process involved applying different models based on KNN techniques to classify healthy apples and identify diseased ones. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in detection and enabled early identification of physiological decay, enhancing fruit quality assessment. However, a limitation was the dependency on a specific dataset, which may affect generalizability. Future research could explore broader datasets for improved robustness [11].

Benlachmi et al. (2022) proposed a ML model for an efficient smart farming strategy aimed at increasing productivity while reducing human effort. The dataset consisted of fruit images, which were analyzed for texture and skin color using three feature extractors: Haralick, Hu Moments and Color Histogram. Three machine learning classifiers were used in the workflow: Random Forest, Decision Tree and KNN. The system performance was assessed using a k-fold cross-validation technique. The model effectively classified fruit diseases at early stages, resulting in improved detection accuracy and reduced labour requirements. However, a disadvantage noted was the reliance on quality image data, which may not always be available. Future predictions suggested further enhancements in disease detection accuracy through advanced ML techniques [12].

Shakil et al. (2023) proposed an agro-based method for recognizing dragon diseases through a detailed analysis of techniques used for feature selection. They collected dragon images and those images were pre-processed using various processing methods. After segmentation, two significant features were saved. To evaluate feature ranks based on mutual scores, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) were utilized. The key feature sets were subjected to six distinct machine learning classifiers, with AdaBoost and Random Forest achieving the highest accuracy of 96.29%. While the method demonstrated high accuracy and effective feature selection, it required extensive computational resources. Future enhancements may focus on optimizing computational efficiency [13].

Javidan et al. (2023) proposed an image processing algorithm to identify and categorize disease in grape leaf. K-means clustering was used to distinguish between damaged and healthy regions in the dataset, which included pictures of grape leaves. Features were extracted using  $I^*a^*b$ , HSV and RGB color models. SVM was used for classification whereas for dimension reduction of the feature Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was applied. The method



**Kavitha and Sarojini**

showed high accuracy. However, it had a limitation in processing time. Future research could explore real-time disease detection [14].

**SURVEY ON DIFFERENT DL BASED FRUIT DISEASE DETECTION METHODS**

Jiang et al. (2020) used the ResNet50 CNN model to extract disease characteristics from tomato leaves. This method's objective was to identify three prevalent diseases: Blight that appears late, Yellow leaf curl disease, spot blight. They utilized a dataset of 1,000 images per disease, dividing it into 900 for training and 100 for testing. The proposed method involved using convolutional layers for feature extraction, iterative learning for classification and random data augmentation to prevent overfitting. The advantages of this approach included enhanced feature capture and improved model robustness. However, it had the disadvantage of a higher computational cost [15]. Wang et al. (2020) proposed a detection technology using Mask R-CNN to identify various fruit disease spots. The dataset included apple, peach, orange, and pear images. The method involved introducing a Mask R-CNN-based model that detects surface disease spots on these fruits. This model improved detection accuracy once the picking robot identified and located the fruit. The main advantages of this method were its effective identification of surface defects and improved accuracy using path which is bottom-up in the pyramid structure of feature. However, the model's reliance on specific fruit types limited its generalizability. Future work could explore broader applications across different fruit varieties [16].

Khan et al. (2020) proposed a deep CNN-based model for identifying fruits diseases. They utilized a dataset of fruit leaf images, retrieving deep features through pre-trained networks like AlexNet, VGG-S then using the transfer learning techniques they were altered. A multi-level fusion methodology was introduced prior to feature selection, employing an entropy-controlled threshold based on the average of selected features. The proposed method achieved improved accuracy and enhanced feature extraction, but it was limited by the reliance on a single pre-trained model. Future work may involve integrating multiple models to further boost detection performance and robustness [17]. Ahmad et al. (2020) suggested a CNN-based disease detection technique for plums to enhance source-inhibited instruments in practical settings. The dataset used comprised images captured in the field, considering the important features of image like angle, orientation and ambient. To increase the dataset, data augmentation techniques were used. The approach demonstrated improved accuracy. Two main advantages of this method were its effectiveness in real-world scenarios and enhanced detection capabilities, while a noted disadvantage was its reduced accuracy for certain pathological instances. Future research could focus on refining the algorithm to address these limitations [18].

Yang et al. (2020) proposed the LFC-Net to identify relevant regions in tomato images without the need for manual annotations. The dataset comprised 16,486 images capturing various aspects of tomato health and disease, used for training and testing the model. The system comprised of a positioning module, a feedback module also a separation part, leveraging a method that eliminated the necessity for bounding boxes or labelled parts. This innovative training procedure focused on ensuring class integrity and enhancing image informativeness. The method demonstrated improved accuracy and reduced reliance on extensive labelled datasets. However, it was limited in its consideration of only a few types of pathologies. This shortcoming might be addressed in future studies by adding a wider variety of disease categories to improve the model's robustness and applicability [19]. Yao et al. (2021) proposed an improved XceptionNet which is united with the L2M error to classify the illnesses in *Prunus persica*. The model was trained using images of infected *Prunus persica* fruits. The dataset used was limited and unbalanced, affecting overall performance. The method achieved high accuracy and improved classification efficiency but was constrained by the small and uneven dataset. Future work might focus on increasing the dataset and employing data expansion methods to improve the model robustness and generalization across a broader range of fruit disorders [20]. Malathy et al. (2021) suggested a CNN-based image processing method that may identify fruit illnesses by identifying the areas that are contaminated. The dataset consisting of images of many fruits was sourced from Kaggle.com. The workflow involved processing the input images to extract relevant characteristics from the affected areas, followed by training and classification to yield accurate results. The method demonstrated two key advantages: precise infection detection and enhanced classification accuracy. However, a limitation was the model's



**Kavitha and Sarojini**

dependence on high-quality input images. For future work, the authors suggested improving the model's robustness to variations in image quality for more reliable detection across diverse conditions [21]. Khan et al. (2021) suggested a deep learning network to categorize citrus fruit diseases that affect fruit quality. A privately acquired dataset was augmented to increase its size and the augmented data was used to retrain lightweight methods, MobileNetV2 and SqueezeNet. Important Features were then improved using the Whale Optimization Algorithm. The approach demonstrated improved disease classification accuracy and model efficiency, with reduced computational cost as a key advantage. However, a limitation was the reliance on a private dataset. Future work could focus on testing the models on larger, publicly available datasets for broader applicability [22].

Elaraby et al. (2022) proposed a deep learning model in order to identify disease in citrus using pretrained models like AlexNet and VGG19. The method focuses on detecting lesion patches on citrus fruits and classifying diseases. Instead of training from scratch, the weights from pretrained networks are transferred, enhancing performance and reducing training time. Experiments show AlexNet outperforms other architectures in classification. Advantages include faster training and improved accuracy, though the reliance on pretrained models limits adaptability to new data. Future work may explore improving adaptability to unseen diseases or extending the approach to other plant species [23]. Wakhare et al. (2023) proposed a DL system for disease detection in pomegranate. The system allows farmers to upload fruit images using a trained dataset for analysis. To identify infections, image processing procedures include CNN-based clustering, SVM classification, and feature extraction based on color, morphology, and CCV. An intent search technique refines the user's intention. The Proposed tool provides timely and accurate disease identification, improving crop yield and benefiting agriculture. The model achieved 98.38% accuracy but may face challenges with highly similar disease symptoms. Future improvements could enhance the system's ability to differentiate subtle variations [24].

Zhu et al. (2023) proposed an identification system based on Raspberry Pi to identify pests and diseases in fruits like Longan and lychee. The system used a VGGNet model for image classification, leveraging a knowledge graph constructed from data collection and knowledge fusion. Images were captured via a Raspberry Pi-controlled camera and analyzed, with results broadcasted through a Bluetooth speaker in real-time. The method achieved high accuracy in pest and disease detection. Its advantages include real-time detection and portability, but it may struggle with complex image backgrounds. Future improvements could focus on enhancing recognition accuracy in diverse environments [25]. Jain et al. (2023) proposed a deep learning technique by combining LSTM and CNN for categorizing guava fruit images as healthy or diseased by focusing on guava canker, leaf spot, guava rust. Dataset of 6000 images were used for training this model. The workflow involves feature extraction through CNN followed by sequence learning using LSTM. It achieved an accuracy of 95.90%, offering efficient disease detection and potential for use in automated agricultural systems. However, the model may struggle with images outside the training data scope. Future improvements could focus on expanding the dataset for broader applicability [26].

Dhiman et al. (2023) proposed a fusion model combining LSTM and CNN using edge computing to detect citrus crop diseases. The model employs a feature-fusion system after a downsampling technique and an improved feature extraction process. It was evaluated on 2950 citrus fruit photos classified by diseases like melanosis, cankers, scabs, and greening black patches from the Kaggle and Plan Village datasets. The model improves detection accuracy while operating efficiently on edge devices. However, the model may face limitations in large-scale deployments. Future work could involve scaling the model for real-time large dataset processing [27]. Dhiman et al. (2023a) presented an edge computing setting a precise fruit disease diagnosis model that uses Faster-CNN context data fusion to identify four citrus diseases: canker, black spot, greening, scab, and melanosis. The model integrates multi-modal data using RGB and near-infrared (NIFR) patterns with early and late fusion approaches. Implemented without pruning, it uses transfer learning to enhance detection. The model's excellent detection accuracy and quick processing make it essential for autonomous manufacturing of food in robotic boundary platforms. However, the absence of pruning may lead to inefficiency [28].



**Kavitha and Sarojini****CONCLUSION**

This paper offers a complete review of various Machine Learning and Deep Learning models developed for predicting and classifying fruit diseases from different fruit images. Initially, it examines several fruit disease prediction and categorization systems created by various investigators utilizing ML and DL algorithms. Following this, a comparative analysis is conducted to evaluate the merits and shortcomings of these algorithms, highlighting their limitations in accurately classifying fruit diseases. Many researchers focused on optimizing accuracy, reducing computational complexity and improving real-time detection capabilities. Despite the significant advancements, there remains a need for improved standardization of datasets and evaluation metrics to enhance the applicability and comparability of findings. Future research should also focus on developing more scalable solutions that can be seamlessly integrated into practical, real-world systems. This article will be highly valuable to researchers aiming to explore this topic further and improve upon the existing models.

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**Kavitha and Sarojini**

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**Table 1 Evaluation of various ML based fruit disease identification methods**

Author & year	Methods / Techniques / Algorithms	Merits	Demerits	Results
Saranya et al. (2020)	fuzzy C-means, ANN	It accurately models complex patterns and interactions in fruit disease prediction by capturing non-linear relationships between input	It requires extensive labelled data, especially for rare diseases	The mean for Black Sigatoka affected leaves may be greater than 0.325, while Anthracnose





**Kavitha and Sarojini**

		features and output predictions		affected fruit may be less than 0.210
Nandhini and Bhavani, (2020)	KNN, decision trees, and SVM	All dataset can access as it is does not make any assumption about specific data set.	Noisy data creates struggle	The accuracy of SVM may be greater than 90%, while K-NN and DT may be less than 90% and 85%, respectively.
Bekkanti et al. (2020)	BPNN, SVM, PNN	Efficient learning, adaptive, handles non-linear data relationships well	Slow convergence, prone to overfitting, requires large datasets	Accuracy may be 92%
Khan et al. (2020)	segmentation - K-means clustering Features - PHOG, GLCM Classifiers used-SVM, KBB	The commonly used datasets can access these features.	Fragmentation requires long period	Plant Village dataset accuracy is greater than 97%, Internet downloaded accuracy is less than 94%, and real-world accuracy is lower than 85%. combined accuracy is around 93%.
Kumar et al. (2020)	FA and ANN and WOA.	Diseases can be identified with less error rate.	Computational is highly difficulty	The correctness of PNN is 0.9069 while BPANN is greater than 0.91, K-NN = 0.92 WOANN is minimum than 0.94
Ramya et al. (2020)	K-means clustering Algorithm and SVM	It is appropriate for processing huge datasets of fruit photos since it is computationally efficient and performs well even with enormous datasets.	K-means assumes spherical clusters, resulting in suboptimal clustering	Accuracy is 100%
Nouri et al. (2020)	SVM, PCA, BPNN and LDA	Proved exactness in identifying fungus present in pomegranate fruit	Requires long time and also costly.	C-SVM is greater than 90%, while Sigmoid is less than 80%. Radial Basis is less than 80%, and





**Kavitha and Sarojini**

				Polynomial is greater than 80%
Alharbi and Arif, (2020)	KNN	KNN can be adapted for both classification and regression tasks, providing versatility in fruit disease prediction	KNN's performance may degrade in the presence of noisy data or outliers, as it considers all training data equally without weighing their importance	Accuracy is 90%
Benlachmi et al. (2022)	KNN, Decision Tree and Random Forest	Can be interpreted very quickly, making it simpler for stakeholders to grasp the decision-making process behind fruit disease prediction	Small variations in the data can lead to a completely unstable prediction	The accuracy of Random Forest is greater than 99%, KNN is greater than 98%, and Decision Tree is less than 98%
Shakil et al. (2023)	ANOVA, LASSO, GLCM, Random Forest	It can be easily parallelized, leading to faster training times compared to other ensemble methods	It requires more memory compared to single decision trees due to the ensemble nature of the model	Accuracy is 96.29%
Javidan et al. (2023)	multi-class SVM	The model predicts fruit diseases reliably despite noisy or incomplete data.	SVM's quadratic complexity limits scalability for large datasets.	Accuracy of GLCM is greater than 98.71% and PCA is 98.97%.

**Table 2. Evaluation of variousDL based fruit disease identification methods**

Author & year	Methods / Techniques/ Algorithms	Merits	Demerits	Results
Jiang et al. (2020)	CNN model ResNet50 model	Infected areas are easily identified from the entire areas.	Very less images were used.	Accuracy during training is greater than 98.3% and testing is greater than 98.0%
Wang et al. (2020)	Mask R-CNN	Accuracy is high.	Computationally Cost is high.	Accuracy is greater than 95%
Khan et al. (2020)	CNN-based technique, VGG-s and AlexNet,	The results are accurate and the method is very efficient.	It is costly, can't detect all diseases.	Accuracy is greater than 90% or less than 97.8%
Ahmad et al. (2020)	DCNN, Inception-v3 and Data Augmentation	This is a stronger model and can support all devices.	The accuracy is low for certain diseases.	Brownrot accuracy is 87.12% Nutrient deficiency Accuracy is 84.04%
Yang et al. (2020)	LFC-Net, Multi-network, Self-supervised	This method identifies small differences quickly in diverse tomato	Only few types of diseases only considered in this work	Random selection 373 accuracy is 94.1%,







**Kavitha and Sarojini**

		diseases.		Plant village accuracy is 94.8% and Data augmentation accuracy is 95.1%
Yao et al. (2021)	L2M Loss,DCNN- for classification	The infections in Peachplant are identified quickly.	The database is unbalanced and the size of instance is inadequate	AlexNet is less than 5; ResNet50 exceed 13. Xception exceed 18, while SENet154 exceed 45.
Malathy et al. (2021)	CNN	CNNs effectively learn complex patterns in fruit diseases	CNNs may struggle with real-world environmental variations affecting accuracy	Accuracy is greater than 97%
Khan et al. (2021)	SqueezeNet and MobileNetV2	Rapid prediction velocity and classification technology enables to effectively fight environmental disturbances.	For many illnesses there is no compensation at many stages regarding the features.	Accuracy is greater than 96%
Elaraby et al. (2022)	AlexNet and VGG19	Infections are recognized easily and early.	The instance size is inadequate.	Accuracy is less than 94.3%
Wakhare et al. (2023)	CNN	It automatically learns features, enhancing efficiency for fruit diseases	It offers limited insight into their predictions, making it challenging to comprehend their rationale for fruit disease detection	Accuracy is greater than 98.38%
Zhu et al. (2023)	VGGNet model	Statistical significance is high.	Accuracy is affected by learning rate and optimizer variables.	Accuracy is greater than 94.9%
Jain et al. (2023)	CNN and LSTM	It excels in fruit disease prediction due to their learning ability.	It needs a vast amount of labelled training data to effectively learn the data patterns	Accuracy is 95.90%
Dhiman et al. (2023)	CNN and LSTM	The system predicts fruit diseases using variable-length input sequences effectively	It increases time and resources in constrained environments	Accuracy with Magnitude-Based Pruning is less than 97.18%. Accuracy using Post Quantization and Magnitude-Based Pruning is greater than 98.25%
Dhiman et al. (2023a)	Faster-CNN	It enhances speed in real-time applications like fruit disease prediction, enabling quicker analysis and decision-making	It potentially leads to misclassifications or false alarms in fruit disease prediction	The accuracy of canker disease is 97%, melanosis is 99%. and scab is 95%.





# A Novel Approach for Detecting Parkinsons Disease Using Improved RNN

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

A progressive neurological condition, Parkinson's disease (PD) seriously affects motor ability and presents difficulties for early identification and therapy. In this paper, we provide a novel approach using improved Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) architecture to predict Parkinson's disease. This design is intended to manage patient motor activity-generated wave frequency data. Long-term dependencies and sequence modeling in complicated datasets provide difficulties for traditional RNN models, therefore restricting their prediction accuracy. We therefore use a modified RNN model with gated mechanisms like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) or Gated Recurrent Units (GRU) to better grasp temporal relationships in wave frequency patterns. Subtle changes in motor signals linked with Parkinson's disease symptoms are analyzed using the wave frequency dataset, therefore giving a rich feature set for the model to learn from. Regarding accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, the improved RNN beats conventional machine learning techniques in terms of anticipating Parkinson's disease onset. Our results suggest that a tool combining modern RNN architectures with wave frequency datasets might be helpful for early-stage Parkinson's disease detection and prediction, hence improving treatment choices and early interventions.

**Keywords:** Gated Recurrent Units, Improved Recurrent Neural Network, Long Short-Term Memory, Recurrent Neural Network, Parkinson's disease





Sasirekha et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

In North America alone, about one million people suffer from psoriatic dementia [1]. One of how Parkinson's disease affects motor abilities is via its effects on language and literacy. Neurons, which are essential brain cells, malfunction and die [2-5]. A chemical messenger between two regions of the brain, dopamine is produced when neurons die and conveys instructions to the region of the brain responsible for movement and coordination [6-7]. A natural reduction in dopamine production in the brain renders the affected individual unable to regulate their motions [8]. The number of people diagnosed with PD is likely to rise in tandem with the global population. There is currently no cure for PD, despite the availability of drugs [9-10]. Patients can benefit greatly from an early diagnosis, which in turn enhances their quality of life. Parkinson's disease symptoms include tremors in the limbs, stiffness in the muscles, sluggish movement, trouble walking, problems with balance and coordination, impaired vocal abilities, and mental disorders [11-13]. Chronic, degenerative neuropathy is known as Parkinson's disease (PD). Exactly what triggers Parkinson's disease is a mystery. Nevertheless, studies have shown that PD is likely caused by a mix of hereditary and environmental factors [14-17]. At its core, Parkinson's disease is a CNS condition caused by the loss of neurons in different parts of the brain. The dopamine-producing substantia nigra cells are also a part of these cells [18-19]. When it comes to motor control, dopamine is king. It carries messages from one part of the brain to another using chemical messengers. Patients have mobility dysfunction as a result of these cells being lost [20-21]. There are two main categories of PD symptoms: motor and non-motor. Because they are visible to the naked eye, motor signs are well-known [22]. Resting tremors, sluggish movement, postural instability (balance issues), and stiffness are the four hallmark signs [23]. It has now been shown that there is a window of opportunity to notice the non-motor signs. The medical term for this symptom is symptoms that are not responsive to dopamine [24-25]. Cognitive impairment, trouble sleeping, olfactory loss, constipation, difficulty with eating and speaking, inexplicable aches, drooling, low blood pressure while standing, and other symptoms are included [26-27]. To be clear, none of these non-motor symptoms alone can rule out PD [28-29]. However, when combined with additional indicators derived from CSF measurements and dopamine transporter imaging, they can provide some insight.

### The main contribution of the paper is:

Parkinson's Disease Prediction Using Improved RNN The rest of the piece's table of contents is here. Section 2 covers many writers' approaches to Parkinson's disease diagnosis. Section 3 displays the suggested model. The findings of the study are summarized in Part 4. Results and future study goals are discussed in Section 5, which finishes the section.

### Motivation of the paper

The urgent need for rapid and efficient detection and treatment of PD, a neurodegenerative condition that progressively diminishes motor function, is the driving force behind our work. When PD is not detected early enough using conventional diagnostic procedures, treatment, and management might be postponed. This research seeks to improve prediction accuracy and sensitivity by using sophisticated RNN architectures that are specifically designed to interpret wave frequency data from patient motor activities. Gated methods like as LSTM and GRU are used to address the drawbacks of conventional RNNs in identifying long-term associations of complex datasets. The ultimate aim of this work is a strong instrument for the early detection and prognosis of Parkinson's disease.

### Background study

Arasteh, E et al. (2021)Computation of DC in the EEG provided us with a fresh approach for generating an image representation of the 1D signal. Authors obtained exceptional classification performance and latent areas better linked with clinical indications using transfer learning. Based on their results, classifying small-sample data sets should benefit from a technique including heat maps into an image classifier and using transfer learning. Khare, S. K., et al. (2021)Using EEG data as input, the work proposes an independent, exact, and reliable Parkinson's disease CNN (PDCNNet) model. Smoothed-Pseudo Wigner Ville distribution (SPWVD) plots are produced using Electroencephalogram (EEG) data. Integration of SPWVD plots with CNN produced the best accurate PD



**Sasirekha et al.,**

identification on two publicly accessible EEG datasets. By lowering interference from both time and frequency, the SPWVD was able to expose more precise and hitherto unrecorded data. Koch, M., et al. (2019) Authors of this work provide an automated method for EEG data categorization. Using a dataset of forty PD patients, their system finds and chooses the most significant attributes from time series automatically after a random forest model and hyperparameter optimization. The results show that incorporating the automatically computed characteristics much improved the performance of the model than depending only on recorded clinical variables. Maitin, A. M., et al. (2020) Crucially, the effectiveness of the model depended on its design and the methods it used to project the categorizing. Conversely, the EEG cleaning technique varied widely among trials and did not affect the results. An emerging and fast-growing field of study is the classification of neurodegenerative illnesses using EEG and ML techniques. Obayya, M. et al. (2023) Densely Linked Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (DLBLSTM) is a novel deep-learning model for automatic Parkinson's disease identification. To create more useful and interpretable spectrograms from raw EEG data, the model makes use of the Gabor transform. DLBLSTM employs the bidirectional LSTM RNN architecture. In this network design, the hidden states of the layers above and below it are combined. This model was used to update the levels below it recursively. The model was trained based on spectrograms. Experimental findings demonstrated that the proposed DLBLSTM model correctly recognized Parkinson's disease. Shaban, M. (2021) This research explored and verified the hypothesis that people can be screened and classified into controls and PD using resting state EEG with extremely high accuracy and sensitivity using Artificial Neural Networks (IRNN). With this, doctors will have a trustworthy resource to back up their diagnoses, and it can even be able to be further evaluated using resting state Electroencephalograms (EEGs) in individuals with pre-diabetic PD to identify those at increased risk of developing pharmaceutical PD.

Siuly, S. et al. (2024) The main purpose of the research was to find the part of the brain that responds well to EEG data to enhance current methods of Parkinson's disease identification. Two real datasets, one from San Diego and one from Iowa, were used to evaluate the framework's performance. Analyzing EEG data channel by channel revealed regions of the brain that provide more clues about Parkinson's disease. Xu, S., et al. (2020) the suggestion was for a new computer-assisted technique for PD identification using EEG data, which relies on a deep RNN network. They believe this is the first instance of deep learning used to address the difficulty of Parkinson's disease diagnosis based on EEG data. In the present study, the proposed model was able to achieve quite good efficiency despite the limited sample size. This paper addresses the challenge of early-stage Parkinson's disease (PD), a neurodegenerative illness that progressively compromises motor ability. Traditional diagnostic methods find it difficult to appropriately diagnose early-stage PD as motor symptoms are complex and vague, therefore delaying treatment. This work aims to overcome these constraints and increase the prediction accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity for early detection of Parkinson's disease by efficiently processing wave frequency data from patient motor activities using the architectural improvement of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Here we detail the suggested approach to Parkinson's disease prediction based on an improved RNN architecture. Our approach begins with the collection and preprocessing of wave frequency data derived from patient motor activities, which captures subtle variations associated with PD symptoms. We then implement an advanced RNN model that incorporates gated mechanisms, specifically LSTM and GRU, to effectively model long-term dependencies and enhance sequence processing.

### Dataset collection

The dataset utilized in this study was sourced from Kaggle, a well-known platform for data science and machine learning resources. Specifically, we accessed the Parkinson's Disease Data Set available at <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/vikasukani/parkinsons-disease-data-set>. This dataset is particularly valuable for research and analysis related to Parkinson's disease due to its comprehensive collection of features that reflect various motor symptoms associated with the condition.





Sasirekha et al.,

**LSTM**

By including more interactions per module, Hochreiter, and Schmidhuber's Long Short-Term Memory improved upon RNN and solved the issues with the RNN's aforementioned shortcomings. LSTMs are a subset of RNNs that, by design, can learn dependencies across lengthy periods and retain knowledge for very long durations. Olah asserts that the LSTM model follows a chain structure. Unlike traditional RNNs, which consist of a single neural network, this one has four interconnected layers that communicate in a novel way. The building components of an LSTM network are known as cells. Moving from one cell to another involves passing both the current state and the concealed state. The primary data flow chain that permits data to go substantially unaltered is the cell state. Nevertheless, certain linear changes might take place. To avoid the problem of long-term dependence, LSTMs use gates to control the memorization process. The sigmoid function determines how much data should be included or omitted in this method. A current input ( $X_t$ ) is taken in at time t, and the output ( $h_{t-1}$ ) of the LSTM unit before it is taken in at time t-1. Furthermore, the pruning-needed portion of the previous output is located using the sigmoid function. The term "ft" is an abbreviation for "forget gate" and it characterizes this entrance. The cell state denoted as  $C_t$ , is a vector with integer values ranging from 0 to 1.

$$f_t = \sigma(W_f[h_{t-1}, X_t] + b_f) \text{----- (1)}$$

Using these methods with the sigmoid and tanh layers adds extra. The sigmoid layer (0 or 1) either updates incoming data or ignores it; data that passes by is weighted using the tanh function (1 to 1) to ascertain its relevance degree.

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i[h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i) \text{----- (2)}$$

$$N_t = \tanh(W_n[h_{t-1}, X_t] + b_n) \text{----- (3)}$$

$$C_t = C_{t-1}f_t + N_t i_t \text{----- (4)}$$

Afterward, the output values ( $h_t$ ) are calculated using the filtered version of the output cell state ( $O_t$ ). One more stage before output: a sigmoid layer chooses which cell state components to apply.

$$O_t = \sigma(W_o[h_{t-1}, X_t] + b_o) \text{----- (5)}$$

$$h_t = O_t \tanh(C_t) \text{----- (6)}$$

**Gated Recurrent Units**

Learning both short-term and long-term speech dependencies is best accomplished using recurrent neural networks (RNNs). RNNs have already demonstrated success in activity detection, voice augmentation, speech separation, and speech recognition among other speech-processing applications. Disappearing and bursting gradients, however, can complicate RNN training and impede learning long-term dependencies. Unlike exploding gradients, which can be managed with simple clipping methods, the vanishing gradient problem calls for specific structures. Usually referred to as gated RNNs, one common approach uses a gating device to control the information flow across the many timesteps. Constructing effective "shortcuts" that let gradients pass over many time steps reduces vanishing gradient difficulties in this class of designs. Long short-term memory (LSTMs) is the gold standard of gated RNNs because of their remarkable performance in several ML applications, including speech recognition. Long short-term memories (LSTMs) are derived from IN/OUT gate-controlled memory cells. Notwithstanding its efficiency, a very complicated model might result from such a sophisticated gating mechanism. Given the critical need for computational efficiency for RNNs, a lot of recent money has gone into researching and designing fresh ideas for these models. Emerging as a creative attempt to simplify long short-term memory (LSTMs) is a novel concept called the Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU). GRU depends on just two multiplicative gates. Especially, the following equations explain the traditional GRU design.

$$z_t = \sigma(W_z x_t + U_z h_{t-1} + b_z) \text{----- (7)}$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r x_t + U_r h_{t-1} + b_r) \text{----- (8)}$$

$$h_t = \tanh(W_h x_t + U_h (h_{t-1} \cdot r_t) + b_h) \text{----- (9)}$$

Here  $r_t$  and  $z_t$  indicate the update and reset gates, respectively;  $h_t$  stands for the state vector for time frame t. Element-wise multiplies are shown with the symbol  $\cdot$ . Both gates are triggered by logistic sigmoid functions.  $b_n$ , therefore restricting  $z_t$  and  $r_t$  to integers between 0 and 1. One uses a hyperbolic tangent on the candidate state  $e_{ht}$ . The model's parameters are the matrices  $U_z$ ,  $U_r$ , and  $U_h$ , which represent the recurrent weights, and the current input vector  $x_t$ , which represents the feedforward connections, feeds into the network. Include the trainable bias vectors  $b_z$ ,  $b_r$ , and  $b_h$  to finish the design process before applying non-linearities. Eq. 1d shows that the current





**Sasirekha et al.,**

candidate state  $e_{ht}$  and the preceding activation  $ht-1$  are linearly integrated to generate the current state vector  $ht$ . The update gate  $z_t$  determines the amount by which the units update their activations while also establishing the weighting components. This linear interpolation is crucial for learning long-term dependencies. The truth is that the previous state is retained and can remain unaltered for an infinite number of time steps as long as it is close to 1. At low values of  $z_t$ , on the other hand, the network is more likely to choose the candidate state  $e_{ht}$  based on the present input and neighboring hidden states. The reset gate is also critical to the candidate state  $e_{ht}$  since it enables the model to potentially erase its memory by disregarding the states that were calculated earlier.

**Improved RNN**

A subfield of artificial intelligence is machine learning. The goal is to construct a model that can solve classification or regression issues by learning from the given data. In machine learning, supervised and unsupervised approaches are the two most common types. Unsupervised learning makes use of unlabelled data to create an output, while supervised learning uses labeled data to create an output from inputs.<sup>34</sup> When it comes to regression and classification issues, IRNN, a supervised learning approach, works well. The core component of conventional ML methods, such as IRNN, is the construction of feature vectors from raw data to optimize learning accuracy. By fixing previous methods' problems with steady-state monitoring of speed and oscillations around the MPP, IRNN is now able to consistently follow the distinct peak even in uniform conditions. The range of 35–37 To get the GMP from the PV array instead of the LMP under the same PS, use IRNN with other conventional or AI MPPT methods if you are using IRNN for GMP area forecasting and another technique for GMP tracking. as an example, IRNN might be used with modified IC for GMP monitoring since it could provide VGMP to the latter.<sup>38</sup> To anticipate the GMP-seeking area, IRNN is used. The scanning method was used to identify the GMP and its accompanying voltage VGMP by comparing subsequent power levels. To determine the best duty cycle at GMP, a feed forward network is used to process both the GMP power and the VGMP. An IRNN can be trained to calculate VGMP by just having to input temperature and irradiance data for some PSCs. To modify the boost converter's duty cycle, FLC receives the output of IRNN and applies VGMP.<sup>41</sup> An ML method that is effective in solving nonlinear issues is the IRNN. Even though it is an expansion of the IRNN approach, it offers numerous advantages over IRNN. Input sequences can be completely random using IRNNs, making them a potent deep-learning tool. In IRNNs, the length of the input sequence is flexible. The depth of an IRNN can be as deep as the length of an input sequence, which is infinite. IRNN's short memory allows it to take into account the network's past states to influence the present choice based on the input sequence. A memory like this, which influences the present choice, uses sequence information to its advantage by retrieving the recurrence's sequential data from hidden states, a feature that feed forward networks lack. Additionally, IRNN was differentiated from feed forward neural networks by including recurrent connections into the hidden layers. Additionally, the network's weights are adjusted using the back propagation method to minimize errors during training.

$$h_i = H(Ux_i + Wh_{i-1} + b_n) \quad \text{----- (10)}$$

$$y_i = O(vh_i + b_o) \quad \text{----- (11)}$$

Every neuron in the same subsurface layer has the same weight (W) about the activation functions (H) of the hidden and output layers. The input layer bias is denoted by  $b_o$ , while the output layer bias is represented by  $b_n$ . An infinite number of input time series can be transformed into an infinite number of outputs, or even a single desired result, by use of a deep recurrent neural network. What gives IRNNs their "depth" is the hidden-to-hidden transition that is a part of RNN architecture.<sup>40, 44</sup> The suggested IRNN has an input layer, five hidden layers, and a final layer for output. Five neurons represent the feature vector in the input layer. We take three readings of irradiance, temperature, and duty ratio from the previous state. One important aspect of the IRNN method is that it is sequential. This is achieved by making an estimate of the duty ratio value (Dt) for the present state based on the actual value of the duty ratio in the previous state (Dt - 1). Time steps need inputs to be provided in a certain order, and this makes sure that happens. The ideal boost converter duty cycle (Dopt) is predicted by a single neuron in the output layer for each input vector. The following are some possible approaches to finding the optimal duty cycle for IRNN testing and training:

$$D_{opt} = \frac{V_{dc} - V_{MPP}}{V_{dc}} \quad \text{----- (12)}$$





Sasirekha et al.,

## Algorithm 1: Improved RNN

**Inputs:**

1. Wave Frequency Data:
  - Motor Activity Signals: Continuous data capturing the frequency of the patient's motor

**Steps:**

- Normalize the input wave frequency data.
- Encode categorical patient demographic data (if included).
- $h_i = H(Ux_i + Wh_{i-1} + b_n)$
- Construct feature vectors from the input data.
- Identify and select the most relevant features for model training.
- $y_i = O(vh_i + b_o)$
- Train the Improved RNN using the prepared dataset.
- Utilize backpropagation to minimize prediction error.
- Validate the model using a separate test dataset.
- Evaluate performance metrics: accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and F-measure.
- Input the latest wave frequency data into the trained IRNN model.
- $D_{opt} = \frac{V_{dc} - V_{MPP}}{V_{dc}}$
- Obtain the prediction of Parkinson's disease onset.

**Output:**

1. Prediction of Parkinson's Disease Onset:
  - **Y**: Binary output indicating the presence (1) or absence (0) of Parkinson's disease.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, we present the results and discussion of our study on predicting Parkinson's disease using the proposed improved RNN architecture. We begin by detailing the performance metrics achieved by our model, including accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, comparing them against conventional machine learning techniques. Table 2 and Figure 3 exhibit the accuracy of several neural network approaches for a specific task, demonstrating a continuous development among the models. With 96.37%, the GRU model was followed by the LSTM model with 97.14%. Reaching 97.89%, the RNN model kept getting better. Nonetheless, the ERNN model obtained the best accuracy—98.65%, meaning it exceeded the others in terms of model precision. These findings imply that of the four methods, the ERNN one is the most efficient for this particular job as it provides better prediction accuracy. Consistent improvement across the models is shown in Table 3 and Figure 4 revealing the accuracy values of many neural network approaches. The LSTM model somewhat improved with 97.18%; the GRU model had an accuracy of 96.54%. The RNN model improved the accuracy yet more to 97.91%. With 98.87%, the ERNN model notably showed the best accuracy, proving its better capacity to accurately identify positive cases while lowering false positives. These numbers show that ERNN delivers correct results more precisely than the other models, so it is the most efficient model. As the models become more sophisticated, table 4 and Figure 5 displaying recall values across several neural network approaches indicate progress. Following the LSTM model with a notable rise to 97.21%, the GRU model attained a recall of 96.14%. Reaching a recall of 98.21%, the RNN model did even better. With a 98.41% recall value, the ERNN model proved to be most adept at accurately spotting real positive instances. This development shows how well the ERNN model captures as many relevant examples as feasible, thereby surpassing the other models in recall performance. Showing F-measure values—the harmonic mean of accuracy and recall—table 5 and Figure 6 demonstrate consistent improvement across many neural network techniques. Whereas the LSTM model improved to 97.51%, the GRU model has an F-measure of 96.61%. With an improved general balance between accuracy and recall, the RNN model raised this statistic even further to 98.23%. With an F-measure of 99.14%, the ERNN model demonstrated the best performance in preserving both high accuracy and recall. This makes the ERNN the most successful model as it performs especially in producing accurate and balanced forecasts.





Sasirekha et al.,

## CONCLUSION

This paper demonstrates the efficacy of an improved RNN architecture for Parkinson's disease prediction by the use of wave frequency data from patient motor movements. Using gated mechanisms including LSTM and GRU, our approach efficiently addresses the restrictions of traditional RNN models in capturing long-term dependencies and raising prediction accuracy. Since our improved RNN performs better than conventional machine learning methods in terms of accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, the results suggest that it highlights its potential use as a powerful tool for early diagnosis and Parkinson's disease prediction. Ultimately, our findings highlight the importance of utilizing innovative neural network designs and wave frequency datasets to allow quick therapies, hence perhaps improving patient outcomes and quality of life for individuals with this disabling condition. Future studies will focus on enhancing the model and looking at its applicability in clinical settings to support early Parkinson's disease diagnosis and treatment.

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Sasirekha et al.,

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Table 1: Comparison table for existing work

Author and Year	Method	Algorithms	Accuracy	Limitations
Silva et al. (2020)	Early-stage PD EEG	Genetic algorithm, cross-correlation, feed-forward IRNN	Global accuracy: 92.66%, Channel analysis accuracy: 89.95%	Does not include severity classification or in-depth comparisons with other machine-learning techniques
Cahoon et al. (2021)	Resting-state EEG	Morlet wavelet transformation + CNN	Kappa score: 0.97	Limited generalization due to dataset size and lack of validation in pre-clinical PD diagnosis stages
Shaban &	Resting-state	Deep CNN using	Cross-validation	Not validated in real-world





Sasirekha et al.,

<b>Amara (2022)</b>	EEG	wavelet domain	accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, AUC: 99.9%	clinical settings, requires additional testing on larger datasets
<b>Qiu et al. (2022)</b>	Resting-state EEG (2 datasets)	Multi-scale CNN, multi-pattern analysis (PSD, PLV)	99% AUC for sensitivity, specificity, and ROC	Needs real-world clinical validation of multi-scale CNN model, especially in early-stage PD
<b>Yang &amp; Huang (2022)</b>	EEG	HOS features + SVM	Sensitivity: 100%, Specificity: 99.25%, Accuracy: 99.62%	Focuses only on basic PD identification, limited information on severity degrees of PD
<b>Yuvaraj et al. (2024)</b>	EEG waves eliciting 6 emotional states	KNN & SVM using non-linear features (e.g., bispectrum)	The superior performance of SVM for emotion classification	Lower classification performance for negative emotions in PD patients, results can be emotion-specific

**Table 2: Overall accuracy value comparison table**

Methods	Accuracy
GRU	96.37
LSTM	97.14
RNN	97.89
ERNN	98.65

**Table 3: Overall precision value comparison table**

Methods	Precision
GRU	96.54
LSTM	97.18
RNN	97.91
ERNN	98.87

**Table 4: Overall recall value comparison table**

Methods	Recall
GRU	96.14
LSTM	97.21
RNN	98.21
ERNN	98.41

**Table 5: Overall F-measure value comparison table**

Methods	F-measure
GRU	96.61
LSTM	97.51
RNN	98.23
ERNN	99.14





Sasirekha et al.,

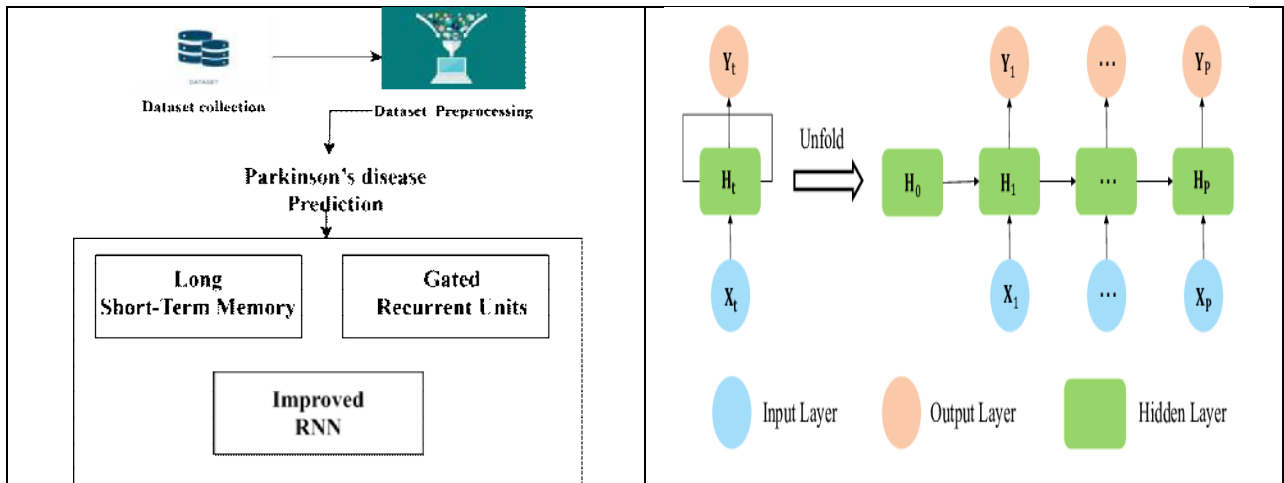


Figure 1: Overall workflow architecture

Figure 2: Improved RNN architecture

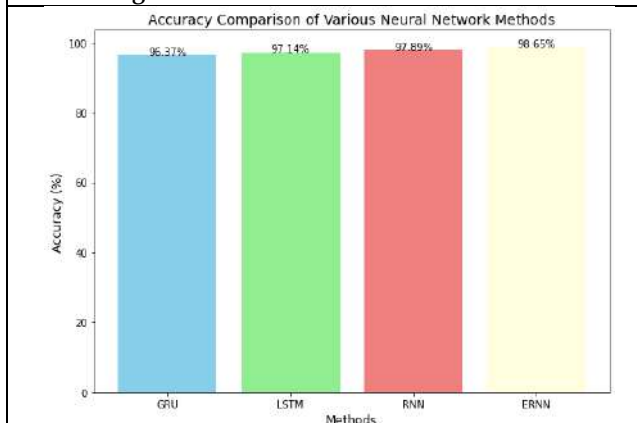


Figure 3: Overall accuracy value comparison chart

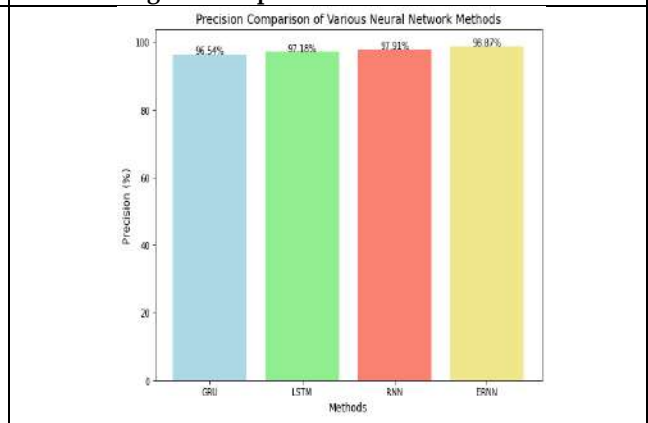


Figure 4: Overall precision value comparison chart

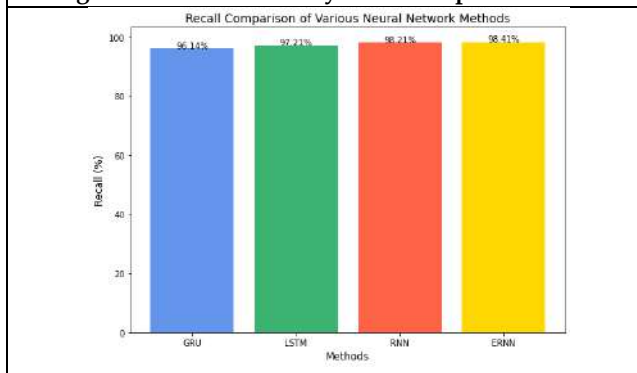


Figure 5: Overall recall value comparison chart

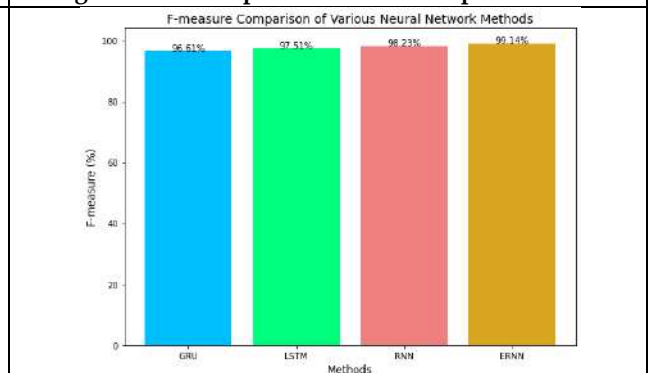


Figure 6: Overall f-measure value comparison chart





## Decision Making System Using Bipolar Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Graph For Real-Time Applications

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Decision-making systems are essential for solving difficult combinatorial issues in computational science and soft computing. Traditional fuzzy graphs can only be used with single-valued fuzzy data, which limits their use in situations that require both positive and negative perspectives. The bipolar fuzzy graph sets (BFGS) enhance decision-making by considering diverse views, but it is less successful at handling uncertainties that incorporate periods and more complicated choice requirements in real-world circumstances. We recommend using the bipolar interval-valued picture fuzzy graph (BIVPFG) to avoid these drawbacks. It combines interval-valued fuzzy sets with picture fuzzy logic, an enhancement on intuitionist fuzzy logic. Due to pervasive ambiguity, real-time decision-making must weigh several contradictory factors. Health outcomes, costs, and resources are considered. Treating conflicting issues including client tastes, risk factors, and therapy options can also help treatment planning. BIVPFG can help allocate assets for medical care frameworks. This paper discusses BIVPFG in real life applications.

**Keywords:** decision-making, fuzzy graphs, bipolar fuzzy graph, bipolar interval-valued picture fuzzy graph, intuitionist fuzzy logic





## INTRODUCTION

Technology and enterprises depend on decision-making systems [1]. In healthcare, finance, transportation, and industry automation, these technologies automate critical decisions, eliminate human error, and increase efficiency [2]. Conventional decision-making methods presume precise data and specific choices. Because they handle real-world problems better, uncertain, fuzzy logic, and AI-based systems have become more prevalent [3]. These systems learn from data, adapt to new expertise, and make more sophisticated judgments than rule-based models. IoT and big data have revolutionized decision-making systems by processing data in real time [4]. More advanced models that can handle unpredictability, adapt to changing situations, and make reliable choices quickly are needed as these systems progress. Systems that need precise decision-making and inexact data analysis benefit from fuzzy logic. Fuzzy logic was invented by LotfiZadeh in 1965 to handle unreliable vague, or vague real-world data. Fuzzy logic has degrees of truth, unlike binary [5]. In an environmental control system, fuzzy logic can represent a temperature as partly hot and partially cold, smoothing control. Graph theory models pairwise interactions using mathematical constructs [6]. Classical graph theory is extended to fuzzy graph theory, which uses fuzzy logic for expressing imprecise interactions. Fuzzy graphs fit complex systems with unclear variable relationships [7]. Fuzzy network models assign participation degrees to node edges depending on dynamic relationship strength. Social network analysis, security of networks, and transportation systems need this integration to make dynamic, complicated, and unpredictable decisions [8]. A new fuzzy graph, Bipolar Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Graphs (BIVPFG), is used for uncertain and imprecise decision-making. These graphs bring bipolarity, interval values, and picture fuzzy sets to fuzzy logic [9]. Supportive and opposing factors affect real-world decision-making, making bipolarity crucial [10].

Doctors may have information for and against a specific diagnosis. Due to its dual nature, BIVPFG allows balanced input decisions. Interval-valued fuzzy sets improve this by capturing input data uncertainty and providing a range of truth values rather than a fixed degree of membership. Current applications like dynamic supply chain management and budgeting require this since data is often inadequate or changing [11]. The picture fuzzy set's unpredictability enhances decision-making when neither positive nor negative judgments are reliable [12]. In incomplete, unclear, or contradictory settings, real-time decision-making is challenging [13]. Managing large, dynamic data is another challenge. Many real-time systems use IoT, sensors, and social media [14]. Conventional decision-making models struggle with noisy, incomplete, or fast-changing data and sophisticated models like fuzzy logic or hybrid techniques are needed to understand and act on uncertain data [15]. Complex choices demand more processing and storage. Urban traffic management and disaster response real-time systems must scale to cope with more data and more complex choices without slowing down [16]. Because they handle data ambiguity, vagueness, and imprecision, fuzzy network models are used in many real-world applications [17]. Contradictory diagnostic indicators have been utilized to identify cancer and cardiovascular problems using bipolar interval-valued fuzzy graphs [18]. Another crucial use is network security. Security systems can categorize traffic as benign or hazardous with limited data using fuzzy graph models [19][20]. In this study, the Bipolar Interval-valued Picture Fuzzy Graph (BIVPFG) is introduced as a decision-making framework for real-time applications. This model integrates interval-valued fuzzy sets with picture fuzzy logic, an advanced form of intuitionist fuzzy logic. Given the inherent uncertainty in real-time decision-making, it is crucial to balance multiple conflicting factors. Key considerations include health outcomes, costs, and resource availability. Addressing divergent issues such as patient preferences, risk variables, and treatment options can enhance planning for medical care. The BIVPFG offers a valuable tool for optimizing resource allocation within healthcare systems.

## PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we present some basic concept related to fuzzy graphs. However, we refer [21] for the basics of the classical graphs theory.

**Definition 2.1:** A fuzzy set (FS)  $T$  on a nonempty set  $U$  is described by





**Sakkthisri and Manonmani**

$T u = \{(u, \rho(u)) : u \in U, \rho(u) \in [0, 1]\}$ .

**Definition 2.2:** A bipolar fuzzy set (BPFS) T on a non empty py set U is given by

$T = \{(w, \rho^+(w), \rho^-(w)) : w \in U\}$ , where  $\rho^+ : U \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\rho^- : U \rightarrow [-1, 0]$  are the mappings.

**Definition 2.3:** A PFST on U is the collection  $T = \{(u, \rho_T(u), \varphi_T(u), \tau_T(u)) : u \in U\}$ , where  $\rho_T(u), \varphi_T(u)$  and  $\tau_T(u)$  are lying in the interval  $[0, 1]$  and represent the positive, neutral and negative membership degrees of u in T, respectively with  $\rho_T(u) + \varphi_T(u) + \tau_T(u) \leq 1$ , for all  $u \in U$ .

**Definition 2.4:** A fuzzy graph (FG) is a pair  $G^* = (C, D)$ , where  $C = \{\rho_C\}$  and  $D = \{\rho_D\}$  such that  $\rho_C : V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\rho_D : V \times V \rightarrow [0, 1]$ . We have  $\rho_D(x, w) \leq \rho_C(w) \wedge \rho_C(x)$ .

**Definition 2.5:** A BPF is a pair  $G^* = (C, D)$ , where  $C = \{\rho_C^+, \rho_C^-\}$  and  $D = \{\varphi_D^+, \varphi_D^-\}$ , where  $\rho_C^+ : W \rightarrow [0, 1], \rho_C^- : W \rightarrow [-1, 0], \varphi_D^+ : W \rightarrow [0, 1], \varphi_D^- : W \rightarrow [-1, 0]$ , is said to be a BPF of underlying set W, if  $\varphi_D^+(w, z) \leq \min(\rho_C^+(w), \rho_C^+(z))$  and  $\varphi_D^-(w, z) \geq \min(\rho_C^-(w), \rho_C^-(z))$ , for all  $w, z \in D = C \times C$ .

**Definition 2.6:** A pair  $G = (C, D)$  is called a PFG on  $G^* = (C, D)$ , where  $C = (\rho_C, \varphi_C, \tau_C)$  is a PFS on V and  $D = (\rho_D, \varphi_D, \tau_D)$  is a PFS on  $D \subseteq V \in C$  with

$$\rho_D(w, z) \leq \min(\rho_C(w), \rho_C(z))$$

$$\varphi_D(w, z) \leq \min(\varphi_C(w), \varphi_C(z))$$

$$\tau_D(w, z) \geq \max(\tau_C(w), \tau_C(z))$$

**BIPOLAR INTERVAL-VALUED PICTURE FUZZY GRAPH**

In this section, the concepts of the bipolar interval-valued picture fuzzy graph is introduced and the working process of BIVPFG are discussed. Bipolar Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Graph (BIVPFG) combines the concepts of bipolar fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, and picture fuzzy logic to represent and analyze complex relationships between multiple factors in decision-making systems. Picture fuzzy logic, an extension of intuitionistic fuzzy logic, was introduced to handle the uncertainty and imprecision in a more comprehensive way. The combination of these concepts led to the development of BIVPFG. It is inspired by the need to develop a more comprehensive and robust decision-making system that can handle complex relationships between multiple factors, including conflicting and uncertain information. It is inspired by the limitations of traditional fuzzy graphs and the need to incorporate both positive and negative aspects of a phenomenon, as well as the uncertainty and imprecision associated with real-world data.

**Definition :** Let  $G^* = (V, E)$  be a graph. A pair  $G = (C, D)$  is said to be a BIVPFG on  $G^*$ , where  $C = \{\alpha_C^+(w), \alpha_C^-(w), \gamma_C^+(w), \gamma_C^-(w), \beta_C^+(w), \beta_C^-(w), \rho_C^+(w), \rho_C^-(w)\}$  is a BIVPF set on V and

$D = \{\alpha_D^+(w, z), \alpha_D^-(w, z), \gamma_D^+(w, z), \gamma_D^-(w, z), \beta_D^+(w, z), \beta_D^-(w, z), \rho_D^+(w, z), \rho_D^-(w, z)\}$  is a BIVPF set on  $E \subseteq V \times V$  such that for every edge  $w, z \in E$ ,

$$\alpha_D^+(w, z) \leq \min(\alpha_C^+(w), \alpha_C^+(z)) \quad \alpha_D^-(w, z) \geq \max(\alpha_C^-(w), \alpha_C^-(z))$$

$$\gamma_D^+(w, z) \leq \min(\gamma_C^+(w), \gamma_C^+(z)) \quad \gamma_D^-(w, z) \geq \max(\gamma_C^-(w), \gamma_C^-(z))$$

$$\beta_D^+(w, z) \geq \max(\beta_C^+(w), \beta_C^+(z)) \quad \beta_D^-(w, z) \leq \min(\beta_C^-(w), \beta_C^-(z))$$

$$\rho_D^+(w, z) = (\rho_C^+(w), \rho_C^+(z)) \quad \rho_D^-(w, z) = (\rho_C^-(w), \rho_C^-(z))$$

Satisfying  $0 \leq \alpha_D^+(w, z) + \gamma_D^+(w, z) + \beta_D^+(w, z) \leq 1$

$$-1 \leq \alpha_D^+(w, z) + \gamma_D^+(w, z) + \beta_D^+(w, z) \leq 0$$

$$\rho_D^-(w, z) = (\alpha_D^+(w, z) + \gamma_D^+(w, z) + \beta_D^+(w, z)) \leq 1$$

**EXAMPLE**

In Figure 1, X has 30% good acquaintances, 20% bad acquaintances, and 30% casual acquaintances in his social group. Meanwhile, the edges of the graph reflect a person's acquaintanceship with others. The degrees of membership, non-membership, and neutral membership of an edge can be interpreted as the proportions of good acquaintances, bad acquaintances, and non-acquaintances. It is also easy to check whether the edge values in the graph in Figure 1.





**Sakkthisri and Manonmani**

The working process of BIVPFG involves the following steps:

- Collect data on the factors involved in the decision-making process, including their relationships and interactions.
- Convert the collected data into fuzzy numbers, which represent the uncertainty and imprecision associated with each factor.
- Construct interval-valued fuzzy sets for each factor, which capture the uncertainty and imprecision in a more nuanced way.
- Apply picture fuzzy logic to the interval-valued fuzzy sets to capture the uncertainty and imprecision in a more comprehensive way.
- Construct a bipolar fuzzy graph, which represents the relationships between the factors, including both positive and negative aspects.
- Use the BIVPFG to make decisions by analyzing the relationships between the factors and identifying the optimal solution.

Consider a shape with  $n$  vertices  $\{\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_m\}$  and no equal edges. Let's call the arrangement of its continuity relationships the 'continuity lattice.' Symbolically, this can be denoted as  $\alpha_{uh}$  for some condition involving  $\alpha_{uh} \notin \{-1, 0, 1\}$  for  $u, h = 1, 2, \dots, m$ , aiming to achieve a particular outcome

$$\alpha_{uh} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \rho_u \rho_h \text{ is a positive edge.} \\ -1 & \text{if } \rho_u \rho_h \text{ is a negative edge.} \\ 0 & \text{if } \rho_u \rho_h \text{ is not an edge.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The continuity structure related to a labeled diagram is symmetrical. This symmetry implies that in the diagram's representation, the upper triangular matrix  $U$  is identical to the transpose of the lower triangular matrix  $L$ . Therefore, if  $L$  is given, it implies the construction of  $U$ ."

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1m} \\ \alpha_{21} & 0 & \dots & \alpha_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{1m} & \alpha_{2m} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where  $\alpha_{uh} = \alpha_{uh}$  to understand the continuity structure, it's enough to focus on either the upper or lower triangular system. For encryption and decryption, let's consider only the upper triangular grid. In the next step, we add 1 to both the beginning and end of every identical number. Then, we convert all the binary numbers into decimal numbers, treating -1 as a decimal number itself. This process results in a sequence of decimal numbers, where  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l$ . This sequence is used for encryption. The qualities  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l$ , where  $1 \leq l \leq e$ , are scrambled by applying RSA calculation to get the encoded numbers  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k$  (say), to such an extent that  $(\text{mod } m)$ , where  $1 \leq l \leq e$ , and this ciphertext is shipped off collector who can infer the first framework by applying some converse cycle. For decoding, in the wake of getting the scrambled qualities (figure text)  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k$ , where  $1 \leq l \leq e$  is unscrambled to get the upsides of  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l$ , to such an extent that  $f_i = (s_i) f$ , where  $1 \leq l \leq e$ . Further, every  $f_i = 1, \dots, l$  aside from -1 is switched over completely too twofold numbers to build the upper three-sided network  $U$ . Each line corresponds to the rightmost digits, representing the final part from the top section to the last line. In the participation capability layer, each information  $x_i$  is input into  $q_i$  different enrollment capabilities. Every enrollment capability addresses a sort of semantics, and its result is the participation degree that the information  $z_1$  fulfills this semantics, and its worth is somewhere in the range of 0 and 1.





**Sakkthisri and Manonmani**

IF  $z_1$  is  $S_1^{h_1}$  and  $z_2$  is  $S_2^{h_2} \dots$  and  $z_m$  is  $S_m^{h_m}$ , THEN  $t$  is  $v^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$ , (3)

where  $z_1$  is the contribution of FNN,  $t$  is  $v^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$ , I addresses a sort of fluffy semantics, for example, "quick", "slow", "high" or "low" that can't be precisely communicated, which is numerically addressed as a participation capability,  $z_m$  is  $S_m^{h_m}$ , the standard boundary  $z_2$  is  $S_2^{h_2} \dots$  is an exact worth. The result of the standard hub is the enactment strength  $d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$  of the standard, and the recipe for working out  $d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$  is:

$$d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m} = \prod_{h_u=1}^m \mu_{h_u}(z_u(l)). \tag{4}$$

where,  $\mu_{h_u}$  addresses the participation capability that addresses the fluffy semantic  $S_m^{h_m}$ . The articulation  $\mu_{h_u}(z_u(l))$  implies the enrollment level of the l-th test for the fluffy recommendation  $z_2$  is  $S_2^{h_2} \dots$ . The image  $\prod$  addresses the fluffy crossing point administrator, and that signifies "and". Subsequently, the actuation strength  $d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$  addresses how much the information meets the preconditions of the standard "Assuming that  $z_2$  is  $S_2^{h_2} \dots$  and  $z_m$  is  $S_m^{h_m}$ ,

$$t = \sum_{h_1=1}^{w_1} \dots \sum_{h_m=1}^{w_m} v^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m} \times d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}. \tag{5}$$

Given M preparing input-yield information coordinates, every information pair is signified as:

$$[z_1(l), z_2(l), \dots, z_m(l); t(l)] \tag{6}$$

where  $z_1(l)$  is the contribution of information,  $t(l)$  is the preset number of enrollment capabilities for each info aspect  $z_1(l)$ , ex-squeezed as. The  $z_m$  is a connected with the actual significance of the info aspect. In particular, the more complicated the information aspect, the bigger the  $m_i$  ought to be set. Work out the most extreme worth and least worth of each dimensional variable  $z$  of the info information, and gap the locale blocks:

$$[z_1, z_2], [z_2, z_3], \dots, [z_{n_1-1}, z_{n_1}] \tag{7}$$

where  $z_1$  Compute the difference of result  $y(k)$  comparing to the example in every area  $[z_1, z_2], [z_2, z_3], \dots, [z_{n_1-1}, z_{n_1}]$  in and record it as  $MSE_k(t)$ ,

$$MSE(t) = \min MSE_k(t) + f \times (\max MSE_k(t) - \min MSE_k(t)), \tag{8}$$

where  $\max MSE_k(t)$  and  $\min MSE_k(t)$  are the most extreme and least qualities in  $\max MSE_k(t)$ , separately, and  $d$  is a hyper parameter,  $0 < f < 1$ . The  $MSE_k(t)$  will be utilized as a pruning related edge in resulting steps. Step 3: For the aspect whose segment number  $m_i$  fulfills  $m_i > m_0$ , we play out a pruning activity, where  $m_0$  is a hyper parameter. We navigate all locales from the primary area  $[z_1, z_2]$ . On the off chance that the ongoing crossing district is  $[z_1, z_2]$ , and the locale  $[z_1, z_2]$  has not been navigated, and fulfill:

$$MSE_{s\beta}(t) \leq MSE(t) \tag{9}$$

$$MSE_{s\beta}(t) \leq MSE(t) \tag{10}$$

$$z_v - z_s \leq x' \times \frac{\max z_u - \min z_u}{n_u} \tag{11}$$

Then merge region  $[z_v - z_s]$  and region  $[z_v, z_s]$  into region  $[z_v, z_s]$  as

$$MSE_{sv}(t) = \frac{MSE_{sv}(t) + MSE_{sv}(t)}{2} \tag{12}$$







**Sakkthisri and Manonmani**

where  $(t)$  are the differences of the result of relating districts  $MSE_{sv}(t) + MSE_{sv}(t)$  is a hyper parameter. The blended locale should be not exactly  $sv$  seasons of the original many districts consolidating, we will check whether  $[Z_v - Z_s]$  can be converged with the following area  $[Z_v - Z_s]$ . If not, we will cross the following district until all locales are navigated.

$$d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*} = \max_{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m} d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m} \tag{13}$$

In the wake of crossing all M preparing tests, in the event that a standard has saved something like  $d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*}$  information pair, the standard boundary  $d_l^{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m}$  .n of this standard can be determined by the adhere to condition:

$$v^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*} \times t_l}{\sum_{l=1}^M d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*}} \tag{14}$$

where N is the all out number of preparing tests,  $d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*}$  n addresses the directions of this standard in the standard space, and  $d_l^{h_1^*, h_2^*, \dots, h_m^*}$  n k is the actuation power of the l-th test on the standard, and is the greatest enactment force among all rules set off by the l-th test.  $t_l$  is the result of the l-th test.

**Real-time application of BIVPFG decision making**

The utilization of graph modeling has far-reaching implications in various disciplines, including computer science, mathematics, chemistry, physics, and social sciences. Typically, such models necessitate more intricate arrangements beyond mere adjacency among vertices. In the realm of social network analysis, it is crucial to ascertain the nature of relationships between individuals, such as familiarity, friendship, or acquaintanceship, whether in the physical or virtual world. By assigning a vertex to each individual within a group, we can represent their connections through undirected edges, devoid of multiple edges and loops. The presence of an edge between vertices signifies a level of acquaintanceship between the corresponding individuals. However, classical graphs are limited in their ability to accurately model social networks, as they assign equal importance to each vertex and edge, neglecting the nuances of real-world relationships. In reality, social units, whether individuals or organizations, possess varying levels of influence and connection strengths. To address this limitation, we propose the use of fuzzy graphs, which can effectively capture the ambiguity and uncertainty inherent in social relationships. Specifically, we introduce fuzzy acquaintanceship graphs, bipolar fuzzy acquaintanceship graphs, and bipolar picture fuzzy acquaintanceship graphs to quantify an individual's level of socialization within a group. The bipolar picture fuzzy acquaintanceship graph model, in particular, offers a more sophisticated approach to detecting symmetries and asymmetries in relationships, enabling a deeper understanding of social dynamics in networks, computer networks, and beyond.

**CONCLUSION**

This study presents the Bipolar Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Graph (BIVPFG) as an innovative approach to decision-making systems, particularly in scenarios marked by uncertainty, complexity, and conflicting factors. Traditional decision-making models, such as fuzzy graphs, fall short in their ability to address both positive and negative perspectives simultaneously, especially when real-world applications demand consideration of nuanced and interval-based uncertainties. While bipolar fuzzy graph sets (BFGS) improve decision-making by accommodating dual perspectives, they still struggle with more intricate, real-time decision processes where uncertainty is pervasive. The proposed BIVPFG model justifies its value by overcoming these limitations, combining the strengths of interval-valued fuzzy sets with picture fuzzy logic—an enhancement of intuitionistic fuzzy logic. This hybrid approach allows the BIVPFG to model real-world decision environments more comprehensively by capturing not just degrees of membership, non-membership, and hesitancy, but also by considering the bipolar





### Sakkthisri and Manonmani

nature of choices, accounting for both positive and negative influences. BIVPFG improves decision accuracy by effectively managing uncertainty through its interval-valued picture fuzzy representation, allowing stakeholders to make better-informed, nuanced decisions.

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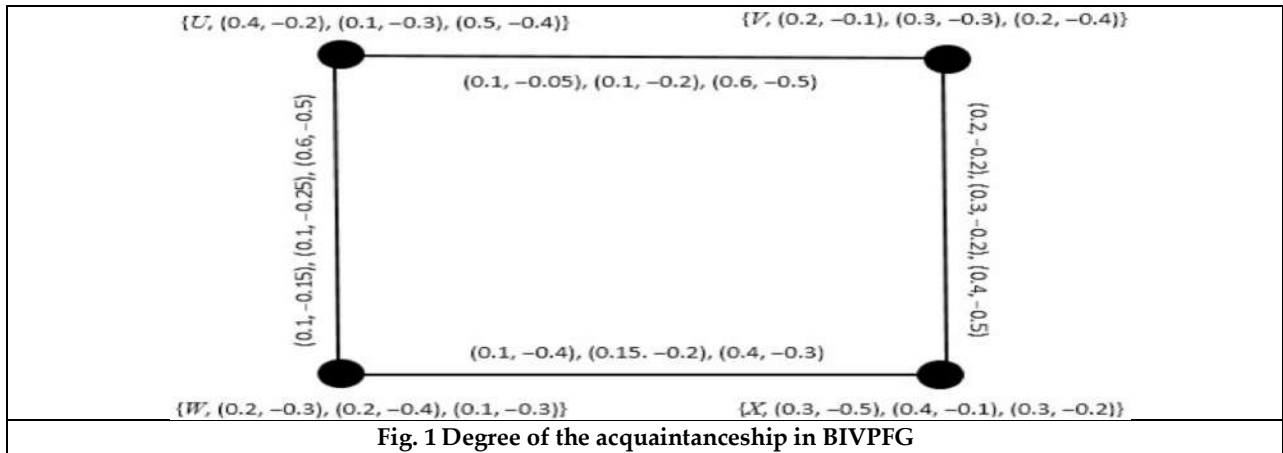
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**Sakkthisri and Manonmani**

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# On the Development of Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This study introduces the notion of Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano Topological Spaces (IVIFNTS), an advanced framework that combines Interval-valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy sets with Nano Topology to characterize uncertainty and granularity at a very localized level. The major impetus for creating this framework originates from the requirement to manage imprecise data in complicated, real-world systems where classic topological approaches fail. The formal description of IVIFNTS is provided, emphasizing the fundamental qualities that distinguish this structure in dealing with fuzziness and precision at the nanoscale level. We next investigate various essential aspects of IVIFNTS, including interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano-open sets, closures, interior operators, and continuous mappings.

**Keywords :** Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano topological spaces, Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano open sets, Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano closed sets.

## INTRODUCTION

Lellis Thilagavar[1] proposed the notion of nano topological spaces, which discuss and define the terms of approximations, border region, and equivalence relation of subsets. Zadeh[2] introduced the fuzzy set in 1905, and it indicates a degree of membership for each member of the set in a subset of it. In 1986, Atanassov [3] introduced





**Malathi and Manonmani**

intuitionistic fuzzy sets to cope with accuracy in the face of uncertainty. In this study, we introduce the idea of Interval valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano Topological Space.

**Preliminaries**

**Definition 2.1 Fuzzy set [4]:**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. A Fuzzy Set  $I$  of  $X$  is defined as  $I = \{(x, A(x)) | x \in X\}$  where  $A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ .

**Definition 2.2 Interval Valued Fuzzy set [5]:**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. An Interval Valued Fuzzy Set  $I$  of  $X$  is defined as  $I = \{(x, A(x)) | x \in X\}$  where  $A: X \rightarrow D[0,1]$ , where  $D[0,1]$  denotes the family of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$ .

**Definition 2.3 Intuitionistic Fuzzy set [6]:**

An Intuitionistic Fuzzy set  $I$  in  $X$ , a universe of discourse is defined as  $I = \{(x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)) | x \in X\}$  where the membership function  $\mu_A(x): X \rightarrow [0,1]$  and the non-membership function  $\nu_A(x): X \rightarrow [0,1]$  satisfies the condition  $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$  for every  $x \in X$ .

**Definition 2.4 Interval valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy set [7]:**

An Interval valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy set  $I$  in  $X$ , a universe of discourse is defined as  $I = \{(x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)) | x \in X\}$  where the membership function  $\mu_A(x): X \rightarrow Int[0,1]$  and the non-membership function  $\nu_A(x): X \rightarrow Int[0,1]$  satisfy the condition  $0 \leq \sup \mu_A(x) + \sup \nu_A(x) \leq 1$  for every  $x \in X$ . Which means  $\mu_A(x) = [\mu_A^l(x), \mu_A^u(x)]$  and  $\nu_A(x) = [\nu_A^l(x), \nu_A^u(x)]$

**Definition 2.5 [8]:**

Let  $U$  be a universe of a non-empty finite set of objects and  $R$  be the equivalence relation defined on  $U$  called discernibility relation. Then  $U$  as disjoint equivalence classes. Elements involving the same equivalence class are named to be indiscernible with each other. The order pair  $(U, R)$  is called as the approximation space. Let  $X \subseteq U$ . Then,

The lower approximation of  $x$  with  $R$  of all objects for further classified as  $X$  and denoted by  $L_R(x)$ .

$$L_R(x) = \cup \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X, x \in U\}$$

where  $R(x)$  denotes the equivalence class denoted by  $x \in U$

The upper approximation of  $X$  with  $R$  of all objects are classified as  $X$  is denoted by  $U_R(x) = \cup \{R(x) : R(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset, x \in U\}$ .

The boundary region of  $X$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects which can be classified neither as  $X$  or as not  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and is denoted by  $B_R(x)$ .

$$B_R(x) = U_R(x) - L_R(x)$$

**Definition 2.6 Nano Topology [8]**

Let  $U$  be the universe of a set,  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  and  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \emptyset, L_R(x), U_R(x), B_R(x)\}$  where  $X \subseteq U$ .

Then  $\tau_R(X)$  satisfies the following

$U$  and  $\emptyset \in \tau_R(X)$ .

The union of the elements of any sub-collection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$ .

The intersection of the elements of any finite sub collection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$ .

Then  $\tau_R(X)$  is a topology on universe called the Nano topology to  $X$ .  $(U, \tau_R(X))$

is called the Nano topological space. Elements of the nano topology are known as nano open sets in  $U$ .





**Malathi and Manonmani**

**Interval valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano topological Spaces**

Definition 3.1 Interval valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano set

An Interval Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano set U on A is defined as  $U = \{ \langle x, [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)] \rangle \mid x \in A \}$

Where  $[\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)] \subseteq [0,1]$  is the membership interval

$[v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)] \subseteq [0,1]$  is the non-membership interval

$$0 \leq \mu_A^L(x) + \mu_A^U(x) \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq v_A^L(x) + v_A^U(x) \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \mu_A^U(x) + v_A^L(x) \leq 1 \text{ for all } x \in A.$$

**Definition 3.2 Index of IVIFNS**

The IVIFNS index or hesitation margin of x in an IVIFNS A is defined as  $\pi_A(x) = [1 - \mu_A^U(x) - v_A^L(x), 1 - \mu_A^L(x) - v_A^U(x)]$

**Example**

Let  $A = \{ \langle x, [0.5,0.6], [0.1,0.3] \rangle \mid x \in X \}$  be an IVIFNS on X, then

$$\pi_A(x) = [1 - \mu_A^U(x) - v_A^L(x), 1 - \mu_A^L(x) - v_A^U(x)]$$

$$\pi_A(x) = [1 - 0.6 - 0.1, 1 - 0.5 - 0.3]$$

$$= [0.3,0.2]$$

The hesitation margin of IVIFNS A of x is [0.3,0.2].

Definition 3.3 Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano Topological Space (IVIFNTS)

Let X be a non-empty set. An IVIFNTS on X is a family  $\tau$  of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano sets (IVIFNS) satisfying

$$\emptyset, X \in \tau$$

$$A, B \in \tau \text{ implies } A \cap B \in \tau$$

$$\{A_i \mid i \in I\} \subseteq \tau \text{ implies } \cup \{A_i \mid i \in I\} \in \tau$$

The pair  $(X, \tau(X))$  is called interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano topological space (IVIFNTS) and IVIFNS in  $\tau(X)$  is said to be Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano open sets (IVIFNOS) in X .

The complement of  $A^c$  of an IVIFNOS A in IVIFNTS  $(X, \tau(X))$  is called an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano closed set (IVIFNCS) in X.

Example 1:

Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$  and  $\tau(X) = \{\emptyset, X, A, B, C\}$  be a family of IVIFNS. where

$$A = \{ \langle x_1, [0.4,0.6], [0.3,0.5] \rangle, \langle x_2, [0.2,0.4], [0.6,0.8] \rangle, \langle x_3, [0.1,0.3], [0.7,0.9] \rangle \}$$

$$B = \{ \langle x_1, [0.6,0.8], [0.2,0.4] \rangle, \langle x_2, [0.4,0.6], [0.4,0.6] \rangle, \langle x_3, [0.3,0.5], [0.5,0.7] \rangle \}$$

$$C = \{ \langle x_1, [0.8,1], [0.1,0.3] \rangle, \langle x_2, [0.6,0.8], [0.3,0.5] \rangle, \langle x_3, [0.5,0.7], [0.4,0.6] \rangle \}$$

Then  $(X, \tau(X))$  is an IVIFNTS.

**Definition 3.4**

Let  $(X, \tau(X))$  be an IVIFNTS and  $A = \{ \langle x, [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)] \rangle \}$  be an IVIFNS in X. Then the interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano interior and interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano closure are denoted by  $int(A) = \cup \{G \mid G \text{ is an IVIFNOS in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq A\}$

$$cl(A) = \cap \{G \mid G \text{ is an IVIFNCS in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq K\}$$

$$cl(A) = \cap \{G \mid G \text{ is an IVIFNCS in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq K\}$$

**3.5 Operations on Interval-valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Nano Sets**

Let X be a non-empty set, and let A and B be two IVIFNS in IVIFNTS of the form

$$A = \{ \langle x, [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)] \rangle \mid x \in X \}$$

$$B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_B^L(x), \mu_B^U(x)], [v_B^L(x), v_B^U(x)] \rangle \mid x \in X \}$$

$$\bar{A} = \{ \langle x, [v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)], [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)] \rangle \mid x \in X \}$$

$$A \cup B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_{A \cup B}^L(x), \mu_{A \cup B}^U(x)], [v_{A \cup B}^L(x), v_{A \cup B}^U(x)] \rangle \mid x \in X \}$$

where  $\mu_{A \cup B}^L(x) = \max \{ \mu_A^L(x), \mu_B^L(x) \}$

$$\mu_{A \cup B}^U(x) = \max \{ \mu_A^U(x), \mu_B^U(x) \}$$

$$v_{A \cup B}^L(x) = \min \{ v_A^L(x), v_B^L(x) \}$$

$$v_{A \cup B}^U(x) = \min \{ v_A^U(x), v_B^U(x) \}$$





**Malathi and Manonmani**

Example2:

Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ , and A, B be two IVIFNS

$$A = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.5], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.4]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

$$B = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.3], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.5], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$

Then,  $A \cup B$  is also an

IVIFNS.  $A \cap B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_{A \cap B}^L(x), \mu_{A \cap B}^U(x)], [v_{A \cap B}^L(x), v_{A \cap B}^U(x)] \mid x \in X \}$

where  $\mu_{A \cap B}^L(x) = \min \{ \mu_A^L(x), \mu_B^L(x) \}$

$$\mu_{A \cap B}^U(x) = \min \{ \mu_A^U(x), \mu_B^U(x) \}$$

$$v_{A \cap B}^L(x) = \max \{ v_A^L(x), v_B^L(x) \}$$

$$v_{A \cap B}^U(x) = \max \{ v_A^U(x), v_B^U(x) \}$$

**Example 2**

Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ , and A, B be two IVIFNS

$$A = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.5], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.4]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

$$B = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.3], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

Then,  $A \cap B$  is also an IVIFNS.

**PREPOSITIONS**

**Commutative Law**

Let A and B be two IVIFNS in IVIFNTS then,  $A \cup B = B \cup A$

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Proof:

$$A = \{ \langle x, [\mu_A^L(x), \mu_A^U(x)], [v_A^L(x), v_A^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle \text{ and}$$

$$B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_B^L(x), \mu_B^U(x)], [v_B^L(x), v_B^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle \text{ be two IVIFNS}$$

$$A \cup B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_{A \cup B}^L(x), \mu_{A \cup B}^U(x)], [v_{A \cup B}^L(x), v_{A \cup B}^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\max(\mu_A^L(x), \mu_B^L(x)), \max(\mu_A^U(x), \mu_B^U(x))],$$

$$[\min(v_A^L(x), v_B^L(x)), \min(v_A^U(x), v_B^U(x))] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\max(\mu_B^L(x), \mu_A^L(x)), \max(\mu_B^U(x), \mu_A^U(x))],$$

$$[\min(v_B^L(x), v_A^L(x)), \min(v_B^U(x), v_A^U(x))] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\mu_{B \cup A}^L(x), \mu_{B \cup A}^U(x)], [v_{B \cup A}^L(x), v_{B \cup A}^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= B \cup A$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$A \cap B = \{ \langle x, [\mu_{A \cap B}^L(x), \mu_{A \cap B}^U(x)], [v_{A \cap B}^L(x), v_{A \cap B}^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\max(\mu_A^L(x), \mu_B^L(x)), \max(\mu_A^U(x), \mu_B^U(x))],$$

$$[\min(v_A^L(x), v_B^L(x)), \min(v_A^U(x), v_B^U(x))] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\max(\mu_A^L(x), \mu_B^L(x)), \max(\mu_A^U(x), \mu_B^U(x))],$$

$$[\min(v_A^L(x), v_B^L(x)), \min(v_A^U(x), v_B^U(x))] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= \{ \langle x, [\mu_{B \cap A}^L(x), \mu_{B \cap A}^U(x)], [v_{B \cap A}^L(x), v_{B \cap A}^U(x)] \mid x \in X \rangle$$

$$= B \cap A$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Hence the commutative law is Verified

**Example3.**

Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ ,

$$A = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.5], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.4]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

$$B = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.3], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$





### Malathi and Manonmani

$$A \cup B = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.5], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$

$$B \cup A = \{(x_1, [0.6, 0.5], [0.2, 0.4]), (x_2, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.3, 0.5], [0.5, 0.7])\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$A \cap B = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

$$B \cap A = \{(x_1, [0.4, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.4], [0.6, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.1, 0.3], [0.7, 0.9])\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = B \cap A$$

## CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have introduced the concept of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy nano topology (IVIFNT). We have explored its interior, closure and basic operations like union and intersection. IVIFNTS provides framework for modeling and uncertainty and vagueness in various domains, offering a new perspective on topological structures.

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## Multi - Dimensional Chain Sampling Plans for an Intermittent Process in A Neutrosophic Quality Environment

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This research article presents a novel algorithm and methodology for Multi Dimensional Chain Sampling for various processes from neutrosophic sources of production. In multidimensional chain sampling inspection the process parameter  $p$  and the index  $i$  are vague and hence parameters are neutrosophic. The measures of acceptance sampling plans are planned with fuzzy parameters and the corresponding probability functions are evaluated.

**Keywords:** Multi Dimensional Chain Sampling plan, Operating Characteristic Function and Neutrosophic Statistics.

### INTRODUCTION

Statistical Quality Control is a methodology used to monitor and control the quality of the products. The SQC tools and techniques are used to measure, analyze and monitor the process during manufacturing time. The main aim is to reduce or eliminate defects in a production process. A variable sampling plan is an acceptance sampling technique that is measured on a continue scale to monitor the quality characteristics. The sampling plans quality characteristics are assumed to follow normal distribution. A variable sampling plan provides more information compared to attribute plan. Neutrosophic Quality Environment is an extension of classical quality control division designed to handle uncertainty, imprecision, vagueness, and indeterminacy in a production process. Prof. Dodge (1955)





### Deva Arul and Shanthi

introduced the chain sampling plans (ChSP-1). The ChSP decision on lots depends upon the past lots results. The parameters of the acceptance sampling plans are not possible to define as crisp values if number defectives vary largely lot by lot. These parameters can be managed by neutrosophic variables. The fuzzy set theories can be successfully used to handle with the vagueness in these variables and hence neutrosophic acceptance samplings are being developed. Govindaraju and Subramani (1993) have studied the Chain Sampling Plans indexed through Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) and Limiting Quality Level (LQL). Ezzatallah BalouiJamkhaneh et.al. (2011) have specified the chain sampling plan when the proportion defective is a trapezoidal fuzzy number. Ebru Turanoglu et.al. (2012) have designed acceptance sampling plans with fuzzy parameters and derived its acceptance probability functions. DevaArul and Vijila Moses (2017) have studied the new development of RChSP(0,i). Elango et.al. (2017) have studied fuzzy acceptance sampling based on fuzzy gamma distribution and generalized distribution. Nandhini Devi and Uma (2018) have studied fuzzy on Quick Switching Systems using Poisson distribution. Deva Arul and Jothimani (2020) have studied some properties of TSRChSP. Ramya and Uma (2020) have studied Quick Switching Double Sampling System when the fraction defectives are fuzzy number and being modeled based on the Fuzzy Poisson distribution. Sangeetha and Karunya (2022) have designed chain sampling plans for two stage chain sampling. Kavi Priya and Subramani Ramasamy (2022) have studied two-sided complete chain sampling plan using fuzzy parameters. Julia Thampy Thomas and Mahesh Kumar (2023) have compared existing fuzzy acceptance sampling plans for attributes. Rebecca Jebaseeli Edna and Jemmy Joyce (2020) have derived the operating characteristic curve of the sampling plan using fuzzy probability.

#### Notation and Definition

Let, N = Lot size, n = Sample size

$\bar{x}$  = Mean where,  $\bar{x}_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$

$\sigma$  = Standard Deviation where,  $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$

U = Upper Specification Limit

i = Preceding isamples

1 -  $\alpha$  = Producer's Risk

$\beta$  = Consumer's Risk

AQL<sub>n</sub> = Neutrosophic Acceptable Quality Level

LQL<sub>n</sub> = Neutrosophic Limiting Quality Level

$\tilde{T}$ ,  $\tilde{I}$ ,  $\tilde{F}$  = Neutrosophic components expressed as fuzzy numbers for each quality dimension

$\tilde{w}$  = Fuzzy variable factor such that lot is accepted,

if  $\bar{x}_k + \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k \leq U_k$  (or)  $\bar{x}_k + \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k \geq L_k$

k defines the combination of fuzzy and neutrosophic parameter

Let AQL( $p_{1n}$ ) and LQL( $p_{2n}$ ) - Fuzzy membership function, it represent the degrees of quality level in neutrosophic quality environment.

#### Algorithm to Sentence a lot.

Step 1: Let U be the upper specification given by the consumer and  $\sigma$  is the known process standard deviation.

Step 2: Draw a sample of size n, for the known AQL<sub>n</sub> and index i.

Step 3: Calculate the sample mean, standard deviation, and fuzzy variable factor  $\tilde{w}$

Step 4: If  $\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k$ , accept the lot.

Step 5: If  $\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k$ , go to next step.

Step 6: Accept the current lot provided preceding i lots have been accepted on the criterion that  $\{\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k\}$ . Otherwise reject the lot.

#### Neutrosophic Probability of acceptance:

The probability of acceptance of the lot for a multi-dimensional chain sampling plan with neutrosophic  $p_n$  can be expressed as:





**Deva Arul and Shanthi**

$$P_a(p_n) = \prod_{k=1}^K [P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] + P[\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] \{P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k]\}^i]$$

The lot will be accepted if the following cases are satisfies.

Case (i): if  $\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k$

Case (ii): if  $\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k$  and  $\{\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k\}^i$

Case (i) and Case (ii) are mutually exclusive events

Therefore,

$$P_a(p) = P(i) + P(ii)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] + P[\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] \{P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k]\}^i \\ &= P_n[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] + P_n[\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] \{P_n[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k]\}^i \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k} f(\bar{x}) dx + \int_{\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k}^{\infty} f(\bar{x}) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{(U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k)^i} f(\bar{x}) dx \end{aligned}$$

**Designing MDCh SP through AQL<sub>n</sub>:**

Let the index  $i=3$ . Then the parameters of MDChSP for known sigma are  $(n_1, n_2, n_3, \tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \tilde{w}_3)$ . The sample size  $n_1, n_2, n_3$  and neutrosophic variable factors  $\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \tilde{w}_3$  are determined based on the following designing procedure.

**Step: 1** Let the probability of acceptance of the fraction defectives  $p_{1n}, p_{2n}, p_{3n}$  is

$1 - \alpha$  or  $P_a(p_{1n}, p_{2n}, p_{3n}) \geq 1 - \alpha$ , Let the level  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

**Step: 2** Now determine the sample of size  $n_1, n_2, n_3$  and fuzzy variable factor  $\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \tilde{w}_3$  for the given index  $i$ , from the following equation.

$$\prod_{k=1}^K [P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] + P[\bar{x}_k > U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k] \{P[\bar{x}_k \leq U_k - \tilde{w}_k \sigma_k]\}^i] \geq 0.95$$

A computer program is written to solve the above fuzzy equation and hence the table is constructed for the easy selection of sampling plans.

Similarly, one can design the sampling plans for neutrosophic LQL.

$$AQL(p_{1n}) = AQL(p_{1n}) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq p_{1n} \\ \frac{x - p_{1n}}{p_{2n} - p_{1n}}, & p_{1n} < x < p_{2n} \\ 1, & x = p_{2n} \\ \frac{p_{3n} - x}{p_{3n} - p_{2n}}, & p_{2n} < x < p_{3n} \\ 0, & x \geq p_{3n} \end{cases}$$

Similarly  $LQL(p_{2n})$  membership function can be determined.

**Illustration 1:** Obtain Neutrosophic MDChSP by variables if the known  $p_{1n} = 0.0002, p_{2n} = 0.0003, p_{3n} = 0.0004$  when index  $i = 3$

**Solution:** From the table 1, when  $i=3$ , the sample size  $n_{11} = 43, n_{12} = 50, n_{13} = 60$  and variable factor  $\tilde{w}_{11} = 3.4217, \tilde{w}_{12} = 3.2964, \tilde{w}_{13} = 3.2315$  and probability of acceptance  $P_a(p) = 0.95004$ .

**CONCLUSION**

A Multi-Dimensional Chain Sampling Plan (MDChSP) utilizing neutrosophic statistics to handle the vagueness and uncertainty in process parameters, such as the AQL<sub>n</sub> and LQL<sub>n</sub>. The integration of neutrosophic statistics and fuzzy sets allowed for a more flexible and comprehensive evaluation of product quality, particularly when dealing with multidimensional quality levels for an intermittent production sources.





**Deva Arul and Shanthi**

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**Table 1: The table gives the parametric values of MDChSP for neutrosophic proportion defective  $p_n$ , sample size  $n$  and the variable factors  $\bar{w}$  and neutrosophic probability of acceptance indexed through AQL.**

when $i = 3$									
$p_{1n}$	$p_{2n}$	$p_{3n}$	$n_{11}$	$n_{12}$	$n_{13}$	$\bar{w}_{11}$	$\bar{w}_{12}$	$\bar{w}_{13}$	$P_a(p_n)$
0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	85	68	70	3.5863	3.4217	3.2964	0.95003
0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	43	50	60	3.4217	3.2964	3.2315	0.95004
0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	33	41	50	3.2964	3.2315	3.1553	0.94999
0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	41	33	43	3.2315	3.1553	3.0729	0.94997
0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	33	22	30	3.1553	3.0729	2.8980	0.95000
0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	22	17	25	3.0729	2.8980	2.8969	0.92350





## Generalized Fuzzy Infra J-Topological Sets and Structure

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A new concept called fuzzy infra j open set, fuzzy infra j closed, and fuzzy infra j continuous function in fuzzy infra j topological spaces are introduced. Some basic properties concerning the infra j open set, infra j closed set, infra j continuous function are analyzed with suitable examples. We also investigate the relation and the converse relation among these new concepts. Further, we generalize this idea and characterize with existing sets.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy infra j open set, Fuzzy infra j closed set, Fuzzy infra j closure, Fuzzy infra j interior, Fuzzy infra j continuous function.

## INTRODUCTION

Lotfi A. Zadeh independently introduced fuzzy sets in 1965.[10], an extension classification of a set. Sets with degree of membership elements are called fuzzy sets. On Fuzzy topological sets, the hypothesis of the definition are termed as Fuzzy Topological spaces [chang][2]. Michalek pinpoint and look over further idea of fuzzy topological spaces in the paper respectively[6]. Latter on, hand full researchers came with the development in the theory and application of fuzzy topology. Considering fuzzy sets and various sets, functions that are stronger or weaker than these concepts are found to be very helpful and form a significant portion of the research in fuzzy topology and fuzzy analysis. The author [11] demonstrated that any closed has an accompanying open, then the converse is equally true. Wenzhong and kimfung[10] based the closure, interior and the idea of arithmetical topological fuzzy was established. D.Sasikala, Divya [8] discussed the concept of strong forms of generalized j-closed sets in ditopological texture spaces. The author [9] analyzed the decomposition of j-closed set in bigeneralized topological spaces.

In Infra topological spaces, the conception was distinctly acknowledged by Al-odhari[1]. On the flipside, infra topological spaces was practically studied by witzcak significant in [7]. The terms of witzcak & AL-odhari inspired the





Sasikala and Mahima

author to learn infra fuzzy topological spaces. Infra fuzzy semiopen sets was introduced by Hakeem A.Othman in 2016[4]. B. Ahmaddiscussed the concept of Fuzzy set, Fuzzy s-open and s- closed mapping [4]. In this paper, we investigate the class of infra j open set, infra j closed set, infra j closure,infra j interior and infra j continuous functionthe fuzzy infratopological space. The relation and the converse relation between these new concepts are studied. Farther, the notation of consider sets is to acquaint and explore several attentiveness properties of this new conception are explored.

PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1[14]

If X is a universe of discourse and x be any particular element of X, the fuzzy set A defined on X is a collection of ordered pairs  $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x)) / x \in X\}$ , where  $\mu_A(x): X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is called the membership function.

Definition 2.2 [14]

Let X is fuzzy topology  $X = \{ \mu: \mu \text{ is } x \}$  of fuzzy subset that fulfills the subsequent axioms.

- (i)  $0, 1 \in X$
- (ii)  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in X, \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \in X$
- (iii) If  $\{ \sigma_i : i \in J \} \subset X$ , j is known to be index set, then  $\cup_j \sigma_i \in X$ .

Definition 2.3[1]

A subcollection X of  $\delta(Z)$  if there exists an IFTon z, then

- (i)  $0, 1 \in X$
- (ii)  $\sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \in X$  Whenever  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in X$ .

IFT (Z) is the set of infra-fuzzy topologies on Z; the pair (Z,T) constitutes an infra-fuzzy topological space. The infra-fuzzy closed sets are the complements of T, and members of T are referred to as the infra-fuzzy open subsets of Z. Each of the members of  $T^c$  are frequently referred to as "IF-closed".

Definition 2.4[5]

Ina topological spaces  $(X, \mathfrak{T})$  for any subset  $A \subseteq X, A$  is called a j - open set if  $A \subseteq \text{int } p(\text{cl } A)$ .

Definition 2.5[5]

Let  $(X, \mathfrak{T})$  be a topological space and  $A \subset G$ . Then j - closure of A, denoted by  $(jcl A)$  is defined as the smallest j-closed contains A .It is thus intersection of all j closed set that contain A.

Definition 2.6[5]

Fuzzy function  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is known as  $f(\sigma) \in FSO(Y), \forall \sigma \in FO(X)$ .  
 Fuzzy function  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is known as  $f(\sigma) \in FSC(Y), \forall \sigma \in FC(X)$ .

Definition 2.7[5]

Let  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be a function:  
 Let  $u \in H$ , for all fuzzy closed (open) set called fuzzy infra- $\alpha$ -continuous then  $f^{-1}(u) \in IF\alpha C(X) (IF\alpha O(X))$ .

Definition 2.8[1]

Let the point where fuzzy set union G and H is  $G \cup H$ , where  $\mu_{G \cup H} = \max \{ \mu_G(x), \mu_H(x) \}$ .

Definition 2.9[1]

Let the point where fuzzy set intersect G and H is  $G \cap H$ , where  $\mu_{G \cap H} = \min \{ \mu_G(x), \mu_H(x) \}$ .

Fuzzy infra j open set

Definition 3.1:

1. If  $(X, \mathfrak{T}_{fix})$  be FITS. A set  $\psi$  is supposed to be fuzzy infra jopen if  $\gamma \leq \psi \leq jcl(\gamma)$ , where  $\gamma$  is fuzzy open.
2. Let  $(X, \mathfrak{T}_{fix})$  known to be FITS. A set  $\psi$  is known to be fuzzy infra j closed if  $j \text{ int}(\gamma) \leq \psi \leq \gamma$ , where  $\gamma$  is fuzzy closed.





**Sasikala and Mahima**

3. If  $(X, \mathcal{T}_{fix})$  be a FITS then  $\sigma$  be fuzzy set if  $Ij\ cl\ \sigma = \wedge \{ \psi : \psi \geq \sigma, \psi \in FIjC(X) \}$  is called a fuzzy infra  $j$  closure.
4. If  $(X, \mathcal{T}_{fix})$  be FITS and  $\sigma$  be fuzzy set if  $Ij\ int\ \sigma = \vee \{ \psi : \psi \leq \sigma, \psi \in FIjO(X) \}$  called a fuzzy infra  $j$  interior.
5. If  $(X, \mathcal{T}_{fix})$  be FITS. A set  $\sigma$  is fuzzy infra generalized  $j$  closed set if  $Ijcp(\sigma) \subseteq \gamma$ , where  $\sigma \subseteq \gamma$  and  $\gamma$  is fuzzy  $j$  open.
6. Let  $(X, \mathcal{T}_{fix})$  be a FITS. A set  $\sigma$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  generalized closed set if  $Ijcp(\sigma) \subseteq \gamma$ , where  $\sigma \subseteq \gamma$  and  $\gamma$  is fuzzy open.

**EXAMPLE 3.2:**

If  $X = \{t, r\}$  and  $q_1, q_2, q_3$  and  $q_4$  of  $X$ :

$$q_1(t) = 0.2, q_1(r) = 0.3$$

$$q_2(t) = 0.3, q_2(r) = 0.4$$

$$q_3(t) = 0.4, q_3(r) = 0.7$$

$$q_4(t) = 0.6, q_4(r) = 0.4$$

$$\text{Let } \mathcal{T} = \{0_x, q_1, q_2, q_1 \vee q_2, q_1 \wedge q_2\}$$

$$j\ int\ (q_4^c) = \vee \binom{0.2 \leq g < 0.4}{0.4} \text{ But } j\ int\ (l) = l_2$$

$$\text{Then, } j\ int\ (q_4^c) \leq j\ int\ (q_4^c) \leq q_4^c$$

$$j\ cl\ (q_2) = \wedge \binom{0.2 < g \leq 0.4}{0.4} \text{ But } j\ cl\ (q_2) = q_4^c$$

$$\text{Then, } q_2 \leq j\ cl\ (q_2) \leq j\ cl\ (q_2).$$

**Theorem 3.3:**

For a fuzzy subset  $\sigma$  of  $X$ , subsequent criteria are true:

- (i)  $(Ij\ int\ \sigma)^c = Ij\ cl\ \sigma$
- (ii)  $(Ij\ cl\ \sigma)^c = Ij\ int\ \sigma$
- (iii)  $Ij\ int\ \sigma = \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$
- (iv)  $Ij\ cl\ \sigma = \sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ \sigma)$

**Proof:**

$$(i) \quad (Ij\ int\ \sigma)^c = Ij\ cl\ \sigma$$

$$(Ij\ int\ \sigma)^c = \vee \{ \psi : \psi \leq \sigma, \psi \in FIjO(X) \}^c$$

$$= \wedge \{ \psi^c : \psi^c \geq \sigma, \psi^c \in FIjC(X) \} = Ij\ cl\ \sigma.$$

$$(ii) \quad (Ij\ cl\ \sigma)^c = Ij\ int\ \sigma$$

$$(Ij\ cl\ \sigma)^c = \wedge \{ \psi : \psi \geq \sigma, \psi \in FIjC(X) \}^c = \vee \{ \psi^c : \psi^c \leq \sigma, \psi^c \in FIjO(X) \} = Ij\ int\ \sigma.$$

$$(iii) \quad Ij\ int\ \sigma = \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$$

$$Ij\ int\ \sigma \leq cl\ p\ (int\ (Ij\ int\ \sigma))$$

$$\leq cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$$

$$Ij\ int\ (\sigma) \leq \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$int\ (\sigma) \leq \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma) \leq cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$$

$$\sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma) \in FIjO(X) \text{ and } \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma) \leq \sigma$$

Then,

$$\sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma) \leq Ij\ int\ (\sigma) \quad \dots (2)$$

From (1) along with (2)

$$Ij\ int\ \sigma = \sigma \wedge cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$$

$$(iv) \quad Ij\ cl\ \sigma = \sigma \vee cl\ p\ (int\ \sigma)$$

$$Ij\ cl\ \sigma \leq int\ p\ (cl\ (Ij\ cl\ \sigma)) \leq int\ p\ (cl\ (\sigma))$$

$$Ij\ cl\ \sigma \leq \sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ (\sigma)) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$cl\ (\sigma) \leq \sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ \sigma)$$

$$\sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ (\sigma)) \in FIjO(X), \sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ \sigma)$$

$$\sigma \vee int\ p\ (cl\ (\sigma)) \leq Ij\ cl\ (\sigma) \quad \dots (2)$$





**Sasikala and Mahima**

From (1) and (2)  
 $I j cl \sigma = \sigma \vee int p (cl \sigma)$

**Theorem 3.9:**

If  $\sigma \in FljO (X)$ , then  $I j cl (\sigma) \in FljO(X)$

**Proof:**

If  $\sigma \in FljO (X)$   
 $\sigma \leq cl p (int(\sigma)) \leq cl p (int \sigma)$   
 $I j cl (\sigma) \leq I j cl (cl p (int (I j cl (\sigma))))$   
 $= cl p (int (I j cl (\sigma)))$   
 $I j cl (\sigma) \in FljO(x)$

**Theorem 3.10:**

- i) If  $\psi \in FljO (X)$  and  $\psi \leq \sigma \leq cl \psi$ , then  $\sigma \in FljO (X)$
- ii) If  $\psi \in FljC (X)$  and  $int \psi \leq \sigma \leq \psi$ ,  $\sigma \in IFjC (X)$

**Proof:**

(i) If  $\psi \in FljO (X)$   
 $\gamma \leq \psi \leq cl(\gamma)$ ,  $\gamma \leq \sigma$ ,  $\psi \leq cl(\gamma)$ ,  
 $cl(\psi) \leq cl(\gamma)$   
 $\gamma \leq \sigma \leq cl(\gamma)$   
 Then,  $\sigma \in FljO (X)$   
 (ii) If  $\psi \in FljC (X)$   
 $int \psi \leq \psi \leq \gamma$ ,  $\gamma \leq \sigma$ ,  $\psi \leq int(\gamma)$ ,  
 $int(\psi) \leq int(\gamma)$   
 Therefore,  $int \gamma \leq \sigma \leq \gamma$   
 Then,  $\sigma \in IFjC (X)$ .

**Theorem 3.11:**

Let  $\sigma$  be a fuzzy subset of  $X$ , then  $int \sigma \leq I j int \sigma \leq \sigma \leq I j cl \sigma \leq cl \sigma$

**Proof:**

$int \sigma \leq \sigma$   
 $I j int (int \sigma) \leq I j int \sigma$   
 Then,  $int \sigma \leq I j int \sigma \leq \sigma$  .... (1)  
 $\sigma \leq I j cl \sigma \leq cl \sigma$  .....(2)  
 From (1) and (2)  
 $int \sigma \leq I j int \sigma \leq \sigma \leq I j cl \sigma \leq cl \sigma$ .

**Theorem 3.12:**

If  $\sigma$  is a subset of  $(X, \mathcal{U}_{fix})$ , then the declaration below is true

- (i) If  $\sigma$  fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set, if and only if  $\sigma$  is fuzzy  $j$  closed set.
- (ii) If  $\sigma$  will be fuzzy infra *pre*- closed (*pre – open*), then  $\sigma$  be fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set.
- (iii) If  $\sigma$  be fuzzy closed (open), then  $\sigma$  is  $Flj$  closed (infra  $j$  open) set.

**Proof:**

The Proof is obvious by the definition.

**Theorem 3.13:**

Each fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set is infra fuzzy generalized set is  $j$  closed







**Sasikala and Mahima**

**Proof:**

Let  $\sigma$  be Finfraset is  $j$  closed in  $(X, \mathbb{T}_{fix})$  such that  $\gamma$  be fuzzy infra open set containing  $\sigma$ ,  
 Since  $\sigma$  is fuzzyinfra  $j$  closed,  $j \text{ int } cp(\sigma) = \sigma$   
 $j \text{ int } cp(\sigma) \subseteq \gamma$   
 Hence  $\sigma$  is fuzzy infra generalized  $j$  closed set.

**Definition 3.14:**

A fuzzy infra union  $GUIH$  is said to be a union of fuzzy infra set  $G$  and  $H$  if  
 $\sigma_\chi GUIH = \max[\sigma_\chi G(x), \sigma_\chi H(x)]$  or  $\sigma_\chi G(x) \vee \sigma_\chi H(x)$

**Definition 3.15:**

A fuzzy infra intersection  $G \cap H$  is said to be a intersection of fuzzy infra set  $G$  and  $H$  if  
 $\sigma_\chi G \cap H = \min [\sigma_\chi G(x), \sigma_\chi H(x)]$  or  $\sigma_\chi G(x) \wedge \sigma_\chi H(x)$

**Theorem 3.16:**

- (i) A fuzzy infra  $j$  open set is equal to the union of any number of its members.
- (ii) A fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set is equal to the intersection of any number of its members.

**Proof:**

(i) Let  $\{\sigma_\chi\}$  be fuzzy infra  $j$  open.  
 Then for each  $\chi$ ,  
 $\sigma_\chi \leq \text{int } p(\text{cl } \sigma)$ ,  $\vee \sigma_\chi \leq \text{int } p(\text{cl } \sigma)$   
 $\leq \text{int } p(\text{cl } \sigma)$   
 Hence  $\vee \sigma_\chi$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  open set.

(ii) It is obvious.

**Example 3.17:**

Let  $A = \{x: 10 \leq x \leq 20\}$  and  $B = \{15 \leq x \leq 25\}$ .  
 $\sigma_\chi A \cup B = \max[\sigma_\chi A(x), \sigma_\chi B(x)]$   
 $= \max [\{x: 10 \leq x \leq 20\}, \{15 \leq x \leq 25\}]$   
 $= 1, \text{ when } 10 \leq x \leq 15$   
 $0 \text{ otherwise}$   
 $A \cap B = \min [A(x), B(x)]$   
 $= \min [\{x: 10 \leq x \leq 20\}, \{15 \leq x \leq 25\}]$   
 $= 1, \text{ When } 15 \leq x \leq 20$   
 $0 \text{ otherwise}$

**Theorem 3.18:**

Consider a fuzzy infra  $j$  closed  $\sigma$  of  $X$ , then  $\sigma \text{ be int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \psi \leq \sigma$ .

**Proof:**

If  $\sigma \in FIjC(X)$ , then  $\text{int } p \text{ cl}(\text{int } \psi) \leq \psi$ , put  $\text{int } \psi = \text{int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \psi \leq \sigma$ .  
 Conversely,  
 Let  $\sigma$  be fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set. such that  $\text{int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \psi \leq \sigma \Rightarrow \text{int } p \text{ cl}(\text{int } \psi) \leq \text{int } p \text{ cl } \sigma$   
 Then,  
 $\text{int } p \text{ cl}(\text{int } \psi) \leq \psi$

**Theorem 3.19:**

A fuzzy set  $\sigma$  be a FTS  $X$ ,  $\sigma$  be a fuzzy infra  $j$  closed iff  $Ij \text{ int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \sigma$ .

**Proof:**

If  $\sigma$  is a FIjCset, that is  $\sigma = Ij \text{ cl } \sigma$ , then  $Ij \text{ int } p \text{ cl } \sigma = Ij \text{ int } \sigma \leq \sigma$ .





**Sasikala and Mahima**

Suppose,

$Ij \text{ int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \sigma$ . Since  $Ij \text{ cl } \sigma$  be a  $FIjC$ , so a closed set  $\psi$  contains that  $\psi \leq Ij \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \psi$ .

Thus  $I \text{ int } \psi \leq Ij \text{ int } p \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \sigma \leq Ij \text{ cl } \sigma \leq \psi$

(or)  $I \text{ int } \psi \leq \sigma \leq \psi$ .

As a result,  $\sigma = Ij \text{ cl } \psi$  as well as  $\sigma$  was fuzzy infraset is  $j$  closed.

**Theorem 3.20:**

Let  $G$  and  $H$  be subset of  $(X, \mathcal{T})$ . Then  $G$  and  $H$  satisfies the following

- (I)  $FIj \text{ cl}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- (II)  $G \subseteq Ij \text{ cl}(G)$
- (III) If  $G \subseteq H, Ij \text{ cl}(G) \subseteq Ij \text{ cl}(H)$
- (IV)  $Ij \text{ cl}(Ij \text{ cl}(G)) = Ij \text{ cl}(G)$
- (V)  $Ij \text{ cl}(G \cup H) = Ij \text{ cl}(G) \cup Ij \text{ cl}(H)$

**Theorem 3.21:**

Each fuzzy infra generalized closed set is a fuzzy infra generalized set is  $j$  closed.

**Proof:**

Let  $\sigma$  be a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set in  $(X, \tau_{fix})$  such that  $\psi \subseteq \sigma$ , by hypothesis,  $\psi$  is fuzzy infra generalized  $j$  closed set then  $Icp(\psi) \subseteq \sigma$ , which implies that  $Ijcp(\psi) \subseteq \sigma$

Therefore,  $\psi$  is fuzzy infra generalized  $j$  closed set.

**Fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous - function**

**Definition 4.1:**

Assume  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be map b/w fuzzy sets  $G$  and  $H$  and  $\sigma$  be any fuzzy infra  $j$  closed (open) set in  $H$ . Then  $f$  is said to be fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous if  $f^{-1}(\sigma) \in FIjC(G)$  ( $FIjO(G)$ ) are all fuzzy closed (open) set  $\sigma \in H$ .

**Theorem 4.2:**

The listed properties are equipollent  $f: G \rightarrow H$

- (i)  $f$  is a fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous.
- (ii) Every fuzzy singleton  $U \in G$  and all fuzzy open set  $\psi \in H$  then  $f(U) \leq \psi, \exists$  a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set  $\sigma \in G$ , contains that  $U \leq \sigma$  and  $\sigma \leq f^{-1}(\psi)$ .
- (iii) A fuzzy singleton  $U \in G$ , along for fuzzy open set  $\psi \in H, S.T f(U) \leq \psi \exists$  a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set  $\psi \in y \sigma cx, S.T U \leq \sigma$  and  $f(\sigma) \leq \psi$ .
- (iv)  $f^{-1}(\psi) \in FIjC(G)$ , for all  $\psi \in FC(H)$ .
- (v)  $F(Ijcl(\sigma)) \leq cl(f(\sigma))$  for all  $\sigma \in G$ .
- (vi)  $Ijcl(f^{-1}(\psi)) \leq f^{-1}(cl(\psi))$  for all  $\psi \in H$ .
- (vii)  $f^{-1}(int \psi) \leq Ijcl(f^{-1}(\psi))$  for all  $\psi \in H$ .

**Proof:**

i)  $\rightarrow$  ii)

$\psi \in FO(H)$  and fuzzy singleton  $U \in G$ , such that  $f(U) \subseteq \psi$ , then there exist  $n \in FO(H)$  such that  $f(U) \leq n \leq \psi$  Because  $f$  is a fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous,  $\sigma = f^{-1}(n)$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  open set and  $U \leq \sigma = f^{-1}(n) \leq f^{-1}(\psi)$ .

ii)  $\rightarrow$  iii)

Assume that  $U$  is a fuzzy singletons in  $G$  with the value  $f(U) \subseteq \psi$  as well as  $\psi \in FO(H)$ , then there exist a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set,  $\sigma$  such that  $U \leq \sigma$  and  $\sigma \leq f^{-1}(\psi)$  so we get  $(U \leq \sigma)$  and  $f(\sigma) \leq f^{-1}(f(\psi)) \leq \psi$ .

iii)  $\rightarrow$  iv)

Let  $U \leq f^{-1}(\psi)$  and  $\psi \in FO(H)$ ,  $f(U) \leq f(f^{-1}(\psi))$  a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set  $\sigma$ , contains that  $(U \leq \sigma)$  along with  $f(\sigma) \leq \psi$  we get  $U \leq \sigma \leq f^{-1}(f(\sigma)) \leq f^{-1}(\psi)$  then  $f^{-1}(\psi) \in G$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  open set, then  $f$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous.

i)  $\rightarrow$  iv)

Let  $\psi \in FC(H)$ ,  $\psi^c \in FO(H)$





**Sasikala and Mahima**

Now,  
 $f^{-1}(\psi^c) \in FIjO(G)$  Hence,  $f^{-1}(\psi) \in FIjC(G)$   
 iv)  $\rightarrow$  v)  
 Let  $\sigma \subset G, \sigma \leq f^{-1}(f(\sigma)) \leq f^{-1}(cl f(\sigma))$   
 We get  $Ijcl(\sigma) \leq f^{-1}(cl f(\sigma)) = Ijcl(f^{-1}(cl f(\sigma)))$   
 v)  $\rightarrow$  vi)  
 Let  $\psi \in H, f^{-1}(\psi)$  in  $G$ , in (iv) we get  
 $f(Ijcl(f^{-1}(\psi))) \leq cl(f^{-1}(\psi)) \leq cl\psi, Ijcl(f^{-1}(\psi)) \leq f^{-1}(cl\psi)$ .  
 vi)  $\rightarrow$  vii)  
 Let  $\psi \in H$ , then  $\psi^c \in H$  by (vi)  $Ijcl(f^{-1}(\psi^c)) \leq f^{-1}(cl\psi^c)$ ,  
 $f^{-1}(int\psi) \leq Ijint(f^{-1}(\psi))$ .  
 vii)  $\rightarrow$  i)  
 Let  $\psi \in H$  by (vi) we get  $f^{-1}(\psi) = f^{-1}(int\psi) \leq Ijint(f^{-1}(\psi))$ .  
 Therefore,  
 $f^{-1}(\psi) \in FIjO(G)$ . Then  $f$  is fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous- function.

**Theorem 4.3:**

Every completely fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous - function is a fuzzy infra continuous - function

**Proof:**

If  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be totally fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous - function,  
 Let  $\sigma$  be fuzzy infra open in  $H$ . If  $\sigma$  is a fuzzy infra  $j$  open -set in  $H$  then  $f^{-1}(\sigma)$  is a pair of fuzzy infra  $j$  open set in  $G$ .  
 Therefore  $f^{-1}(\sigma)$  is a FI open in  $G$ .  
 $f$  is a FI continuous-function.

**Theorem 4.4:**

If  $g: G \rightarrow H$  be fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous and  $f: H \rightarrow Z$  be a FCF then  $(f \circ g): G \rightarrow Z$  is fog infra  $j$  continuous - function.

**Proof:**

If  $\psi \in Z$  be a fuzzy open- set.  
 Then,  $(f \circ g)^{-1}(\psi) = g^{-1}(f^{-1}(\psi))$ .  
 Therefore  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) \in X$  is a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set.

**Example 4.5:**

Let  $G=H=I=(k,m)$  and  $q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_6$  be fuzzy set of  $X$ ,  

$q_1(k)=0.2$	$q_1(m)=0.2$
$q_2(k)=0.4$	$q_2(m)=0.4$
$q_3(k)=0.3$	$q_3(m)=0.5$
$q_4(k)=0.5$	$q_4(m)=0.7$
$q_5(k)=0.3$	$q_5(m)=0.5$
$q_6(k)=0.3$	$q_6(m)=0.3$

If  $T_G = \{0_G, q_1, q_2, 1_G\}$ ,  $T_H = \{0_H, q_3, q_4, 1_H\}$  and  $T_I = \{0_I, q_6, 1_I\}$  and the function  $h: (G, T_G) \rightarrow (H, T_H), f: (H, T_H) \rightarrow (I, T_I)$  be the identity function. We can say that  $f$  and  $h$  are infra  $j$  continuous function.

**Theorem 4.6:**

If  $f: (G, T) \rightarrow (H, S)$  is a fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous  $(G, T)$  and  $(H, S)$  fuzzy topological space then  $Int[f^{-1}(\sigma)] \neq \emptyset$  in  $(G, T)$  for fuzzy open set  $\sigma$  in  $(H, S)$

**Proof:**

Let  $\sigma$  a fuzzy infra  $j$  open set in  $(H, S)$ ,  $f: (G, T) \rightarrow (H, S)$  is a FIjCF1 –  $f^{-1}(\sigma)$  is not dense set in  $(G, T)$  that is  $cl[1 - f^{-1}(\sigma)] \neq 1$  in  $(G, T)$ . Therefore,  
 $int[f^{-1}(\sigma)] \neq \emptyset$ . Hence  $int[f^{-1}(\sigma)] \neq \emptyset$  in  $(G, T)$ .



**Sasikala and Mahima****CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we investigated fuzzy infra  $j$  open set, fuzzy infra  $j$  closed set and fuzzy infra  $j$  continuous function using fuzzy infra topological spaces. Basic properties of the concerned sets are studied using illustration. The study of relation and converse relation among these new concepts has been examined

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## Risk Information in Fuzzy decision-Making Analysis

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In decision-making processes, uncertainty and imprecision are inherent factors, particularly when complex, real-world situations are involved. Fuzzy set theory, which examines the variability and vagueness inherent in human judgment, is integrated into fuzzy decision-making analysis to give a flexible framework for handling those issues. This study examines how risk information functions in fuzzy decision-making, emphasizing the ways in which fuzzy logic can represent and measure decision-process uncertainty. We look into several methods for adding risk elements to fuzzy decision models so that decision-makers can assess and handle possible hazards more effectively. We also look at how linguistic evaluations and subjective impressions affect the way decisions turn out. We illustrate the usefulness and efficiency of fuzzy decision-making in domains including finance, project management, and strategic planning using case studies and simulations.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy decision-making, Risk Assessment, Fuzzy set theory, Decision analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

Decision-making in real-world scenarios often involves uncertainty and imprecision. Traditional decision-making models, which rely on precise numerical data, may not be well-suited for environments where information is vague, incomplete, or ambiguous. In such situations, fuzzy decision-making analysis provides an effective alternative. This approach integrates the notion of "fuzziness," whereby uncertainty is demonstrated using fuzzy sets, consequently allowing a more malleable and real analysis of real-world issues. A crucial component of organizational decision-





### Sangeetha and Sundar

making is risk management [1], [2], which tries to recognize, evaluate, and reduce possible risks that can have an influence on investments, initiatives, or business operations. Traditional strategies for risk management usually utilize deterministic methods, statistical models, and quantitative analysis to evaluate hazards. Still, the application of these methods in complex and dynamic risk situations is limited, as they are frequently unable to handle ambiguities, subjective assessments, and imprecise data. In order to improve risk management practices, fuzzy logic branch of mathematics that deals with imprecision and uncertainty has grown in popularity previously. Fuzzy logic provides an adaptable and user-friendly framework for gathering and analysing imprecise, uncertain, and ambiguous input. A more thorough and nuanced evaluation of hazards is made possible by its ability to reflect linguistic variables, subjective assessments, and linguistic norms. Since its introduction by Zadeh in (1965)[3], the concept of fuzzy sets has found extensive use across multiple fields, such as engineering, management, and economics, and is acknowledged as a valuable tool for addressing ambiguity and vagueness. Over the past few decades, numerous academics have used a variety of methodologies and novel inventions to build fuzzy sets theory. Subsequently, the notion of decision making difficulties including uncertainty was presented by Bellman, R.E. (1970)[4]. Zimmermann(1978) [5] uses fuzzy linear programming techniques to solve the linear vector maximum problem and shows how effective these solutions are. In order to arrive at the best answer by integrating various objective functions, they investigate the repercussions of doing so.

They also provide useful details on the effectiveness of fuzzy linear programming in resolving multi-objective issues and recommendations on how to apply various techniques to arrive at the best feasible compromise. Process industries are difficult, multidimensional domains with a multitude of socio technical processes and highly modern technology. Major accidents constitute a substantial risk to the process industries. One of the things investigators look into after major incidents is what activities contributed up to the accidents. The 2010 San Bruno gas transmission pipeline disaster is one example of a catastrophe that can be caused by choices made independently over a protracted period of time by staff at various levels of an organization (Hayes and Hopkins, 2014). This case involved many wrong operations from the development of inspection plans and maintenance and inspection cost-cutting strategies to the resolution of specific operational issues. These decisions might be considered to as risk-related decisions.[6]

. This essay investigates methods of fuzzy logic. The impact of fuzzy logic approaches on embedded control systems based on microcontrollers is examined in this work [7]. The remaining portions of the paper are arranged as follows: under Section 2 Given below are some fundamental definitions of Fuzzy Risk Index (FRI). In Section, mathematical expression is shown 3 and 4. The Part 5, The conclusions are presented in Section 5.

#### PRELIMINARIES

To effectively integrate risk information into fuzzy decision-making analysis, several key formulas and mathematical concepts from fuzzy set theory and risk analysis are used. Below are some foundational formulas relevant to this topic.

#### Membership Position

The fuzzy set A, membership position  $\mu_A(X)$  defines the connection between every element X. The membership position's value, which varies from 0 to 1, indicates an element's category of membership  $\mu_A(X) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ .

For example, a triangular fuzzy number can be defined by three values e, f and g as follows:

$$\mu_A(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq e \\ \frac{x-e}{f-e}, & e \leq x \leq f \\ \frac{g-x}{g-f}, & f \leq x \leq g \\ 0, & g \leq x \end{cases}$$

Fuzzy decision-making utilizes this membership position to handle imprecise and uncertain comments.





**Sangeetha and Sundar**

**Language-Related Variables**

Language-related variables like "small," "average," and "extreme" can be represented using fuzzy sets. These fuzzy sets, which can be recognized by their membership position, enable meaningful representations of risk and other decision elements. As an example, the fuzzy set labelled "high risk" could be presented below.

:

$$\mu_{high\ risk}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq a_1 \\ \frac{x-a_1}{a_2-a_1}, & a_1 < x \leq a_2 \\ 1, & x \geq a_2 \end{cases}$$

Here,  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  define the points at which "high risk" starts and reaches full membership, respectively.

**Fuzzy Expected Value**

In fuzzy decision-making, the expected value of a fuzzy number can be used to estimate the entire risk or outcome. The membership function  $\mu_{\tilde{R}}(x)$  can be utilized for expressing a fuzzy number  $\tilde{R}$ . The fuzzy desired value  $E(\tilde{R})$  can be obtained below.

$$E(\tilde{R}) = \frac{\int x \cdot \mu_{\tilde{R}}(x) \, dx}{\int \mu_{\tilde{R}}(x) \, dx}$$

When making fuzzy decisions, this formula can be utilized for determining the expected value of a fuzzy quantity. This is useful in determining risk.

**Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (FMCDM) Aggregation**

A few variables are combined in FMCDM to assess various possibilities. Weighted aggregation can be utilized to get the overall fuzzy score  $\tilde{s}_j$  of alternative j if  $\tilde{w}_i$  is the fuzzy weight of rules i and  $\tilde{x}_i^j$  is the fuzzy score of alternative j with considering criterion i.

$$\tilde{s}_j = \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{w}_i \cdot \tilde{x}_i^j$$

This aggregation formula is fundamental for ranking alternatives in fuzzy decision-making, considering multiple risk factors and criteria.

**Defuzzification (Centroid Method)**

Defuzzification is the process of converting a fuzzy output into an exact value. Typically, defuzzification occurs by determining the managing point of the fuzzy set by utilizing the centroid (centre of gravity) method:

$$x_{defuzzified} = \frac{\int x \cdot \mu_A(x) \, dx}{\int \mu_A(x) \, dx}$$

This formula helps to interpret fuzzy results into actionable, crisp decisions.

**Fuzzy Risk Index (FRI)**

In fuzzy risk analysis, the Fuzzy Risk Index (FRI) is used to determine an amount of risk. A risk's fuzzy probability (L) and fuzzy impact ( $\tilde{I}$ ) are combined.

$$FRI = \tilde{L} \times \tilde{I}$$

This formula enables the evaluation of risks using fuzzy numbers for both likelihood and impact, making it suitable for uncertain environments.

**Mathematical Expression**

Fuzzy decision-making analysis, especially risk evaluation, utilizes mathematical methods to handle information confusion and imprecision. Fuzzy logic model uncertainty by assigning degrees of membership to sets. The primary mathematical techniques used in fuzzy risk decision-making analysis are:

**Fuzzy Sets and Membership Functions**

**Fuzzy Set A:** An ordered pair  $A = \{(x, \mu_A(X)) / x \in X\}$  is a fuzzy set; here,  $\mu_A(X)$  denotes the membership function of element x in set A. The degree of membership of x in A can be expressed by the membership function  $\mu_A(X)$ , which supports a value between 0 and 1.





### Sangeetha and Sundar

#### Triangular, Trapezoidal, Gaussian Membership Functions:

Commonly used functions to describe fuzzy sets. For instance, a triangular membership function might look like:

$$\mu_A(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < s \\ \frac{x-s}{t-s}, & s \leq x \leq t \\ \frac{u-x}{u-t}, & u \leq x \leq v \\ 0, & x > u \end{cases}$$

where a, b and c define the range of the membership function.

#### Fuzzy Operators (T-Norms and S-Norms):

**T-Norm (Intersection):** Used to represent fuzzy AND operations,

e.g.,  $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \min(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$ , where the membership of an element in the intersection of two fuzzy sets is the minimum of the individual memberships.

**S-Norm (Union):** Used to represent fuzzy OR operations,

e.g.,  $\mu_{A \cup B}(x) = \max(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$ , where the membership of an element in the union is the maximum of the individual memberships.

#### Fuzzy Aggregation Operators

In risk analysis, fuzzy numbers or linguistic variables are aggregated to assess the overall risk.

#### Weighted Averaging

A common way to aggregate fuzzy information:

$$\mu_{agg}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \mu_{A_i}(x)$$

Where  $w_i$  is the weight assigned to the  $i^{\text{th}}$  criterion or decision factor, and  $\mu_{A_i}(x)$  is the membership function for each fuzzy set  $A_i$ .

#### Fuzzy Max-Min Composition

This is used for multi-criteria decision-making where the overall fuzzy risk is determined by taking the minimum or maximum of the memberships.

#### Defuzzification

Once a fuzzy risk evaluation has been done, the fuzzy results must be translated into a crisp value for decision-making. Common methods include:

#### Centroid Method

For the fuzzy set, the centre of gravity of the region under the curve is denoted by the defuzzified value  $x^*$ .

$$x^* = \frac{\int x \cdot \mu_A(x) dx}{\int \mu_A(x) dx}$$

#### Mean of Maxima

The defuzzified value is the average of the points where the membership function reaches its maximum value.

#### Bisector Method

The defuzzified value is where the fuzzy set is divided into two sub-areas of equal size.

#### Fuzzy Risk Index Calculation

In fuzzy risk evaluation, a risk index can be calculated using the fuzzy sets for probability and impact:





**Sangeetha and Sundar****Fuzzy Rule-Based Approach:**

Fuzzy IF-THEN rules are applied to evaluate the risk. As an illustration, if both likelihood and impact are high, then risk is also quite high. The rules are combined by the fuzzy logic system to create a fuzzy risk score, which is then defuzzified to give a crisp risk index.

**Example of a Fuzzy Risk Calculation**

- i) **Define Risk Parameters:** For instance, let the probability and impact of a certain event be defined as fuzzy sets.
- ii) **Apply Fuzzy Operators:** Use T-norms (AND) or S-norms (OR) to combine the probability and impact memberships.
- iii) **Aggregate Results:** Use weighted averages or other fuzzy aggregation techniques to get a fuzzy risk score.
- iv) **Defuzzify:** Compute the crisp value of the fuzzy score through using a defuzzification method such as the centroid strategy.

**CONCLUSION**

Incorporating risk information into fuzzy decision-making analysis provides a powerful framework for addressing uncertainty in complex decision environments. When challenged with uncertain or imprecise data, traditional decision models often come short; nevertheless, fuzzy set theory, fuzzy logic, and fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making (FMCDM) offers flexible options. By representing both uncertainty and risk through fuzzy numbers, linguistic variables, and membership functions, decision-makers can evaluate options more realistically, accounting for imprecision in both input data and risk factors. Fuzzy decision-making models allow for a nuanced understanding of trade-offs between multiple criteria, making them especially useful in domains like finance, engineering, healthcare, and project management where risks are inherent and outcomes uncertain. The integration of risk analysis into these models further enhances their applicability, enabling decision-makers to quantify and mitigate potential adverse outcomes even when the probabilities and impacts of those risks are not precisely known. Ultimately, fuzzy decision-making enriched with risk information leads to more informed, robust, and adaptable decision processes, contributing to better outcomes in real-world scenarios.

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Sangeetha and Sundar

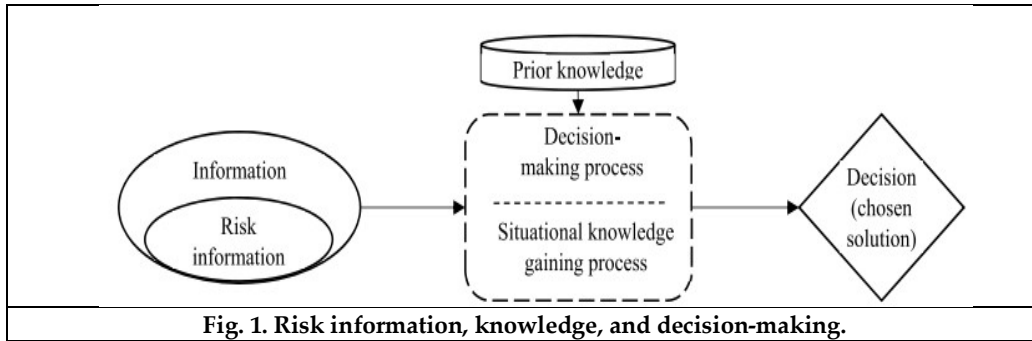


Fig. 1. Risk information, knowledge, and decision-making.





# Segmentation and Classification of Alzheimer's Disease Using Deep Fuzzy Clustering and Deep Learning Techniques with Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a complex neurodegenerative disorder that leads to damage of neuronal cells. Accurate detection of AD at its early stages is critical for effective intervention so developing of deep learning models have been employed to facilitate the rapid and precise identification of the condition. This article presents an novel approach that compares various fuzzy clustering techniques combined with deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), for the segmentation and classification of brain imaging data. The methodology integrates different fuzzy clustering techniques alongside the Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA), to segment Regions of Interest (ROIs) in preprocessed brain images. The preprocessing phase involves applying a Gaussian filter for noise reduction, followed by optimized fuzzy clustering to enhance the segmentation quality. The features extracted for classification encompass textural characteristics, deep convolutional features, and statistical features. Finally, the performance of deep learning models with SLOA model classifies AD into five types as Cognitive Impairment (MCI), Early Mild Cognitive Impairment (EMCI), AD, Mild Cognitively Normal (CN), and Late Early Mild Cognitive Impairment (LMCI). This comparative analysis identified the most effective combination of deep fuzzy clustering and network models gives the promising results in specificity, sensitivity, and accuracy for AD detection.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's disease (AD), Deep fuzzy clustering (DFC), Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA), Convolution neural networks (CNN), Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and deep neural networks(DNNs).



**Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami**

## INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a prevalent neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive cognitive decline and memory loss. It accounts for 60-70% of dementia cases globally and affects millions of elderly individuals, imposing a significant burden on healthcare systems and society. Early and accurate detection of AD is crucial to improve patient outcomes, slow disease progression, and enhance the quality of life through timely intervention and therapeutic strategies. Its diagnosis traditionally involves clinical evaluations, cognitive tests, and neuroimaging techniques like magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET). MRI scans, in particular, are valuable for detecting structural brain changes associated with AD, such as hippocampal atrophy and ventricular enlargement. However, accurate identification of these changes, especially in early disease stages like Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), remains challenging due to the overlap of symptoms with normal aging and other neurological disorders. In recent years, deep learning techniques, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), have emerged as powerful tools in medical image analysis[1]. CNNs are particularly effective in automatically extracting complex features from large datasets, significantly reducing the need for manual feature engineering. They have demonstrated remarkable performance in various applications, including tumor detection, organ segmentation, and the classification of neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's. RNNs, on the other hand, are well-suited for sequential data and have shown promise in analyzing time-series data from neuroimaging, allowing for insights into disease progression over time. DNNs further enhance the ability to model intricate patterns within the data, providing a comprehensive understanding of the relationships between features[20,21].

Despite the successes of deep learning, the inherent complexity and variability of brain imaging data present unique challenges. Issues such as noise, artifacts, and the presence of overlapping structures can hinder the performance of these neural networks[4]. To address these challenges, robust preprocessing and segmentation techniques are essential. This is where fuzzy clustering methods come into play, providing a flexible approach to handling uncertainty and overlapping data points within MRI images. By allowing for partial membership in multiple clusters, fuzzy clustering techniques can capture the subtleties of brain structure more effectively than traditional hard clustering approaches. Fuzzy C-means clustering and its variants are particularly noteworthy for their ability to segment images based on the concept of fuzzy sets[9]. These methods enable the classification of pixels into multiple classes, reflecting the inherent ambiguity present in medical imaging. By integrating fuzzy clustering techniques with deep learning architectures such as CNNs and RNNs, researchers can enhance segmentation accuracy and improve classification performance, paving the way for more reliable diagnostic tools. This article proposes a hybrid framework that combines fuzzy clustering-based segmentation with a deep learning techniques for the classification of Alzheimer's disease. The hybrid model aims to leverage the strengths of both methodologies, ensuring a more comprehensive analysis of MRI data. We will evaluate the proposed approach using the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) dataset, a well-established resource that provides a rich repository of labeled MRI images, facilitating robust experimental validation. By optimizing fuzzy clustering techniques through advanced algorithms such as the Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA), we aim to address the limitations of traditional classification methods. This study not only contributes to the understanding of Alzheimer's disease detection but also advocates for the integration of artificial intelligence in clinical practice, promising a future where automated tools can assist in the timely diagnosis and treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. In this research, a novel Deep Fuzzy Clustering (DFC) approach combined with the Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA)-based deep learning model is implemented to enhance Alzheimer's disease (AD) detection. The use of a Gaussian filter plays a crucial role in preprocessing by reducing image artifacts and noise, which helps in refining the quality of MRI images and boosts the overall accuracy of the model. DFC is particularly advantageous for analyzing large-scale datasets due to its ability to accommodate the inherent ambiguity and uncertainty in medical images, making it a comprehensive solution for segmentation and feature extraction tasks.





**Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami**

## METHODOLOGY

The structure of AD's segmentation and classification are described below.

### Dataset Description

Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) dataset which consists of neuroimaging data, including Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans, which are used for the analysis and classification of AD. The dataset includes different stages of cognitive impairment associated with AD. Consider the ADNI dataset as  $K$  and it is mathematically represented as  $K = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_i, \dots, F_h\}$  where  $K$  denotes the dataset,  $h$  denotes the number of images and  $F_i$  denotes the  $i^{th}$  image of the input.

### Noise removal using Preprocessor

The preprocessing phase is essential to enhance the quality of the images in the dataset. This preprocessing phase significantly impacts the quality of ROI segmentation, feature extraction, and the overall performance of classification in AD. By reducing the noise in the images gives more accurate and reliable analysis. In this process gaussian filter is used to reduce the noise from the dataset.

### Gaussian filter

The gaussian filter is widely used to smoothing filter in image processing for noise reduction. It is based on the Gaussian function, which provides a weighted average of surrounding pixels with more weight given to the central pixels. This function is represented as,

$$G(m, n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{m^2+n^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Where  $m, n$  are the points in the coordinates of the filter kernel,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the gaussian function.

### Region of interest in segmentation

ROI segmentation increases the focus on relevant brain regions, thus improving the detection and classification of AD. By isolating specific areas for analysis, the process reduces computational complexity and enhances the accuracy of feature extraction, ultimately leading to better classification performance in the subsequent deep learning models. The ROI segmentation starts with the preprocessed brain MRI image, which has undergone Gaussian filtering to reduce noise and improve image quality. It is enhanced using deep fuzzy clustering (DFC) methods optimized by the Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA). The fuzzy clustering helps in defining soft boundaries between different brain tissues by assigning pixels to clusters based on their membership values. This step is crucial because it allows partial membership to different clusters, which can be useful in dealing with the varying intensity levels found in medical images. SLOA fine-tunes the hyperparameters of the clustering process, such as the number of clusters and the fuzziness coefficient, to improve the segmentation quality. This optimization ensures that the clusters correspond to meaningful anatomical structures in the brain, enhancing the accuracy of the segmentation. After clustering the regions affected by AD are identified as ROI. These segmented regions are crucial for downstream tasks, such as feature extraction and classification, as they highlight areas with potential pathological changes.

### Deep fuzzy clustering

In this research, deep learning techniques such as CNN, RNN and DNN are integrated with fuzzy clustering methods to enhance the segmentation and classification of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). This combination aims to leverage the strengths of both deep learning and fuzzy clustering to achieve better performance in identifying and categorizing different stages of cognitive impairment. The output  $F'_i$  from the preprocessing phase are fed into the DFC as input. The DFC is achieved by integrating it with the SLOA, which facilitates the determination of DFC's hyperparameters[6]. The input preprocessed images  $K' = \{F'_1, F'_2, \dots, F'_i, \dots, F'_h\}$  consists of  $d$  clusters and a specified maximum number of iterations  $Iter_{max}$ . The fuzzy clustering methods integrated with deep learning models to extract deep features from the data and these deep features are performed as an input for the algorithms. The below fuzzy clustering techniques are





### Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami

#### Fuzzy C-Means (FCM)

Fuzzy C-Means clustering[9] is commonly used for medical image segmentation, including brain scans in AD. FCM allows each data points belong to multiple clusters with varying degrees of membership. In AD segmentation, the clusters represent different tissue types like gray matter, white matter, cerebrospinal fluid, or potentially atrophied regions. The algorithm that allows each data point to belong to multiple clusters with varying degrees of membership. The loss function is given by

$$O(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c u_{ij}^m \|x_i - v_j\|^2$$

where  $U$  is the membership matrix,  $V$  represents the cluster centers,  $m$  is the fuzziness parameter and  $d$  is the number of clusters.

#### Kernel-Based Fuzzy C-Means (KFCM)

KFCM[10,17] extends FCM by using a kernel function to map the data into a higher- dimensional space. This helps in handling non-linearly separable data, which is important in complex medical images where tissue intensities may not be easily distinguished in the original space. The use of a kernel function allows for better separation of the regions corresponding to different stages of brain tissue degeneration in AD. The extended loss function is given by

$$O(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c u_{ij}^m K(x_i, v_j)$$

#### Entropy Weighted Fuzzy C-Means (EWFCM)

EWFCM adds an entropy term to the clustering process, which controls the uncertainty in the membership values. In AD segmentation, this helps in dealing with ambiguous regions where the intensity values are similar across different tissues. The entropy weighting ensures that the clustering solution is not overly sensitive to noise, which is common in medical imaging. The loss function can be expressed as:

$$O(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c u_{ij}^m \|x_i - v_j\|^2 - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n H(u_i)$$

where  $H(u_i)$  represents the entropy of membership,  $\lambda$  is a weighting factor that balances the clustering and entropy terms.

#### Spatial Fuzzy C-Means (SFCM)

SFCM [3] incorporates spatial information from neighboring pixels into the clustering process. In the case of brain imaging, it takes into account the spatial continuity of brain tissues, thus improving segmentation quality by reducing noise and preserving important structures. For AD segmentation, SFCM can be used to better delineate boundaries of brain regions affected by atrophy while ensuring that spatial coherence is maintained.

$$O(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c u_{ij}^m \|x_i - v_j\|^2 + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c \|x_i - x_j\|^2$$

where  $\beta$  controls the contribution of spatial information.

#### Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm

When the Sea Lion Optimization Algorithm (SLOA)[5] is fused with various deep fuzzy clustering methods, it serves to optimize the hyperparameters of the clustering techniques and enhance segmentation quality. In segmentation the aim is to partition an image into meaningful regions of interest (ROIs), such as brain structures that may show signs of AD. The **steps involved in the integration of SLOA with DFC are varied depends on the DFC method.** DFC techniques such as DFCM integrates with SLOA tunes the number of clusters and the fuzziness parameter to improve membership function estimation, DKFCM integrates with SLOA optimizes kernel parameters, enhancing the non-linear clustering capabilities, DEWFCM with SLOA adjusts weights associated with entropy to achieve a balance between fuzzy membership and entropy minimization, and DSFCM with SLOA determines the optimal spatial constraints for better segmentation, particularly in noisy images. After segmentation, the classification phase





### Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami

involves categorizing the segmented brain regions into different stages of cognitive impairment such as CN, MCI, EMCI, LMCI, and AD. The Steps involved in SLOA are as follows,

#### Step 1: Initialization

The initial population of sea lions is generated randomly within a predefined search space for the hyperparameters.

#### Step 2: Fitness Evaluation

The fitness of each sea lion is evaluated based on the clustering performance, using the clustering objective function  $O(U, V)$ .

#### Step 3: Update Positions of Sea Lions

The position update in SLOA is based on both exploration and exploitation:

**Exploration Phase:** The movement of each sea lion is random, allowing a broader search over the solution space.

**Exploitation Phase:** When a prey (optimum solution) is identified, the sea lions converge towards it, refining the hyperparameters. The position update for each sea lion is mathematically given by:

$$X_i^{t+1} = X_i^t + \alpha(X_{best}^t - X_i^t) + \beta \text{rand}(-1,1)$$

where  $X_i^{t+1}$  is the new position for the  $i$ -th sea lion at iteration  $t+1$ ,  $X_i^t$  is the current position,  $X_{best}^t$  represents the best-known position,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are weighting factors that control the influence of  $X_{best}$  and the random movement,  $\text{rand}(-1,1)$  is a random number between -1 and 1, adding stochastic behavior to the search process.

The algorithm converges when the change in fitness between iterations falls below a predefined threshold, or after a set number of iterations.

#### Feature Extraction

The extracted features from each segment are collected and play a vital role in classification of AD. These features compass textural features such as Local Gabor Binary Patterns (LGBP) and Spatial Local Intensity Features (SLIF) and various statistical features, including kurtosis, skewness, variance, standard deviation, mean, contrast, entropy, and energy[2].

#### Textural features

The textural features are extracted from segmented regions from the methods of LGBP and SLIP. The methods are as follows,

**(a) LGBP:** It is a texture descriptor that captures local texture information by combining Gabor filters with binary pattern encoding. The Gabor filters capture different frequency and orientation responses, allowing for the extraction of multi-scale texture features. The binary pattern is derived from the filter responses, making LGBP robust against variations in illumination and capable of capturing significant texture information from brain images.

**(b) SLIF:** It is another method that analyzes the local intensity distribution within an image. It evaluates the intensity values of pixels within a local neighborhood, capturing variations in texture. This method focuses on how pixel intensities are arranged spatially, making it particularly effective for identifying patterns in brain images associated with different stages of Alzheimer's Disease.

#### Statistical features

The statistical features play a vital role in analyzing and used to enhance deep learning techniques for classification. The features are illustrated below,

**(i)Mean:** Mean value represents the average pixel intensity within a region. It helps the overall brightness and texture of the image.

**(ii)Variance:** It measures the spread of pixel values around the mean. High variance indicates significant texture, while low variance suggests smoother areas.

**(iii)Standard Deviation:** The square root of variance, it quantifies the variation in pixel intensity. A higher standard deviation often reflects greater contrast.





### Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami

**(iv)Energy:** Calculated as the sum of squared pixel values, energy reflects the amount of textures and high energy values correlated.

**(v)Entropy:** A measure of the unpredictability in the intensity distribution, higher entropy values indicate more complex textures. This can be particularly useful in distinguishing between different stages of cognitive impairment.

**(vi)Contrast:** Assesses the difference in intensity between neighboring pixels and higher contrast indicates sharper distinct features.

**(vii)Kurtosis:** Measures the "tailedness" of the intensity distribution. High kurtosis indicates more extreme values and significant textural patterns.

**(viii)Skewness:** Indicates the asymmetry of the distribution of pixel intensities. Positive skewness means a longer tail on the right side of the distribution gives the brighter pixels, while negative skewness indicates the opposite distribution gives the darker pixels.

The features are characterized into vectors  $V$  such as

$$V = \{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7, V_8, V_9, V_{10}\}$$

where  $V_1$  refers LGBP,  $V_2$  refers SLIF,  $V_3$  refers mean,  $V_4$  refers variance,  $V_5$  refers standard deviation,  $V_6$  refers energy,  $V_7$  refers entropy,  $V_8$  refers contrast,  $V_9$  refers kurtosis,  $V_{10}$  refers skewness.

#### Data augmentation

The vectors are fed into the augmentation process. It involves creating additional training data by applying various transformations to the existing dataset and helps to improve the robustness of deep learning models. This involves in the process of feature standardization, whitening, rotation, flips and shifts. It leads to improved accuracy and reduced overfitting when working in small datasets[7,16].

#### AD classification

The AD classification is obtained by taking the augmentation inputs from the previous steps fed into the deep learning techniques. One of the significant combination of the deep fuzzy clustering technique with deep learning model gives the promising evaluation metrics.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The proposed DFC + SLOA-based deep learning models are evaluated on various training datasets, measuring its performance through metrics such as specificity, sensitivity, and accuracy.

#### Dataset Description

The Alzheimer's-Disease-5-Class-Dataset-ADNI [19] is used for the detection. This dataset is categorized into five stages of Alzheimer's disease as AD, Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), Late Mild Cognitive Impairment (LMCI), Early Mild Cognitive Impairment (EMCI), and Cognitively Normal (CN). This dataset is instrumental for both training and testing models aimed at detecting and understanding the progression of Alzheimer's disease.

#### Evaluation metrics

To evaluate Alzheimer's disease classification models using the ADNI dataset, three key metrics are used: accuracy, specificity, and sensitivity.

1. **Accuracy** measures the overall correctness of the model by calculating the proportion of true predictions (both positive and negative) out of the total number of predictions. It is expressed as:

$$Accuracy = \frac{X^p + X^n}{X^p + X^n + Y^n + Y^p}$$

where  $X^p$  is true positives,  $X^n$  is true negatives,  $Y^n$  is false positives, and  $Y^p$  is false negatives.

**Specificity** measures the model's ability to correctly identify negative cases, in this context, individuals without Alzheimer's disease or at a cognitively normal (CN) stage. It is given by:

$$Specificity = \frac{X^n}{X^n + Y^p}$$





**Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami**

**Sensitivity** (or recall) measures the model's ability to correctly detect positive cases, i.e., identifying patients who do have Alzheimer's or a related cognitive impairment. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{X^p}{X^p + Y^n}$$

Using these metrics together provides a comprehensive evaluation of the classification model's performance, balancing the ability to detect disease while minimizing misclassification.

**Performance analysis**

The experiments were conducted using a dataset split of 90% for training and 10% for testing. The experimental analysis of four fuzzy clustering methods of DFCM, DEWFCM, DSFCM and DKFCM when paired with deep learning architectures like CNN, RNN and DNN for AD detection with the sloa algorithm. The each combination of the model gives the analysis of the evaluation metrics.

**Comparative Analysis**

In this analysis, the performance metrics of various combinations of DFCM clustering methods with deep learning techniques CNN, RNN, DNN across different datasets. The evaluation metrics of accuracy, specificity, and sensitivity, which provide insights into the effectiveness of each model in classifying Alzheimer's Disease AD. From the Table.1, The DFCM + RNN model achieves an accuracy of **89.4%**. RNNs are adept at processing sequential data, which can be advantageous when analyzing temporal changes in medical imaging data. The model reports a specificity of **89%** and sensitivity of **89.8%**, indicating a balanced approach in identifying both true positives and true negatives. From the Table.2, This DKFCM+DNN combination achieves the highest accuracy at **93.08%**, making it the most effective among the DKFCM techniques for classifying AD. A high specificity of **92.1%** indicates excellent performance in minimizing false positives, suggest in with **91.2%**, it also shows robust capability in identifying actual AD cases, making it suitable for clinical applications. From the Table.3, The model DEWFCM+DNN in combination gives the highest accuracy of **96.94%** than overall other models, with highest prediction of specificity **95.4%** in AD cases and highest prediction of non-negative AD cases of sensitivity **93.7%**. From the Table.4, the DSFCM+RNN models combination predicts the highest accuracy **96.16%**, and the model's specificity **95.4%** and sensitivity **95.3%** identifying the AD and Non-AD by true positives and true negatives. From this analysis fig.1 and fig.2 shows the maximum accuracy with specificity and sensitivity of the DEWFCM and DSFCM .

**CONCLUSION**

The DFC methods combined with the deep learning techniques were used for segmentation and classification of AD. The initial stage involves preprocessing input images with a Gaussian filter to minimize noise. Subsequently, a modified DFC method is employed to segment the RoI and the SLOA is utilized for tuning the hyperparameters of DFC. Extracted features of textual features, statistical features are utilized. The model that classifies the dataset into AD disease and non-negative diseases using a combination of Deep Entropy Weighted Fuzzy Clustering (DEWFCM) and Deep Neural Network (DNN) with sloa achieves the highest classification accuracy of 96.94% with the maximum specificity and sensitivity of 95.4% and 93.7%, respectively. The promising results highlight the efficacy of combining advanced clustering techniques with deep learning models in the medical imaging domain.

**Data availability**

<https://www.kaggle.com/madhucharan/alzheimersdisease5classdatasetadni>

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**Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami**

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**Sandhya Mohankumar and Dhanalakshmi Palanisami**

**Table.1 Evaluation metrics of DFCM With CNN, RNN, DNN**

Dataset	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
DFCM+CNN	87.16%	86.5%	87.8%
DFCM+RNN	89.4%	89%	89.8%
DFCM+DNN	95.02%	94.7%	92.1%

**Table.2 Evaluation metrics of DKFCM With CNN, RNN, DNN**

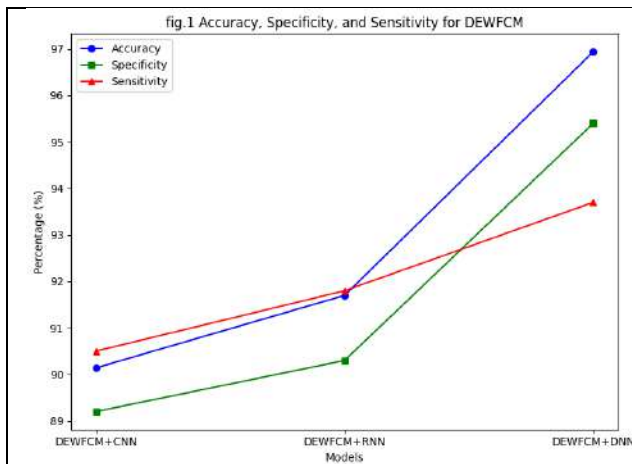
Dataset	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
DKFCM+CNN	90.01%	88.5%	89.2%
DKFCM+RNN	89.23%	87.6%	88.4%
DKFCM+DNN	93.08%	92.1%	91.2%

**Table.3 Evaluation metrics of DEWFCM With CNN, RNN, DNN**

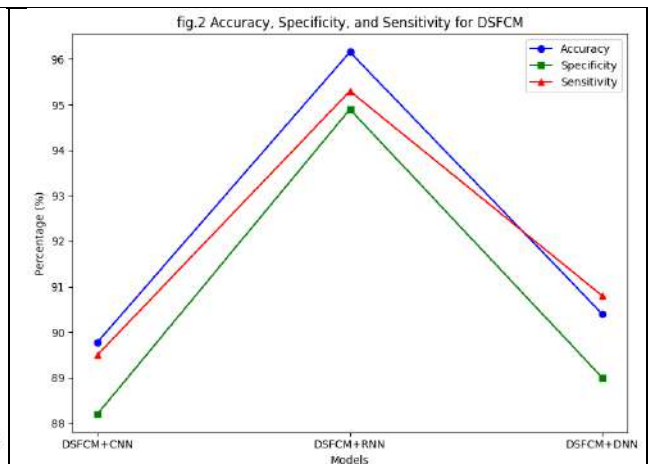
Dataset	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
DEWFCM+CNN	90.14%	89.2%	90.5%
DEWFCM+RNN	91.7%	90.3%	91.8%
<b>DEWFCM+DNN</b>	<b>96.94%</b>	95.4%	93.7%

**Table.4 Evaluation metrics of DSFCM With CNN, RNN, DNN**

Dataset	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
DSFCM+CNN	89.78%	88.2%	89.5%
<b>DSFCM+RNN</b>	<b>96.16%</b>	94.9%	95.3%
DSFCM+DNN	90.4%	89%	90.8%



**Figure:1**



**Figure:2**





## Multiple Server Queueing System with Single Vacation along $(e, d)$ -Policy by Incenter of Centroids Fuzzy Ranking Method

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the membership functions for performance metrics of Single Vacation Queues governed by an  $(e, d)$ -policy, incorporating fuzzy parameters where arrival rates, service rates, and vacation rates are treated as fuzzy numbers. Ranking techniques play a crucial role in the fuzzy number system for defuzzification. In this study, we propose the Incenter of Centroids ranking method to evaluate the performance measures of Single Vacation Queues under the  $(e, d)$  policy. Our proposed ranking method effectively converts fuzzy structures into crisp counterparts.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy set, Membership Functions, Single vacation, Incenter of Centroids Ranking Method

### INTRODUCTION

Queueing theory is a field within applied probability that studies waiting lines of customers seeking service from a service station. A queue forms when service isn't immediate. This concept was first introduced by A.K. Erlang[5] in 1909. The primary goal of analyzing queueing systems is to gain insights into their behaviors, facilitating informed decision-making for better organization. The vacation queueing model emerged in the 1970s, extending classical queueing theory by allowing servers to take breaks for maintenance or other tasks. Such vacations contribute to the long-term effectiveness of a queueing system. In practice, management often aims to ensure that some servers remain





**Syamala et al.,**

available, either actively serving or in a standby mode. This paper examines a single vacation model governed by an (e,d)-policy where some servers may be on break. Research by Baba[2] explored an  $M^*/G/1$  queue with vacation time, while Choudhry[4] analyzed a batch arrival queue under a single vacation policy. Ke[10] provided a brief overview of recent advancements in vacation queueing models, and Levy alongside Kleinrock[11] investigated queues featuring starters and vacations. Madan[13] and colleagues looked into a two-server queue utilizing Bernoulli schedules and a single vacation policy. Detailed studies on vacation queueing models with the (e-d) policy were conducted by Xiuli Xu and Zhe George Zhang[21], while Ayyappan[1] and others examined the effects of negative arrivals in a single-server fixed-batch service queue with multiple vacations. Fuzzy set theory helps address uncertainty, enhancing classical queueing models when represented in fuzzy terms. Fuzzy logic, introduced by Zadeh[22] in 1965, has evolved through contributions from researchers like Zimmermann[23], who expanded on fuzzy set theory and its applications. Klir and Yuwan[6] discussed various aspects of fuzzy sets and logic, while Kaufmann[8] introduced the theory of fuzzy subsets. In practical scenarios, parameters such as arrival rates and service rates are often uncertain, prompting the development of fuzzy queueing models by researchers like Li and Lee[12], Buckley[3], and Negi and Lee[14], who applied Zadeh's extension principle. Upadhaya[20] explored Bernoulli vacations in queues with fuzzy parameters. Ranking techniques play a crucial role in defuzzifying fuzzy number systems, with notable contributions from Jagatheesan[7] and others on fuzzy ranking methods. Ramesh and Kumaraghuru[15] proposed a centroid-based fuzzy ordering for priority queue systems. Ramesh and Kumaraghuru[19] examined the performance metrics of a fuzzy queueing model featuring an unreliable server by employing a ranking function method. Meanwhile, Ramesh and Hari Ganesh[16, 17] developed an innovative fuzzy ordering technique known as the Expansion and Wingspans Center approach for queueing systems. Additionally, Ramesh and Seenivasan[18] introduced the Centroid of Centroids ordering method specifically within an interval-valued Type-2 fuzzy environment. We propose a method for assessing the performances of Single Vacation Queues regulated by an (e, d)-policy, utilizing the Incenter of Centroids Ranking Method.

## PRELIMINARIES

### Definition: Fuzzy Set

A Fuzzy Set  $\tilde{A} = \{(x, \phi_{\tilde{A}}(x)); x \in U\}$  can have deliberated with the transformation  $\phi_{\tilde{A}} : U \rightarrow [0,1]$ , here  $\phi_{\tilde{A}}$  is membership function and  $U$  is the universal set.

### Definition: Fuzzy Number

A fuzzy number extends the concept of a standard real number by representing a range of values instead of a single fixed point. In this framework, each potential value is associated with a weight that ranges from 0 to 1, indicating its significance within the set of possibilities.

### Definition: Trapezoidal Fuzzy Number

A trapezoidal fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4; 1)$  is dictated by a membership function

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z - a_1}{a_2 - a_1}, & a_1 \leq z \leq a_2 \\ 1, & a_2 \leq z \leq a_3 \\ \frac{z - a_4}{a_3 - a_4}, & a_3 \leq z \leq a_4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





**Syamala et al.,**

**Multiserver Queueing Model with Single Vacation and (e, d)- Policy**

We analyze an M/M/c queue system where some idle servers can take vacations. When the count of idle servers drops to a critical threshold d, a group of ee (where e≤d) idle servers may take a vacation for an arbitrary duration. Upon returning from their vacation, these e servers rejoin the system simultaneously, regardless of the number of customers present, whether they are busy or idle. The arrival of customers is modeled as a Poisson process with a rate of λ, while the service times follow an exponential distribution with a rate parameter γ. The vacation periods are also modeled using an exponential distribution, characterized by a parameter v. This arrangement is termed a single vacation under the (e, d)-policy. The requirement for stability in this queueing model is  $\frac{\lambda}{c\mu} < 1$ .

The queue operates under a First-Come, First-Serve (FCFS) discipline. In this study, we explore the M/M/C queue system with a single vacation (e,d)-policy within a fuzzy context. Xiuli and Zhe [21] have provided precise findings for the mean queue length E(Lq) and the mean waiting time E(Wq) for this model. The conditional queue length (Lq) in this system can be broken down into two independent random variables:  $L_q=L_a+L_b$ . Here,  $L_a$  represents the number of customers waiting in the Typical M/M/c queue with continuous operation, while  $L_b$  reflects the overflow queue size caused by the vacation. Similarly, the waiting time based on conditions in the queue  $W_q$  can be divided into two independent components:  $W_q=W_a+W_b$ , where  $W_a$  refers to the holding time in the typical M/M/c queue with no vacations, and  $W_b$  accounts for the extra waiting duration caused by the vacation.

(ie).  $E(L_a) = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho}$

$E(W_a) = \frac{\rho}{c\gamma(1-\rho)}$

$E(L_b) = \frac{1-\sigma}{1-r}$

$E(W_b) = \frac{1-\sigma}{c\gamma(1-r)}$

$E(L_q) = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} + \frac{1-\sigma}{1-r}$

$E(W_q) = \frac{\rho}{c\gamma(1-\rho)} + \frac{1-\sigma}{c\gamma(1-r)}$

Mean System length  $E(L_s) = \frac{1}{\rho} [\frac{\rho}{1-\rho} + \frac{1-\sigma}{1-r}]$

Mean waiting time in the System  $E(W_s) = \frac{L_s}{\lambda} [\frac{\rho}{c\gamma(1-\rho)} + \frac{1-\sigma}{c\gamma(1-r)}$

At the point  $r = \frac{\lambda+v+(c-e)\gamma - \sqrt{[\lambda+v+(c-e)\gamma]^2 - 4\lambda(c-e)\mu}}{2(c-e)\mu}$

Chance of added queue size  $L_b = 0$

(ie).  $\sigma = \frac{\pi_{c_1}}{H_1(1-\rho)}$

Probability of all servers working without vacation is  $H1 = \frac{1}{1-\rho} [\pi_{c_1} + \frac{vr}{c\gamma(1-r)^2} \pi_{c_0}]$

The steady state condition for this model  $\rho = \frac{\lambda}{c\gamma} < 1$

**Incenter of Centroids Fuzzy Ranking Method – Algorithm**

The centroid of a trapezoid (as illustrated in Figure 1) is regarded as its balancing point. The trapezoid can be divided into three distinct plane figures: a triangle (APB), a rectangle (BPQC), and another triangle (CQD). The centroids of these figures are denoted as  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ , and  $G_3$  respectively. The incenter of these centroids  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ , and  $G_3$  serves as the reference point for determining the ranking of generalized trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. The rationale behind using this point as the reference is that the centroid of each figure represents its individual balancing point. Meanwhile, the incenter of these centroid points offers a more stable balancing point for a generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number. Consequently, this incenter serves as a better reference point than the centroid of the trapezoid itself. Consider a generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}(a, b, c, d; w)$ , We define the incenter  $I_{\tilde{A}}(\bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0)$  of the triangle with vertices  $G_1, G_2,$  and  $G_3$  of the generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}(a, b, c, d; w)$ ,





**Syamala et al.,**

$$I_{\tilde{a}}(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0) = \left( \frac{\alpha \left( \frac{a+2b}{3} \right) + \beta \left( \frac{b+c}{2} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{2c+d}{3} \right)}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}, \frac{\alpha \left( \frac{w}{3} \right) + \beta \left( \frac{w}{2} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{w}{3} \right)}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma} \right), \text{ Where}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{(c-3b+2d)^2 + w^2}}{6} \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{(2c+d-a-2b)^2}}{3} \quad \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{(3c-2a-b)^2 + w^2}}{6}$$

$$R(A) = (\tilde{x}_0 \ x \ \tilde{y}_0) = \left( \frac{\alpha \left( \frac{a+2b}{3} \right) + \beta \left( \frac{b+c}{2} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{2c+d}{3} \right)}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma} \ x \ \frac{\alpha \left( \frac{w}{3} \right) + \beta \left( \frac{w}{2} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{w}{3} \right)}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma} \right)$$

The ranking function for the fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}(a,b,c,d;w)$  maps the collection of all fuzzy numbers to the set of real numbers. The multi-server queuing model with a single vacation (e,d)-policy is represented using fuzzy set theory.

**Numerical example**

Suppose arrival rate, service rate, and vacation rates are trapezoidal fuzzy numbers represented by  $\tilde{\lambda}_1 = [3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_2 = [2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_3 = [6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_4 = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_5 = [4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7; 1]$  and  $\tilde{\gamma}_1 = [12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\gamma}_2 = [11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\gamma}_3 = [13 \ 14 \ 15 \ 16; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\gamma}_4 = [14 \ 15 \ 16 \ 17; 1]$ ,  $\tilde{\gamma}_5 = [15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18; 1]$ ;  $\tilde{v} = [2 \ 6 \ 10 \ 21; 1]$  we take the number of servers  $c=8$ , we fix  $d=5$  and  $e=4$  i.e) When the number of inactive servers reaches five, then any three Inactive servers will undertake vacation together. Using the Incenter of Centroid Fuzzy Ranking Methods, we convert fuzzy numbers into crisp values through defuzzification, allowing us to determine the performance measures of the system  $E[L_q]$ ,  $E[W_q]$ ,  $E[L_s]$ ,  $E[W_s]$ .

Table 1 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(L_q)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(L_q)$  decreases. Figure 2 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(L_q)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(L_q)$  decreases. Table 2 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(W_q)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(W_q)$  decreases. Figure 3 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(W_q)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(W_q)$  decreases. Table 3 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(L_s)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(L_s)$  decreases. Figure 4 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(L_s)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(L_s)$  decreases. Table 4 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(W_s)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(W_s)$  decreases. Figure 5 indicates that as the value of  $\tilde{\lambda}$  increases,  $E(W_s)$  also increases, whereas as the value of  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases,  $E(W_s)$  decreases.

**CONCLUSION**

In this study, we analyzed a multi-server queuing model with a single vacation under the (e,d)-policy in a fuzzy environment. When the inter-arrival time, service time, and vacation time are treated as fuzzy variables, performance metrics such as the expected number of customers in the queue, expected waiting time in the queue, expected number of customers in the system, and expected waiting time in the system will also be fuzzy. From the numerical example, it was observed that as  $\tilde{\gamma}$  increases, the lower bound of the average queue length rises while the upper bound decreases a trend that is similarly reflected in the average waiting time in the queue. The graph illustrates this





**Syamala et al.,**

pattern, demonstrating the efficiency of the model. Vacation models are crucial in the planning and design of telecommunication networks. As the performance measures, such as waiting time and the expected number of customers in the queue and system, are crisp values, the proposed approach allows the decision-maker to make optimal and effective choices with great ease.

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**Table 1: E[L<sub>q</sub>](units)**

$L_q$	$\tilde{\gamma}_1$	$\tilde{\gamma}_2$	$\tilde{\gamma}_3$	$\tilde{\gamma}_4$	$\tilde{\gamma}_5$
$\tilde{\lambda}_1$	0.771	0.0455	0.052	0.066	0.072
$\tilde{\lambda}_2$	0.032	1.701	1.801	1.921	1.720
$\tilde{\lambda}_3$	0.077	1.910	1.820	1.741	1.626
$\tilde{\lambda}_4$	0.810	0.961	0.860	0.941	0.946
$\tilde{\lambda}_5$	0.066	1.841	1.260	1.440	0.812

**Table 2: E[W<sub>q</sub>](units)**

$W_q$	$\tilde{\gamma}_1$	$\tilde{\gamma}_2$	$\tilde{\gamma}_3$	$\tilde{\gamma}_4$	$\tilde{\gamma}_5$
$\tilde{\lambda}_1$	0.89	1.121	2.26	3.41	5.02
$\tilde{\lambda}_2$	7.39	8.44	9.23	6.49	7.22
$\tilde{\lambda}_3$	8.10	9.20	8.21	7.44	6.04
$\tilde{\lambda}_4$	7.01	8.02	9.10	8.10	7.46
$\tilde{\lambda}_5$	6.92	7.46	8.52	7.01	6.59

**Table 3: E[L<sub>s</sub>](units)**

$L_s$	$\tilde{\gamma}_1$	$\tilde{\gamma}_2$	$\tilde{\gamma}_3$	$\tilde{\gamma}_4$	$\tilde{\gamma}_5$
$\tilde{\lambda}_1$	1.096	0.400	0.355	0.349	0.338
$\tilde{\lambda}_2$	0.282	1.973	2.034	2.139	1.925
$\tilde{\lambda}_3$	0.558	2.432	2.268	2.160	1.087
$\tilde{\lambda}_4$	0.982	1.148	1.020	1.091	1.087
$\tilde{\lambda}_5$	0.433	2.239	1.602	1.760	1.112





Syamala et al.,

Table 4:  $E[W_s](\text{units})$

$\tilde{W}_s$	$\tilde{\gamma}_1$	$\tilde{\gamma}_2$	$\tilde{\gamma}_3$	$\tilde{\gamma}_4$	$\tilde{\gamma}_5$
$\tilde{\lambda}_1$	0.612	0.223	0.199	0.195	0.189
$\tilde{\lambda}_2$	0.204	1.429	1.473	1.550	1.394
$\tilde{\lambda}_3$	0.210	0.917	0.856	0.815	0.726
$\tilde{\lambda}_4$	1.033	1.208	1.073	1.148	1.144
$\tilde{\lambda}_5$	0.214	1.108	0.793	0.871	0.550

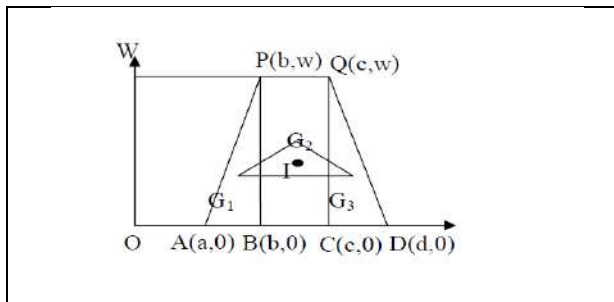


Figure 1. Incenter of centroids

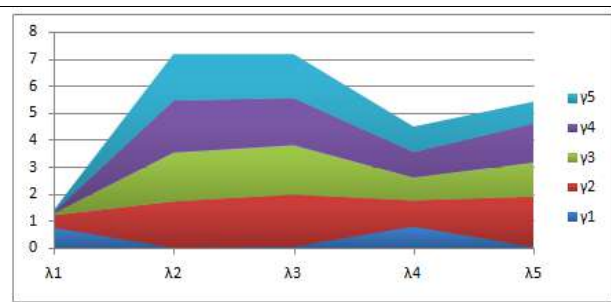


Figure 2:  $E[L_q](\text{units})$

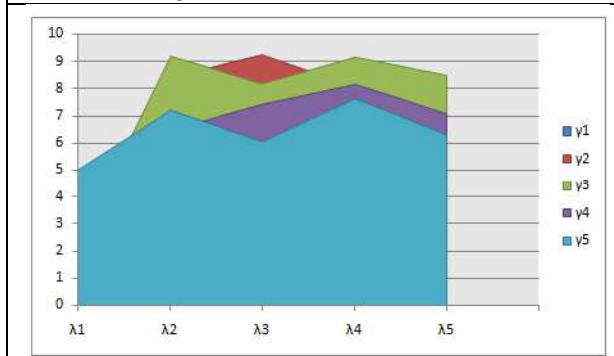


Figure 3:  $E[W_q](\text{units})$

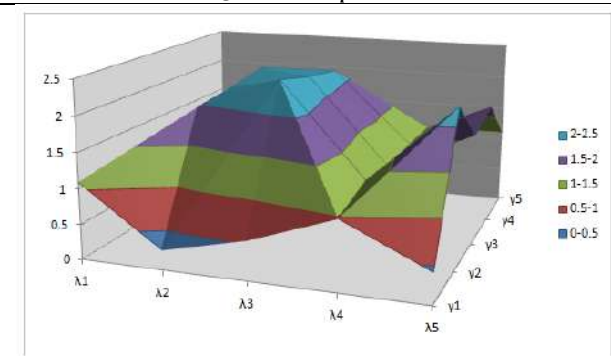


Figure 4:  $E[L_s](\text{units})$

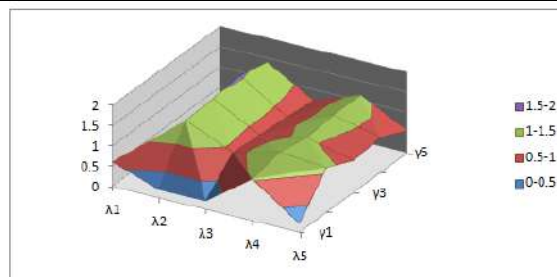


Figure 5:  $E[W_s](\text{units})$





## On Closed and Frontier Intuitionistic $E^\sim$ Sets and Intuitionistic $E_\alpha^\sim$ Sets

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The main focus of this paper is to introduce the concept of  $E^\sim$  and  $E_\alpha^\sim$  closed set and in intuitionistic topological spaces. Also, we study and establish more relationship between  $E^\sim$  and  $E_\alpha^\sim$  frontier sets in the intuitionistic topological concepts.

**Keywords:** Intuitionistic set,  $IE^\sim$  and  $IE_\alpha^\sim$ -closed set,  $IE^\sim$  and  $IE_\alpha^\sim$  frontier sets.

### INTRODUCTION

Coker [1][2] was introduced the concept of intuitionistic set and intuitionistic topological spaces. In 1963, Levine [3-4] was introduced the notions of semi open sets and g-closed sets and investigated it. In 2023, OchananNethaji and PitchaiJeyalakshmi [5] introduced new classes of sets called E-closed sets and  $E_\alpha$ -closed sets in topological spaces and some of its basic properties. In 2020, L.Vidyanani and R.Padma Priya [6], On Frontier and Exterior In Intuitionistic Supra  $-\alpha$  Closed Set has declared intuitionistic supra  $\alpha$ -frontier and  $\alpha$ -exterior in intuitionistic supra topological spaces. By using these concepts, we introduce  $IE^\sim$ -closed sets,  $IE_\alpha^\sim$ -closed sets,  $IE^\sim$  frontier and  $IE_\alpha^\sim$  frontier. The investigations got wider in the area of intuitionistic topology and its applications. In this paper, some of the properties of intuitionistic  $\tilde{E}$ -closed sets and  $\tilde{E}$  (Fr) are explored.





**Deepak and Santhiya**

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1** [6] Let  $X$  be a non-empty set, an intuitionistic set (IS in short)  $A$  is an object having the form  $A = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$  where  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are subsets of  $X$  satisfying  $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ . The set  $A_1$  is called the set members of  $A$ , while  $A_2$  is called the set of non-members of  $A$ .

**Definition 2.2** [6] Let  $X$  be a non-empty set,  $A = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$  and  $B = \langle X, B_1, B_2 \rangle$  be IS's on  $X$  and let  $\{A_i; i \in J\}$  be an arbitrary family of IS's in  $X$ , where  $A_i = \langle X, A_i^{(1)}, A_i^{(2)} \rangle$ . Then

- (i)  $A \subseteq B$  iff  $A_1 \subseteq B_1$  and  $A_2 \supseteq B_2$
- (ii)  $A = B$  iff  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$ .
- (iii)  $\bar{A} = \langle X, A_2, A_1 \rangle$
- (iv)  $A \cup B = \langle X, A_1 \cup B_1, A_2 \cap B_2 \rangle$
- (v)  $A \cap B = \langle X, A_1 \cap B_1, A_2 \cup B_2 \rangle$
- (vi)  $A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$ .

**Definition 2.3** [6] an intuitionistic topology on a non-empty set  $X$  is a family  $\tau$  of IS's in  $X$  satisfying the following axioms:

- (i)  $X, \emptyset \in \tau$
- (ii)  $A_1 \cap A_2 \in \tau$  for any  $A_1, A_2 \in \tau$ .
- (iii)  $\cup A_i \in \tau$  for any arbitrary family  $\{A_i; i \in J\} \subseteq \tau$ .

The pair  $(X, \tau)$  is called an intuitionistic topological space (ITS in short) and IS in  $\tau$  is known as an intuitionistic open set (IOS in short) in  $X$ , the complement of IOS is called an intuitionistic closed set (ICS in short).

**Definition 2.4** [5] A subset  $A$  of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called

- (i) I semi-open set if  $A \subseteq I \text{cl}(\text{int}(A))$ ;
- (ii) I preopen set if  $A \subseteq I \text{int}(\text{cl}(A))$ ;
- (iii) I  $\alpha$ -open set if  $A \subseteq I \text{int}(\text{cl}(\text{int}(A)))$ ;
- (iv) I  $\beta$ -open set (= semi-pre open set) if  $A \subseteq I \text{cl}(\text{int}(\text{cl}(A)))$ ;
- (v) I regular open set if  $A = I \text{int}(\text{cl}(A))$ .

**Definition 2.5** [5] A subset  $A$  of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called

- (i) An intuitionistic generalized closed (briefly Ig-closed) set if  $I \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is I open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of Ig-closed set is called Ig-open set;
- (ii) An intuitionistic semi-generalized closed (briefly Isg-closed) set if  $I \text{sgcl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is I semi-open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of Isg-closed set is called Isg-open set.
- (iii) An intuitionistic semi-generalized closed (briefly Is-closed) set if  $I \text{sgcl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is I open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of Isg-closed set is called Isg-open set;
- (iv) An intuitionistic  $\alpha$ generalized - closed (briefly I $\alpha$ g-closed) set if  $I \alpha \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is I open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of I $\alpha$ g-closed set is called I $\alpha$ g-open set;
- (v) A  $\hat{g}$ -closed set if  $I \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is sI-open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of  $\hat{g}$ -closed set is called  $\hat{g}$ -open set.
- (vi) A  $\hat{g}$ -closed set (=  $\omega$ -closed set) if  $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is semi-open. The complement of  $\hat{g}$ -closed set is called  $\hat{g}$ -open

**ON I $\hat{E}$ -CLOSED SETS**

We introduce the following definitions.





**Deepak and Santhiya**

**Definition3.1.**

(i) A subset A of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called an IA-closed set if  $Icl(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is  $Ig^2$ -open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of an IA-closed set is called IA-open set.  
 (ii) A subset A of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called an IB-closed set if  $IscI(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is IA-open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of an IB-closed set is called IB-open set.  
 The collection of all IA-closed sets in  $X$  is denoted by  $IAC(X)$ .

**Definition3.2.** A subset A of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called a  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set if  $Icl(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is IB-open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set is called  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -open set. The collection of all  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$  closed set in  $X$  is denoted by  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}C(X)$ .

**Remark 3.3.**

Each I closed set is IB-closed but not conversely.

**Example3.4** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}$  with  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, s\}, \phi \rangle\}$   $IBC(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle\}$  Here  $A = \{\langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle\}$  is IB-closed but not I closed.

**Proposition3.5.** Each I closed set is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed in  $X$ .

**Proof:** If A is any, I closed set in  $X$  and G is any IB-open set containing A, then  $G \supseteq A = Icl(A)$ . Hence A is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed.

**Example3.6.** Let  $X = \{q, r\}$ ,  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle\}$   
 Then,  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle\}$ . We have  $A = \{\langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle\}$  is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed

**Definition3.7.** A subset A of a space  $(X, \tau)$  is called a  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed set if  $I\alpha cl(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is IB-open in  $(X, \tau)$ . The complement of  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed set is called  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -open set. The collection of all  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed (respectively  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -open) sets in  $X$  are denoted by  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha C(X)$  (respectively  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha O(X)$ ).

**Proposition3.8.** Each  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed in  $X$ .

**Proof:** If A is a  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set in  $X$  and G is any IB-open set containing A, then  $G \supseteq Icl(A) \supseteq I\alpha cl(A)$ . Hence A is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed. Converse of Proposition 3.8 need not be true as seen from the following example.

**Example3.9.** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}$ ,  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \{s\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle\}$   
 $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{r\}, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{s\}, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$   
 $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \{s\}, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$   
 We have  $A = \{\langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle\}$  is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}} \alpha$ -closed set but not  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed.

**Proposition3.10.** Each  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set is Isg-closed in  $X$

**Proof:** If A is a  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed set in  $X$  and G is any I semi-open set containing A, since every I semi-open set is IB-open and A is  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed, we have  $G \supseteq Icl(A) \supseteq scl(A)$ . Hence A is Isg-closed. Converse of Proposition 3.10 need not be true as seen from the following example.

**Example3.11** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}$  with  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, s\}, \phi \rangle\}$   
 $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$   
 $ISGC(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$   
 We have  $A = \{\langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle\}$  is Isg-closed set but not  $\tilde{I\tilde{E}}$ -closed.





**Deepak and Santhiya**

**Proposition 3.12** Each  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed set is  $I\alpha$  g-closed in  $X$ .

**Proof:** If  $A$  is an  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed set in  $X$  and  $G$  is any  $I$  open set containing  $A$ , since every  $I$  open set is  $IB$ -open, we have  $G \supseteq Icl(A) \supseteq I\alpha cl(A)$ . Hence  $A$  is  $I\alpha$  g-closed. Converse of Proposition 3.12 need not be true as seen from the following example.

**Example 3.13.** Let  $X = \{q, r\}$ ,  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle\}$

Then  $I\tilde{E}C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle\}$

$I\alpha GC(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \{q\} \rangle\}$  We have  $A = \langle X, \{r\}, \{q\} \rangle$  is  $I\alpha$  g-closed set but not  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed

**Proposition 3.14.** Each  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed set is  $Igs$ -closed in  $X$ .

**Proof:** If  $A$  is a  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed set in  $X$  and  $G$  is any  $I$ open set containing  $A$ , since every  $I$ open set is  $IB$ -open, we have  $G \supseteq Icl(A) \supseteq Iscl(A)$ . Hence  $A$  is  $Igs$ -closed.

The converse of Proposition 3.14 need not be true as seen from the following example.

**Example 3.15** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}$  with  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, s\}, \phi \rangle\}$

$I\tilde{E}C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$

$IGSC(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$

We have  $A = \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle$  is  $Igs$ -closed set but not  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed.

**Remark 3.16.** The following examples show that  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed sets are independent of  $I\alpha$ -closed sets and  $I$  semi-closed sets.

**Example 3.17** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}$  with  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle,$

$\langle X, \{q, s\}, \phi \rangle\}$   $I\tilde{E}C(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle\}$   $I\tilde{E}\alpha C(X) = ISC(X) = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, r\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle, \langle X, \phi, \{q, s\} \rangle\}$

We have  $A = \langle X, \phi, \{r, s\} \rangle$  is both  $I\alpha$ -closed set and  $I$ semi-closed set but not  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed.

### INTUITIONISTISTIC $\tilde{E}$ FRONTIER SETS

**Definition 4.1** Let  $X$  be an ITS and for a subset  $A$  of an ITS  $X$ ,  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) - I\tilde{E} int(A)$  is said to be Intuitionistic  $\tilde{E}$  Frontier of  $A$ .

**Theorem 4.2** Let  $X$  be an ITS then and for any a subset  $A$  of  $IS$  in ITS  $X$ ,

The following statements hold:

(i)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) \cap I\tilde{E} cl(X-A)$

(ii)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} Fr(X-A)$

(iii)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E} Fr(A)$ .

(iv)  $I\tilde{E} int(A) \cap I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = \phi$

(v)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(X) = \phi, I\tilde{E} Fr(\phi) = X$

**Proof.** Let  $A$  be a  $IS$  in ITS  $X$ .

(i)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) - I\tilde{E} int(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) \cap I\tilde{E} cl(X-A)$ .

(ii)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) - I\tilde{E} int(A) = (X - I\tilde{E} int(A)) - (X - I\tilde{E} cl(A)) = I\tilde{E} cl(X-A) - I\tilde{E} int(X-A) = I\tilde{E} Fr(X-A)$

(iii)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) = I\tilde{E} cl(I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) \cap I\tilde{E} cl(X - I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E} cl(I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) = I\tilde{E} Fr(X-A)$ . Hence  $I\tilde{E} Fr(I\tilde{E} Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E} Fr(A)$ .

(iv)  $I\tilde{E} int(A) \cap I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} int(A) \cap (I\tilde{E} cl(A) - I\tilde{E} int(A)) = \phi$

(v)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(X) = \phi, I\tilde{E} Fr(\phi) = X$

**Example 4.3** Let  $X = \{q, r\}$ ,  $\tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \phi, \{q\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \phi \rangle\}$  Let  $A = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$ ,  $X - A = \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle$ ,  $I\tilde{E} int(A) = \phi$ ,  $I\tilde{E} cl(A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$ ,  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$ ,  $I\tilde{E} int(X - A) = \langle X, r, \phi \rangle$ ,  $I\tilde{E} cl(X - A) = X$ ,  $I\tilde{E} Fr(X - A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$

(i)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = I\tilde{E} cl(A) - I\tilde{E} int(A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$  and  $I\tilde{E} cl(A) \cap I\tilde{E} cl(X - A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$

(ii)  $I\tilde{E} Fr(A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$  and  $I\tilde{E} Fr(X - A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$





**Deepak and Santhiya**

(iii)  $I\tilde{E}Fr(A) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle \Rightarrow I\tilde{E}Fr(I\tilde{E}Fr(A)) = \langle X, \phi, r \rangle$ .

Hence  $I\tilde{E}Fr(I\tilde{E}Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}Fr(A)$ .

(iv)  $I\tilde{E}int(A) \cap I\tilde{E}Fr(A) = \phi$

(v)  $I\tilde{E}Fr(X) = \phi, I\tilde{E}Fr(\phi) = X$ .

**Definition 4.4** Let  $X$  be an ITS and for a subset  $A$  of an ITS,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A)$  said to be Intuitionistic  $\tilde{E}\alpha$ -Frontier of  $A$ .

**Theorem 4.5** For a subset  $A$  of ITS,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) \subseteq I\tilde{E}Fr(A)$

**Proof** Let  $x \in I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$  then  $x \in I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}int(A)$ , implies  $x \in I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A)$ , since every intuitionistic  $\tilde{E}\alpha$  closed set is intuitionistic  $\tilde{E}\alpha$ -closed set. Hence,  $x \in I\tilde{E}Fr(A)$ . Therefore,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) \subseteq I\tilde{E}Fr(A)$ .

Converse of the above theorem need not be true. It is shown in the following example.

**Example 4.6** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}; \tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \{s\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle\}$

Let  $A = \{X, \phi, \{s\}\}, I\tilde{E}Fr(A) = X$  and  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \langle X, \phi, \{s\} \rangle$  Here  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) \subseteq I\tilde{E}Fr(A)$  is true but converse is not true

**Theorem 4.7** Let  $X$  be an ITS then and for any a subset  $A$  of IS in ITS  $X$ , the following statements holds:

(i)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

(ii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

(iii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cap I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \phi$ .

(iv)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(X) = \phi, I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(\phi) = X$ .

(v)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$

**Proof**

(i)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) = I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) \cap I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(X - I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) = I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(X - A)$ . Hence,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

(ii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup (I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A)) = (I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) - (I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A)) = (I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)$ .

(iii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cap I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cap (I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A)) = \phi$

(iv)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(X) = \phi; I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(\phi) = X$ .

(v)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) = I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) - I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ . Hence,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

**Example 4.8** Let  $X = \{q, r, s\}; \tau = \{X, \phi, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \{s\} \rangle, \langle X, \{q\}, \{r\} \rangle, \langle X, \{r\}, \phi \rangle, \langle X, \{q, r\}, \phi \rangle\}$

Let  $A = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle, X - A = \langle X, \{r, s\}, \{q\} \rangle, I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) = \phi, I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle, I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle, I\tilde{E}\alpha int(X - A) = \phi; I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(X - A) = \langle X, \{r, s\}, \{q\} \rangle; I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(X - A) = \langle X, \{r, s\}, \{q\} \rangle$

(i)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle, I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle$ .

Hence,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

(ii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle, I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle$ . Hence  $I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A) = I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cup I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$

(iii)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha int(A) \cap I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A) = \phi$ .

(iv)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(X) = \phi, I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(\phi) = X$

(v)  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) = \langle X, \{q\}, \{r, s\} \rangle$ . Hence,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(I\tilde{E}\alpha cl(A)) \subseteq I\tilde{E}\alpha Fr(A)$ .

## CONCLUSION

In this paper we have established and studied some properties of  $I\tilde{E}$ -closed sets,  $I\tilde{E}\alpha$ -closed sets,  $I\tilde{E}$  Frontier and  $I\tilde{E}\alpha$  Frontier in Intuitionistic topological spaces, some of the properties satisfies  $I\tilde{E}$  and  $I\tilde{E}\alpha$  topological spaces.



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## Solving Linear And Non-Linear one-Dimensional Differential Equation By Differential Transform Method

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with solving differential equation using Differential Transform Method (DTM) for both linear and nonlinear differential equations through numerical examples. algebraic equations, providing approximate solutions in the form of rapidly converging series. Several numerical problems are solved to demonstrate the accuracy, effectiveness, and computational simplicity of DTM.

**Keywords:** Differential transform method, linear equation, nonlinear equation, numerical problems.

## INTRODUCTION

Differential transform method is a semi numerical analytic iterative approach used to solve ordinary and partial differential equations, as well as system of these equations by expressing the solution in series form. The Differential Transform Method (DTM), initially introduced by Zhou is an iterative technique for deriving analytic Taylor series solutions to differential equations. The DTM is derived from traditional Taylor's series method, which requires a complicated and tedious symbolic computation of higher order derivatives. One of the most significant advantages solutions of the given differential equation on a continuous interval. DTM is very useful to solve equation in ordinary differential equation [1]. The DTM is the method to determine the coefficients of the Taylor series of the function by solving the induced recursive equation from the given differential equation [2]. The DTM has no unrealistic assumptions or restrictions, such as linearization, discretization or small parameters used for nonlinear operators. The differential transformation method approximates the exact solution using polynomials, and the high-order Taylor series method can also be applied to solve differential equations. However, the Taylor method requires the





**Rathi and Kaviya**

calculation of high-order derivatives, a difficult symbolic and complex problem[3]. The differential transform method reduces the span of the computational domain compared to the other techniques and doesn't require the unneeded parameters to start the solution procedure. The series solution obtained by using DTM shows rapid convergence. One of the most significant advantages of DTM is that it obtains the solution of the given differential interval on a continuous interval. Thus, the DTM addresses linear and non-linear problems efficiently.

This paper explores numerical approaches for finding solutions to both linear and nonlinear one-dimensional differential equations.

**FUNDAMENTAL PROPERTIES:**

Differential transform for the function  $y(x)$  is given by

$$Y(k) = \frac{1}{k!} \left\{ \frac{d^k y(x)}{dx^k} \right\}_{x=0}$$

The inverse differential transform of  $Y(k)$  can be expressed as:

$$y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Y(k)x^k$$

**Theorem 1:** If  $u(x) = g(x) \pm h(x)$ , then  $U(k) = G(k) \pm H(k)$

**Theorem 2:** If  $u(x) = \alpha g(x)$ , then  $U(k) = \alpha G(k)$ , where  $\alpha$  is a non zero constant.

**Theorem 3:** If  $u(x) = \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$ , then  $U(k) = (k + 1)G(k + 1)$

**Theorem 4:** If  $u(x) = \frac{d^2g(x)}{dx^2}$ , then  $U(k) = (k + 1)(k + 2)G(k + 2)$

**Theorem 5:** If  $u(x) = g(x)h(x)$ , then  $U(k) = \sum_{l=0}^k G(l)H(k - l)$ .

**Theorem 6:** If  $u(x) = g(x)h(x)l(x)$ , then  $U(k) = \sum_{n=0}^k \sum_{m=0}^n G(m)H(n - m)L(k - n)$

**Theorem 7:** If  $u(x) = x^m$ , then  $U(k) = \delta(k - m) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k = m \\ 0, & \text{if } k \neq m \end{cases}$

**IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNIQUES IN PROBLEM-SOLVING LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION**

1) Solve  $y'' + 4y = 0$  with an initial condition  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 6$

**Solution:**

**DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORM METHOD**

Let  $Y(k)$  be the differential transform of the original function  $Y(x)$ .

Applying the fundamental properties of DTM

$$D(y'' + 4y) = 0$$

$$D(y'') + 4(y) = 0 \text{ (using theorem 1)}$$

$$(k + 1)(k + 2)Y(k + 2) + 4Y(k) = 0 \text{ (using theorem 4 and 2)}$$

$$Y(k + 2) = \frac{-4 * Y(k)}{(k + 1)(k + 2)}$$

Which is a required recursive formula with transformed initial condition  $Y(0)=1$  and  $Y(1)=6$

Putting  $k=0$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(0 + 2) = \frac{-4 * Y(0)}{1 * 2}$$

$$Y(2) = -2$$

Putting  $k=1$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(3) = \frac{-4 * Y(1)}{2 * 3}$$

$$Y(3) = -4$$

Putting  $k=2$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(4) = \frac{-4 * Y(2)}{3 * 4}$$





### Rathi and Kaviya

$$Y(4) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Putting  $k=3$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(5) = \frac{-4 * Y(3)}{4 * 5}$$

$$Y(5) = \frac{4}{5}$$

Using the definition of the inverse differential transformation for the set of values  $\{Y(k)\}_{k=0}^n$ , the analytic series solution is given as

$$Y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n Y(k)x^k$$

$$Y(x) = Y(0) + Y(1)x + Y(2)x^2 + Y(3)x^3 + Y(4)x^4 + Y(5)x^5 + \dots$$

$$Y(x) = 1 + 6x - 2x^2 - 4x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \frac{4}{5}x^5 + \dots$$

#### MATLAB CODING:

```

clc;
clear all;
close all;
syms x
series(x) = sym(zeros(1));
Y = zeros(1);
N = input('Enter number of coefficients (positive integer): ');
while ~isnumeric(N) || N <= 0 || floor(N) ~= N
    N = input('Please enter a valid positive integer for the number of coefficients: ');
end
Y(1) = 1;
Y(2) = 6;
for k = 1:N
    Y(k+2) = (-4 * Y(k)) / (k * (k + 1));
end
for k = 1:N
    series(x) = simplify(series(x) + Y(k) * (power(x, k - 1)));
end
disp('The series is:');
disp(series(x));
x_range = linspace(-10, 10, 1000);
y_values = double(subs(series(x), x, x_range));
figure;
plot(x_range, y_values, 'LineWidth', 2);
grid on;
title('Plot of the Series');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('Series Value');
xlim([-10, 10]);
ylim([-max(abs(y_values)), max(abs(y_values))]);

```

#### OUTPUT:

```

Enter number of coefficient= 5
series(x) =(2*x^4)/3 - 4*x^3 - 2*x^2 + 6*x + 1

```





**Rathi and Kaviya**

**NON-LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION**

2) Solve  $y' = y^2 + 1$  with initial condition  $y(0)=2$

**Solution:**

**DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORM METHOD**

Let  $Y(k)$  be the differential transform of the original function  $Y(x)$ .

Applying the fundamental properties of DTM,

$$D(y') = D(y^2 + 1)$$

$$D(y') = D(y^2) + D(1)$$

$$(k + 1)Y(k + 1) = \sum_{m=0}^k Y(m)Y(k - m) + \delta(k - 0) \text{ (using theorem 3,5 and 7)}$$

$$Y(k + 1) = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^k Y(m)Y(k - m) + \delta(k - 0)}{(k + 1)}$$

Which is a required recursive formula with the transformed initial condition  $Y(0)=2$ .

According to the definition of the Kronecker delta  $\delta(k - m) = f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = m \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq m \end{cases}$

For  $k=0$ , the value of  $\delta(k - 0) = 1$  and  $k \geq 1$ , the value of  $\delta(k - 0) = 0$ .

Putting  $k=0$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(1) = \sum_{m=0}^0 Y(0)Y(0 - 0) + \delta(0)$$

$$Y(1) = 2 * 2 + 1$$

$$Y(1) = 5$$

Putting  $k=1$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^1 y(m)Y(1 - m) + \delta(1 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [Y(0)Y(1) + Y(1)Y(0) + 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2(5) + 5(2)]$$

$$Y(2) = \frac{20}{2}$$

$$Y(2) = 10$$

Putting  $k=2$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(3) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m=0}^2 Y(m)Y(2 - m) + \delta(2 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [Y(0)Y(2) + Y(1)Y(1) + Y(2)Y(0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [20 + 25 + 20]$$

$$= \frac{65}{3}$$

Putting  $k=3$  into the equation we get,

$$Y(4) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=0}^3 Y(m)Y(3 - m) + \delta(3 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [Y(0)Y(3) + Y(1)Y(2) + Y(2)Y(1) + Y(3)Y(0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 2 \times \frac{65}{3} + 5 \times 10 + 10 \times 5 + \frac{65}{3} \times 2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 100 + \frac{260}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{300 + 260}{3} \right]$$





## Rathi and Kaviya

$$= \frac{560}{4(3)}$$

$$= \frac{140}{3}$$

Using the definition of the inverse differential transformation for the set of values  $\{Y(k)\}_{k=0}^n$ , the analytic series solution is given as

$$Y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n Y(k)x^k$$

$$Y(x) = Y(0) + Y(1)x + Y(2)x^2 + Y(3)x^3 + Y(4)x^4 + Y(5)x^5 + \dots$$

$$Y(x) = 2 + 5x + 10x^2 + \frac{65}{3}x^3 + \frac{140}{3}x^4 + \dots$$

**MATLAB CODING:**

```

clc;
clear all;
close all;
syms x
series(x) = sym(0);
Y = zeros(1, 100);
N = input('Enter number of coefficients: ');
Y(1) = 2;
for k = 1:N
    A = 0;
    for i = 1:k
        A = A + Y(i) * Y(k - i + 1);
    end
    if k == 1
        delta = 1;
    else
        delta = 0;
    end
    Y(k + 1) = (A + delta) / k;
end
for k = 1:N
    series(x) = series(x) + Y(k) * (x^(k - 1));
end
disp('The series is:');
disp(series(x));
x_range = linspace(-10, 10, 1000);
y_values = double(subs(series(x), x, x_range));
figure;
plot(x_range, y_values, 'LineWidth', 2);
grid on;
title('Plot of the Series');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('Series Value');
xlim([-10, 10]);
ylim([-max(abs(y_values)), max(abs(y_values))]);

```

**OUTPUT:**

```

Enter number of coefficients=5
series(x) =(140*x^4)/3 + (65*x^3)/3 + 10*x^2 + 5*x + 2

```





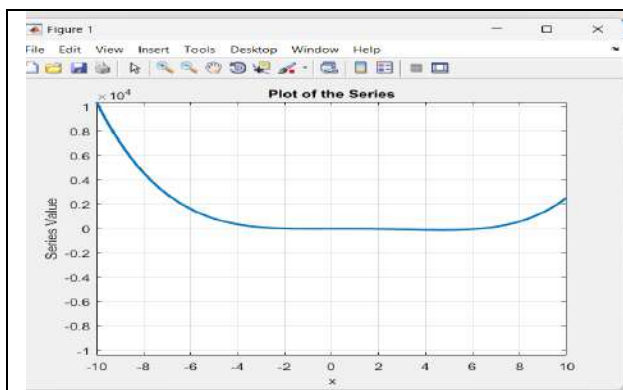
**Rathi and Kaviya**

**CONCLUSION**

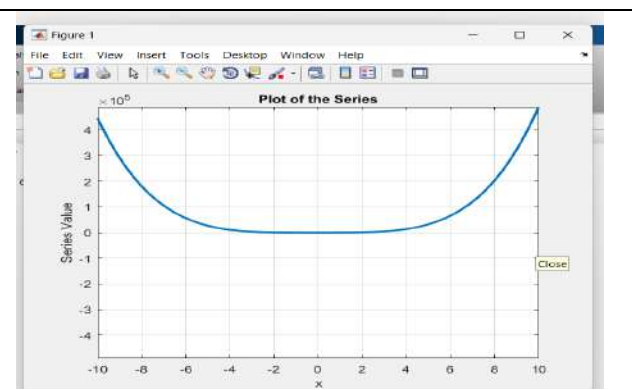
DTM offers a systematic approach for solving differential equations. The numerical examples highlight the methods efficiency, precision and adaptability in handling both linear and nonlinear problems.

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**GRAPH 1**



**GRAPH 2.**





# Application of Intuitionistic Sets in Managing Uncertainty in Medical Diagnosis

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Medical diagnosis frequently grapples with uncertainty due to inconclusive test results and ambiguous symptoms. This paper investigates the application of intuitionistic sets as a mathematical tool to address this uncertainty in diagnostics. By categorizing diseases into diagnosed, ruled out, and uncertain subsets, intuitionistic sets provide a systematic method for healthcare practitioners to handle ambiguous cases. Additionally, the paper explores the potential of integrating this approach into decision support systems (DSS) to automate diagnostic categorization, recommend further tests, and prioritize treatments. While this method offers a structured approach to managing diagnostic uncertainty, it also faces challenges related to complexity and practical implementation.

**Keywords:** Diagnostic Uncertainty, Intuitionistic Sets, Decision Support Systems (DSS), Medical Diagnostics

## INTRODUCTION

In the realm of medical diagnostics, healthcare practitioners frequently face uncertainties caused by inconclusive test results, unclear symptoms, and overlapping illness presentations. Traditional diagnostic procedures may fail to accurately identify patients, resulting in potential misdiagnoses or treatment delays. This diagnostic uncertainty can have a major impact on the choice of additional testing, therapy prioritization, and patient outcomes. Intuitionistic





Selvanayaki et al.,

sets, a mathematical construct under fuzzy set theory, provide a novel way to deal with such uncertainty. Unlike classical sets, intuitionistic sets allow elements to be classified not just into diagnosed and ruled-out categories, but also as "uncertain" subsets. This new level of uncertainty handling makes intuitionistic sets ideal for medical diagnostics, because incomplete knowledge must be managed on a continuous basis. By allowing for gradations in the membership of items (such as symptoms or test results) in a set, intuitionistic sets provide a more nuanced framework for capturing the complexity inherent in diagnostic processes. Intuitionistic sets, a mathematical construct under fuzzy set theory, provide a novel way to deal with such uncertainty. Unlike classical sets, intuitionistic sets allow elements to be classified not just into diagnosed and ruled-out categories, but also as "uncertain" subsets. This new level of uncertainty handling makes intuitionistic sets ideal for medical diagnostics, because incomplete knowledge must be managed on a continuous basis. By allowing for gradations in the membership of items (such as symptoms or test results) in a set, intuitionistic sets provide a more nuanced framework for capturing the complexity inherent in diagnostic processes. However, while intuitionistic sets hold potential for transforming diagnostic practices, they also present challenges. These include increased computational complexity and the need for adaptations in clinical workflows. This paper examines both the advantages and limitations of intuitionistic sets, assessing their practical feasibility and the implications for their implementation in medical settings. Through this exploration, we aim to offer insights into how intuitionistic sets can be effectively applied in diagnostics to support improved patient care in the face of uncertainty. In this paper, study on respiratory diseases illustrates how intuitionistic sets can streamline the diagnostic process. While this method offers a structured approach to managing diagnostic uncertainty, it also faces challenges related to complexity and practical implementation.

**PREMILINARIES**

**Definition 1. [2]** Let  $X$  be a non empty set. An intuitionistic set (IS for short)  $A$  is an object having the form  $A = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$ , where  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are subsets of  $X$  satisfying  $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ . The set  $A_1$  is called the set of members of  $A$ , while  $A_2$  is called the set of non-members of  $A$ .

**Definition 2. [2]** Let  $X$  be a non empty set and  $A, B$  are intuitionistic sets in the form  $A = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle, B = \langle X, B_1, B_2 \rangle$  respectively. Then

- (a)  $A \subseteq B$  iff  $A_1 \subseteq B_1$  and  $A_2 \supseteq B_2$
- (b)  $A = B$  iff  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$
- (c)  $\bar{A} = \langle X, A_2, A_1 \rangle$
- (d)  $[A] = \langle X, A_1, (A_1)^c \rangle$
- (e)  $A - B = A \cap \bar{B}$ .
- (f)  $\phi = \langle X, \emptyset, X \rangle, \bar{X} = \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle$
- (g)  $A \cup B = \langle X, A_1 \cup B_1, A_2 \cap B_2 \rangle$ .
- (h)  $A \cap B = \langle X, A_1 \cap B_1, A_2 \cup B_2 \rangle$ .

Furthermore, let  $\{A_i : i \in J\}$  be an arbitrary family of intuitionistic sets in  $X$ , where  $A_i = \langle X, A_i^{(1)}, A_i^{(2)} \rangle$ . Then

- (i)  $\cap A_i = \langle X, \cap A_i^{(1)}, \cup A_i^{(2)} \rangle$ .
- (j)  $\cup A_i = \langle X, \cup A_i^{(1)}, \cap A_i^{(2)} \rangle$ .

**Definition 3.** An intuitionistic topology on a non empty set  $X$  is a family of IS's in  $X$  containing  $\phi, \bar{X}$  and closed

under finite infima and arbitrary suprema. The pair  $(X, \tau)$  is called an intuitionistic topological space. Any intuitionistic set in  $\tau$  is known as an intuitionistic open set in  $X$  and the complement of intuitionistic open set is called intuitionistic closed set.







Selvanayaki et al.,

### Diagnostic Uncertainty in Respiratory Diseases Using Intuitionistic Sets

Respiratory diseases like pneumonia, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) often present with overlapping symptoms, such as cough, wheezing, and shortness of breath. This overlap can lead to diagnostic uncertainty, particularly in cases where initial test results are inconclusive. Here, we apply intuitionistic sets to categorize the diagnostic possibilities for a patient presenting with respiratory symptoms, creating subsets to denote clear, uncertain, and ruled-out conditions. The application of intuitionistic set theory allows us to systematically manage the inherent ambiguity in the diagnosis.

### Mathematical Model of Diagnosis Using Intuitionistic Sets

Let  $X$  be the set of all possible diseases or conditions a patient might have, based on symptoms and medical history. The diagnosis process can be modeled using intuitionistic sets.

Each intuitionistic open set in the form  $\langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$  is represented by specifying its **membership set**  $A_1$  (the subset of diseases that are confidently diagnosed), **non-membership set**  $A_2$  (the subset of diseases that are confidently ruled out), and the set  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ : representing uncertainty.

### Setting Up the Universal Set $X$

Based on our disease set  $X = \{\text{COVID-19, Flu, Pneumonia, Asthma, Tuberculosis}\}$ , let's structure distinct intuitionistic open sets that capture the variety of diagnostic states without duplicates

### Define Intuitionistic Open Sets

We will now define each intuitionistic open set  $U_i = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$  based on the diagnostic categorization for membership  $A_1$ , non-membership  $A_2$ , and the subset representing uncertainty.

#### 1. Intuitionistic Open Set $U_1$ : Confirmed Diagnoses Only

- **Membership**  $A_1$ :  $\{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia}\}$  – Diseases confidently diagnosed.
- **Non-membership**  $A_2$ :  $\emptyset$  – No diseases are confidently ruled out here.
- **Uncertainty**  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $\{\text{Flu, Asthma, Tuberculosis}\}$

So,  $U_1 = \langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia}\}, \emptyset \rangle$

#### 2. Intuitionistic Open Set $U_2$ : Excluding Confidently Ruled-Out Diseases

- **Membership**  $A_1$ :  $\{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia}\}$  – Diseases confidently diagnosed.
- **Non-membership**  $A_2$ :  $\{\text{Flu}\}$  – Disease confidently ruled out.
- **Uncertainty**  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $\{\text{Asthma, Tuberculosis}\}$

So,  $U_2 = \langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia}\}, \{\text{Flu}\} \rangle$

#### 3. Intuitionistic Open Set $U_3$ : Including Suspected Disease Asthma

- **Membership**  $A_1$ :  $\{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma}\}$  – Includes both confirmed and suspected cases.
- **Non-membership**  $A_2$ :  $\{\text{Flu}\}$  – Disease confidently ruled out.
- **Uncertainty**:  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $\{\text{Tuberculosis}\}$

So,  $U_3 = \langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma}\}, \{\text{Flu}\} \rangle$

#### 4. Minimal Open Set $U_4$ : Empty Diagnosis and Non-diagnosis

- **Membership**  $A_1$ :  $\emptyset$
- **Non-membership**  $A_2$ :  $\emptyset$
- **Uncertainty**:  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $X$

So,  $U_4 = \langle X, \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$

#### 5. Intuitionistic Open Set $U_5$ : Entire Set as Diagnosed

- **Membership**  $A_1$ :  $X$
- **Non-membership**  $A_2$ :  $\emptyset$
- **Uncertainty**:  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $X$

So,  $U_5 = \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle$





**Selvanayaki et al.,**

This structured format allows the medical diagnostic process to clearly delineate which diseases are confidently diagnosed, confidently ruled out, or uncertain, facilitating a nuanced approach to handling diagnostic ambiguity using intuitionistic sets.

**Intuitionistic Topology  $\tau$**

The collection of these sets forms an intuitionistic topology  $\tau$  on  $X$  with the open sets:  
 $\tau = \{U_1, U_2, U_3, U_4, U_5\}$

**Verification**

This set  $\tau$  satisfies the properties of an intuitionistic topology, as it includes:

- The empty intuitionistic open set  $U_4 = \langle X, \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$ ,
- The universal set  $U_5 = \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle$ , and
- A sufficient number of unique open sets that represent different diagnostic scenarios on satisfying arbitrary union and finite intersection

**Definitions and Notations**

Given an intuitionistic set  $A \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$ , where  $A_1$  is the membership set and  $A_2$  is the non-membership set, the definitions used will be:

**Intuitionistic Closure  $Icl(A)$  :**

- It is the smallest intuitionistic closed set containing  $A$ , incorporating points of uncertainty in relation to the open sets in  $\tau$ .

**Intuitionistic Interior  $Int(A)$ :**

- It is the largest intuitionistic open set contained in  $A$ , reflecting only those elements of  $X$  that fully belong to  $A_1$  without uncertainty.

**Intuitionistic Semiopen Set  $A$  :**

- This set contains elements of  $A_1$  and some additional elements in the boundary, allowing a mix of certainty and partial uncertainty.

**Intuitionistic Regular Open Set:**

- The regular open set associated with  $A$  is such that it's equal to the interior of its closure, ensuring that the set remains stable upon closure.

**Intuitionistic Preopen Set:**

- This set contains elements that almost certainly belong to  $A$  but may not strictly satisfy the full membership criteria.

**Given Example Data for  $A = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$**

Let's use the example given:

- **Universal Set**  $X = \{COVID-19, Flu, Pneumonia, Asthma, Tuberculosis\}$  **Membership Set**  $A_1$ :  
 $\{COVID-19, Pneumonia\}$
- **Non-Membership Set**  $A_2$ :  $\{Flu\}$

**Uncertainty:**  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ :  $\{Asthma, Tuberculosis\}$

Using the definitions:

1. **Intuitionistic Closure  $Icl(A)$ :**

- $Icl(A)$  includes all elements in  $A_1$ , any adjacent uncertain elements that could be within its boundary, and excludes  $A_2$ . Therefore:  
 $Icl(A) = \langle X, \{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma, Tuberculosis\}, \{Flu\} \rangle$

2. **Intuitionistic Interior  $Int(A)$ :**

- The interior will strictly contain the elements in  $A_1$  that belong exclusively to  $A$  with no uncertainty, omitting any boundary elements. Therefore:  $Int(A) = \langle X, \{COVID-19, Pneumonia\}, \emptyset \rangle$





Selvanayaki et al.,

### Constructing Intuitionistic Semiopen, Regular Open, and Preopen Sets

#### 1. Intuitionistic Semiopen Set:

- This set allows partial inclusion of uncertain elements.
- Let's define it as follows, where we include part of the uncertainty set:  
Semiopen Set =  $\langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma}\}, \{\text{Flu}\} \rangle$

#### 2. Intuitionistic Regular Open Set:

- This set is the interior of the closure of A. Given  $\text{Icl}(A) = \langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma, Tuberculosis}\}, \{\text{Flu}\} \rangle$ , the interior of this set would retain only the fully diagnosed members without uncertainty: Regular Open Set =  $\langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia}\}, \emptyset \rangle$

#### 3. Intuitionistic Preopen Set:

- This set captures elements in  $A_1$  as well as additional members on the verge of being in A without full certainty. We can represent this as: Preopen Set =  $\langle X, \{\text{COVID-19, Pneumonia, Asthma}\}, \emptyset \rangle$

### Interpretation

1. **Semiopen Set** includes elements that are partially uncertain (Asthma) but avoids full closure, making it suitable for cases where certain conditions may be likely but not confirmed.
2. **Regular Open Set** reaffirms strict membership by removing all boundary points, useful for fully confirmed diagnoses.
3. **Preopen Set** retains elements in the boundary but treats them with cautious membership, allowing for flexibility in diagnostic consideration without full confirmation.

Each set provides a different lens on the diagnostic confidence, from strict confirmation to cautious inclusion of possible cases, allowing for nuanced decision-making in medical diagnostics.

### Decision Support System (DSS)

Integrating intuitionistic sets into a **Decision Support System (DSS)** for medical diagnostics can help manage diagnostic uncertainty, enabling more precise recommendations. Intuitionistic sets provide a flexible mathematical framework for categorizing diseases based on confidence, exclusion, and uncertainty, enhancing the system's ability to interpret ambiguous or partial data. Here's how intuitionistic sets can be effectively integrated into a DSS:

#### Structure of the DSS using Intuitionistic Sets

The DSS can use an underlying structure of intuitionistic sets to assess each disease for a given patient. Each disease D is represented as an intuitionistic  $D = \langle X, A_1, A_2 \rangle$ , where:

- $A_1$ : Set of diseases confidently diagnosed for the patient.
- $A_2$ : Set of diseases confidently ruled out for the patient.
- $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ : Set of diseases with uncertain diagnostic status, either due to inconclusive test results or symptoms that overlap with multiple conditions.

This structure allows the DSS to dynamically adjust diagnoses based on updates in test results, new symptoms, or changes in patient history, with the intuitionistic sets helping to quantify and categorize levels of diagnostic confidence.

#### DSS Workflow for Diagnosis Using Intuitionistic Sets

The DSS diagnostic process can follow these steps:

- **Input Patient Data:** Collect patient data, including symptoms, test results, medical history, and demographic information.
- **Formulate Initial Intuitionistic Sets:**
  - Based on initial tests and evaluations, the system categorizes diseases into:
    - $A_1$ : Diagnosed diseases (with high confidence).
    - $A_2$ : Ruled-out diseases (with high confidence of non-existence).





### Selvanayaki et al.,

- $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ : Diseases with uncertain status requiring further investigation.
- **Refine with Advanced Processing:**
  - The system re-evaluates  $A_1, A_2$  and uncertain diseases by integrating more data or new test results.
  - Adjustments to the intuitionistic sets can be made based on the likelihood that new results support or refute specific conditions.

#### Diagnostic Recommendations

Using the structured intuitionistic sets, the DSS can make diagnostic recommendations as follows:

- **For Diagnosed Diseases ( $A_1$ ):** Provide treatment recommendations and priority levels for these conditions.
- **For Ruled-Out Diseases ( $A_2$ ):** Avoid unnecessary treatments for these diseases, focusing resources on conditions in  $A_1$  or uncertain conditions.
- **For Uncertain Conditions ( $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$ ):** Recommend additional tests or observations, focusing on refining the status of these diseases within the intuitionistic framework.

#### Advanced Applications of Intuitionistic Sets in DSS

1. **Sequential Diagnosis:** As new data arrives, the DSS continuously updates the intuitionistic sets, allowing the system to refine diagnoses progressively.
2. **Priority-Setting and Resource Allocation:** Diseases in  $A_1$  (high confidence) get top priority for treatment, while uncertain cases are flagged for further testing, optimizing resource use and patient outcomes.
3. **Customizable Diagnostic Thresholds:** Intuitionistic parameters in  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  can be adjusted based on severity, patient history, and epidemiological data, enabling flexible decision-making.
4. **Patient Risk Profiling:** The DSS can use intuitionistic sets to categorize patients into risk groups, allowing healthcare providers to monitor patients with high uncertainty  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$  for changes in their health status.

#### Example Workflow in the DSS with Intuitionistic Sets

Consider a patient with symptoms related to respiratory issues. Using intuitionistic sets, the DSS might categorize potential diseases as follows:

- **COVID-19 and Pneumonia** in  $A_1$  (Diagnosed confidently based on positive tests).
- **Flu** in  $A_2$  (Ruled out with high confidence).
- **Asthma and Tuberculosis** in  $X \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2)$  (Uncertain, needing further tests).

From this setup, the DSS will:

- Prioritize treatment and isolation measures for COVID-19 and Pneumonia.
- Suggest no intervention for the flu.
- Recommend further testing for Tuberculosis and Asthma.

#### Implementation Considerations

1. **User Interface:** The DSS should visualize the intuitionistic set structure, showing which diseases are diagnosed, ruled out, or uncertain, and the associated recommendations for each.
2. **Data Management:** Efficient data processing pipelines are necessary to handle updates to intuitionistic sets as new data becomes available.
3. **Integration with Electronic Health Records (EHR):** Synchronizing with EHR systems can enhance the DSS by using patient history for refining intuitionistic set membership over time.
4. **Training and Adaptation:** Medical staff should be trained to interpret the results of the DSS, especially the nuances of uncertain diagnoses, allowing them to make informed decisions.

#### Benefits of Using Intuitionistic Sets in DSS

- **Enhanced Diagnostic Accuracy:** By incorporating uncertainty, the DSS can avoid premature conclusions.
- **Efficient Resource Utilization:** Only uncertain cases get further testing, reducing redundant diagnostics.





Selvanayaki *et al.*,

- **Personalized Recommendations:** The DSS can adapt recommendations based on patient-specific uncertainty levels. Incorporating intuitionistic sets into a DSS thus provides a robust and flexible approach to managing diagnostic uncertainty, supporting a nuanced medical decision-making process that directly benefits both patients and healthcare providers

## CONCLUSION

Integrating intuitionistic sets into Decision Support Systems (DSS) provides an organized strategy to dealing with medical diagnostic uncertainty, especially in ambiguous or complex circumstances. Traditional binary diagnostic models frequently fail in circumstances when evidence is inadequate or inconclusive, whereas intuitionistic sets address this by dividing diseases into diagnosed, ruled-out, and unsure subsets. This study demonstrated how intuitionistic sets provide a good foundation for defining distinct diagnostic statuses, allowing for continuous refinement of diagnoses as new data becomes available. This study on respiratory disorders shows that intuitionistic sets can help prioritize treatments, prevent wasteful procedures, and offer focused follow-up diagnostics for unknown conditions. This framework not only simplifies the diagnostic procedure, but also allows for a dynamic, patient-specific model that can adapt to changing information, improving both accuracy and resource efficiency. The possibility for using this approach in real-world DSS applications is exciting because it enables healthcare providers to make more informed judgments while accounting for the complexities of medical ambiguity. Future research should concentrate on refining DSS user interfaces, assessing system efficacy in clinical situations, and investigating the advantages of combining intuitionistic sets with other types of soft computing to handle more complex diagnostic scenarios.

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## Nash Equilibrium Solution For Three Player Prisoner's Dilemma Game With Triangular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Payoffs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The three-player Prisoner's Dilemma game is addressed in this study using an Intuitionistic fuzzy technique that employs a ranking procedure between triangular intuitionistic fuzzy numbers to arrive at the game's Nash Equilibrium solution.

**Keywords:** Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, Nash Equilibrium, Prisoner's Dilemma, Non-cooperative games, Triangular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number.

## INTRODUCTION

A game is a decision-making situation in which one or more people pursue their own goals. The player could be an individual or a group. The concept of game theory was first introduced by Von Neumann and Morgenstern in their book *The Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour*. Participants in the game may be cooperative or non-cooperative in a given setting. J. Nash improved our understanding of non-cooperative games and equilibrium points [3]. The general strategies for selecting the best solution to a game are min-max and linear programming. Other considerations, such as philosophical motivations, moral aesthetics, environmental conditions, and a lack of information, can all influence the process of picking the optimal solutions in practice. To evaluate the game's outcome in the context of imprecision or ambiguity, we use L.A. Zadeh's concept of fuzzy numbers [8]. Atanassov [5] proposed the idea of intuitionistic fuzzy sets, which use membership and non-membership functions. The use of





**Sahathana Thasneem and Radharamani**

Triangular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers (TIFNs) to solve Bi-matrix games involving two players has been introduced[6], with the inequality requirements between TIFNs being used to determine the optimal solution and equilibrium locations[7].The Prisoner's Dilemma is a classic game model in game theory that usually involves two players. In fuzzy game theory, the prisoner's dilemma game is solved with triangular fuzzy membership [1]. The Three Player Prisoner's Dilemma (3p-PD) game is an iterative variation of Prisoner's Dilemma that has more than two players[2]. In this paper, we introduce the concept of solving a 3p-PD game with triangular intuitionistic fuzzy numbers and calculating the game's Nash equilibrium solution. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 defines TIFNs and describes their arithmetic operations; section 3 contains a model for solving the 3-PD game with TIFN payoffs; and section 4 provides a numerical example. Section 5 finishes the paper.

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1**

A Triangular Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number (TIFN) is defined as  $\tilde{l} = \langle (\underline{l}, \ell, \bar{l}); w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}} \rangle$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  with membership function  $\mu_{\tilde{l}}(x)$  and non-membership function  $v_{\tilde{l}}(x)$  which are defined as

$$\mu_{\tilde{l}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - \underline{l}}{\ell - \underline{l}} w_{\tilde{l}}, & \underline{l} \leq x < \ell \\ w_{\tilde{l}}, & x = \ell \\ \frac{\bar{l} - x}{\bar{l} - \ell} w_{\tilde{l}}, & \ell < x \leq \bar{l} \\ 0, & x < \underline{l} \text{ or } x > \bar{l} \end{cases}, \quad v_{\tilde{l}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\underline{l} - x) + u_{\tilde{l}}(x - \underline{l})}{(\ell - \underline{l})}, & \underline{l} \leq x < \ell \\ u_{\tilde{l}}, & x = \ell \\ \frac{(x - \ell) + u_{\tilde{l}}(\bar{l} - x)}{(\bar{l} - \ell)}, & \ell < x \leq \bar{l} \\ 1, & x < \underline{l} \text{ or } x > \bar{l} \end{cases}$$

The values  $w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}}$  represents the maximum degree of membership and minimum degree of non-membership, respectively. And they satisfy the condition  $0 \leq w_{\tilde{l}} \leq 1, 0 \leq u_{\tilde{l}} \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq w_{\tilde{l}} + u_{\tilde{l}} \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.2:**

For a TIFN  $\tilde{l} = \langle (\underline{l}, \ell, \bar{l}); w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}} \rangle$  the  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - cut set is a subset of R that is  $\tilde{l}_{\alpha, \beta} = \{x: \mu_{\tilde{l}}(x) \geq \alpha, v_{\tilde{l}}(x) \leq \beta\}$ , where  $0 \leq \alpha \leq w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}} \leq \beta \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq \alpha + \beta \leq 1$ . and  $\tilde{l}_{\alpha}$  is defined by the closed interval  $[L_{\tilde{l}}(\alpha), R_{\tilde{l}}(\alpha)]$ ,

$$L_{\tilde{l}}(\alpha) = \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\underline{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}}, \quad R_{\tilde{l}}(\alpha) = \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\bar{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}}$$

$$\tilde{l}_{\alpha} = \left[ \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\underline{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}}, \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\bar{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}} \right]$$

Similarly the  $\beta$  -cut is defined as

$$\tilde{l}_{\beta} = \left[ \frac{(1 - \beta)\ell + (\beta - u_{\tilde{l}})\underline{l}}{1 - u_{\tilde{l}}}, \frac{(1 - \beta)\ell + (\beta - u_{\tilde{l}})\bar{l}}{1 - u_{\tilde{l}}} \right]$$

**Value and Ambiguity of TIFN**

For the TIFN  $\tilde{l} = \langle (\underline{l}, \ell, \bar{l}); w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}} \rangle$  the value of membership and non-membership functions is denoted as  $S_{\mu}(\tilde{l})$  and  $S_{v}(\tilde{l})$ ,  $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{2w_{\tilde{l}}}$  and  $g(\beta) = \frac{1 - \beta}{2(1 - u_{\tilde{l}})}$  then

$$S_{\mu}(\tilde{l}) = \int_0^{w_{\tilde{l}}} \left[ \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\underline{l} + \alpha\ell + (w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\bar{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}} \right] \frac{\alpha}{2w_{\tilde{l}}} d\alpha = \frac{w_{\tilde{l}}(\underline{l} + \bar{l} + 4\ell)}{12}$$

$$S_{v}(\tilde{l}) = \int_{u_{\tilde{l}}}^1 \left[ \frac{(1 - \beta)\ell + (\beta - u_{\tilde{l}})\underline{l} + (1 - \beta)\ell + (\beta - u_{\tilde{l}})\bar{l}}{1 - u_{\tilde{l}}} \right] \frac{1 - \beta}{2(1 - u_{\tilde{l}})} d\beta = \frac{(\underline{l} + 4\ell + \bar{l})(1 - u_{\tilde{l}})}{12}$$

The ambiguity of the TIFN  $\tilde{l} = \langle (\underline{l}, \ell, \bar{l}); w_{\tilde{l}}, u_{\tilde{l}} \rangle$  are denoted as  $T_{\mu}(\tilde{l})$  and  $T_{v}(\tilde{l})$ , defined as

$$T_{\mu}(\tilde{l}) = \int_0^{w_{\tilde{l}}} \left[ \frac{(w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\bar{l} + \alpha\ell - (w_{\tilde{l}} - \alpha)\underline{l} + \alpha\ell}{w_{\tilde{l}}} \right] \frac{\alpha}{2w_{\tilde{l}}} d\alpha = \frac{(\bar{l} - \underline{l})w_{\tilde{l}}}{12}$$





**Sahathana Thasneem and Radharamani**

$$T_v(\tilde{l}) = \int_{u_l}^1 \left[ \frac{(1-\beta)l + (\beta-u_l)\bar{l} - (1-\beta)l + (\beta-u_l)l}{1-u_l} \right] \frac{1-\beta}{2(1-u_l)} d\beta = \frac{(\bar{l}-l)(1-u_l)}{12}$$

**Definition 2.3**

For the TIFN  $\tilde{l} = \langle (l, \ell, \bar{l}); w_l, u_l \rangle$  and the ranking function or defuzzify function is defined as  $v: \mathcal{F}(R) \rightarrow R$  where  $\mathcal{F}(R)$  is the collection of all Triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers defined on  $R$ , and the function maps each TIFN into the real line. And the ranking method also used to evaluate the relation between values and ambiguities of membership and non-membership functions of Triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers defined as,

$$v(l) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\tilde{l}) + \mathbb{Q}(\tilde{l})}{2} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\tilde{l}) = C_\mu(\tilde{l}) + C_v(\tilde{l}) = \frac{(l + 4\ell + \bar{l})(w_l + 1 - u_l)}{12}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\tilde{l}) = D_\mu(\tilde{l}) + D_v(\tilde{l}) = \frac{(\bar{l} - l)(w_l + 1 - u_l)}{12}$$

**Definition 2.4**

The aggregated value of the Triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers is defined as

$$Ag(\tilde{T}_{ij}^k) = \left\langle \left( \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (t_{ij}^k)^p, \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (t_{ij}^k)^p, \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n (\bar{t}_{ij}^k)^p \right); \bigwedge_{1 \leq i,j,k \leq n} \{w_{\tilde{T}_{ij}^k}\}, \bigvee_{1 \leq i,j,k \leq n} \{u_{\tilde{T}_{ij}^k}\} \right\rangle \tag{2}$$

Where  $p$  is the probability of the event, in the three dimensional payoff matrix the value of  $p$  is  $p = \frac{1}{8}$ . The aggregated value of TIFNs is also a TIFN.

**Equilibrium in Three player game**

The general structure of a three player game in which each player has two strategies is defined by the coalition of set of players  $N = \{1,2,3\}$ , strategies or actions  $s_i, i = 1,2,3$ , and the payoff function  $p_i \in R, i = 1,2,3$ , strategy space for each player  $i, S_i, i = 1,2,3$ , and strategy combinations between strategies  $(s_1, s_2)$ . According to Nash, a finite non-cooperative game has at least one equilibrium. In an n-person game, each participant selects a finite strategy set from the strategy space. Each strategy in the player's strategy space competes with each plan from the other player's strategy space in order to achieve the largest reward. In the non-cooperative game  $s_j$  are the strategy set of other players, and each player  $i$  have the knowledge about  $s_j, j \in N$  and  $p_j(s)$  is the payoff function in the strategy set  $s_j$ . So in the game each player  $i$  choose his best action according to  $j$  and  $p_i(s/t_i)$  is the best outcome of the player  $i$  with respect to  $s$ , and  $t_i(s)$  is the collection of best possible outcomes of  $i \in N$ . Because there may be more than one maximum payoff for  $s_i$ . So a strategy  $\bar{s}$  is said to be a best response if  $\bar{s} \in t_i(\bar{s})$  that is  $\bar{s}$  is the equilibrium if  $\bar{s} \in s_i$  and  $p_i(\bar{s}) = \max_{s_i} p_i(\bar{s}; s_i), i \in N$ .

**Prisoner's Dilemma with three players**

The Prisoner's Dilemma is a game in which two players are imprisoned for a crime and must spend their entire time alone in solitary confinement. When there is insufficient evidence to prosecute them, the authorities either offer each prisoner a deal to cooperate with them or place both in temporary imprisonment. In comparison to the inmate who refuses to cooperate with the authorities, the cooperative prisoner will receive a lower sentence. In this scenario, each person has two choices. They have the option of cooperating (C) or not. Noncooperation causes a defect (D). The classic version of the prisoner's dilemma (PD) game could have featured three or more players. When the PD game is extended to three players, the potential strategy combinations result in eight different coalitions: CCC, CCD, CDC, DCC, DCD, DDC, and DDD, each with six outcomes: R, K, S, T, L, or P. The payout values meet the inequality requirement  $T > R > L > K > P > S$ . Similar to the two-player PD game, T is regarded the maximum payment, which excludes the penalty or minimum prison time, and S is the minimum payoff. The three-player PD game allows for a variety of decision-making situations. Players may be allowed to engage, find a means to learn about other players' decisions, or have prior knowledge of other players' behaviours, etc. Previously, the three-player PD was solved using a model described as two-state automata[2]. In this manner, the above-mentioned strategy combination







### Sahathana Thasneem and Radharamani

contains a first position that represents the player under consideration, while the second and third positions represent the opponents. Intuitionistic fuzzy set theory[5] uses the membership and non-membership functions to illustrate decision maker's level of acceptance and hesitance regarding a strategy, which is significant in a setting for making decisions in real life situations. Three players making decisions at the same time are considered in this scenario. The reward values take the form of Triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers. The Nash Equilibrium strategy for the game is determined using the procedure outlined below.

#### Example

The players 1,2 and 3 are given a choice to either cooperate or not- cooperate without knowing the choice of the other players. Each player's main goal is to maximize their own payoff. The payoff values are

$$R = \langle (37,43,48); 0.8,0.1 \rangle$$

$$K = \langle (86,90,96); 0.7,0.2 \rangle$$

$$S = \langle (135,140,144); 0.6,0.3 \rangle$$

$$T = \langle (-0 -) \rangle$$

$$L = \langle (62,66,72); 0.6,0.2 \rangle$$

$$P = \langle (105,114,120); 0.5,0.4 \rangle$$

The payoff values regarding the strategy combination are put together in the payoff table

Using the aggregation function(2) the payoff values become,

In the aggregated payoff value  $\tilde{t}_{ij}^k$ ,  $i, j, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$  denotes the strategy choices of the players. Here we have two strategy. While forming the payoff matrix  $i, j, k$  represents the row, column and page values of the matrix which leads to the three dimension form. So the aggregated payoff matrix for the three player PD game with TIFN payoffs is of the form

To find the Nash equilibrium of the game the ranking value of every payoff is calculated using the ranking function(1),

$$R(\tilde{t}_{11}^1) = 0.7838$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{11}^2) = 0.7197$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{12}^1) = 0.7197$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{12}^2) = 0.6565$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{21}^1) = 0.7197$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{21}^2) = 0.6565$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{22}^1) = 0.6565$$

$$R(\tilde{t}_{22}^2) = 0.5715$$

The maximum ranking value is  $R(\tilde{t}_{11}^1) = 0.7838$ , CCC is the equilibrium strategy for the game.

## CONCLUSION

After reviewing the created model for solving three-player Prisoner's Dilemma games with Triangular Intuitionistic Fuzzy payoffs, this strategy is suitable for decision makers who are unaware of their opponents' options and must deal with the game problem's ambiguity and uncertainty.

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**Sahathana Thasneem and Radharamani**

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**Table 1 : Payoff values of Three player PD game**

Strategy	Player’s choice	Resulting payoff
CCC	Player-1 → C	$\langle(37,43,48); 0.8,0.1\rangle \rightarrow R$
	Player-2 → C	$\langle(37,43,48); 0.8,0.1\rangle \rightarrow R$
	Player-3 → C	$\langle(37,43,48); 0.8,0.1\rangle \rightarrow R$
CCD	Player-1 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
	Player-2 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
	Player-3 → D	$\langle(-0 -)\rangle \rightarrow T$
CDC	Player-1 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
	Player-2 → D	$\langle(-0 -)\rangle \rightarrow T$
	Player-3 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
CDD	Player-1 → C	$\langle(135,140,144); 0.6,0.3\rangle \rightarrow S$
	Player-2 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
	Player-3 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
DCC	Player-1 → D	$\langle(-0 -)\rangle \rightarrow T$
	Player-2 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
	Player-3 → C	$\langle(86,90,96); 0.7,0.2\rangle \rightarrow K$
DCD	Player-1 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
	Player-2 → C	$\langle(135,140,144); 0.6,0.3\rangle \rightarrow S$
	Player-3 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
DDC	Player-1 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
	Player-2 → D	$\langle(62,66,72); 0.6,0.2\rangle \rightarrow L$
	Player-3 → C	$\langle(135,140,144); 0.6,0.3\rangle \rightarrow S$
DDD	Player-1 → D	$\langle(105,114,120); 0.5,0.4\rangle \rightarrow P$
	Player-2 → D	$\langle(105,114,120); 0.5,0.4\rangle \rightarrow P$
	Player-3 → D	$\langle(105,114,120); 0.5,0.4\rangle \rightarrow P$

**Table 2: Aggregated payoff values**

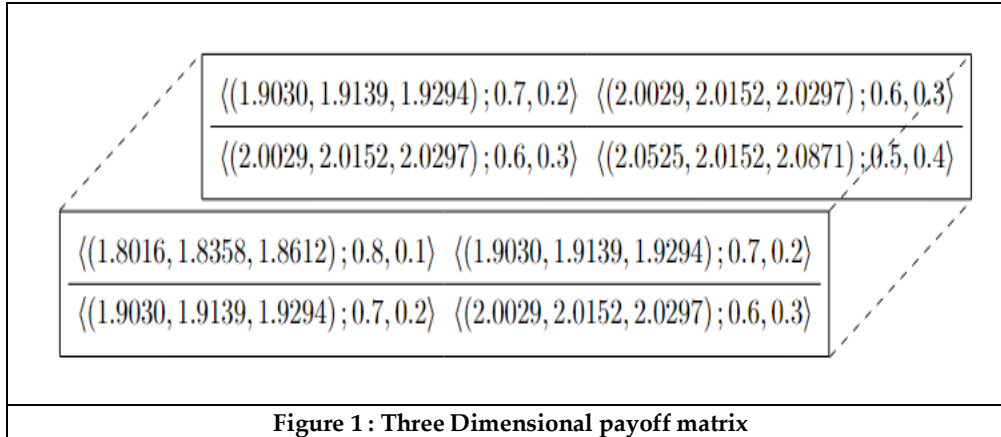
$\tilde{t}_{ij}^k$	Aggregated Payoff
$\tilde{t}_{11}^1$	$\langle(1.8016,1.8358,1.8612); 0.8,0.1\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{11}^2$	$\langle(1.9030,1.9139,1.9294); 0.7,0.2\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{12}^1$	$\langle(1.9030,1.9139,1.9294); 0.7,0.2\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{12}^2$	$\langle(2.0029,2.0152,2.0297); 0.6,0.3\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{21}^1$	$\langle(1.9093,1.9139,1.9294); 0.7,0.2\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{21}^2$	$\langle(2.0029,2.0152,2.0297); 0.6,0.3\rangle$





**Sahathana Thasneem and Radharamani**

$\tilde{t}_{22}^1$	$\langle(2.0029, 2.0152, 2.0297); 0.6, 0.3\rangle$
$\tilde{t}_{22}^2$	$\langle(2.0525, 2.0737, 2.0871); 0.5, 0.4\rangle$





## Optimizing Fuzzy Linear Fractional Programming Problem Using Ranking of Various Fuzzy Neutrosophic Numbers

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the application of three novel ranking formulas to solve the Fuzzy Linear Fractional Programming Problem (FLFPP), where coefficients are represented by fuzzy neutrosophic numbers. The proposed formulas effectively transform fuzzy neutrosophic quantities into crisp values, enabling the determination of optimal solutions using the simplex method. A decomposition technique is introduced, splitting the FLFPP into two Fuzzy Linear Programming (FLP) problem to simplify the process. The study evaluates the new ranking formulas by demonstrating their ability to rank fuzzy neutrosophic numbers through numerical examples. A comparative analysis is presented, using multiple bar diagrams to illustrate the performance of the new methods against existing ones in terms of fuzzy optimal results. The research highlights the convexity property of FLFPP, ensuring that integrated solutions can be obtained. The current work focuses on verifying the consistency of these solutions using the proposed approach. By addressing uncertainties inherent in neutrosophic fuzzy systems, the proposed formulas offer a structured methodology for solving FLFPP more effectively. Future research will investigate how these ranking methods can be extended and applied to various scientific fields, where uncertainty and fuzziness are significant challenges, to further enhance solution accuracy and reliability.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy Linear Programming, Fuzzy Linear Fractional Programming, Triangular, Trapezoidal, and Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Numbers.





Rajarajeswari et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Ballmen and Zadeh[2] first encountered the fuzzy system decision-making because of rapid growth in the linear programming theory and the theory of decisions. This led to the creation of a new area of study that integrates uncertainty and decision-making within fuzzy systems where the exact information may not readily be available. Later, Reza Ghanbari et al.[10] and others introduced the concept of (FLP) problem using fuzzy parameters, which brought much attention to this topic. In recent years, FLFP has attracted many researchers and a great deal of models have been developed to optimize Fuzzy Linear Programming(FLP) problem because fuzzy logic helps in dealing with uncertainties and imprecisions in different fields. Most ranking functions were introduced to handle the fuzzy numbers, which are used to rank fuzzy numbers representing uncertain values and help in making decisions when such values are involved. The more widely known types of fuzzy numbers are the Triangular, Trapezoidal, and Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Numbers. These sets of numbers have been useful in solving various real-life problems concerning fuzzy decision-making. For example, FLFP may be used to solve finance, engineering, and many more complex problems involving uncertain data. Over the years, several authors have published different methods for solving fuzzy problems. Charnes and Cooper [3] formulated a mathematical approach for solving linear fractional problems; to such problems the data get translated in the terms of a linear programming problem which hence resolves the problem easily. Abass et.al.,[1] studied uncertainty case of linear fractional programming where the exactness of data cannot be identified, which hence discussed the methods of solving such problems. Li and Chen [8] incorporated the method of FLFP with fuzzy coefficients. Ganesan and Veeramani [7] explained solving FLP problem using trapezoidal fuzzy neutrosophic numbers. Such numbers are useful in representing unclear information in a clear and precise manner. The use of FLFP in the industrial sector was described by Das et.al.,[4]. Two methods have been proposed by Sapan Kumar Das et.al.,[11] and [12] for solving triangular neutrosophic LFPP and FLFP using trapezoidal fuzzy numbers, respectively. For instance, in business sectors, they are normally associated with cost, resource, or time uncertainties, fuzzy logic helps the uncertainty. Deepak Gupta et. al.,[5] presented rank function, which was used to solve the problems in fully FLFP. Thereby, the problem solving was enhanced. At the same time, Elhadidi et.al.,[6] studied trapezoidal neutrosophic number-based linear fractional programming problem; that is, another means of dealing with uncertainty in decisions.

This paper solves FLFP using new ranking methods. Here, Triangular, Trapezoidal, and Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Numbers are considered. First, the coefficients of the objective function and the constraints, respectively, are represented by these fuzzy numbers, thus handling uncertainty at the problem site. Hence, triangular fuzzy neutrosophic number is applied in simple cases, the trapezoidal fuzzy neutrosophic number is used to apply cases that are a bit more complex and consequently in cases where there are layers of uncertainty, the pentagonal fuzzy neutrosophic number is used. In order to identify new approaches based on these different types of fuzzy numbers, the work is extended with these approaches. With the help of these proposed methods, it is shown how they operate by taking numerical examples useful for comparison of the effectiveness of new ranking methods versus older ones. The differences in the results obtained by means of new and old strategies are demonstrated with a bar diagram. However, it is proved that the presented methods can be comparatively better for FLFP. Those methods provide a better ranking approach of fuzzy numbers and find optimal solutions in cases of uncertainty. The new ranking strategies proved to be more effective in the fuzzy neutrosophic number as seen from the numerical examples. Results clearly show superiority in these methods when compared with existing ones. Methods

## PRELIMINARIES

This section intends to specify the general format of FLFP and an algorithm solution of proposed methodology to optimize FLFP are outlined.





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

**The General format of FLFPP**

Maximize (or) Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j + \alpha_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \beta_j}$

s.t

$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i$

$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1,2,\dots,n.$

Where  $c_j, d_j, \alpha_j, \beta_j$  are represented as various types of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers.

**Algorithm to get the solution of FLFPP**

By using the following algorithm, we can solve Fuzzy LFPP using various types of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers namely TFNN, TrFNN and PFNN.

**Step 1:** Consider a FLFPP in which the coefficients associated with decision variables X1 and X2, both in the objective function and the constraint set, are modeled utilizing various types of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers namely TFNN, TrFNN and PFNN.

Maximize (or) Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j + \alpha_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \beta_j}$  s.t

$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i$

$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1,2,\dots,n.$

Where  $c_j, d_j, \alpha_j, \beta_j$  are represented as various types of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers.

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFPP into a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of various types of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers as below

(i) Ranking function R(A) for Triangular Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number[TFNN]

$R(A) = \frac{a+(9*b)+c}{16} (2+T-I-F)$

(ii) Ranking function R(A) for Trapezoidal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number[TrFNN]

$R(A) = \frac{3a+(b*c)+3d}{16} (2+T-I-F)$

(iii) Ranking function for Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number[PFNN]

$R(A) = \frac{a+b+c+d+e}{15} (2+T-I-F)$

**Step 3:** Decompose the obtained FLFPP into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

Maximize (or) Minimize  $F_1(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n S(c_j x_j) + S(\alpha_j)$

s.t

$\sum_{i=1}^m S(a_{ij} x_j) \leq b_i$  where  $x_j \geq 0$  and  $j = 1,2, \dots, n.$

**(F-2)**

Maximize (or) Minimize  $F_2(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n S(d_j x_j) + S(\beta_j)$

s.t

$\sum_{i=1}^m S(a_{ij} x_j) \leq b_i$  where  $x_j \geq 0$  and  $j = 1,2, \dots, n.$

**Step 4:**The optimal fuzzy solutions of  $x_j$  for (F-1) and (F-2) in step3 is obtained by simplex method.

**Step 5:** Fuzzy optimal solution of given FLFPP is obtained by using the below formula.

Maximize (or) Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)}$

**Application of Proposed Three Ranking Functions to Optimize FLFPP**

Here, we try to demonstrate the effectiveness of proposed new solution algorithm methodology by solving the numerical problem solved by Rasha Jalal Mitlif .





**Numerical Example 1:[9]**

**Case-1: Solving FLFP using TFNN**

**Step 1:**

Consider a FLFP in which the coefficients associated with decision variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ , both in the objective function and the constraint set, are modeled utilizing TFNN.

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{(3.6,4,5,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (7.6,8,9,6;0.2,0.3,0.5)X_2}{(0.6,1,2,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (1.6,2,3,6;0.5,0.4,0.9)X_2 + (2.6,3,4,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)}$$

S.t  $(1.6,2,3,6;0.5,0.4,0.9) X_1 + (0.6,1,2,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $(2.6,3,4,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (1.6,4,6,6;0.2,0.5,0.6)X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFP in to a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of TFNN,  $R(A) = \frac{a+(9*b)+c}{16}$  (2+T-I-F).

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{3.6725 X_1 + 7.8050 X_2}{0.9913 X_1 + 1.74 X_2 + 2.7788}$$

S.t  $1.74X_1 + 0.9913X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.7788 X_1 + 3.0388X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFP into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_1(x) = 3.6725 X_1 + 7.8050 X_2$$

S.t  $1.74X_1 + 0.9913X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.7788 X_1 + 3.0388X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**(F-2)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_2(x) = 0.9913 X_1 + 1.74 X_2$$

S.t  $1.74X_1 + 0.9913X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.7788 X_1 + 3.0388X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is *Maximize*  $F_1(x) = 66.80$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.55$  and for (F-2) is *Maximize*  $F_2(x) = 17.66$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.55$  .

**Step 5:** The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFP is obtained by using the formula below.

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = 3.7826$$

**Case-2: Solving FLFP using TrFNN**

**Step 1:** Consider a FLFP in which the coefficients associated with decision variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ , both in the objective function and the constraint set, are modeled utilizing TrFNN.

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{(3.6,4,5,6,6;0.2,0.5,0.6)X_1 + (7.6,8,9,10,6;0.5,0.4,0.9)X_2}{(0.6,1,2,3,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (1.6,2,3,3,6;0.6,0.4,0.7)X_2 + (2.6,3,4,4,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)}$$

S.t

$(1.6,2,3,3,6;0.6,0.4,0.7) X_1 + (0.6,1,2,3,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $(2.6,3,4,4,6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (1.6,4,5,6,6;0.2,0.5,0.6)X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFP in to a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of TrFNN ,  $R(A) = \frac{(3a+(b*c)+3d)}{16}$  (2+T-I-F) .

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{3.4788 X_1 + 9.4950 X_2}{1.1863 X_1 + 2.0250 X_2 + 2.73}$$

S.t  $2.0250X_1 + 1.1813X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.73 X_1 + 3.0663X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFP into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_1(x) = 3.4788 X_1 + 9.4950 X_2$$

S.t  $2.0250X_1 + 1.1813X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.73 X_1 + 3.0663X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**(F-2)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_2(x) = 1.1813 X_1 + 2.0250 X_2 + 2.73$$

S.t  $2.0250X_1 + 1.1813X_2 \leq 10$ ,  $2.73 X_1 + 3.0663X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is Maximize  $F_1(x) = 79.83$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.40$  and for (F-2) is Maximize  $F_2(x) = 19.79$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.40$ .

**Step 5:**The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFPF is obtained by using the formula below.

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = 4.0339$$

**Case-3: Solving FLFPF using PFNN**

**Step 1:** Consider a FLFPF in which the coefficients associated with decision variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ , both in the objective function and the constraint set, are modeled utilizing PFNN.

Maximize  $F(x) =$

$$\frac{(3.6,4,5,6,7,6; 0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (7.6,8,9,10,11,6; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_2}{(0.6,1,2,3,4,6; 0.6,0.4,0.7)X_1 + (1.6,2,3,4,5,6; 0.2,0.5,0.6)X_2 + (2.6,3,4,5,6,6; 0.2,0.5,0.6)}$$

S.t

$$(1.6,2,3,4,5,6; 0.2,0.5,0.6) X_1 + (0.6,1,2,3,4,6; 0.6,0.4,0.7)X_2 \leq 10,$$

$$(2.6,3,4,5,6,6; 0.2,0.5,0.6)X_1 + (1.6,4,5,6,7,6; 0.2,0.5,0.6)X_2 \leq 26 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFPF in to a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of PFNN,  $R(A) = \frac{a+b+c+d+e}{15} (2 + T - I - F)$ .

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{2.2707 X_1 + 5.5440 X_2}{1.1201 X_1 + 1.1880 X_2 + 1.5547}$$

S.t  $1.1880X_1 + 1.1201X_2 \leq 10, 1.5547 X_1 + 1.9360X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFPF into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_1(x) = 2.2707 X_1 + 5.5440 X_2$$

S.t  $1.1880X_1 + 1.1201X_2 \leq 10, 1.5547 X_1 + 1.9360X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**(F-2)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_2(x) = 1.1201 X_1 + 1.1880 X_2 + 1.5547$$

S.t  $1.1880X_1 + 1.1201X_2 \leq 10, 1.5547 X_1 + 1.9360X_2 \leq 26$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is Maximize  $F_1(x) = 49.46$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.93$  and for (F-2) is Maximize  $F_2(x) = 12.1847$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 8.93$ .

**Step 5:** The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFPF is obtained by using the formula below.

$$\text{Maximize } F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = 4.0592$$

**Numerical Example 2:[13]**

**Case-1: Solving FLFPF using TFNN**

**Step 1 :** Consider the Sumon Kumar Saha et.al.,[13] problem

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{-2X_1 + X_2 + 2}{X_1 + 3X_2 + 4}$$

s.t  $-X_1 + X_2 \leq 4, 2X_1 + X_2 \leq 14, X_2 \leq 6$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

Here, the coefficients associated with  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  in both the objective function and constraints are represented as TFNN like below.

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{-(1,3,5; 0.2,0.3,0.5)x_1 + (0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4)x_2 + (1,3,5; 0.2,0.3,0.5)}{(0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4)x_1 + (2,3,4; 0.4,0.6,0.5)x_2 + (3,4,5; 0.2,0.5,0.6)}$$

s.t  $-(0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_1 + (0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_2 \leq 4,$

$$(1,3,5; 0.2,0.3,0.5) X_1 + (0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4) X_2 \leq 14,$$

$$(0,2,4; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFPF in to a fuzzy crisp value problem via new ranking function of TFNN,  $R(A) = \frac{a+(9*b)+c}{16} (2 + T - I - F)$ .

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{-2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750 X_2 + 2.8875}{2.4750 X_1 + 2.6813 X_2 + 3.0250}$$

S.t  $-2.4750X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 4,$







Rajarajeswari et al.,

$$2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 14 ,$$

$$2.4750X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFP Problem into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

Minimize  $F_1(x) = -2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750 X_2 + 2.8875$

S.t

$$-2.4750X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 4,$$

$$2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 14 ,$$

$$2.4750X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**(F-2)**

Maximize  $F_2(x) = 2.4750 X_1 + 2.6813 X_2 + 3.0250$  S.t

$$-2.4750X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 4,$$

$$2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 14 ,$$

$$2.4750X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is Minimize  $F_1(x) = -11.1125$  where  $X_1 = 4.84, X_2 = 0$  and for (F-2) is Minimize  $F_2(x) = 3.0250$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0$ .

**Step 5:**The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFP is obtained by using the below formula

Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = -3.6736$

**Case2: Solving FLFP using TrFNN**

**Step 1 :** Consider the Sumon Kumar Saha et.al.,[13] problem

Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{-2X_1 + X_2 + 2}{X_1 + 3X_2 + 4}$  s.t  $-X_1 + X_2 \leq 4, 2X_1 + X_2 \leq 14, X_2 \leq 6$  and  $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

Here, the coefficients associated with the decision variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  in both the objective function and constraints are represented as TrFNN like below.

Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{-(1,3,5,6; 0.2,0.3,0.5)x_1 + (0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6,0.4)x_2 + (1,3,5,6; 0.2,0.3,0.5)}{(0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6, 0.4)x_1 + (1,2,3,4; 0.4,0.6,0.5)x_2 + (1,3,4,5; 0.2,0.5,0.6)}$

s.t  $-(0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_1 + (0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_2 \leq 4,$   
 $(1,3,5,6; 0.2,0.3,0.5) X_1 + (0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6,0.4) X_2 \leq 14 ,$   
 $(0,2,4,5; 0.8,0.6,0.4)X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 2:** Convert the above FLFP into a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of TrFNN,  $R(A) = \frac{(3a+(b*c)+3d)}{16}$  (2+T-I-F).

Minimize  $F(x) = \frac{-3.15 X_1 + 2.5875 X_2 + 3.15}{2.5875 X_1 + 1.7063 X_2 + 2.0625}$

S.t  $-2.5875X_1 + 2.5875X_2 \leq 4, 3.15 X_1 + 2.5875X_2 \leq 14 ,$   
 $2.5875X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFP into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

Minimize  $F_1(x) = -3.15 X_1 + 2.5875 X_2 + 3.15$

S.t

$$-2.5875X_1 + 2.5875X_2 \leq 4, 3.15 X_1 + 2.5875X_2 \leq 14 ,$$

$$2.5875X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**(F-2)**

Maximize  $F_2(x) = 2.5875 X_1 + 1.7063 X_2 + 2.0625$  S.t

$$-2.4750X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 4, 2.8875 X_1 + 2.4750X_2 \leq 14 ,$$

$$2.4750X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is Minimize  $F_1(x) = -10.85$  where  $X_1 = 4.44, X_2 = 0$  and for (F-2) is Minimize  $F_2(x) = 2.0625$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0$ .





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

**Step 5:**The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFPP is obtained by using the formula below.

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = -5.2606$$

**Case3: Solving FLFPP using PFNN**

**Step 1 :**Consider the minimization problem below

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{-2X_1 + X_2 + 2}{X_1 + 3X_2 + 4}$$

$$\text{s.t } -X_1 + X_2 \leq 4, 2X_1 + X_2 \leq 14, X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

Here, the coefficients associated with the decision variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  in both the objective function and constraints are represented as PFNN like below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } F(x) = & \frac{-(1.6,3,5,6,7.6;0.2,0.3,0.5)X_1 + (0.6,2,4,5,7.6;0.4,0.6,0.5)X_2 + (1.6,3,5,6,7.6;0.2,0.3,0.5)}{(0.6,2,4,5,7.6; 0.4,0.6,0.5)X_1 + (1.6,2,5,6,7.6; 0.2,0.3,0.5)X_2 + (1.6,2,5,7,8.6;0.5,0.4,0.9)} \\ \text{s.t } & -(0.6,2,4,5,7.6; 0.4,0.6,0.5) X_1 + (0.6,2,4,5,7.6; 0.4, 0.6, 0.5) X_2 \leq 4 \\ & (1.6,3,5,6,7.6; 0.2,0.3,0.5) X_1 + (0.6,2,4,5,7.6; 0.4, 0.6, 0.5) X_2 \leq 14 \\ & (0.6,2,4,5,7.6; 0.4, 0.6, 0.5) X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Step 2:** Convert above FLFPP into a fuzzy crisp value via new ranking function of PFNN,  $R(A) = \frac{(a+b+c+d+e)}{15} (2+T-I-F)$ .

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{-2.1653 X_1 + 1.6640 X_2 + 2.1653}{1.6640 X_1 + 2.0720 X_2 + 1.9360}$$

$$\text{S.t } -1.6640X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 4, 2.1653 X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 14, 1.6640X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 3:**Decompose the obtained FLFPP into two FLP problems as below.

**(F-1)**

$$\text{Minimize } F_1(x) = -2.1653 X_1 + 1.6640 X_2 + 2.1653$$

S.t

$$-1.6640X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 4, 2.1653 X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 14, 1.6640X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**(F-2)**

$$\text{Maximize } F_2(x) = 1.6640 X_1 + 2.0720 X_2 + 1.9360$$

S.t

$$-1.6640X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 4, 2.1653 X_1 + 1.6640X_2 \leq 14, 1.6640X_2 \leq 6 \text{ and } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

**Step 4:**The fuzzy optimal solutions of  $x_j$  got by simplex method for (F-1) is Minimize  $F_1(x) = -11.84$  where  $X_1 = 6.45, X_2 = 0$  and for (F-2) is Minimize  $F_2(x) = 1.94$  where  $X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0$ .

**Step 5:** The fuzzy optimal solution of FLFPP is obtained by using the formula below.

$$\text{Minimize } F(x) = \frac{F_1(x)}{F_2(x)} = - 6.1031$$

The table that follows provides the fuzzy optimal solutions for the triangular, trapezoidal, and pentagonal fuzzy neutrosophic numbers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have created a brand-new technique that uses the PFNN, TrFNN and TFNN to solve FLFPP. After comparing the fuzzy optimal solutions of the objective function obtained for the aforementioned problems of Sumon Kumar Saha et.al.,[13] and Rasha Jalal Mitlif [9] using the FLFPP concept, we can conclude that the most optimal value is obtained





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

from the solution obtained by our proposed ranking methods using the TFNN, TrFNN, and PFNN. In addition, the fuzzy optimal results are compared using multiple bar diagram and analyzed the fuzzy optimal solutions of FLFPP obtained using various fuzzy neutrosophic numbers.

## CONCLUSION

Three ranking formulas—the Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number, the Trapezoidal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number, and the Triangular Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number—are investigated in this research study in order to optimize FLFPP using different fuzzy neutrosophic fuzzy numbers. The coefficients of the FLFPP in the objective function and constraints are represented by different fuzzy neutrosophic fuzzy numbers in this suggested technique. The fundamental FLFPP is divided into two equal FLP problems, and the resulting value is then transformed into a crisp value utilizing the three unique ranking functions of different fuzzy neutrosophic numbers. The fuzzy optimal solution is then produced by applying the simplex approach. We provide step-by-step explanations to demonstrate the effectiveness of our new ranking techniques. The outcomes obtained for the numerical examples show the efficiency of the investigated proposed methods, when compared with some of the existing outcomes of the base paper numerical examples. Hence, our proposed techniques appear to be more promising and gives efficient value. Overall, we were able to obtain the pentagonal fuzzy neutrosophic number's best fuzzy optimal solution. Additionally, academics may attempt to expand the idea of the PFNN approach in the future to create a variety of fuzzy neutrosophic numbers that represent the uncertainty in a different line of future path work.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to this work.

### Authors' Contribution

All authors have equally contributed to the development of this work and have approved the final version of the manuscript.

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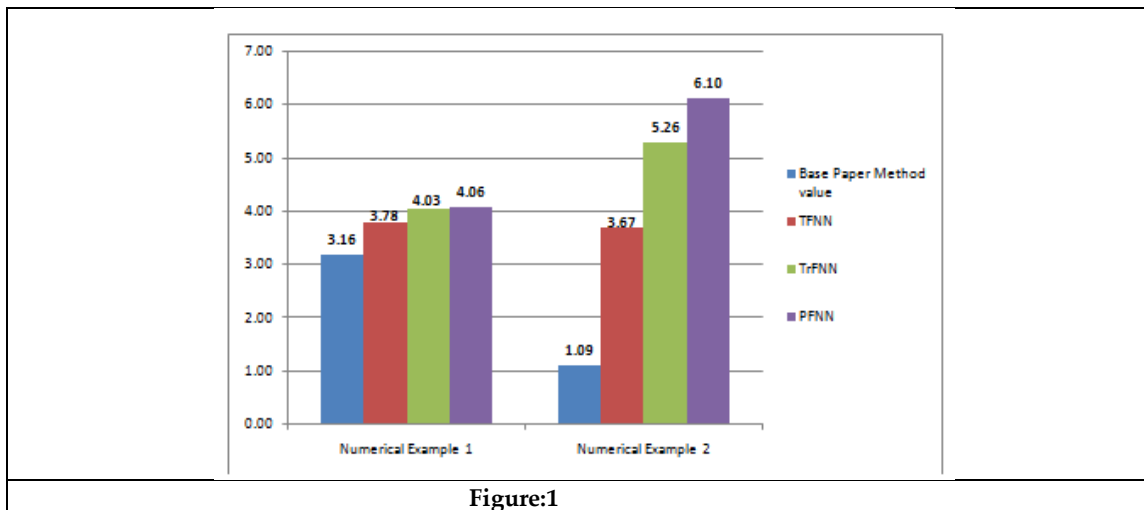


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**Table:1**

Particulars	Fuzzy optimal solution for Numerical Example-1	Fuzzy optimal solution for Numerical Example-2
Base Paper Method Optimal Solution	Maximize $F(x) = 3.16$ 91 Refer[9]	Minimize $F(x) = -1.09$ Refer[13]
Triangular Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number	Maximize $F(x) = 3.7826$	Minimize $F(x) = -3.6736$
Trapezoidal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number	Maximize $F(x) = 4.0339$	Minimize $F(x) = -5.2606$
Pentagonal Fuzzy Neutrosophic Number	Maximize $F(x) = 4.0592$	Minimize $F(x) = -6.1031$



**Figure:1**





## On $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -Closed Sets in Nano Ideal Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets (Nano  $I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets) and  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open sets (Nano  $I_{s\hat{g}}$ -open sets) in nano ideal topological spaces and certain properties of these are investigated. We also investigate the concept of  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous functions,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$  irresolute functions and discussed their relationship with other existing nano continuous functions in nano ideal topological spaces.

**KEYWORDS:**  $\mathcal{N}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets,  $\mathcal{N}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets and  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open sets,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$  continuous functions,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$  irresolute functions.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1970, Levine [1] introduced the concept of generalized closed sets in topological spaces. The concepts of ideal topological spaces was introduced by Kuratowski [2]. Also he defined the local functions in ideal topological spaces. In 1990, Jonkovic and Hamlet [3] investigated further properties of ideal topological spaces. The notion of I-open sets was introduced by Jonkovic et al [4].





### Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi

In 2013 Lellis Thivagar and Carmal Richard [5] established the field of nano topological spaces which was defined in terms of approximation and boundary region of a subset of a universe using an equivalence relation on it. He has also defined a Nano continuous functions and . In 2016 Lellis Thivagar [5] defined ideal topological space. In Section 2, we recall some fundamental definitions and results which are useful to prove our main results. In Section 3, We define and study the notion of  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets and  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open sets in nano topological spaces. In section 4, We also define the concepts of  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous functions and also  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute functions and also discuss the relationship between the other existing nano continuous functions nano ideal topological spaces.

## PRELIMINARIES

**Definition 2.1.** [7] Let  $U$  be a non-empty finite set of objects called the universe and  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  named as the indiscernible relation. Elements belonging to the same equivalence class are said to be indiscernible with one another. The pair  $(U, R)$  is said to be the approximation space. Let  $X \subseteq U$ .

- (1) The Lower approximation of  $X$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects, which can be for certain classified as  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and it is denoted by  $L_R(X)$ . That is,  $L_R(X) = \{\bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}\}$ , where  $R(x)$  denotes the equivalence class determined by  $x \in U$ .
- (2) The Upper approximation of  $X$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects, which can be for certain classified as  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and it is denoted by  $U_R(X)$ . That is,  $U_R(X) = \{\bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \cap X \neq \phi\}\}$
- (3) The Boundary region of  $X$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects which can be classified as neither as  $X$  nor as not  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and it is denoted by  $B_R(X)$ . That is,  $B_R(X) = U_R(X) - L_R(X)$

**Definition 2.2.** [7] Let  $U$  be the universe,  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  and  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \phi, L_R(X), U_R(X), B_R(X)\}$  where  $X \subseteq U$ . Then  $\tau_R(X)$  satisfies the following axioms:

- (1)  $U$  and  $\phi \in \tau_R(X)$
- (2) The union of elements of any subcollection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$
- (3) The intersection of the elements of any finite subcollection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$ .





### Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi

That is,  $\tau_R(X)$  is a topology on  $U$  is called the nano topology on  $U$  with respect to  $X$ . We call  $\{U, \tau_R(X)\}$  is called the nano topological space. Elements of the nano topology are known as nano open sets in  $U$ . Elements of  $[\tau_R(X)]^c$  are called nano closed sets. We denote a nano topological space by  $(U, \mathcal{N})$ , where  $\mathcal{N} = \tau_R(X)$ .

**Definition 2.3.** A subset  $A$  of a Nano topological space  $(U, \mathcal{N})$  is called a

- (1) Nano semi-open [7] if  $\mathcal{N}cl(\mathcal{N}int(A)) \subseteq A$ .
- (2) Nano generalized closed [8] if  $\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is Nano open in  $U$ .
- (3) Nano  $\hat{g}$  closed [9] if  $\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is Nano semi open in  $U$ .
- (4) Nano semi generalized closed [10] if  $\mathcal{N} scl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is Nano semi open in  $U$ .
- (5) Nano  $s\hat{g}$  closed [11] if  $\mathcal{N} scl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is Nano sg open in  $U$ .

**Definition 2.4.** [12] An ideal  $I$  on a topological space  $(X, \mathcal{N})$  is a non-empty collection of subset of  $X$  which satisfies the following properties

- (1)  $A \in I$  and  $B \subseteq A \Rightarrow B \in I$ .
- (2)  $A \in I$  and  $B \in I \Rightarrow A \cup B \in I$ .

**Definition 2.5.** [12] A nano topological space  $(U, \mathcal{N})$  with an ideal  $I$  on  $U$  is called a nano ideal topological space or nano ideal space and is denoted as  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$ .

**Definition 2.6.** [12] Let  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$  be a nano topological space. A set operator  $(A)^{*N} : P(U) \rightarrow P(U)$  is called the nano local function  $I$  on  $U$  with respect to  $I$  on  $\mathcal{N}$  is defined as  $(A)^{*N} = \{x \in U : U \cap A \notin I; \text{ for every } U \in \mathcal{N}\}$  and is denoted by  $(A)^{*N}$ , where nano closure operator is defined as  $\mathcal{N}cl^*(A) = A \cup (A)^{*N}$ .

**Result 2.7.** [6] Let  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$  be a nano ideal topological space and let  $A$  and  $B$  be subsets of  $U$ , then

- (1)  $(\phi)^{*N} = \phi$
- (2)  $A \subset B \rightarrow (A)^{*N} \subset (B)^{*N}$
- (3) For another  $J \supseteq I$  on  $U$ ,  $(A)^{*N}(J) \subset (A)^{*N}(I)$
- (4)  $(A)^{*N} \subset \mathcal{N}cl^*(A)$
- (5)  $(A)^{*N}$  is a nano closed set
- (6)  $((A)^{*N})^{\ast N} \subset (A)^{*N}$
- (7)  $(A)^{*N} \cup (B)^{*N} = (A \cup B)^{\ast N}$





**Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi**

- (8)  $(A \cap B)^{*N} = (A)^{*N} \cap (B)^{*N}$
- (9) For every nano open set  $V$ ,  $V \cap (V \cap A)^{*N} \subset (V \cap A)^{*N}$
- (10) For  $I \in I$ ,  $(A \cup I)^{*N} = (A)^{*N} = (A - I)^{*N}$

**Result 2.8.** [6] Let  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$  be a nano ideal topological space and let  $A$  be a subsets of  $U$ , If  $A \subset (A)^{*N}$ , then  $(A)^{*N} = \mathcal{N}cl(A^{*N}) = \mathcal{N}cl(A) = \mathcal{N}cl^*(A)$ .

**Definition 2.9.** [13] A subset  $A$  of a nano ideal topological space  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$  is called

- (1)  $\mathcal{N}I$  open if  $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}int((A)^{*N})$  and its complement is  $\mathcal{N}I$  closed.
- (2)  $\mathcal{N}I$  semi open if  $\mathcal{N}int^*(\mathcal{N}int A)$  and  $\mathcal{N}I$  semi closed if  $\mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl^*A) \subseteq A$
- (3)  $\mathcal{N}I\alpha$  open if  $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl^*(\mathcal{N}int(A)))$  and  $\mathcal{N}I\alpha$  closed if  $\mathcal{N}cl^*(\mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl^*(A))) \subseteq A$ .
- (4)  $\mathcal{N}I\beta$  open if  $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl^*(\mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl^*(A)))$  and  $\mathcal{N}I\beta$  closed if  $\mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl^*(\mathcal{N}int(A))) \subseteq A$ .

**Definition 2.10.** A subset  $A$  of a nano ideal topological space. Let  $(U, \mathcal{N}, I)$  is said to be

- (1) [4],  $*N$ - closed, If  $(A)^{*N} \subseteq A$ .
- (2) [4],  $*N$ - dense, If  $A \subseteq (A)^{*N}$ .
- (3) [4], Semi  $I$ -closed if  $int cl^1(A) \subseteq A$ .
- (4) [12], A Nano ideal generalized closed set  $\mathcal{N}I_g$ - closed, if  $\mathcal{N}Icl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is nano open.
- (5) [13], A Nano ideal generalized closed set  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ - closed, if  $\mathcal{N}Icl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is nano semi open.

**Definition 2.11.** A function  $f:(U, \tau_R(X), I) \Rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  is said to be,

- (1) [4],  $\mathcal{N}I_g$ -continuous if  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_g$ - closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  for every nano closed set  $W$  in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$
- (2) [14],  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ -continuous if  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $(\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}})$ - closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  for every nano closed  $W$  in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$







## NIsg-Closed Sets

In this section, we define and study the notion of  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets and  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -open sets in nano ideal topological spaces.

**Definition 3.1.** A subset  $A$  of a nano ideal topological space  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is said to be  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets, if  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -open.

**Theorem 3.2.** If  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is any nano ideal topological space, then every nano closed set is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed but not conversely.

Let  $A$  be a nano closed set and  $G$  be any nano  $\hat{g}$  open set containing  $A$ . Then  $A \subseteq G$ . This implies that  $\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$ . Also  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq G$ . Hence  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Example 3.3.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, U\}$ , and  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set =  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$  and nano closed set is  $\{\phi, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$ . It is clear that  $\{a, b\}$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed but it is not nano-closed set.

**Theorem 3.4.** If  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is any nano ideal space, then every nano  $\hat{g}$  closed set is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set but not conversely.

Let  $A$  be a nano  $\hat{g}$  closed set and  $G$  be any nano semi-open set containing  $A$ . Since  $A$  is nano  $\hat{g}$  closed. Therefore  $\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$ . Since every nano semi open set is nano  $\hat{g}$  open set. That is  $\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$ . This implies that  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq G$ . Hence  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Example 3.5.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, U\}$ , and  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets =  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$  and nano  $\hat{g}$ -closed sets =  $\{\phi, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ . It is clear that  $\{a\}$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed but it is not nano  $\hat{g}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.6.** If  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is any nano ideal space, then every  $\mathcal{N}s\hat{g}$ -closed set in  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set but not conversely.

Let  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{N}s\hat{g}$  closed set of  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Let  $G$  be any nano semi-open set containing  $A$ . Since every nano semi open set is nano  $\hat{g}$  open set. Such that  $\mathcal{N} scl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq \mathcal{N} scl(A) \subseteq G$ . This implies that  $\mathcal{N}SIcl(A) \subseteq G$ . This shows that  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.





**Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi**

**Example 3.7.** From example 6.2.3, Nano  $s\hat{g}$  closed sets are  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$ . Here  $\{a\}$  is  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed but not in  $Ns\hat{g}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.8.** If  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is any nano ideal topological space, then every  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed but not conversely.

Let  $A$  be a  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set and  $G$  be a nano open set containing  $A$ . Then  $A \subseteq G$ . Since every nano open set is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$  open set. This implies that  $NSIcl(A) \subseteq Ncl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $(A^*)^N \subseteq G$  and from  $*^N$ -closed set,  $(A^*)^N \subseteq A = NSIcl(A) \subseteq G$ . Hence  $(A^*)^N \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $A$  is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed.

**Example 3.9.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{b, d\}, U\}$  and  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}\}$ . Then  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, c, b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$ . Here,  $\{b\}$  is not in  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set but in  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.10.** If  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is any nano ideal topological space, then every  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed but not conversely.

Let  $A$  be a  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set and  $G$  be a nano Semi-open set containing  $A$ . Then  $A \subseteq G$ . Since every nano Semi-open set is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -open set. This implies that  $NSIcl(A) \subseteq Ncl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $(A^*)^N \subseteq G$  and from  $*^N$  closed set,  $(A^*)^N \subseteq A = Ncl(A) \subseteq G$ . Hence  $(A^*)^N \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $A$  is  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed.

**Example 3.11.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{c, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{b, d\}, U\}$  and  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ . Then  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets =  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$ .  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed sets are  $\{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, U\}$ . It's clear that  $\{a, b, d\}$  is not in  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set but in  $NI_{\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.12.** Union of two  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets in  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be a  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $U$ . Let  $G$  be a nano  $\hat{g}$ -open in  $U$ . Then  $A \subseteq G, B \subseteq G$ . Since  $A$  and  $B$  are  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed sets,  $NSIcl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $NSIcl(B) \subseteq G$ . Hence  $NSIcl(A \cup B) = NSIcl(A) \cup NSIcl(B) \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $A \cup B$  is  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.

**Remark 3.13.** The intersection of any two  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $NI_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.





**Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi**

**Example 3.14.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, U\}$  and  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}\}$ . Then  $A = \{a\}$  and  $B = \{a, c\}$  are  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set and  $A \cap B = \{a\} \cap \{a, c\} = \{a\}$  is also  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.15.** If  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set and  $A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(A)$ , then  $B$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.

Let  $A$  be  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed and  $B \subseteq G$ , Where  $B$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. Then  $A \subseteq B$  implies  $A \subseteq G$ . Since  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed,  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq G$  and  $B \subseteq \mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(A)$  implies  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq \mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(A)$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}\text{-}\mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq G$  and hence  $B$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.16.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  be a nano ideal topological space and  $A \subseteq R$ . Then the following are equivalent.

- (a):  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed,
- (b):  $A \cup (U - A^*_n)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed,
- (c):  $(A_n)^* - A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -open.

(a)  $\Rightarrow$  (b) Suppose  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. If  $U$  is any nano  $\hat{g}$  open set such that  $A \cup (U - A^*_n) \subseteq U$ , then  $U - G \subseteq U - (A \cup (U - A^*_n)) = U \cap (A \cup A^*_n)^c = A_n^* \cap A^c = A^*_n - A$ . Since  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed, it follows that  $U - G = \emptyset$  and so  $U = G$ . Therefore  $A \cup (U - A^*_n) \subseteq U$  which implies that  $A \cup (U - A^*_n) \subseteq U$  and so  $(A \cup (A \cup (U - A^*_n))) \subseteq U^*_n \subseteq U = G$ . Hence  $A \cup (U - A^*_n)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a) Suppose  $A \cup (U - A^*_n)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. If  $F$  is any nano  $\hat{g}$  closed set such that  $F \subseteq A^*_n - A$ , then  $F \subseteq A^*_n - A$  and  $F \not\subseteq A$  which implies that  $U - A^*_n \subseteq U - F$  and  $A \subseteq U - F$  is nano  $\hat{g}$  open. Therefore  $A \cup (U - A^*_n) \subseteq A \cup (U - F) = U - F$  and  $U - F$  is nano  $\hat{g}$  open. Since  $(A \cup (U - A^*_n)) - n^* \subseteq U - F$  which implies that  $A^*_n \cup (U - A^*_n) \subseteq U - F$  and so  $A - n^* \subseteq U - F$  which implies that  $F \subseteq U - A^*_n$ . Since  $F \subseteq A^*_n$ , it follows that  $F = \emptyset$ . Hence  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.

(b)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (c) Since  $U - (A^*_n - A) = U \cap ((A^*_n)^c \cup A) \cup (U \cap A) = A \cup (U - A^*_n)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. Hence  $A^*_n - A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -open.

**Theorem 3.17.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  be an nano ideal topological space. Then every subset of  $U$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed if and only if every nano  $\hat{g}$ -open set is  $n^*$  closed.

Suppose every subset of  $U$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. If  $G \subseteq U$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -open, then  $G$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed and so  $(G_n)^* \subseteq G$ . Hence  $G$  is  $n^*$  closed.

Conversely, Suppose that every nano  $\hat{g}$ -open set is  $n^*$  closed. If  $U$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -open set such that is  $A \subseteq G \subseteq U$ , then  $(A_n)^* \subseteq (G_n)^* \subseteq G$  and so  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed.





## NIsg-Open Sets

A subset  $A$  of a nano ideal space  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  is said to be  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set if  $U - A$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  be a nano ideal topological space. Then the following statements are hold

- (1) Every nano-open set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set.
- (2) Every nano  $\hat{g}$ -open set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set.
- (3) Every nano  $\mathcal{N}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open.
- (4) Every nano  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{\hat{g}}$ -open.
- (5) Every  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{\hat{g}}$ -open.

**Proof.** Proof follows from the theorems 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, 3.10 and 3.12.

$$\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-Ncl}(U - A) = U - \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A).$$

**Theorem 4.2.** A set  $A \subseteq U$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open if and only if  $F \subseteq \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A)$  whenever  $F$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -closed and  $F \subseteq A$ .

**Necessary Part:** Let  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open, Let  $F$  be nano  $\hat{g}$ -closed set and  $F \subseteq A$ , then  $U - A \subseteq U - F$ , where  $U - F$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -open. By assumption  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-cl}(U - A) \subseteq U - F$ . By the above remark  $U - \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A) \subseteq U - F$ . Then  $F \subseteq \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-Int}(A)$ .

**Sufficient Part:** Suppose  $F$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{\hat{g}}$  closed and  $F \subseteq A$  such that  $F \subseteq \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A)$ . Let  $U - A \subseteq G$ , where  $G$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -open. Then  $U - G \subseteq A$ , where  $U - G$  is nano  $\hat{g}$ -closed. By Hypothesis  $U - G \subseteq U - \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A)$  implies  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A) \subseteq G$  and  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A) \subseteq G$ . Then  $U - A$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed and  $A$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open.

**Theorem 4.3.** If  $U - \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A) \subseteq B \subseteq A$  and  $A$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open, then  $B$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set.

Let  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-int}(A) \subseteq B \subseteq A$ . Thus  $U - A \subseteq U - B \subseteq \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-cl}(U - A)$ . Since  $U - A$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. By the theorem 6.3.4,  $U - A \subseteq U - B \subseteq \mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}\text{-cl}(A)$  implies  $U - B$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed. Hence  $B$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set.





## NIsg-Continuous and NIsg Irresolute Function

In this section, we define and study the new class of nano function, namely  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute functions in nano ideal topological space. Also study some of their properties, Further we investigated the relationships between the other existing nano continuous functions. A function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  is said to be  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous if  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  for every nano closed set  $W$  in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ .

A function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I_1) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y), I_2)$  is said to be  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute if  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I_1)$  for every nano closed set  $W$  in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y), I_2)$ .

**Theorem 5.1.** *In a nano ideal topological space  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ , the following hold*

- : (a) *Every nano continuous function is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.*
- : (b) *Every  $N\hat{g}$ -continuous function is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.*
- : (c) *Every  $N_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.*
- : (d) *Every  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function is  $\mathcal{NI}_{\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.*
- : (e) *Every  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function is  $\mathcal{NI}_{\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.*

(a) Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be nano continuous function and  $w$  be any nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ , then  $f^{-1}(w)$  is nano closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  as  $f$  is nano continuous. Since every nano closed set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set,  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Therefore  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.

(b) Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be  $N\hat{g}$ -continuous function and  $w$  be any nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $N\hat{g}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  as  $f$  is  $N\hat{g}$ -continuous. Since every  $N\hat{g}$ -closed set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set,  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Therefore  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.

(c) Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be  $N_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function and  $w$  be any nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $N_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  as  $f$  is  $N_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous. Since every  $N_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set,  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Therefore  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.





**Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi**

(d) Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be nano  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function and  $w$  be any nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $f^{-1}(w)$  is nano  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  as  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous. Since every  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $\mathcal{N}I_{g}$ -closed set,  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{g}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Therefore  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{g}$ -continuous function.

(e) Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be nano  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function and  $w$  be any nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$  as  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous. Since every  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ -closed set,  $f^{-1}(w)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Therefore  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ -continuous function.

**Example 5.2.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$ ,  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{b, d\}, U\}$  and the ideal  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}\}$  and  $V = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $V/R = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c, d\}\}$  and  $Y = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\sigma_{R'}(Y) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, V\}$  and the ideal  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ . Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be the identity function. Then  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous but not nano continuous,  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}$ -continuous and  $\mathcal{N}s\hat{g}$ -continuous.

**Example 5.3.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c, d\}\}$ ,  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{b, d\}, U\}$  and the ideal  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$  and  $V = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $V/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and  $Y = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\sigma_{R'}(Y) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, V\}$ . Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be the identity function. Then  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{g}$ -continuous but not  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.

**Example 5.4.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , with  $U/R = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{b, d\}\}$ ,  $X = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\tau_R(X) = \{\phi, U, \{a\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{b, d\}\}$  and the ideal  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}\}$  and let  $V = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $V/R = \{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c, d\}\}$  and  $Y = \{a, b\}$ . Then the nano topology  $\sigma_{R'}(Y) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, V\}$  and the ideal  $I = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ . Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  be the identity function. Then  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{\hat{g}}$ -continuous but not  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.

**Theorem 5.5.** A function  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I) \rightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous if and if the inverse image of every nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ .

Necessary Part: Let  $W$  be a nano open set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . Since  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous,  $f^{-1}(W^c)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . But  $f^{-1}(W^c) = U - f^{-1}(W)$ . Hence  $f^{-1}(W)$  is  $\mathcal{N}I_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ .





### Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi

Sufficiency Part: Assume that the inverse image of every nano closed set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set is  $(U, \sigma_R(X), I)$ . Let  $W$  be a nano open set in  $(V, \sigma_{R'}(Y))$ . By our assumption  $f^{-1}(W^c) = U - f^{-1}(W)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Which implies that  $f^{-1}(W)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X), I)$ . Hence  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.

**Theorem 5.6.** Let  $f : (U, \tau_R(X), I_1) \longrightarrow (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y), I_2)$  and  $g : (V, \sigma_{R'}(Y), I_2) \longrightarrow (Z, \eta_{R''}(Z), I_3)$  be any two functions. Then the following hold.

- (1)  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous if  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous and  $g$  is nano-continuous.
- (2)  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous if  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute and  $g$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.
- (3)  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute if  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute and  $g$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute.

(1) Let  $W$  be a nano closed set in  $Z$ . Since  $g$  is nano continuous function,  $g^{-1}(W)$  is closed in  $V$ ,  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous of  $f$  implies  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(W))$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $U$  and hence  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.

(2) Let  $W$  be a nano closed set in  $Z$ . Since  $g$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous function,  $g^{-1}(W)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $V$ . Since  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(W))$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $U$  and hence  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -continuous.

(3) Let  $W$  be a  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed set in  $Z$ . Since  $g$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute,  $g^{-1}(W)$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $V$ . Since  $f$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -irresolute  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(W))$  is  $\mathcal{NI}_{s\hat{g}}$ -closed in  $U$ .

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**Rajendran and Mangayarkarasi**

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## Hexagonal Sum Labeling of Some Families of Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Numbers of the form  $n(2n - 1)$  for all  $n \geq 1$  are called Hexagonal numbers . A graph  $G$  with " $p$ " vertices and " $q$ " edges is called a Hexagonal sum graph(HSG) if it admits a labeling known as *Hexagonal sum labeling*(HSL).HSL is an injective function  $h: V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\mathbb{N}$  represents the set of all non- negative integers that induces a bijection  $h^+ : E(G) \rightarrow \{P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots, P_6(q)\}$  of the edges of  $G$  defined by  $h^+(uv) = h(u) + h(v)$  for every  $e = uv \in E(G)$ . where  $P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots, P_6(q)$  are the first  $q$  hexagonal numbers. In this work, we prove HSL for various families of graphs, such as Caterpillars,  $(P_n; S_m)$ ,  $(S_n \cup P_m)$ , Union of paths , H- graph,  $P(m)\Delta P(n)$ , Olive trees ,Shrub  $St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  and Banana tree  $Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$ .

**Mathematical Subject code:** 05C78

**Keywords:** Hexagonal numbers, Hexagonal sum labeling, Hexagonal sum graph.

### INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we focus on non-trivial finite, simple undirected graphs. The vertex set and edge set of a graph  $G$  are denoted by  $V(G)$  and  $E(G)$  respectively. We adopt the graph theoretic notations and terminology from Bondy and Murty<sup>2</sup> and the number theory concepts from Burton<sup>1</sup>. Numerous types of labelings have been introduced and explored by various researchers, and an excellent review of graph labeling can be found in<sup>4</sup>.A pentagonal sum labeling(PSL) was introduced by S.Murugesan et al<sup>5</sup>.PSL is an injective function  $g: V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\mathbb{N}$  represents the set of all non- negative integers that induces a bijection  $g^+ : E(G) \rightarrow \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_q\}$  of the edges of  $G$  defined by





**Sureshkumar and Maragathavalli**

$g^+(uv) = g(u) + g(v)$  for every  $e = uv \in E(G)$ . where  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_q$  are the first  $q$  pentagonal numbers. A graph  $G$  is called a pentagonal sum graph(PSG) if it admits *PSL*.

In this work, we prove HSL for various families of graphs, such as Caterpillars,  $(P_n; S_m), (S_n UP_m)$ , Union of paths, H-graph,  $P(m)\Delta P(n)$ , Olive trees, Shrub  $St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  and Banana tree  $Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$ .

**Definition 1.1**

Numbers of the form  $P_6(n) = n(2n - 1)$  for all  $n \geq 1$  are called Hexagonal numbers .

**Definition 1.2**

HSL is an injective function  $h: V(G) \rightarrow N$ , where  $N$  represents the set of all non- negative integers that induces a bijection  $h^+ : E(G) \rightarrow \{P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots, P_6(q)\}$  of the edges of  $G$  defined by  $h^+(uv) = h(u) + h(v)$  for every  $e = uv \in E(G)$ . where  $P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots, P_6(q)$  are the first  $q$  hexagonal numbers.

**Definition 1.3**

A graph  $G$  is called a Hexagonal Sum Graph if it admits *Hexagonal Sum Labeling* .

**Definition 1.4**

A graph  $(P_n; S_m)$  is obtained by taking  $n$  copies of the star  $S_m$  and the path  $P_n: u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  by joining  $u_j (1 \leq j \leq n)$  to the central vertex of the  $j^{th}$  copy of  $S_m$  via an edge.

**Definition 1.5**

Let  $P(m)$  and  $P(n)$  be two paths and  $V(P(m)) = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$ . Consider  $m$  isomorphic copies of  $P(n)$ . Let  $v$  be the end vertex in  $P(n)$ . Adjoin an isomorphic copy  $P_i(n)$  of  $P(n)$  to each  $w_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  in such a way that  $v$  and  $w_i$  are identified. Such a graph is denoted by  $P(m)\Delta P(n)$ .

## MAIN RESULTS

**Theorem 2.1**

Caterpillars  $S(n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m)$  are Hexagonal sum graph for all  $n_s \geq 1$

**Proof**

Let  $P_m: u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_m$  be a path with  $m$  vertices . From each  $u_s, s = 1, 2, \dots, m$  there are  $n_r, r = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  pendent vertices say  $u_{s1}, u_{s2}, u_{s3}, \dots, u_{sn_r}$ . The resulting graph is known as caterpillar and is represented as  $S(n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m)$ .

The caterpillar graph  $S(n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m) = G$  has  $m + n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_m$  vertices and  $q = m - 1 + n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_m$  edges.

Define  $h: V(G) \rightarrow N$  by

$$h(u_1) = 0$$

$$h(u_s) = P_6(s - 1) - h(u_{s-1}) ; 2 \leq s \leq m$$

$$h(u_{1r}) = P_6(m - 1 + s) ; 1 \leq r \leq n_1$$

$$h(u_{sr}) = P_6(m - 1 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{s-1} + r) - h(u_s)$$

$$s = 2, 3, 4, \dots, m ; r = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_s$$

and the induced edge labels are

$$h^+(u_1 u_2) = P_6(1)$$

$$h^+(u_s u_{s+1}) = h(s) + h(u_{s+1}) = P_6(r) ; r = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m - 1$$

$$h^+(u_1 u_{1r}) = P_6(m - 1 + r) ; r = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_1$$

$$h^+(u_s u_{sr}) = h(u_s) + h(u_{sr}) = P_6(m - 1 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{s-1} + r) ;$$

$$r = 1, 2, \dots, n_s ; s = 2, 3, \dots, m$$

As a result, the induced edge labels represent the initial  $q$  Hexagonal numbers.

Hence Caterpillars  $S(n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m)$  are Hexagonal sum graph for all  $n_s \geq 1$





**Sureshkumar and Maragathavalli**

**Theorem 2.2**

The graph  $(P_n; S_m)$  admits HSL

**Proof**

Let  $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$  be the vertices of  $P_n$  and  $u_{r0} ; r = 1,2,3, \dots, n$   $w_{rs} ; r = 1,2,3, \dots, n$   $s = 1,2,3, \dots, m$  be the central and end vertices of  $S_m$ .

Define  $h: V(P_n; S_m) \rightarrow N$  as an injective function by

$$\begin{aligned} h(v_1) &= 0 \\ h(v_r) &= P_6(r - 1) - h(u_{r-1}) \quad 2 \leq r \leq n \\ h(u_{r0}) &= P_6(n + r - 1) \quad 1 \leq r \leq n \\ h(u_{rs}) &= P_6(2n + m(r - 1) + (l - 1)) - h(u_{r0}) ; 1 \leq r \leq n, 1 \leq s \leq m. \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of  $h$ , it is evident that for distinct  $r$  and  $s$ , the corresponding vertex labels are different. Consequently, the induced edge labels are also unique. They are  $\{P_6(1), P_6(2), P_6(3), \dots, P_6(n(m + 2) - 1)\}$ . There fore  $(P_n, S_m)$  is a HSG.

**Theorem 2.3**

$S_n \cup P_m$  is a HSG for  $n > 1$

**Proof**

Let  $v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  be the vertices of  $S_n$  and  $v_{n+1}, \dots, v_{n+m}$  be the vertices of  $P_m$ . The graph  $S_n \cup P_m$  has  $n + m + 1$  vertices and  $q = n + m - 1$  edges.

Define  $h: V(S_n \cup P_m) \rightarrow N$  as an injective function such that

$$\begin{aligned} h(v_0) &= 0 \\ h(v_r) &= P_6(r) \quad ; 1 \leq r \leq n \\ h(v_{n+1}) &= [\max f(V(S_n))] + 3 \quad \text{and} \quad h(v_s) = P_6(s - 1) - h(v_{s-1}) \quad ; s = n + 2, n + 3, \dots, n + m \end{aligned}$$

This  $h$  obviously generates  $h^+$  as required. Hence the proof

**Theorem 2.4**

Union of paths admits Hexagonal sum labeling.

**Proof**

Consider the graph  $P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup \dots \cup P_n$  where the number of edges  $q$  is given by  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n - 1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ . Let the vertices of the graph be denoted by  $v_r ; r = 1,2, \dots, \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ . Define an injective mapping  $h: V(\cup_{i=1}^n P_n) \rightarrow N$  as follows, Label the single vertex of  $P_1$  by 1. Assign zero to the first vertex of  $P_2$ . The first vertices of each  $P_l, l \geq 3$  are labeled as  $[\max f(V(P_{l-1}))] + 3$  and the remaining vertices as  $P_6(r - (s - 1)) - h(u_{r-1}) ; 3 \leq r \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ . Based on the definition  $h$  on  $V(\cup_{i=1}^n P_n)$ , it is obvious that  $h$  is an injective function and  $h^+[E(\cup_{i=1}^n P_n)] = \{P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots P_6(q)\}$ . Hence  $\cup_{i=1}^n P_i$  is a Hexagonal sum graph.

**Theorem 2.5**

H – graphs are HSG.

**Proof**

Let  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  be the  $n$  vertices of the first copy of  $P_n$  and  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  be the  $n$  vertices in the second copy of  $P_n$ . Let  $u_r v_s ; r, s \in \{1,2, \dots, n\}$  be the connecting edge. Then this graph has  $2n - 1$  edges. Define  $h: V(H) \rightarrow N$  by

$$\begin{aligned} h(u_k) &= 0 \\ h(u_{r-i}) &= P_6(i) - h(u_{r-i+1}) \quad ; i = 1,2, \dots, k - 1 \\ h(u_{k+i}) &= P_6(r + i - 1) - f(u_{r+i-1}) \quad ; i = 1,2,3, \dots, n - k \\ h(v_s) &= P_6(n) \\ h(v_{s-i}) &= P_6(n + i) - h(v_{s-i+1}) \quad ; i = 1,2, \dots, s - 1 \\ h(v_{s+i}) &= P_6(n + s - 1 + i) - h(v_{l+i-1}) \quad ; i = 1,2,3, \dots, n - s \end{aligned}$$





**Sureshkumar and Maragathavalli**

Clearly  $h$  is an injective function that establishes  $h^+(E(G)) = \{P_6(1), P_6(2), \dots, P_6(2n - 1)\}$ . Hence the proof.

**Theorem 2.6**

$P(m)\Delta P(n)$  graph admits HSL

**Proof**

Let us label the vertices of  $P(m)$  by  $u_{r0}$  ;  $r = 1,2,3, \dots, m$  and those of  $m$  isomorphic copies of  $P(n)$  by  $u_{rs}$  ;  $1 \leq s \leq n - 1, 1 \leq r \leq m$ .

Define an injective function  $h: V(P(m)\Delta P(n)) \rightarrow N$  by

$$h(u_{10}) = 0$$

$$h(u_{k0}) = P_6((r - 1)n) - h(u_{r-1,0}) ; 2 \leq r \leq m$$

$$h(u_{rs}) = P_6((r - 1)n + s) - h(u_{r,s-1}) ; 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n - 1$$

Clearly the resulting edge labels correspond to the first  $mn - 1$  hexagonal numbers.

Hence the proof.

**Theorem 2.7**

Olive trees are pentagonal sum graphs

**Proof**

Let  $u_0$  be the root . Let  $u_{11}, u_{12}, \dots, u_{1n}$  be the vertices in the first level. Let  $u_{22}, u_{23}, \dots, u_{2n}$  be the  $n - 1$  vertices in the second level etc. Let  $u_{nm}$  be the unique vertex in the  $n^{th}$  level. Then

$u_0 u_{1r} 1 \leq r \leq n ; u_{1r} u_{2r} 2 \leq r \leq n ; u_{2r} u_{3r} 3 \leq r \leq n ; \dots u_{n-1n} u_{nm}$  are the edges in the corresponding levels.

Then  $G$  has  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  edges and  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$  vertices

Define  $h: V(G) \rightarrow N$  by

$$h(u_0) = h(u_{mr}) = P_6 \left[ (m - 1)n - \frac{m(m - 1)}{2} + r \right] - h(u_{m-1,r}) \text{ where } m(\text{represent each level}) = 1,2,3 \dots, n; r = m, m + 1, \dots, n$$

This induces the edge labels as follows

$$h^+(u_0 u_{1r}) = h(u_0) + h(u_{1r})$$

$$= 0 + P_6(r)$$

$$= P_6(r) 1 \leq r \leq n$$

$$h^+(u_{1r} u_{2r}) = h(u_{1r}) + h(u_{2r})$$

$$= h(u_{1r}) + P_6[n - 1 + r] - h(u_{1r})$$

$$= P_6[n - 1 + r] 1 \leq r \leq n - 1$$

$$h^+(u_{2r} u_{3r}) = h(u_{2r}) + h(u_{3r})$$

$$= h(u_{2r}) + P_6[2n - 3 + r] - h(u_{2r})$$

$$= P_6[2n - 3 + r] 1 \leq r \leq n - 2$$

⋮  
⋮  
⋮

$$h^+(u_{n-1n} u_{nm}) = h(u_{n-1n}) + h(u_{nm})$$

$$= h(u_{n-1n}) + P_6 \left[ (n - 1)n - \frac{n(n - 1)}{2} + n \right] - h(u_{n-1n})$$

$$= P_6 \left[ \frac{n(n + 1)}{2} \right]$$

Hence the injective function  $h$  induces first  $P_6 \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]$  edge labels . Therefore, Olive trees are HSG's

**Theorem 2.8**

Shrub  $St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  is a HSG





**Sureshkumar and Maragathavalli**

**Proof**

Let  $V(St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) = \{v, v_r, v_{rs} : 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n_r\}$  and  $E(St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) = \{vv_r, v_r v_{rs} : 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n_r\}$ .  $St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  has  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m + 1$  vertices and  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$  edges.

Define  $h: V(St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) \rightarrow N$  by

$$h(v) = 0$$

$$h(v_r) = P_6(r)$$

$$h(v_{1s}) = P_6(m + s) - h(v_1) \quad 1 \leq s \leq n_1$$

$$h(v_{2s}) = P_6(m + n_1 + s) - h(v_2) \quad 1 \leq s \leq n_2 :$$

$$h(v_{rs}) = P_6(m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{r-1} + s) - h(v_r) \quad 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n_r$$

Clearly the edges labels are the first  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$  Hexagonal numbers. Hence Shrub  $St(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  is a HSG.

**Theorem 2.9**

Banana tree  $Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  is a HSG

**Proof**

Let  $V(Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) = \{v, v_r, w_r, w_{rs} : 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n_r - 1\}$  and  $E(Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) = \{vv_r, v_r w_r, w_r w_{rs} : 1 \leq r \leq m, 1 \leq s \leq n_r - 1\}$

$Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  has  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m + 1$  vertices and  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$  edges.

Define  $h: V(Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)) \rightarrow N$  by

$$h(v) = 0$$

$$h(v_r) = P_6(r)$$

$$h(w_r) = P_6(m + r) - g(v_r)$$

$$h(w_{1s}) = P_6(2m + s) - h(w_1) \quad 1 \leq s \leq n_1 - 1$$

$$h(w_{2s}) = P_6(2m + n_1 - 1 + s) - f(w_2) \quad 1 \leq s \leq n_2 - 1$$

$$h(w_{3s}) = P_6(2m + n_1 + n_2 - 2 + l) - f(w_3) \quad 1 \leq s \leq n_3 - 1$$

⋮

$$h(w_{rs}) = P_6(2m + n_1 + n_2 + n_{r-1} - (r - 1) + s) - f(w_r) \quad 1 \leq r \leq m, \quad 1 \leq l \leq n_r - 1$$

Clearly the edges labels are the first  $m + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_m$  Hexagonal numbers. Hence  $Bt(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$  HSG

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# Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers: A Solution to the Transportation Problem

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In the fields of information analysis, economic strategy, and dynamics, fuzzy numbers are essential. Determining the Positioning of numerous fuzzy values is a crucial step towards improving numerous numerical models. Using a fuzzy number of available strategies, the best solution for the transportation challenges was produced. In this research, we present a positioning technique that modifies the transportation problem of Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy to a brilliantly renowned one, which is after that applies to a further optional dealing to obtain the Fuzzy acceptable collection. Based on fuzzy calculations, the statistical depiction highlights the latest proposed method's fantastic and sensitive methods to solving the transportation issues.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy set, Hexagonal Fuzzy Number Ranking, Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number Ranking, Fuzzy Transportation Problem, Centroid Method.

## INTRODUCTION

Due to a variety of uncontrollable circumstances, there is always some reluctance while making decisions in many real-life situations. In the very first Prof. Zadeh [20] introduced fuzzy set theory. In the fuzzy set theory, the





Sakthivel et al.,

association point  $\mu(x)$  of a division in a fuzzy set lies  $(0, 1)$  and then on–membership point  $\nu(x)$  is  $1 - \mu(x)$ . But because of the level of hesitation, this is not feasible in many real-world scenarios. In intuitionistic fuzzy set theory, the point of membership and non-membership are defined concurrently such that the sum of the two values is  $(\leq 1)$ . Thus, the degree of hesitancy  $\pi(x)$  is  $1 - \mu(x) - \nu(x)$ . Unlike fuzzy set premise, intuitionistic fuzzy set hypothesis offered more information about the problem. Because of this, fuzzy set theory and intuitionistic fuzzy set theory have been applied by many academics in a variety of scientific fields [2–8, 17, 18]. It is frequently impossible to fully characterize the numerical data associated with a decision-making challenge. Therefore, it might be represented by fuzzy numbers. In the literature membership functions with trapezoidal and triangular shapes are commonly used to symbolize fuzzy numbers. R. Srinivasan and N. Karthikeyan [11, 12] looked into a two point cost preventive fuzzy transportation problem when supply and demand is both fuzzy figures, when things get complicated and ambiguous. Furthermore, to address transportation-related problems, Yahya Mohamed [19] implemented a suggested ranking technique utilizing triangular fuzzy numbers. Amalorpava et. al [1, 13, 14, 15] are suggested some graphical and fuzzy ideas for transportation problems. Ramesh et. al [9, 10, 16] are produced some ranking ideas for fuzzy numbers. In contrast, intuitionistic fuzzy numbers provide more information than fuzzy numbers provide, as well as indicating considerable uncertainty in unclear problem scenarios. The author presents hexagonal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers and their membership and non-membership functions in this research study. A proposed type of arithmetic operations for Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers has been proposed based on  $(\alpha, \beta)$  cuts.

## PRELIMINARIES

### Definition: Fuzzy Set

A set is considered fuzzy if its boundaries are abrupt or unclear. Fuzzy set theory is unable to connect the ends of classical set theory because it allows membership in a set to be a matter of degree. The degree of membership in a set is expressed as a number between 0 and 1, where 0 denotes complete absence of the value and 1 denotes complete presence. The number 0 denotes non-membership, the value 1 denotes membership, and values in between indicate intermediate degrees of membership. A mapping of a domain element by a membership function, such as Space of the cosmos of Discourse  $X$ , to the unit interval  $J = [0, 1]$ , provides a fuzzy set. i.e.  $\tilde{A} = \{(x, \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x); x \in X)\}$ . Here  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}: X \rightarrow J$  a mapping known as the fuzzy set's function point of membership  $\tilde{A}$  and  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$  is called the membership value of  $x \in X$  in a fuzzy set  $\tilde{A}$ . Often, these membership prerequisites are stated as actual values between  $J$ .

### Definition: Fuzzy Number

Let  $\tilde{A}$  be a fuzzy set on  $R$ , then it's satisfied the following conditions.

- i.  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_0)$  is piecewise continuous
- ii. There exist at least one  $x_0 \in \mathfrak{R}$  with  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_0) = 1$
- iii.  $\tilde{A}$  is a regular and convex

### Definition: Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number

An Intuitionistic fuzzy set  $\tilde{A}^I = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x), \nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) \rangle \}$  is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy number of the real line  $R$  if the following conditions are meeting.

1. There is one  $m \in R$  such that  $\mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(m) = 1$  and  $\nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(m) = 1$  (where  $m$  is called the mean of  $\tilde{A}^I$ )
2.  $\mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x)$  and  $\nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x)$  are piecewise continuous functions derived from  $R \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $0 \leq \mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) + \nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) \leq 1, \forall x \in R$
3. The membership and non-membership functions of  $\tilde{A}^I$  are as follows.





**Sakthivel et al.,**

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x) & m - \alpha \leq x \leq m \\ 1 & x = m \\ g_1(x) & m \leq x \leq m + \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) = \begin{cases} f_2(x) & m - \alpha' \leq x \leq m \\ 0 & x = m \\ g_1(x) & m \leq x \leq m + \beta' \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This is how the Intuitionistic fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}^I$  is represented:  $\tilde{A}^I = (m : \alpha, \beta : \alpha', \beta')$ .

**Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number**

A group of intuitionistic fuzzy sets with the following membership and non-membership functions is called a hexagonal intuitionistic fuzzy number.

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_1}{\tilde{a}_2 - \tilde{a}_1} \right), & \tilde{a}_1 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_2}{\tilde{a}_3 - \tilde{a}_2} \right), & \tilde{a}_2 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_3 \\ 1, & \tilde{a}_3 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_4 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_4}{\tilde{a}_5 - \tilde{a}_4} \right), & \tilde{a}_4 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{a}_6 - x}{\tilde{a}_6 - \tilde{a}_5} \right), & \tilde{a}_5 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_6 \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases} \text{-----(1) and}$$

$$\nu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}'_1}{\tilde{a}'_2 - \tilde{a}'_1} \right), & \tilde{a}'_1 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}'_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{a}'_3 - x}{\tilde{a}'_3 - \tilde{a}'_2} \right), & \tilde{a}'_2 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}'_3 \\ 0, & \tilde{a}'_3 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}'_4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}'_4}{\tilde{a}'_5 - \tilde{a}'_4} \right), & \tilde{a}'_4 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}'_5 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}'_5}{\tilde{a}'_6 - \tilde{a}'_5} \right), & \tilde{a}'_5 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}'_6 \\ 1, & \text{o.w} \end{cases} \text{-----(2)}$$

Where  $\tilde{a}'_1 \leq \tilde{a}_1 \leq \dots \leq \tilde{a}_6 \leq \tilde{a}'_6$ . The symbol for this fuzzy Intuitionistic hexagonal number is  $\tilde{A}^I_H = (a_1, \dots, a_6 ; a'_1, \dots, a'_6)$ .







**Sakthivel et al.,**

**Transformation of Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number to a Hexagonal Fuzzy Number**

If  $a'_1 = a_1, a'_2 = a_2, a'_5 = a_5$  and  $a'_6 = a_6$  then the hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}_H^I = (a_1, \dots, a_6; a'_1, \dots, a'_6)$ . is changed to a fuzzy hexagonal number  $\tilde{A}_H = (a_1, \dots, a_6)$

**Proof:**

Put  $a'_1 = a_1, a'_2 = a_2, a'_5 = a_5$  and  $a'_6 = a_6$  in 1 and 2 we get

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}'}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_1}{\tilde{a}_2 - \tilde{a}_1} \right), & \tilde{a}_1 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_2}{\tilde{a}_3 - \tilde{a}_2} \right), & \tilde{a}_2 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_3 \\ 1, & \tilde{a}_3 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_4 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_4}{\tilde{a}_5 - \tilde{a}_4} \right), & \tilde{a}_4 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{a}_6 - x}{\tilde{a}_6 - \tilde{a}_5} \right), & \tilde{a}_5 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_6 \\ 0. & o.w \end{cases} \text{-----(3)}$$

and

$$\nu_{\tilde{A}'}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_1}{\tilde{a}_2 - \tilde{a}_1} \right), & \tilde{a}_1 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tilde{a}_3 - x}{\tilde{a}_3 - \tilde{a}_2} \right), & \tilde{a}_2 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_3 \\ 0, & \tilde{a}_3 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_4}{\tilde{a}_5 - \tilde{a}_4} \right), & \tilde{a}_4 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_5 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \tilde{a}_5}{\tilde{a}_6 - \tilde{a}_5} \right), & \tilde{a}_5 \leq x \leq \tilde{a}_6 \\ 1. & o.w \end{cases} \text{-----(4)}$$

From 3 and 4, it is obvious that  $\nu_{\tilde{A}'}(x)$  is the match of  $\mu_{\tilde{A}'}(x)$  in each period.

ie  $\nu_{\tilde{A}'}(x) = 1 - \mu_{\tilde{A}'}(x) \quad \forall x \in R$ .

Hence it is a HFN (Hexagonal fuzzy number)  $\tilde{A}_H = (a_1, \dots, a_6)$

**Arithmetic Operations on Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers**

Let  $\tilde{A}_H^I = (a_1, \dots, a_6; a'_1, \dots, a'_6)$ . and  $\tilde{B}_H^I = (b_1, \dots, b_6; b'_1, \dots, b'_6)$  be a pair of intuitionistic, fuzzy hexagonal numbers. The following are the fundamental operations in mathematics, according per the Zadeh Extension principle:





**Sakthivel et al.,**

$$\tilde{A}_H^I \oplus \tilde{B}_H^I = (a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_6 + b_6; a_1' + b_1', \dots, a_6' + b_6')$$

$$\tilde{A}_H^I - \tilde{B}_H^I = (a_1 - b_6, \dots, a_6 - b_1; a_1' - b_6', \dots, a_6' - b_1')$$

$$\tilde{A}_H^I * \tilde{B}_H^I = (l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4, l_5, l_6; l_1', l_2', l_3', l_4', l_5', l_6') \text{ where}$$

$$l_1 = \min(a_1b_1, a_1b_6, a_6b_1, a_6b_6), \quad l_6 = \max(a_1b_1, a_1b_6, a_6b_1, a_6b_6)$$

$$l_2 = \min(a_2b_2, a_2b_5, a_5b_2, a_5b_5), \quad l_5 = \max(a_2b_2, a_2b_5, a_5b_2, a_5b_5)$$

$$l_3 = \min(a_3b_3, a_3b_4, a_4b_3, a_4b_4), \quad l_4 = \max(a_3b_3, a_3b_4, a_4b_3, a_4b_4)$$

$$l_1' = \min(a_1'b_1', a_1'b_6', a_6'b_1', a_6'b_6'), \quad l_6' = \max(a_1'b_1', a_1'b_6', a_6'b_1', a_6'b_6')$$

$$l_2' = \min(a_2'b_2', a_2'b_5', a_5'b_2', a_5'b_5'), \quad l_5' = \max(a_2'b_2', a_2'b_5', a_5'b_2', a_5'b_5')$$

$$k\tilde{A}_H^I = (ka_1, \dots, ka_6; ka_1', \dots, ka_6') \text{ if } k > 0$$

$$k\tilde{A}_H^I = (ka_6, \dots, ka_1; ka_6', \dots, ka_1') \text{ if } k < 0$$

$(\alpha, \beta)$  – cuts of Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number

Let  $\tilde{A}_H^I = (a_1, \dots, a_6; a_1', \dots, a_6')$  be a hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy number, then  $(\alpha, \beta)$  cuts of  $\tilde{A}_H^I$  are given by

$$\tilde{A}_H^I(\alpha) = \begin{cases} [a_1 + 2\alpha(a_2 - a_1), a_6 - 2\alpha(a_6 - a_5)] & \alpha \in [0, 0.5] \\ [2a_2 - a_3 + 2\alpha(a_3 - a_2), 2a_5 - a_4 - 2\alpha(a_5 - a_4)] & \alpha \in (0.5, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A}_H^I(\beta) = \begin{cases} [a_3 - 2\beta(a_3 - a_2'), a_4 + 2\beta(a_5' - a_4)] & \beta \in [0, 0.5] \\ [2a_2' - a_1' - 2\beta(a_2' - a_1'), 2a_5' - a_6' + 2\beta(a_6' - a_5')] & \beta \in (0.5, 1] \end{cases}$$

**Ranking of Hexagonal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number**

For the fuzzy numbers of generalized hexagonal intuitionistic fuzzy number and hexagonal intuitionistic fuzzy number, we discuss the following Centroid ranking technique. Let

$\tilde{A}_{GH}^I = (a_1, \dots, a_6; a_1', \dots, a_6'; u_a, w_a)$  be fuzzy numbers of the generalized hexagonal intuitionistic; the ranking system is introduced here by using the Centroid ranking technique for GHIFNs.

$$R[\tilde{A}_{GH}^I] = \frac{R[\tilde{A}_{GH}^I(\mu)] + R[\tilde{A}_{GH}^I(v)]}{u_a + w_a} \text{ where}$$

$$R[\tilde{A}_{GH}^I(\mu)] = \left( \frac{2a_1 + 3a_2 + 4a_3 + 4a_4 + 3a_5 + 2a_6}{18} \right) \left( \frac{5u_a}{18} \right)$$

$$R[\tilde{A}_{GH}^I(v)] = \left( \frac{2a_1' + 3a_2' + 4a_3' + 4a_4' + 3a_5' + 2a_6'}{18} \right) \left( \frac{13 + 5w_a}{18} \right)$$

Let  $\tilde{A}_{GH}^I = (a_1, \dots, a_6; a_1', \dots, a_6')$  be fuzzy, hexagonal, intuitionistic numbers under the given criteria  $u_a = 1$  and  $w_a = 0$ , here, the ranking was introduced utilizing the Centroid Ranking technique for HIFNs.





**Sakthivel et al.,**

$$R[\tilde{A}'_H] = \left(\frac{5}{18}\right)\left(\frac{2a_1 + 3a_2 + 4a_3 + 4a_4 + 3a_5 + 2a_6}{18}\right) + \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)\left(\frac{2a'_1 + 3a'_2 + 4a_3 + 4a_4 + 3a'_5 + 2a'_6}{18}\right)$$

**MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION**

The IHFN's arithmetical design in the case where the whole source and the whole demand are equal is given below.

$$\text{Min } Z = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_{ij} \tilde{x}_{ij}$$

To the constraints

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \tilde{x}_{ij} = \tilde{a}_i \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, t$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \tilde{x}_{ij} = \tilde{b}_j \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \tilde{a}_i = \sum_{j=1}^t \tilde{b}_j; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, t \text{ and}$$

$$\tilde{x}_{ij} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, t$$

The TP of fuzzy is openly denoted by the following way:

**Transportation Problem**

The transportation problem is the one where every limit is of the equality kind. The experiential data set usually has to be adjusted to meet one or more associations or requirements for many other transportation-related issues. Many of these times, the values of the variables, whether seen or inferred, are approximations. Nevertheless, a number of rigid relationships need to be met by the variables. The goals are incompatible and cannot be reconciled. Additionally, the cost coefficients in the transportation problem targets may refer to underutilized capacity, the amount of items transported, delivery time, distance, or other factors. Frequently, these criteria are inaccurate and ambiguous as a result of inadequate data.

A TP (Transportation Problem) mathematically, this can be stated as follows: 
$$\min z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

----- (5)

Subject to

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} &= a_i & j &= 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} &= b_j & i &= 1, 2, \dots, m \\ x_{ij} &\geq 0 & i &= 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \right\} \text{----- (6)}$$

Where  $C_{ij}$  is the price of transport of a unit from the  $i^{th}$  starting place to the  $j^{th}$  endpoint, and the quantity  $x_{ij}$  is to be some +ve integer or 0, on or after which is to be transfer  $i^{th}$  starting point to  $j^{th}$  the objective. For the linear transportation problem discussed in (1) to contain a outcome, it is obviously shows that





**Sakthivel et al.,**

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \text{ -----(7)}$$

(i.e) Remember that there is an equal supply and demand overall. If a supply or destination is untrue, it can be replaced with a fictional one. It should be investigated to determine whether the issue can be resolved if and only if condition (2) is satisfied. The Transportation Problem (TP) at this point is to manage  $x_{ij}$ , in an effort to lower the overall cost of transportation.

**Fuzzy Transportation Problem**

Most of the time, the Transportation Problems' goals are inconsistent and non-measurable. Moreover, because of incomplete data and fuzziness in different possible suppliers and surroundings, the cost coefficients in objectives are never stated. The majority of these data are determined using basic forecasting techniques. Fuzzy algorithms are therefore more successful than crisp ones when handling transportation-related single- and multi-objective issues.

Mathematically, an FTP (fuzzy transportation problem) looks like this:

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_{ij} x_{ij} \text{ -----(8)}$$

Subject to

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} &= \tilde{a}_i & j = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} &= \tilde{b}_j & i = 1, 2, \dots, m \\ x_{ij} &\geq 0 & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ -----(9)}$$

Somewhere the rate of transport  $\tilde{c}_{ij}$ , supply  $\tilde{a}_i$ , and demand  $\tilde{b}_j$  values are fuzzy values. For the fuzzy linear transport issue obtainable in (4-5) to have a result, there is a obvious needed and satisfactory condition

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \text{ -----(10)}$$

**RECOMMENDED ALGORITHM**

**Step 1:**

Verify that the provided fuzzy transportation problem is a hexagonal intuitionistic problem that is fair. Whether or it is modified to be a balanced term by displaying an appropriate copy Horizontal or Vertical with hexagonal 0 expenses and its Supply/Demand represented as the difference between the full fuzzy supply and the complete fuzzy insist.

(i.e)  $\sum_{i=1}^s \tilde{a}_i = \sum_{j=1}^t \tilde{b}_j$ .

**Step 2:**

Using the centroid ranking value of the given HIFTP, create a clean transportation table. The ranking of both supply and demand is communicated by this transformation.





**Sakthivel et al.,**

**Step 3:**

In a reduced crisp cost matrix, the total quantity of rows and columns of the cost matrix is divided by the Horizontal wise maximum supply value subtracted by its nominal supply value for each individual line.

$$(i.e) \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$$

**Step 4:**

In a condensed crisp cost matrix, the total number of rows and columns of the cost matrix is divided by the maximum demand value of each column, subtracted by its smallest demand value.

$$(i.e) \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$$

**Step 5:**

In order to determine the maximum and minimum penalty numbers, respectively, assign a particular cost cell to the supplied problem after determining the corresponding minimum price value. We can select any of the various maximum/minimum values if there are any.

**Step 6:**

You can follow the steps 3, 4, and 5, upto  $(R + I - 1)$  collections are fixed. Suppose the condition is not reached; apply the Modi's method to find the most favorable level.

**EXAMPLE**

Consider a Hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy Transport exercise with the following data as given in table

**Solution**

We used the Centroid Ranking algorithm to turn the fuzzy hexagonal intuitionistic numbers into a crisp value. The specified troublesome phrase has been stabilized. Next, choose the maximum penalty amount, find the lowest price value that corresponds to it, and allocate the specified cost cell to the presented Exercise. We can choose from any of the highest-ranking results if there is more than one. The highest penalty value in the above table is found in the second row. Therefore, adjust the supply units and assign the smallest number of require units (8) to the smallest amount cost group (2, 2). of  $I_b$ .  $\times$  This table shows that the first column has the lowest penalty value. Thus, assign the lowest feasible require units (6) to the lowest possible price group (1, 1), and alter the make available units of  $I_a$ . the final assigned value. In this case, a entire of  $(3+4-1) = 6$  cells are selected. The projected Ranking algorithm might then be used to find the best solution.

$$\text{Min } Z = 5(24) + 5(12) + 14(10) + 6(13) + 2(29) + 8(8)$$

$$\text{Min } Z = 520$$

**DISCUSSION**

The innovative recommended level Procedure is check with to the optimality tests of the NWCM, LCM, VAM, and MODI in the graph under. The recently proposed Ranking Technique yields the best results.

**CONCLUSION**

The most important part of this Analysis is to find the optimal feasibility of a fuzzy transport problem for Hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers using the recently introduced Ranking technique approach. You can use this method for any fuzzy transportation problem. The recently developed Ranking methodology is a straightforward, standardized approach that may be used to emphasize or minimize a desired function across all problem categories. This method might be extended to handle transportation-related issues by utilizing a second fuzzy algorithm.





Sakthivel et al.,

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**Table:1** The TP of fuzzy is openly denoted by the following way

	<b>1</b>	...	<b>t</b>	Supply
<b>1</b>	$\tilde{\alpha}_{11}$	...	$\tilde{\alpha}_{1t}$	$\tilde{a}_1$
⋮	⋮	...	⋮	⋮
<b>S</b>	$\tilde{\alpha}_{s1}$	...	$\tilde{\alpha}_{st}$	$\tilde{a}_s$
Demand	$\tilde{b}_1$	...	$\tilde{b}_t$	

**Table:2**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply
I <sub>a</sub>	(3,7,11,15,19,24; 2,6,11,15,19,25)	(13,18,23,28,33,40; 10,16,23,28,34,41)	(6,13,20,28,36,45; 4,12,20,28,37,46)	(15,20,25,31,38,45; 13,19,25,31,38,46)	(7,9,11,13,16,20; 5,9,11,13,17,22)
I <sub>b</sub>	(16,19,24,29,34,39; 15,19,24,29,36,42)	(3,5,7,9,10,12; 1,4,7,9,11,13)	(5,7,10,13,17,21; 3,6,10,13,18,21)	(20,23,26,30,35,40; 19,23,26,30,36,41)	(6,8,11,14,19,25; 5,8,11,14,20,25)
I <sub>c</sub>	(11,14,17,21,25,30; 10,14,17,21,26,30)	(7,9,11,14,18,22; 7,8,11,14,18,23)	(2,3,4,6,7,9; 2,3,4,6,8,11)	(5,7,8,11,14,17; 4,7,8,11,14,18)	(9,11,13,15,18,20; 8,11,13,15,19,21)
Demand	(3,4,5,6,8,10; 2,3,5,6,9,11)	(3,5,7,9,12,15; 1,4,7,9,12,16)	(6,7,9,11,13,16; 5,8,9,11,14,16)	10,12,14,16,20,24; 10,13,14,16,21,25)	

**Table:3**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply
I <sub>a</sub>	13	25	24	29	13
I <sub>b</sub>	27	8	12	30	13
I <sub>c</sub>	20	13	5	10	14
Demand	6	8	10	16	

**Table:4**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply	$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$
I <sub>a</sub>	13	25	24	29	13	2.2857
I <sub>b</sub>	27	8	12	30	13	3.1428
I <sub>c</sub>	20	13	5	10	14	2.1428
Demand	6	8	10	16		
$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$	2.0000	2.4285	2.7143	2.8571		





**Sakthivel et al.,**

**Table:5**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply	$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$
I <sub>a</sub>	13	25	24	29	13	2.6667
I <sub>b</sub>	27	8	12	30	5	3.0000
I <sub>c</sub>	20	13	5	10	14	2.5000
Demand	6	0	10	16		
$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$	2.3333	---	3.1667	3.3333		

**Table:6**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply	$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$
I <sub>a</sub>	13	25	24	29	7	1.0000
I <sub>b</sub>	27	8	12	30	5	3.6000
I <sub>c</sub>	20	13	5	10	14	1.8000
Demand	0	0	10	16		
$\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{row} + \text{column}}$	---	---	2.4000	4.0000		

**Table:7**

	R <sub>a</sub>	R <sub>b</sub>	R <sub>c</sub>	R <sub>d</sub>	Supply
I <sub>a</sub>	13	25	24	29	0
I <sub>b</sub>	27	8	12	30	0
I <sub>c</sub>	20	13	5	10	0
Demand	0	0	0	0	







Sakthivel et al.,

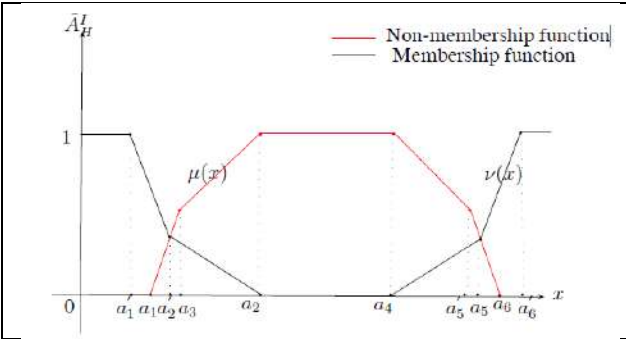


Figure:1

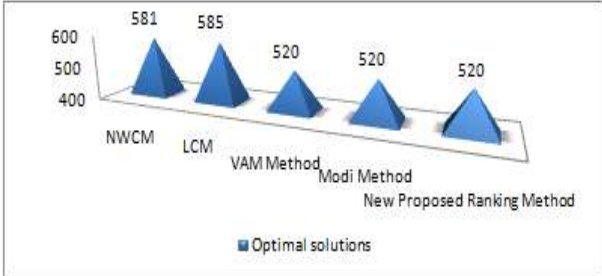


Figure:2





## More on $(\alpha, \beta)$ - Quasi Normal Operators in Hilbert Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce a new class of operators called  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - quasi normal operator in Hilbert Spaces including some key characteristics of this operator, as well as a discussion of various theorems related to this operator and state various inequalities between the operator norm and the numerical radius. An operator  $T \in B(H)$  is said to be  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - quasi normal operator then  $T[\alpha^2 T^* T] \leq [T T^*] T \leq T[\beta^2 T^* T]$

**Keywords:** Operator, Hilbert space, Normal,  $(\alpha, \beta)$  - Quasi Normal,  $(\alpha, \beta)$  - Normal Operator,  $(\alpha, \beta)$  - Quasi Normal Operator.

**Mathematics Subject Classification:** 47B20, 47B37, 47B38.

## INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, we denote Hilbert space over the field of complex numbers  $\mathbb{C}$  and we write  $B(H)$  for the set of all bounded linear operators on  $H$ . An operator  $T \in B(H)$ , the adjoint, the kernel, and the range of  $T$  are denoted by  $T^*$ ,  $N(T)$  and  $R(T)$ , respectively. If  $T, S \in B(H)$ ,  $T$  is said to be positive if  $\langle Tx|x \rangle \geq 0$  for all  $x \in H$  and  $T \geq S$  iff  $T - S \geq 0$ . We are interested in introducing the  $(\alpha, \beta)$  - quasi normal operators, a novel notion of normality in Hilbert spaces, in this context. We demonstrate that numerous findings from [8] and [11] still apply to this new class. In the works [2], [3], [15], [16], [18] and other papers, these classes of operators have just lately been generalized in Hilbertian spaces. There have been some thorough research done on the class of normal operators on Hilbert spaces. J. B. Conway and C. R. Putnam in particular looked into the theory of these operators in their respective works [7] and





**Radharamani and Sathyavathi**

[17]. In this paper we prove some of the properties of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  quasi normal operators and also various inequalities between the operator norm and the numerical radius of the  $(\alpha, \beta)$  quasi normal operators in Hilbertian spaces.

**Preliminaries**

First, various notations are introduced and a complex Hilbert space with the inner products  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  and  $\| \cdot \|$  represents by the sign  $H$ . Let  $B(H)$  stand for the complex Hilbert space  $H$ 's Banach algebra of all bounded linear operators.

**Definition 2.1**

It is referred to as an operator  $T \in B(H)$  is said to be Normal if  $T^*T = TT^* \Rightarrow [T] = 0 \Rightarrow \|Tx\| = \|T^*x\|, \forall x \in H$

**Definition 2.2[2,3]**

It is referred to as an operator  $T \in B(H)$  is said to be Hyponormal  $[T^*T] \geq 0 \Rightarrow \|Tx\| \geq \|T^*x\|, \forall x \in H$

**Definition 2.3 [14]**

It is referred to as an operator  $T \in B(H)$  is said to be  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - Normal if  $\beta^2 T^*T \geq TT^* \geq \alpha^2 T^*T$

or equivalently  $\alpha \|Tx\| \leq \|T^*x\| \leq \beta \|Tx\|, \forall x \in H$  where  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \leq \beta$ .

If  $T$  is a normal operator then  $\alpha = 1 = \beta$ . If  $T^*$  is hyponormal when  $\alpha = 1$  and if  $T$  is hyponormal when  $\beta = 1$ .

An immediate consequence of the above definition is as follows

$$\beta^2 \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle \geq \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle \geq \alpha^2 \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle$$

Then we have  $\alpha \|Tx\| \leq \|T^*x\| \leq \beta \|Tx\|, \forall x \in H$ .

Observe that according to  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - Normal, if  $T$  is  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - Normal operator, then  $T$  and  $T^*$  dominate each other.

**Proposition 2.4[21]**

Let  $T = (T_1, \dots, \dots, T_m) \in B(H^m)$  be a  $m$ -tuple of operators and  $T$  is said to be jointly normal if  $T_i T_j = T_j T_i$  and an every  $T_i$  is a normal operator for all  $i, j = 1, \dots, \dots, m$ .

**Definition 2.5**

The numerical radius  $w(T)$  of an operator  $T$  on  $H$  is known as

$$w(T) = \sup\{|\langle Tx, x \rangle| : \|x\| = 1\} \tag{1}$$

Clearly by (1) for any  $x \in H$  then we have

$|\langle Tx, x \rangle| \leq w(T) \|x\|^2$  and it is well known that  $w(\cdot)$  is a norm on the Banach Algebra of all bounded linear operators.

Then we have

$$w(T) \leq \|T\| \leq 2w(T) \text{ where } T \in B(H).$$

The anti eigen value of an operator  $T \in B(H)$  defined by

$$\mu_1(T) := \inf_{Tx \neq 0} \frac{Re \langle Tx, x \rangle}{\|Tx\| \|x\|}$$

The vector  $x \in H$  which takes  $\mu_1(T)$  is called an antieigenvector of  $T$ .

**Proposition 2.6**

Let  $T$  be an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - quasi normal then we have the following

- (i) If  $\mu_1(T) \geq 0$  then  $z + T$  is an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - normal operator for any  $z > 0$ .
- (ii) If  $\mu_2(T) \leq 0$  then  $z + T$  is an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - normal operator for any  $z < 0$ .

**Proof**

(i) By the definition of the first antieigenvalue of  $T \forall z > 0$ , then we have

$$\mu_1(zT) = \mu_1(zT) = \mu_1(T) \geq 0 \text{ implies that } z + T \text{ is an } (\alpha, \beta) \text{- normal.}$$

(ii) If  $z < 0$ , then

$$\mu_1(zT) = -\mu_2(T) \geq 0 \text{ implies that } z + T \text{ is an } (\alpha, \beta) \text{- normal.}$$





**Radharamani and Sathyavathi**

**Inequalities Involving Norms and Numerical Radius of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  –Quasi Normal Operators**

In this part, we defined some properties and also we stated some inequalities involving norms and numerical radius of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  - quasi normal operators. If  $T$  is an  $(\alpha, \beta)$  – quasi normal ( $\alpha > 0$ ) then  $T^*$  is  $(\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta})$ - quasi normal operators.

**Theorem 3.1**

If  $T$  be an  $(\alpha, \beta)$  – quasi normal operator such that  $T^{2^n}$  is  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal operator for each  $n \in N$ . Then we have  $T [\frac{1}{\beta} \|T\|] \leq [r(T)]T \leq T[\|T\|]$  (2)

**Proof**

For any  $T \in B(H)$  we have

$$T\|T^*T\| = \|T\|^2T \tag{3}$$

In specific, if  $T$  is a self-adjoint operator then  $\|T^{*2}\| = \|T^*\|^2$  and by the definition of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  – quasi normal operator, we have

$$\|T^{*2}T^2\|T \geq T[\frac{1}{\beta^2}\|(T^*T)^2\|] = T[\frac{1}{\beta^2}\|T\|^4]$$

By the induction on  $n$ , implies that

$$\|T^{*2^n}T^{2^n}\|T \geq T[\frac{1}{\beta^{2^{n+1}-2}}\|T\|^{2^{n+1}}] \tag{4}$$

from which we get

$$\begin{aligned} [r(T)^2]T &= [r(T^*)r(T)]T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\|T^{*2^n}\| \|T^{2^n}\|T)^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|(T^{*2^n}T^{2^n})T\|^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \\ &\geq T(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{\beta^{2^{n+1}-2}}\|T\|^{2^{n+1}})^{\frac{1}{2^n}}) = T[\frac{1}{\beta^2}\|T\|^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\beta^{-\frac{2}{2^n}}} = T[\frac{1}{\beta^2}\|T\|^2] \end{aligned}$$

Then we get,  $T [\frac{1}{\beta} \|T\|] \leq [r(T)]T \leq T[\|T\|]$

Hence the proof.

**Corollary 3.2**

Let  $T$  be an injective and  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal operator with  $\alpha > 0$ . Then

- (i)  $R(T)$  is dense,
- (ii)  $T^*$  is injective
- (iii) If  $T$  is surjective then  $T^{-1}$  is also  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal.

**Proof**

Since the known inequality is valid , we obtain  $N(T^*) = N(T)$  and therefore  $R(T)^{\perp} = N(T^*) = N(T) = 0$ , thus  $R(T)$  is dense subspace of  $H$  and  $T^*$  is injective. This proves the (i) and (ii).

To Prove (iii), we have the  $T$  is surjective implies that  $T$  is invertible. On the other part we have that  $(T^*)^{-1} = (T^{-1})^*$ . If  $A$  and  $B$  are two positive and invertible operators with  $0 \leq A \leq B$  then  $B^{-1} \leq A^{-1}$ . Since  $T$  is  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal operator, taking inverse on both sides, we get

$$T[\frac{1}{\beta^2}T^{-1}(T^*)^{-1}] \leq [(T^*)^{-1}T^{-1}]T \leq T[\frac{1}{\alpha^2}T^{-1}(T^*)^{-1}] \tag{5}$$

Hence  $(T^{-1})^*$  is  $(\frac{1}{\beta}, \frac{1}{\alpha})$ – quasi normal then  $T^{-1}$  is  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal operator.

**Theorem 3.3**

Let  $T \in B(H)$  be an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ – quasi normal operator

- (i) For positive real numbers  $p$  and  $q$  with  $p \geq 2$  and  $(\frac{1}{p}) + (\frac{1}{q}) = 1$

we have  $[\|T + T^*\|^p + \|T - T^*\|^p]T \geq 2$  (6)

- (ii) If  $0 \leq p \leq 1$  or  $p \geq 2$ , then we have





**Radharamani and Sathyavathi**

$T \{ [\|T + T^*\|^2 + \|T - T^*\|^2] T \}^p \geq [\|T\|^{2p} \varphi(\alpha, p)] T$ ,  
 where  $\varphi(\alpha, p) = 2^p [(1 + \alpha^p)^2 + (2^p - 2^2)\alpha^p]$  (7)

(iii) If  $N(t) = 0$  and for any  $x \in H$  with  $\|x\| = 1$  then we have

$$\left\| \frac{Tx}{\|Tx\|} - \frac{T^*x}{\|T^*x\|} \right\| T \leq \rho \tag{8}$$

then we have

$$T[\alpha \|T\|^2] \leq \left[ \omega(T^2) + \frac{\rho^2}{2} \beta \|T\|^2 \right] T$$

**Proof**

By the following known inequality

$$(i) \quad T[\|a + b\|^p + \|a - b\|^p] \geq (2(\|a\|^q + \|b\|^q)^{p-1}) T \tag{9}$$

which is for  $a, b \in H$ .

Here we can take  $a = Tx$  and  $b = T^*x$  in (9), then for any  $x \in H$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} T[\|Tx + T^*x\|^p + \|Tx - T^*x\|^p] &\geq (2(\|Tx\|^q + \|T^*x\|^q)^{p-1}) T \geq (2(\|Tx\|^q + \alpha^q \|T^*x\|^q)^{p-1}) T \tag{10} \\ &= [2(1 + \alpha^q)^{p-1} \|Tx\|^{q(p-1)}] T \\ &= [2(1 + \alpha^q)^{p-1} \|Tx\|^p] T \end{aligned}$$

Taking the supremum in (10) over  $x \in H$  with  $\|x\| = 1$ , we get the result of (6)

By using the following inequality  $T[\|a + b\|^2 + \|a - b\|^2] \geq [2^p((\|a\|^p + \|b\|^p)^2 + (2^p - 2^2)\|a\|^p \|b\|^p)]$  (11) where  $a$  and  $b$  are two vectors in Hilbert space where  $0 \leq p \leq 1$  or  $p \geq 2$ . Then, we put  $a = Tx$  and  $b = T^*x$  in (11), then we get  $\geq [2^p(\|Tx\|^p + \|T^*x\|^p)^2 + (2^p - 2^2)\|Tx\|^p \|T^*x\|^p] T \geq [2^p \|Tx\|^{2p} (1 + \alpha^p)^2 (2^p - 2^2) \alpha^p \|Tx\|^{2p}] T$

$$\geq [2^p \|Tx\|^{2p} \{(1 + \alpha^p)^2 + (2^p - 2^2)\alpha^p\}] T \tag{12} = [2^p \|Tx\|^{2p} \{\{(1 + \alpha^p)^2 + (2^p - 2^2)\alpha^p\} \varphi(\alpha, p)\}] T$$

Now, taking the supremum over  $\|x\| = 1$  in (12), we get the result (7).

By using the following reverse of Schwartz's inequality ,

$$T[\|a\| \|b\| - \text{Re}\langle a, b \rangle] \leq \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \|a\| \|b\| \tag{13}$$

for  $a, b \in H$ . We can take  $a = Tx$  and  $b = T^*x$  in (13) to get  $T[\|Tx\| \|T^*x\|] \leq \{|\langle Tx, T^*x \rangle| + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 [\|Tx\| \|T^*x\|]\}$

We get

$$T[\alpha \|Tx\|^2] \leq [|\langle Tx, T^*x \rangle| + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \beta \|Tx\|^2] T \tag{14}$$

Then we take the supremum over  $\|x\| = 1$  in (14), we get the desired result (8).

**Theorem 3.4**

Assume that  $T$  is an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - quasi normal operator then we have

$$T[(1 + \alpha^2)\|T\|^2] \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} \|T - T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2) \right] T$$

**Proof**

By the known theorem, we have

$$T[2(1 + \alpha^p)\|T\|^2] \leq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [\|T + T^*\|^p + \|T - T^*\|^p] \right\} T \tag{15}$$

and also

$$T\left[ \left\| \frac{T^*T + TT^*}{2} \right\|^{p/2} \right] \leq \left\{ \frac{1}{4} [\|T + T^*\|^p + \|T - T^*\|^p] \right\} T \tag{16}$$

By known [8] that for  $A, B \in B(H)$  we have

$$T\left[ \left\| \frac{A+B}{2} \right\|^2 \right] \leq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left\| \frac{A^*A + B^*B}{2} \right\| + \omega(B^*A) \right] \right\} T \tag{17}$$

By using the above inequality we get

$$T\left[ \left\| \frac{T+T^*}{2} \right\|^2 \right] \leq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left\| \frac{T^*T + TT^*}{2} \right\| + \omega(T^2) \right] \right\} T \tag{18}$$

Then we putting  $p = 2$  in (16) we get





**Radharamani and Sathyavathi**

$$T\left[\left\|\frac{T+T^*}{2}\right\|^2\right] \leq \left\{\frac{1}{4}\|T+T^*\|^2 + \|T-T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2)\right\}T$$

$$= \left\{\frac{1}{2}\left[\left\|\frac{T+T^*}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{T-T^*}{2}\right\|^2 + \omega(T^2)\right]\right\}T \quad (19)$$

Then we get

$$T\left\{\frac{1}{2}\left[\left\|\frac{T+T^*}{2}\right\|^2\right]\right\} \leq \left\{\frac{1}{2}\left\|\frac{T-T^*}{2}\right\|^2 + \frac{\omega(T^2)}{2}\right\}T \quad (20)$$

Then we take  $p = 2$  in (15) we get

$$T[(1 + \alpha^2)\|T\|^2] = \left[\left\|\frac{T+T^*}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{T-T^*}{2}\right\|^2 + \omega(T^2)\right]T \quad (21)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[\|T-T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2)]T$$

Hence the proof.

**Theorem 3.5**

Assume that  $T$  is an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -quasi normal operator then for any real  $s$  with  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , we have

$$T\left[\left(1-s\right)\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2}\right) + s\right]\left(1-s\right) + s\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2}\right)\|T\|^4 \leq \left[\left(1-s + s\beta^2\right)\|T\|^2\|T-T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2)^2\right] \quad (22)$$

**Proof**

By the known theorem [9],[10] we have

$$T[(1-s)\|a\|^2 + s\|b\|^2][\|a\|^2 + s\|b\|^2] - |\langle a, b \rangle|^2$$

$$\leq \left[\left(1-s\right)\|a\|^2 + s\|b\|^2\right]\left[\left(1-s\right)\|b-ta\|^2 + s\|tb-a\|^2\right]T \quad (23)$$

where  $0 \leq s \leq 1, t \in R$  and  $a, b \in H$ . Take  $t = 1, a = Tx$  and  $b = T^*x$  in (23), we get

$$T\left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x\|^2\right\}\left[\left(1-s\right)\|T^*x\|^2 + s\|Tx\|^2 - |\langle Tx, T^*x \rangle|^2\right]$$

$$\leq \left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x\|^2\right\}\left[\left(1-s\right)\|T^*x-Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x-Tx\|^2\right]T \quad (24)$$

Then we have

$$T\left\{\left[\frac{\left(1-s\right)}{\beta^2}\|T^*x\|^2\right] + s\|T^*x\|^2\right\}\left[\left(1-s\right)\|T^*x\|^2 + \frac{s}{\beta^2}\|T^*x\|^2\right] - |\langle T^2x, x \rangle|^2\}$$

$$\leq \left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x\|^2\right\}\left[\left(1-s\right)\|T^*x\|^2 + s\|Tx\|^2\right] - |\langle T^2x, x \rangle|^2\}T$$

$$\leq \left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x\|^2\right\}\left[\left(1-s\right)\|T^*x-Tx\|^2 + s\|T^*x-Tx\|^2\right]T$$

$$\leq \left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\beta^2\|Tx\|^2\right\}\|T^*x-Tx\|^2\}T$$

Now, taking supremum over  $\|x\| = 1$  from both sides

$$T\left[\left(1-s\right)\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2}\right) + s\right]\left(1-s\right) + s\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2}\right)\|T\|^4$$

$$\leq \left\{\left(1-s\right)\|Tx\|^2 + s\beta^2\|Tx\|^2\right\}\|T^*x-Tx\|^2 + |\langle T^2x, x \rangle|^2\}T \quad (25)$$

and by using triangle inequality for supremum we get the result.

**Corollary 3.6**

Let  $T$  be an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -quasi normal operator then we have

$$T\left[\frac{1}{\beta}\|T\|^2\right] \leq \|T\|\|T-T^*\| + \omega(T^2) \quad (26)$$

**Proof**

By using the inequality (23) we get

$$T\left[\left(1-s\right) + s\alpha^2\right]\left(1-s\right)\alpha^2 + s\|T\|^4 \leq \left[\left(1-s + s\alpha^2\right)\|T\|^2\|T-T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2)^2\right] \quad (27)$$

We take  $s = 0$  in the inequalities (22) and (27) implies that

$$T\left[\max\left\{\frac{1}{\beta^2}, \alpha^2\right\}\|Tx\|^4\right] \leq \left[\|Tx\|^2\|T-T^*\|^2 + \omega(T^2)^2\right]T$$

Then we have,

$$T\left[\max\left\{\frac{1}{\beta}, \alpha\right\}\|Tx\|^2\right] \leq \left[\|Tx\|\|T-T^*\| + \omega(T^2)\right]T$$





### Radharamani and Sathyavathi

Now taking the supremum for all  $x$  with  $\|x\| = 1$  then the desired result is obtained.

## CONCLUSION

We defined as the  $(\alpha, \beta)$  quasi normal operators in Hilbertian Spaces are relatively new. We attempted to prove some properties of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  quasi normal operators in complex Hilbert space. The results of this paper will be accessible for further research to develop application side of Functional Analysis.

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# Comparative Analysis of Numerical and Analytical Approaches to Soret and Dufour Effects in MHD Flow Past a Stretching Porous Sheet with Heat Source, Radiative Chemical Reactions and Dissipation Effects

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Present investigation explores the numerical solution of Magnetohydrodynamic laminar steady gray fluid flow with heat and mass transfer past a stretching permeable sheet, incorporating several factors such as heat source, radiation, viscous and joules dissipation effects, thermal radiation, chemical reactions, Soret and Dufour effects. The governing nonlinear PDE's are simplified to ODE's through similarity transformations. With the plate extending at a linearly changing velocity, the momentum equation is solved analytically, and the energy and species concentration equations are solved using nonhomogeneous confluent hypergeometric functions in the absence of Soret and Dufour effects. In contrast, when Soret and Dufour effects are present, the energy and species concentration equations are solved numerically using the Runge-Kutta shooting method, complemented by the Nachtsheim-Swigert iteration scheme to ensure appropriate asymptotic boundary conditions. Calculating skin friction, heat transfer rates, and mass transfer rates are important outcomes. Numerous factors are examined in detail, emphasising how they affect the system's thermal and concentration profiles. These factors include magnetic field strength, suction, internal heat generation, radiation, chemical reactions, and







Kayalvizhi *et al.*,

dissipative effects on flow characteristics and other physical quantities. This comprehensive analysis provides insights into the behaviour of the fluid flow under the specified conditions, which can be useful for applications in engineering and industrial processes.

**Keywords:** Viscous and Joule dissipation, Confluent Hypergeometric Functions, Soret and Dufour effects, Radiative Chemical Reactions, Magnetohydrodynamics, Heat Source.

## INTRODUCTION

Insights into intricate fluid dynamics situations have been gained from recent studies on the impact of Dufour and Soret effects in boundary layer, laminar gray fluid flow, which incorporate chemical processes and thermal radiation. These studies reveal that the Soret effect, which drives species migration in response to temperature gradients, and the Dufour effect, which induces thermal gradients due to concentration differences, significantly influence boundary layer behavior. When combined with thermal radiation, which alters heat transfer rates by adding radiative heat flux components, and chemical reactions, which affect species concentration and energy release or absorption, the resulting fluid dynamics become highly intricate. In a variety of applications, including chemical reactors, heat exchangers, and atmospheric research, these parameters jointly affect temperature distributions, reaction rates, and heat and mass transfer efficiency, as demonstrated by sophisticated numerical models and tests. The impact of these Dufour and Soret effects is the primary focus of the current study.

The intricacy and importance of heat and mass transport mechanisms have been highlighted by the numerous investigations conducted by researchers using a variety of geometries. Tewfik and Yang [1] conducted experimental investigations into thermodynamic convectional fluid flow with Helium suction, confirming the critical roles of Dufour and Soret effects in transpiration-cooled boundary layer flows. Goddard and Acrivos [2] analyzed forced convectional flow involving chemical reactions, laying foundational insights into the interactions of mass transfer and reaction kinetics.

Additional contributions consist of Gupta and Gupta [3] introduced the concept of porous stretched surfaces with mass and heat transmission. Chen and Strobel [4] also examined the combined effects of species diffusion and thermal buoyancy forces on laminar boundary layer flow on a horizontal flat plate. While Noor Afzal [6] investigated a constant surface temperature over a stretching surface using chemical processing equipment, Grubka and Bobba [5] concentrated on variable surface temperature over a stretching continuous surface. Kafoussias and Williams [7] examined the impact of Soret and Dufour effects on boundary layer fluid flow with temperature-dependent viscosity.

These studies collectively underscore the multifaceted nature of heat and mass transfer in various systems, offering valuable insights into the intricate interplay of fluid dynamics, thermal properties, and chemical reactions. Fluid flow over an accelerating porous surface with internal heat generation was analysed by Acharya *et al.* [8]. Atul Kumar Singh [9] analysed the Magnetohydrodynamics incompressible, viscous fluid flow over an infinite vertical plate with suction, internal heat generation and thermal diffusion. There was discussion about a nonlinear MHD electrically conducting viscous fluid with a power-law velocity passes a stretched sheet done by Anjalidevi and Thiyagarajan [10]. In order to incorporate the magnetic field by Postelnicu in [11], variable suction by Alam and Rahman in [12], and chemical reaction by Postelnicu in [13], the impact of Dufour and Soret on a vertical surface with convective heat and mass transfer was examined together with a number of additional factors. Natural and forced convectional boundary layer flows with thermal-diffusion and diffusion-thermo effects was analysed by Abreu *et al.* [14]. This investigation in saturated porous medium has been analysed by Lakshmi Narayana and Murthy [15] using the similarity solution technique. Many authors like Abd El-Aziz [16], Anwar Beg *et al.* [17], Abdel-Rahman [18] investigated the combined influence of Dufour and Soret Parameters on electrically conducting gray fluid over a continuous stretching porous sheet.





**Kayalvizhi et al.,**

Chien-Hsin Chen [19] further developed this topic by investigating the effects of viscous dissipation and Joule heating on magnetohydrodynamic gray fluid flow via a stretched permeable surface and including free convective heat transfer in the study. The thermal boundary layer flow across a non-isothermal, permeable stretching sheet under the impact of radiation and MHD gray fluid was examined by Anjalidevi and Kayalvizhi [20, 21]. Abdul Hakeem et al. [22] examined the MHD flow in this study with partial slip. The investigation by Ching Yang Cheng [23, 24], Sharma et al.[25], and Chandra Sekhar Bella et al.[26] have highlighted the significant impacts of influence of Soret and Dufour parameters on convection flow in porous media. These factors affect fluid flow as well as the properties of heat and mass transport and are related to the thermal and concentration gradients in the fluid. By investigating the consequences of magnetohydrodynamics in the setting of Hiemenz flow, specifically with respect to mass transfer over a stretched surface, recent studies have built upon these discoveries. Understanding how MHD interactions might change the behaviour of fluid flow and thermal fields has been made possible by the research conducted by Gandluru Sreedevi et al. [27], Shalini Jain et al. [28], and Seema Tinkar et al. [29]. Numerous physical phenomena are taken into account in their research.

Additional With an emphasis on heat and mass transfer, Verma and Sharma [30] recently investigated the impact of Soret and Dufour effects on MHD flow via a stretched surface. The numerical study of unsteady MHD mixed convective flow over a curved stretching surface by Temjennaro Jamir [31] included Dufour and Soret effects, chemical reactions, and Joule heating in addition to thermal and velocity slip effects; however, it did not take radiation and viscous dissipation effects into consideration. This work's primary goal is to analyse nonlinear MHD grey fluid flow across a stretched porous horizontal sheet while taking into account the Soret and Dufour effects as well as the impacts of internal heat generation, radiation, dissipation, and chemical reactions. This comprehensive study aims to enhance understanding of these complex interactions in practical applications.

**Formulation of the Problem**

Assuming that, the study involves a 2-D steady Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) flow of a laminar, incompressible, gray viscous fluid. Consider the influences of chemical radiative heat transfer, heat source, viscous and Joule heating dissipation, Soret and Dufour effects. The flow direction is established as velocity *u* along the *x*-axis, and velocity *v* along the *y*-axis. A uniform transverse magnetic field, denoted as **B** = (0, B<sub>0</sub>, 0) is applied normal to a linear stretching permeable sheet. Given that the magnetic Reynolds number *R<sub>e</sub>* is sufficiently small, we can neglect the induced magnetic field in comparison to the applied uniform magnetic field.

Under these assumptions, the following are governing continuity, momentum, energy and diffusion equations:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \vartheta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\sigma B_0^2 u}{\rho} \tag{2}$$

$$\rho C_p \left( u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = K \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y} + Q_0(T - T_\infty) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{j^2}{\sigma} + \frac{D_m K_T}{c_s c_p} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} \tag{3}$$

$$u \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = D_m \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} - K_1 C + \frac{D_m K_T}{c_s c_p} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \tag{4}$$

$$\text{and } q_r = \frac{-4\sigma^* \partial^2 T}{3\alpha^* \partial y} \tag{5}$$

Using Taylors Serious expansion Eqn.(3) becomes

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{K}{\rho c_p} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{16 \sigma^* T_\infty^3}{3 \rho c_p \alpha^*} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{Q_0(T - T_\infty)}{\rho c_p} + \frac{\mu}{\rho c_p} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\sigma B_0^2 u^2}{\rho c_p} + \frac{D_m K_T}{c_s c_p} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} \tag{7}$$

The boundary conditions are:

$$\begin{aligned} u = U_w = ax, \quad T = T_w(x) = T_\infty + A_0 x^r & \quad \text{at } y = 0 \\ v = -v_0, \quad C = C_w(x) = C_\infty + A_1 x^r & \quad \text{at } y = 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0, \quad T \rightarrow T_\infty \quad C \rightarrow C_\infty & \quad \text{as } y = \infty \end{aligned}$$





**Kayalvizhi et al.,**

Using stream function  $\psi(x, y)$  the relative parameters are introduced as;

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= \sqrt{a\delta} x f(\eta), & \eta &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{\delta}} y \\ u &= axf'(\eta), & v &= -\sqrt{a\delta} f(\eta), \\ \theta(\eta) &= \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, & \varphi(\eta) &= \frac{C - C_\infty}{C_w - C_\infty} \end{aligned}$$

The above similarity transformations transform the equations (2), (7) and (4) into a set of ODE's which are expressed as,

$$f''' + ff'' - f'^2 - M^2 f' = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$\theta'' + \beta f \theta' - r \beta f' \theta + S_h \beta \theta + D_f \beta \varphi'' = -Ec\beta[f''^2 + M^2 f'^2] \tag{10}$$

$$\varphi'' + Sc f \varphi' - Sc(r_0 f' + \beta_1) \varphi + S_r S_c \theta''(\eta) = 0 \tag{11}$$

together with boundary conditions

$$f(0) = S, \quad f'(0) = 1, \quad f'(\infty) = 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\theta(0) = \varphi(0) = 1, \quad \theta(\infty) = \varphi(\infty) = 0 \tag{13}$$

Where  $\beta = \frac{3Pr R_d}{3R_d + 4}$

**Exact Solution of Momentum Equation**

Equation(9)withboundaryconditions(12)admitsolutionoftheform[ChakrabarthiandGupta[3]]

$$f(\eta) = A + Be^{-\alpha\eta}$$

where  $A = S + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ ,  $B = \frac{-1}{\alpha}$  and  $\alpha = \frac{S + \sqrt{S^2 + 4(1 + M^2)}}{2}$ .

Hence the exact solution is  $f(\eta) = S + \frac{1}{\alpha}(1 - e^{-\alpha\eta})$  (14)

The velocity components are  $u = axe^{-\alpha\eta}$ ,  $v = -\sqrt{a\delta}[S + \frac{1}{\alpha}(1 - e^{-\alpha\eta})]$ .

**Numerical Solution for Temperature and Concentration**

Equations(10)and(11)withtheboundaryconditions(13) arenon-linearODE's that form the nonlinearBVP.Numerical solution is obtained by reducing the nonlinear BVP into IVP using RK shootingmethodalongwithNachtsheim-SwigertIteration Schemefor satisfaction of boundary conditions.Numerical results are obtainedfor different values of  $S, M^2, R_d, S_h, Ec, Pr, \beta_1, S_r, D_f$ and $Sc$ .

**Analytical Solution for Temperature and Concentration**

When there is no Soret and Dufour effects, the eqns. (10) and (11) solved analytically by introducing

$$\xi = \frac{-\beta}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha\eta} \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta = \frac{-Sc}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha\eta} \tag{15}$$

When  $S_r = 0$  and  $D_f = 0$  eqns. (10) and (11) becomes

$$\xi \frac{d^2\theta}{d\xi^2} + (1-\gamma - \xi) \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} + (r + \frac{\beta}{\xi\alpha^2} S_h) \theta = \frac{-Ec\alpha^2}{\beta} (\alpha^2 + M^2) \tag{16}$$

$$\zeta \frac{d^2\varphi}{d\zeta^2} + (1-\gamma_1 - \zeta) \frac{d\varphi}{d\zeta} + (r_0 + \frac{Sc}{\zeta\alpha^2} \beta_1) \varphi = 0 \tag{17}$$

where the wall temperature parameter  $r = 2$ and  $\gamma = \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2}(1 + S\alpha)$ ,  $\gamma_1 = \frac{Sc}{\alpha^2}(1 + S\alpha)$

The corresponding boundary condition are

$$\theta(\xi = 0) = 0, \theta(\xi = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2}) = 1 \tag{18}$$

$$\varphi(\zeta = 0) = 0, \varphi(\zeta = -\frac{Sc}{\alpha^2}) = 1 \tag{19}$$

Equation (16) is in the form of non-homogeneous confluent hypergeometric equation and Equation (17) is in the form of homogeneous





Kayalvizhi et al.,

confluent hypergeometric equation. Hence, the solutions for temperature and concentration are derived in terms of dependent variable  $\eta$  are

$$\theta(\eta) = b_0 \left( \frac{\beta(M^2 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-2\alpha \eta} + b_4 \left( -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} \right)^b e^{-\alpha b \eta} {}_1F_1[b - 2, A + 1; -\left( -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-\alpha \eta}] \quad (20)$$

$$\varphi(\eta) = \frac{e^{-\alpha b_6 \eta} {}_1F_1[b_6 - r_0, 1 + b_5; \left( -\frac{Sc}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-\alpha \eta}]}{{}_1F_1[b_6 - r_0, 1 + b_5; \left( -\frac{Sc}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-\alpha \eta}]} \quad (21)$$

where,  $b = \frac{A + \gamma}{2}$ ,  $A = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4 \left( \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} \right) S_h}$ ,  $b_4 = \frac{1 - b_0 \left( \frac{\beta(M^2 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha^2} \right)}{b_1 \left( -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} \right)^b}$

$$b_0 = \frac{-Ec}{(4 - 2\gamma + \frac{5h\beta}{\alpha^2})}, b_1 = {}_1F_1[b - 2, 1 + A; \left( -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-\alpha \eta}], b_6 = \frac{b_5 + \gamma_1}{2} \text{ and } b_5 = \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 + 4 \left( \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha^2} \right) Sc}$$

**Skin Friction**

The shear stress at the wall is given by  $\tau^* = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  and the coefficient of skin friction is given by  $C_f = \theta''(0) = -\alpha$

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The numerical solution of nonlinear MHD flow with heat and mass transfer over a stretching surface with suction, heat source, Soret and Dufour effects including radiation, chemical reaction, viscous and joules dissipation has been obtained by fixing several values of the physical parameters and these results are displayed graphically. From the numerical computations adapted in the present investigation, in the absence of Soret and Dufour effects, the results for nondimensional rate of heat transfer and rate of mass transfer have been compared with the analytical results which are illustrated through Tables 3 and 4. The comparison shows excellent agreement, hence an encouragement for the use of the present numerical computations.

The transverse velocity for various values of  $M^2$  is depicted in Fig.1. The horizontal velocity for various values magnetic field is illustrated in Fig.2. It is discerned that fluid velocity decreases as the magnetic field increases. Fig.3 depicts the effect of  $M^2$  on  $C_f$  against porosity. The magnetic field has the effect of reducing the skin friction coefficient. Fig.4 displays the graph of temperature distribution for various  $R_d$ . It is revealed that an increase in  $R_d$  results in a decrease in  $\theta(\eta)$  which implies that radiation reduces the thermal boundary layer thickness. Since  $R_d$  is directly proportional to  $K$  and  $T_\infty$ , the Rosseland mean absorption coefficient  $\alpha^*$ . As  $\alpha^*$  is inversely proportional to  $\frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y}$ , this demonstrates that the rate of heat transfer increases. Therefore, temperature increases.  $\theta(\eta)$  for various values of  $Pr$  is shown in Fig.5. Clearly, it is concluded that the effect of  $Pr$  is to reduce thermal boundary layer thickness and the temperature. Fig. 6 presents the thermal-diffusion and diffusion-thermo effects on temperature distribution. The product  $SrDf$  is kept constant by selecting different values of  $Df$  and  $Sr$ . A simultaneous decrease in  $Df$  and an increase in  $Sr$  result in a decrease in temperature across the boundary layer.  $\varphi(\eta)$  for different values of suction parameter  $S$  is shown through Fig.7.

Porosity reduces the species concentration which is physically true. Concentration reaches its maximum value only near the wall. The influence of chemical reaction on the species concentration is clearly portrayed in Fig.8. It is noticed that for increasing values of  $\beta_1$ , the concentration decreases. i.e., The concentration boundary layer becomes thin as chemical reaction increases. Fig.9 depicts  $\varphi(\eta)$  for different values of  $Sc$ . It is inferred that the influence of  $Sc$  decreases the concentration. i.e., Schmidt number reduces the boundary layer thickness. The influence of  $S_r$  and  $D_f$  on the concentration distribution are shown in Fig.10. It is observed that the influence of thermal-diffusion (Soret) enhances the temperature whereas influence diffusion-thermo (Dufour) is to suppress it.



Kayalvizhi *et al.*,

## CONCLUSION

Generally, Influence of Physical parameters affects the fluid flow, temperature and concentration. In the absence of dissipation effects, internal heat generation, thermal diffusion effect and when there is no mass transfer, the results are same as that of Ouaf [32]. In the absence of thermal-diffusion (Soret) and diffusion-thermo (Dufour) effects and when there is no mass transfer, the results are similar to that of analytical results presented in Kayalvizhi [33] which justify our numerical results.

From the results and discussions, the following conclusions are arrived.

- The magnetic field decreases the dimensionless transverse velocity, skin friction coefficient, and non-dimensional horizontal velocity.
- Influence of porosity accelerate the transverse velocity whereas decelerate the horizontal velocity.
- Influence of magnetic field, Eckert number and heat source parameter enhances the temperature, however, the influence of porosity, radiation, Prandtl number and wall temperature parameter over temperature is to reduce it.
- The suction parameter, Schmidt number, chemical reaction parameter, and wall concentration parameter reduce the concentration in magnitude, while the magnetic field increases it.
- Influence of thermal-diffusion enhances the temperature whereas influence diffusion-thermo is to suppress it.

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**Kayalvizhi et al.,**

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**Table : 1 Terminology**

Symbol	Abbreviation
T	Temperature
C	Concentration
$\rho$	Density
$\mu$	Coefficient of Viscosity
$C_p$	Specific Heat at Constant Pressure
K	Thermal Conductivity of the Medium
j	Current Density
$\vartheta$	Kinematic Viscosity
$\sigma$	Electrical Conductivity of the Fluid
$B_0$	Magnetic Field
$D_m$	Mass Diffusivity
$K_1$	Rate of Chemical Reaction
$Q_0$	Volumetric Rate of Heat Generation
$K_T$	Thermal - Diffusion Ratio
$C_s$	Concentration Susceptibility
$T_m$	Fluid Mean Temperature
$q_r$	Radiative Heat Flux
$\sigma^*$	Stefan – Boltzman constant
$\alpha^*$	Rosseland mean approximation coefficient.

**Table 2. Solution of the Problem**

Parameter	Description
$R_d = \frac{K\alpha^*}{4\sigma^*T_\infty^3}$	Radiation parameter
$Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{K}$	Prandtl number
$M^2 = \frac{\sigma B_0^2}{\rho \alpha}$	Magnetic interaction parameter
$S_h = \frac{Q_0}{a\rho C_p}$	heat source parameter
$Ec = \frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{C_p(T_w - T_\infty)}$	Eckert number
$s = \left(\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\vartheta a}}\right) (v_0 > 0)$	suction parameter
$\beta_1 = \frac{k_1}{a}$	Chemical reaction parameter
$Sc = \frac{\vartheta}{D}$	Schmidt number
$D_f = \frac{D_m K_T}{\vartheta c_s c_p}$	Dufour number
$S_f = \frac{D_m K_T}{\vartheta T_m}$	Soret number





**Kayalvizhi et al.,**

**Table 3 Result**

<i>S</i>	<i>R<sub>d</sub></i>	<i>Pr</i>	<i>Ec</i>	<i>S<sub>h</sub></i>	<i>M<sup>2</sup></i>	$-\theta'(0)$	$-\theta'(0)$
						Chapter VI (Analytical Solution)	Chapter VII (Numerical Solution)
1	3	0.71	0.01	0.1	9	0.728015	0.7280746
2						1.19245	1.192454
3						1.64981	1.649808
4						2.11278	2.112783
5						2.58115	2.581145
3	1	0.71	0.01	0.1	9	1.02311	1.023113
	2					1.43205	1.432051
	3					1.64981	1.64980
	4					1.78515	1.785149
	10 <sup>9</sup>					2.36581	2.365814
3	3	0.71	0.01	0.1	9	1.64981	1.649808
		1.0				2.30832	2.308319
		1.75				3.96951	3.969507
		2.3				5.16319	5.163188
		7				15.0662	15.066230
3	3	0.71	0	0.1	9	1.66633	1.666326
			0.001			1.66467	1.664674
			0.01			1.64981	1.649808
			0.05			1.58374	1.583738
			0.1			1.50115	1.501152
3	3	0.71	0.01	0	9	1.68010	1.680103
				0.05		1.66511	1.665108
				0.1		1.64981	1.649808







Kayalvizhi et al.,

S	Sc	r <sub>0</sub>	β <sub>1</sub>	M <sup>2</sup>	-ϕ'(0)	-ϕ'(0)
					Chapter VI (Analytical Solution)	Chapter VII (Numerical Solution)
1	0.62	2	0.5	9	1.27632	1.276325
2					1.74133	1.741335
3					2.26096	2.260957
4					2.81179	2.811795
5					3.38169	3.381695
3	0.22	2	0.5	9	0.90253	0.9025306
	0.62				2.26096	2.260957
	0.78				2.78742	2.787422
	1.3				4.46275	4.462749
3	0.62	1	0.5	9	2.17781	2.177814
		2			2.6096	2.60957
		3			2.34299	2.342995
		4			2.42396	2.423957
3	0.62	2	0	9	2.12323	2.123235
			0.5		2.6096	2.60957
			1.0		2.38345	2.383445
			1.5		2.49493	2.494927
			2.0		2.59797	2.597968
3	0.62	2	0.5	0	2.33117	2.331167
				1	2.31815	2.318148
				4	2.29025	2.290250
				9	2.26096	2.260957
				16	2.23498	2.234982

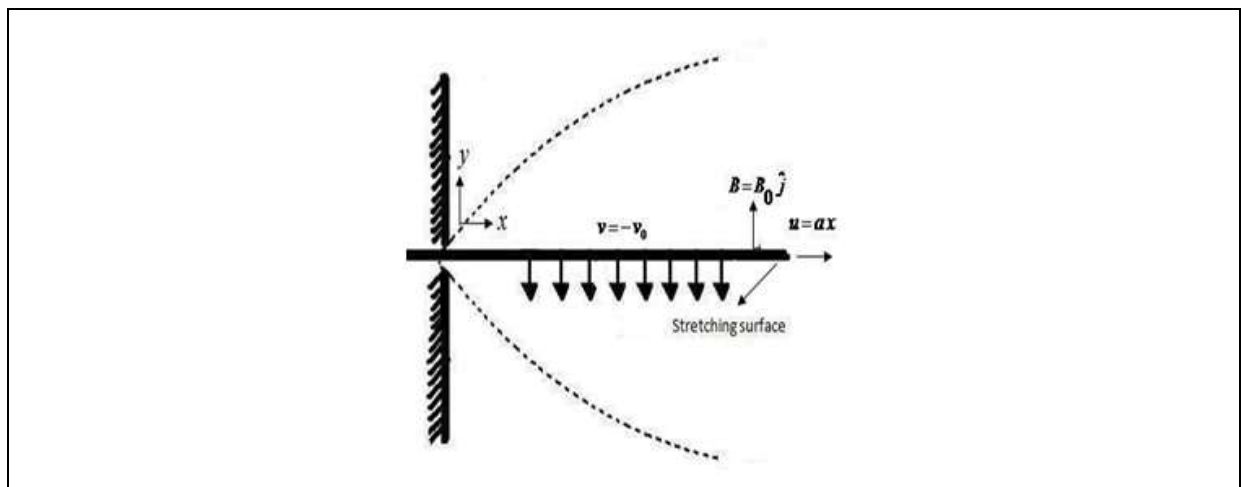
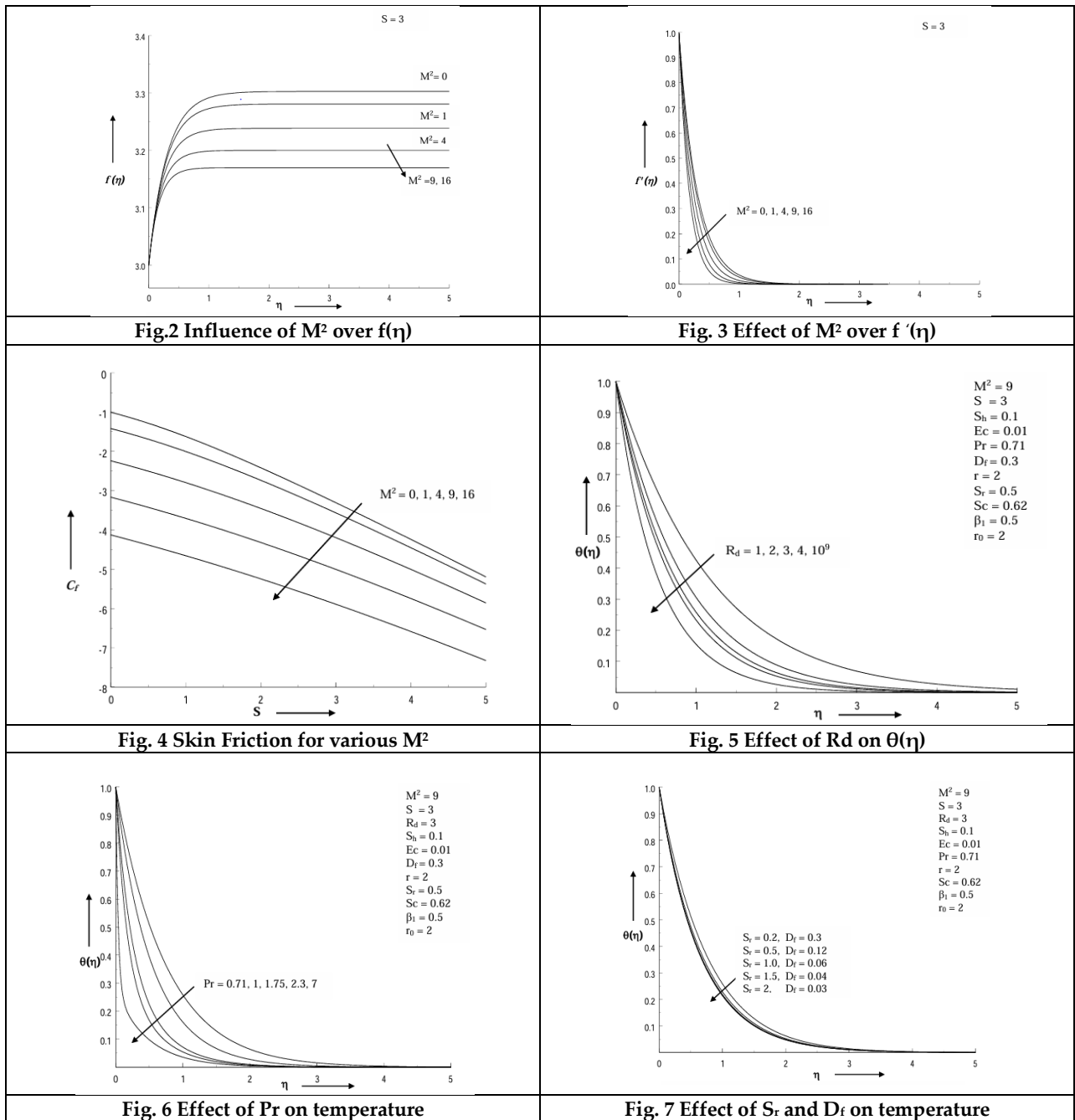


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the problem





Kayalvizhi et al.,





Kayalvizhi et al.,

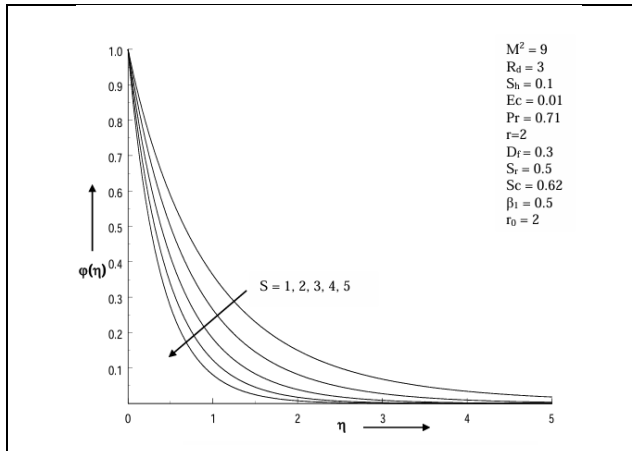


Fig.8 Concentration distribution for various S

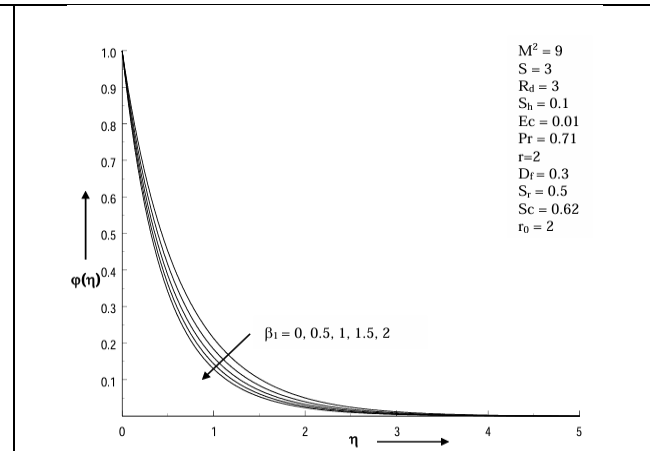


Fig.9 Concentration distribution for various  $\beta_1$

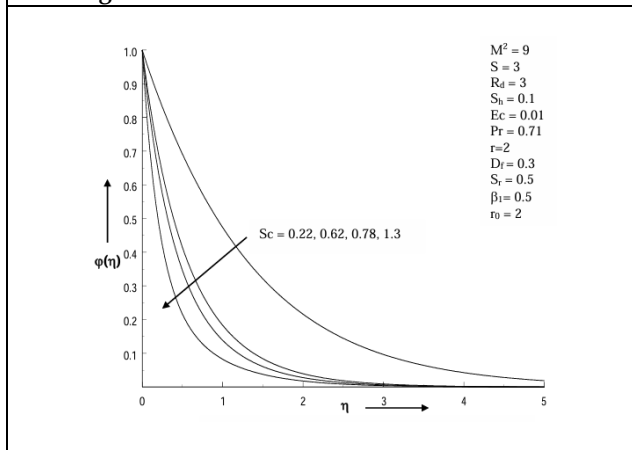


Fig.10 Concentration distribution for various  $S_r$  for various Sc

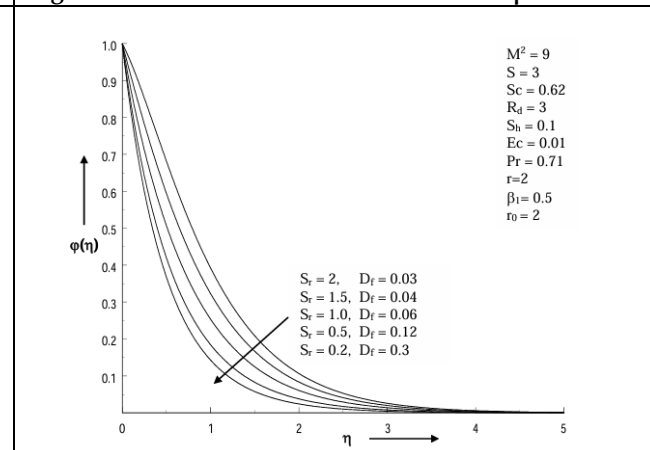


Fig.11 Concentration distribution for various  $S_r$  and  $D_f$





## Neutrosophic Crisp Biminimal Structure Space

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Minimal structure spaces are defined by a nonempty set with a minimal collection of subsets satisfying certain axiom. Biminimal structure spaces further generalize this concept by incorporating two distinct minimal structures on the same set. These concepts are extended into the neutrosophic domain by neutrosophic crisp minimal structure spaces, where sets are characterized by degrees of truth, indeterminacy, and falsehood. This study presents a unique framework that combines biminimal structures and neutrosophic logic known as Neutrosophic Crisp Biminimal Structure Space is presented. This work builds upon the foundations of minimal structure spaces and biminimal structure spaces, extending these ideas to the neutrosophic domain to deal precisely with falsehood, uncertainty, and indeterminacy.

**Keywords:** Neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure space,  $NC\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2$ -closed,  $NC\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2$ -open,  $NC\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2\text{int}(Q)$ ,  $NC\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2\text{cl}(Q)$ .

### INTRODUCTION

In 2010, mathematics saw the development of biminimal structure spaces. Noiri [8] used bitopology as inspiration to create bi-m-spaces, which are composed of two minimal structures on  $X$  and a non-empty set  $X$ . Subsequently, Boonpok [3] reestablished this in 2010 as biminimal structure spaces, and the majority of researchers are currently using this terminology. Although Popa and Noiri [9] first proposed the idea of minimal structure spaces in 1999, Maki et al. [7] developed the notion. Neutrosophic minimal structure spaces are the result of a recent





**Tharani and Kokilavan**

development in which the notion of neutrosophic has been implemented into minimal structure spaces. Karthika, Parimala, and Smarandache started this work [5]. They demonstrated an application by solving a decision-making problem with the score function. Neutrosophic biminimal structure space, or nbiss, was first proposed in 2021 by S. Ganesan and C. Alexander [4]. The notion of nbiss was also presented and investigated, along with  $N_{m_x}^1, N_{m_x}^2$ -closed sets and  $N_{m_x}^1, N_{m_x}^2$ -open sets. Additionally, the concept of nbiss served as inspiration for the real-world use of index numbers. A minimal structure, as described by [6], on a set  $X$  is a subfamily  $m_x$  of  $P(X)$  if and only if both  $X, \emptyset \in m_x$ . Any element within  $m_x$  is considered an  $m_x$ -open set, while the complement of an  $m_x$ -open set is referred to as an  $m_x$ -closed set. The pair  $(X, m_x)$  represents a minimal structure on the non-empty set  $X$ . If  $\phi_N \in \mathcal{M}, X_N \in \mathcal{M}$  then a family  $\mathcal{M}$  of neutrosophic crisp sets on  $X$  constitutes a neutrosophic crisp minimal structure (NCMS)[1]. The pair  $(X, \mathcal{M})$  is termed a (NCMS). Specifically, each element of  $\mathcal{M}$  is recognized as a neutrosophic crisp minimal open set (NCMOS), while the complement of any NCMOS is identified as a neutrosophic crisp minimal closed set (NCMCS). The union of all NCMOS elements within a set  $\mathcal{Q}$  is defined as the neutrosophic crisp minimal interior of  $\mathcal{Q}$ , denoted  $NCMint(\mathcal{Q})$ . Conversely, the intersection of all NCMCS elements within  $\mathcal{Q}$  forms the neutrosophic crisp minimal closure of  $\mathcal{Q}$ , expressed as  $NCMcl(\mathcal{Q})$ . Here,  $NCMOS(X)$  and  $NCMCS(X)$  represent the collections of all neutrosophic crisp minimal open sets and closed sets, respectively, within  $X$ .

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1.** [10] The element  $\mathcal{Q} = \langle Q_{11}, Q_{22}, Q_{33} \rangle$  can be classified as:

A Type1 Neutrosophic Crisp Set (NCS) if  $Q_{11} \cap Q_{22} = \emptyset, Q_{11} \cap Q_{33} = \emptyset$  and  $Q_{22} \cap Q_{33} = \emptyset$ .

A Type2 Neutrosophic Crisp Set (NCS) if  $Q_{11} \cap Q_{22} = \emptyset, Q_{11} \cap Q_{33} = \emptyset$  and  $Q_{22} \cap Q_{33} = \emptyset$  and  $Q_{11} \cup Q_{22} \cup Q_{33} = X$ .

A Type3 Neutrosophic Crisp Set (NCS) if  $Q_{11} \cap Q_{22} \cap Q_{33} = \emptyset$  and  $Q_{11} \cup Q_{22} \cup Q_{33} = X$ .

**Definition 2.2.** [10] The types of Neutrosophic Crisp Sets (NCS's) for  $\phi_N$  and  $X_N$  in  $X$  are defined as follow.

$\phi_N$  can be represented by  $\phi_N = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset, X \rangle$  or  $\langle \emptyset, X, X \rangle$  or  $\langle \emptyset, X, \emptyset \rangle$  or  $\langle \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$ .

$X_N$  can be represented by  $X_N = \langle X, \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$  or  $\langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle$  or  $\langle X, \emptyset, X \rangle$  or  $\langle X, X, X \rangle$ .

**Definition 2.3.** [10] Let  $X$  represent a non-empty set and the NCS's  $\mathcal{Q}$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  be expressed as  $\mathcal{Q} = \langle Q_{11}, Q_{22}, Q_{33} \rangle$   $\mathcal{P} = \langle P_{11}, P_{22}, P_{33} \rangle$ , then

(i)  $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$  iff  $Q_{11} \subseteq P_{11}, Q_{22} \subseteq P_{22}$  and  $Q_{33} \subseteq P_{33}$  or  $Q_{11} \subseteq P_{11}, Q_{22} \supseteq P_{22}$  and  $Q_{33} \supseteq P_{33}$ .

(ii)  $\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{P} = \langle Q_{11} \cap P_{11}, Q_{22} \cap P_{22}, Q_{33} \cap P_{33} \rangle$  or  $\langle Q_{11} \cap P_{11}, Q_{22} \cup P_{22}, Q_{33} \cup P_{33} \rangle$ .

(iii)  $\mathcal{Q} \cup \mathcal{P} = \langle Q_{11} \cup P_{11}, Q_{22} \cup P_{22}, Q_{33} \cup P_{33} \rangle$  or  $\langle Q_{11} \cup P_{11}, Q_{22} \cap P_{22}, Q_{33} \cap P_{33} \rangle$ .

**Definition 2.4.** [10] Let  $\mathcal{Q} = \langle Q_{11}, Q_{22}, Q_{33} \rangle$  a NCS on  $X$ , then the complement of  $\mathcal{Q}$  (in short,  $\mathcal{Q}^c$ ) may be characterized in three distinct ways:

(i)  $\mathcal{Q}^c = \langle Q_{11}^c, Q_{22}^c, Q_{33}^c \rangle$

(ii)  $\mathcal{Q}^c = \langle Q_{33}, Q_{22}, Q_{11} \rangle$

(iii)  $\mathcal{Q}^c = \langle Q_{33}, Q_{22}^c, Q_{11} \rangle$

**Definition 2.5.** [10] A Neutrosophic Crisp Topological Space NCTS on a non empty set  $X$  is defined as a collection( $\Gamma$ ) of neutrosophic crisp subsets of  $X$  that satisfy the following conditions:

(i)  $\phi_N$  and  $X_N \in \Gamma$ .

(ii)  $Q_1 \cap P_1 \in \Gamma$  for any  $Q_1, P_1 \in \Gamma$ .

(iii)  $\cup Q_j \in \Gamma$  for any arbitrary family  $\{Q_j : j \in J\} \subseteq (X, \Gamma)$

This structure is known as Neutrosophic Crisp Topological Space(NCTS) and the elements in  $\Gamma$  are referred to as neutrosophic crisp open set (NCSOS). The complement of NCSOS is neutrosophic crisp closed set(NCCS).





**Tharani and Kokilavan**

**Definition 2.6.** [10] Let  $(X, \Gamma)$  be a  $\mathcal{NCTS}$  on  $X$  and  $Q$  be a  $\mathcal{NCS}$  on  $X$ . Then the neutrosophic crisp closure of  $Q$ , denoted as  $\mathcal{NCcl}(Q)$  and neutrosophic crisp interior of  $Q$ , denoted as  $\mathcal{NCint}(Q)$  are defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{NCcl}(Q) = \cap \{G : Q \subseteq G \text{ \& } G \text{ is an } \mathcal{NCCS} \text{ in } X\}.$$

$$\mathcal{NCint}(Q) = \cup \{J : J \subseteq Q \text{ \& } J \text{ is an } \mathcal{NCS} \text{ in } X\}.$$

**Definition 2.7.** [2] A neutrosophic crisp supra topology ( $\mathcal{NCTS}$  for short) on a non empty set  $X$  is defined as family  $\tau^\mu$  of neutrosophic crisp subset of  $X$  that satisfies the following condition:

$$\emptyset_N \text{ and } X_N \in \tau^\mu$$

$$\cup E_j \in \tau^\mu, \text{ for any family } \{E_j : j \in J\} \subseteq \tau^\mu.$$

The pair  $(X, \tau^\mu)$  is called neutrosophic crisp supra topological space ( $\mathcal{NCSTS}$ ) on  $X$ , and the elements in  $\tau^\mu$  are referred to as neutrosophic crisp supra open sets ( $\mathcal{NCSOS}$ ). The complement of  $\tau^\mu$  is called neutrosophic crisp supra closed sets ( $\mathcal{NCSOS}$ ).

**Definition 2.8.** [2] Let  $\tau_1^\mu, \tau_2^\mu$  be any two neutrosophic crisp supra topology ( $\mathcal{NCST}$ ) on a non empty  $X$ . Then, the triple  $(X, \tau_1^\mu, \tau_2^\mu)$  forms a neutrosophic crisp supra bi-topological space ( $\mathcal{NCS} - \text{bi} - \mathcal{TS}$ ).

**Neutrosophic Crisp Minimal Structure Spaces**

Riad K. Al-Hamido[1] introduced the concept of  $\mathcal{NCMS}$ . Here, we present the additional properties of  $\mathcal{NCMOS}$  and  $\mathcal{NCMCS}$  within this  $\mathcal{NCMS}$  framework.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let  $X$  be a nonempty set and  $\mathcal{M}$  be a  $\mathcal{NCMS}$  on  $X$ . The following properties apply for neutrosophic crisp subsets  $Q$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  of  $X$ :

- (i)  $\mathcal{NCMint}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{NCMint}(X) = X$ .
- (ii)  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$  and  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(X) = X$ .
- (iii)  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(X - Q) = X - \mathcal{NCMint}(Q)$ .
- (iv)  $\mathcal{NCMint}(X - Q) = X - \mathcal{NCMcl}(Q)$ .
- (v)  $Q$  is  $\mathcal{NCMCS}$  iff  $Q = \mathcal{NCMcl}(Q)$ .
- (vi)  $Q$  is  $\mathcal{NCMOS}$  iff  $Q = \mathcal{NCMint}(Q)$ .
- (vii)  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(\mathcal{NCMcl}(Q)) = \mathcal{NCMcl}(Q)$  and  $\mathcal{NCMint}(\mathcal{NCMint}(Q)) = \mathcal{NCMint}(Q)$

**Proof:**

(i) Since  $X$  and  $\emptyset$  are  $\mathcal{NCMOS}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{NCMint}(X) &= \cup \{J : J \text{ is a } \mathcal{NCMO}, J \subset X\} \\ &= X \cup J \text{ is } \mathcal{NCMOS} \\ &= X \end{aligned}$$

(i.e)  $\mathcal{CMint}(X) = X$ . Since  $\emptyset$  is the only  $\mathcal{NCMOS}$  contained in  $\emptyset$ ,  $\mathcal{NCMint}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ .

(ii) By the definition of  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(Q)$ ,  $X$  is the only  $\mathcal{NCMCS}$  containing  $X$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{NCMcl}(X) &= \text{Intersection of all the } \mathcal{NCMCS} \text{ containing } X. \\ &= \cap \{X\} = X \end{aligned}$$

That is  $\mathcal{CMcl}(X) = X$ .

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{NCMcl}(\emptyset) &= \text{Intersection of all the } \mathcal{NCMCS} \text{ containing } \emptyset. \\ &= \cap \{\emptyset\} = \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

That is  $\mathcal{NCMcl}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ .

(iii) Let  $x \in \mathcal{NCMcl}(X - Q)$ . By definition,  $x \in \mathcal{NCMcl}(X - Q)$  if every  $\mathcal{NCMOS} J$  containing  $x$  must intersect  $X - Q$ . Suppose  $x \in \mathcal{NCMint}(Q)$ . Then,  $\exists \mathcal{NCMOS} J$  such that  $x \in J \subseteq Q$ . This





Tharani and Kokilavan

implies  $J \cap (X - Q) = \emptyset$ , which contradicts the condition that  $\in NCMcl(X - Q)$ . Thus,  $\notin NCMint(Q)$ , so  $x \in X - NCMint(Q)$ . Since,  $\in X - NCMint(Q)$ , it follows that  $NCMcl(X - Q) \subseteq X - NCMint(Q)$ .

Conversely, Let  $\in X - NCMint(Q)$ . Then,  $\notin NCMint(Q)$ , meaning there is no  $NCMOS J$  such that  $x \in J \subseteq Q$ . Consequently, every  $NCMOS J$  that contains  $x$  must intersect  $X - Q$ , implying  $x \in NCMcl(X - Q)$ . Since,  $X - NCMint(Q) \subseteq NCMcl(X - Q)$  and  $NCMcl(X - Q) \subseteq X - NCMint(Q)$ , we conclude that  $NCMcl(X - Q) = X - NCMint(Q)$ .

(iv) Let  $x \in NCMint(X - Q)$ . By definition,  $\exists NCMOS J$  such that  $x \in J \subseteq X - Q$ , which implies  $J \cap Q = \emptyset$ . If  $\in NCMcl(Q)$ , then every  $NCMOS$  containing  $x$  would intersect  $Q$ . However,  $J$  is a neutrosophic crisp minimal open set containing  $x$  and  $J \cap Q = \emptyset$ , which is a contradiction. Therefore,  $\notin NCMcl(Q)$ , so  $x \in X - NCMcl(Q)$ .

Conversely, Let  $x \in X - NCMcl(Q)$ . This means,  $x \notin NCMcl(Q)$ . By definition,  $\exists NCMOS J$  such that  $x \in J$  and  $J \cap Q = \emptyset$ , which implies  $J \subseteq X - Q$ . Since  $x \in J$  and  $J$  is  $NCMOS$ ,  $x$  is a neutrosophic crisp minimal interior point of  $X - Q$ . Hence,  $x \in NCMint(X - Q)$ .

(v) If  $Q$  is neutrosophic crisp minimal closed, then by definition, it is the smallest  $NCMCS$  containing itself. Therefore,  $Q = NCMcl(Q)$ . Conversely, if  $Q = NCMcl(Q)$ , then  $Q$  is the intersection of  $NCMCS$ . Since the intersection of  $NCMCS$  is neutrosophic crisp minimal closed,  $Q$  is neutrosophic crisp minimal closed.

(vi) If  $Q$  is an  $NCMOS$  over  $X$ , then  $Q$  is itself an  $NCMOS$  over  $X$  that contains  $Q$ . Thus,  $Q$  is the largest  $NCMOS$  within  $Q$  and  $NCMint(Q) = Q$ . Conversely, if  $NCMint(Q) = Q$ . Then,  $Q \in \mathcal{M}$ .

(vii) From the definition of  $NCMcl(Q)$  and  $NCMint(Q)$ , the proof is obvious.

Neutrosophic Crisp Biminimal Structure Spaces

We present the neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure in this section. Additionally, we present novel forms of  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed sets and  $NCM_1M_2$ -open sets in neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure spaces, analyze their characteristics, and extensively investigate their interrelationship.

**Definition 4.1.** Let  $X$  be a nonempty set and let  $NCM_1S$  and  $NCM_2S$  be neutrosophic crisp minimal structure on  $X$ . The triple  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  is called a neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure space ( $NCbiMSS$ ). Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  be  $NCbiMSS$  and  $Q$  be neutrosophic crisp subset of  $X$ , the neutrosophic crisp minimal interior and closure of  $X$  for  $\mathcal{M}_i$  are denoted as  $NCM_iint(Q)$  and  $NCM_icl(Q)$ , respectively, for  $i = 1, 2$ .

**Definition 4.2.** A neutrosophic crisp subset  $Q$  of a  $NCbiMSS (X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  is called  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed set if  $\mathcal{CM}_1cl(NCM_2cl(Q)) = Q$ . The complement of an  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed set is called an  $NCM_1M_2$ -open set.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let  $NCM_1S$  and  $NCM_2S$  be neutrosophic crisp minimal structure on  $X$ . Then  $Q$  is a  $NCM_1M_2$  closed subset of neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure space  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  iff  $Q$  is both  $NCM_1$  closed and  $NCM_2$  closed.

**Example 4.1.** Let  $X = \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}$ . Define neutrosophic crisp minimal structure  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$  on  $X$  as follows:  $\mathcal{M}_1 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}\}, \{p_{22}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle\}$ ,  $\mathcal{M}_2 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}\}, \{p_{22}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{p_{22}\}, \emptyset, \{q_{11}\} \rangle\}$ . Then  $\langle \{p_{22}\}, \{q_{11}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle$  is  $NCM_1M_2$  close

Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  be a neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure space and  $A$  be a neutrosophic crisp subset of  $X$ . Then  $A$  is  $NCM_1M_2$  closed iff  $NCM_1cl(Q) = Q$  and  $NCM_2cl(Q) = Q$ .

**Theorem 4.2.** Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  be  $NCbiMSS$ . If  $Q$  and  $P$  are  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed subsets of  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$ , then their intersection  $Q \cap P$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed.

*Proof.* Assume that  $Q$  and  $P$  be  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed.

By the definition, we have:  $NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q)) = Q$  and  $NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(P)) = P$ .

Since,  $Q \cap P \subseteq Q$  and  $Q \cap P \subseteq P$ , it follows that





Tharani and Kokilavan

$$NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q \cap P)) \subseteq NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q)) \text{ and } NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q \cap P)) \subseteq NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(P)).$$

Therefore,

$$NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q \cap P)) \subseteq NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q)) \cap NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(P)) = Q \cap P.$$

Additional, we know that  $Q \cap P \subseteq NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q \cap P))$ .

Thus, combining the two inclusion, we conclude that,  $NCM_1cl(NCM_1cl(Q \cap P)) = Q \cap P$ . □

Hence,  $Q \cap P$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed.

**Remark 4.1.** The union of two  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed sets is not necessarily an  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed set, as demonstrated by the following example.

**Example 4.2.** Let  $X = \{q_{11}, p_{22}, r_{33}\}$ . Define  $NCMS$   $M_1$  and  $M_2$  on  $X$  as follows:  $M_1 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle\}$ ,  $M_2 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{p_{22}\}, \emptyset, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle\}$ . Then  $\langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}, r_{33}\} \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, r_{33}\} \rangle$  are  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed but  $\langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}, r_{33}\} \rangle \cup \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, r_{33}\} \rangle = \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}, r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}, r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}, r_{33}\} \rangle$  is not  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed.

**Theorem 4.3.** Let  $(X, M_1, M_2)$  be  $NCbiMSS$ . Then  $Q$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -open subsets of  $(X, M_1, M_2)$  iff  $Q = NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q))$ .

*Proof.* Let  $Q$  be a  $NCM_1M_2$ -open subsets of  $(X, M_1, M_2)$ . Then  $X - Q$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed. Therefore,  $NCM_1cl(NCM_2cl(X - Q)) = X - Q$ .

By theorem 3.1 (iii),  $X - NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q)) = X - Q$ .

Consequently,  $Q = NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q))$ .

Conversely, let  $Q = NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q))$ .

Therefore,  $X - Q = X - NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q))$ .

By theorem 3.1(iii)  $X - Q = NCM_1cl(NCM_2cl(X - Q))$ . □

Hence,  $X - Q$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -closed. Consequently,  $Q$  is a  $NCM_1M_2$ -open.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let  $(X, M_1, M_2)$  be  $NCbiMSS$ . If  $Q$  and  $P$  are  $NCM_1M_2$ -open subsets of  $(X, M_1, M_2)$ , then  $Q \cup P$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -open.

*Proof.* Let  $Q$  and  $P$  be  $NCM_1M_2$ -open. Then  $NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q)) = Q$  and  $NCM_1int(NCM_2int(P)) = P$ . Since,  $Q \subseteq Q \cup P$  and  $Q \cup P, NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q)) \subseteq NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q \cup P))$  and

$$NCM_1int(NCM_2int(P)) \subseteq NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q \cup P)).$$

$$\text{Therefore, } Q \cup P = NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q)) \cup NCM_1int(NCM_2int(P)) \subseteq NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q \cup P)).$$

But  $NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q \cup P)) \subseteq Q \cup P$ .

Consequently,  $NCM_1int(NCM_2int(Q \cup P)) = Q \cup P$ . Hence,  $Q \cup P$  is  $NCM_1M_2$ -open.

**Remark 4.2.** The intersection of two  $NCM_1M_2$ -open sets is not necessarily an  $NCM_1M_2$ -open sets, as demonstrated by the following example.

**Example 4.3.** Let  $X = \{q_{11}, p_{22}, r_{33}\}$ . Define  $NCMS$   $M_1$  and  $M_2$  on  $X$  as follows:  $M_1 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle\}$ ,  $M_2 = \{\{\emptyset, \emptyset, X\}, \langle X, X, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{p_{22}\}, \emptyset, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle\}$ . Then  $\langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle, \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle$  are  $NCM_1M_2$ -open but  $\langle \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}\} \rangle \cap \langle \{r_{33}\}, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\}, \{p_{22}\} \rangle = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset, \{q_{11}, p_{22}\} \rangle$  is not  $NCM_1M_2$ -open.







### Tharani and Kokilavan

**Definition 4.3.** Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  be  $\mathcal{NCbiMSS}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  be a neutrosophic crisp subset over  $X$ . Define neutrosophic crisp minimal structures  $Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}$  and  $Y_{\mathcal{V}_2}$  on  $\mathcal{V}$  are defined as follows:  $Y_{\mathcal{V}_1} = \{ \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{M}_1 \}$  and  $Y_{\mathcal{V}_2} = \{ \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{M}_2 \}$ . A triple  $(\mathcal{V}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_2})$  is called a neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure subspace of  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$ .

Now, let  $(\mathcal{V}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_2})$  be a neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure subspace of  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  and let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be a neutrosophic crisp subset of  $\mathcal{V}$ . The  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^i$ -closure and  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^i$ -interior of  $\mathcal{Q}$  to  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{V}}^i$  are denoted by  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^i cl_i(\mathcal{Q})$  and  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^i int_i(\mathcal{Q})$ , respectively, for  $i = 1, 2$ . The relationship are as follows:  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^1 cl_1(\mathcal{Q}) = \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{NCM}_1 cl(\mathcal{Q})$  and  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^2 cl_2(\mathcal{Q}) = \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{NCM}_2 cl(\mathcal{Q})$ .

**Theorem 4.5.** Let  $(\mathcal{V}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_2})$  be a neutrosophic crisp biminimal structure subspace of  $(X, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$  and let  $C$  be a neutrosophic crisp subset of  $\mathcal{V}$ . If  $C$  is  $\mathcal{NCM}_1 \mathcal{M}_2$ -closed, then  $C$  is  $\mathcal{NCM}_{Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_2}}$ -closed.

*Proof:* Since  $C$  is  $\mathcal{NCM}_1 \mathcal{M}_2$ -closed. We known that  $\mathcal{CM}_1 cl(\mathcal{NCM}_1 cl(C)) = C$ , which implies that  $(\mathcal{NCM}_1 cl(C)) = C$  and  $(\mathcal{NCM}_2 cl(C)) = C$ . Therefore,  $\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{NCM}_1 cl(\mathcal{Q}) = C$  and  $\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{NCM}_2 cl(C) = C$ . Consequently,  $\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^1 cl_1(\mathcal{NCM}_{\mathcal{V}}^2 cl_2(C)) = C$ . Hence,  $C$  is  $\mathcal{CM}_{Y_{\mathcal{V}_1}, Y_{\mathcal{V}_2}}$ -closed.

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## Isomorphic Properties of Cohesive Fuzzy Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This research study investigates the meaning of homomorphism, isomorphism, weak isomorphism, and strong co-isomorphism in the setting of cohesive fuzzy graphs with suitable graphical illustrations and also we look into the isomorphism of two cohesive fuzzy graphs and establishes that the relationship is an equivalence. We discuss some isomorphic properties of cohesive fuzzy graphs and self-complementary cohesive fuzzy graphs.

**Keywords:** Cohesive fuzzy graph, Homomorphism, Isomorphism, Weak isomorphism, Strong co-isomorphism, Self complementary.

## INTRODUCTION

Isomorphism is a branch of graph theory that has recently attracted considerable interest from researchers. In 2023, X. Xue [7] introduced the concept of cohesive fuzzy sets. This innovative concept of a cohesive fuzzy graph specifically addresses the grouping of favorable conditions associated with a particular ambiguous, higher-dimensional problem, incorporating a potentially broader range with a unit disk's phase component. This approach not only tackles the challenge of selecting the most suitable option among various choices but also aids in eliminating negative scenarios across a wide array of situations. Ismayil AM and N. Azhagendran [8] explored isomorphism on complex fuzzy graphs in their studies. This discussion delves into isomorphism on cohesive fuzzy graphs, focusing on cases that involve time-periodic phenomena. The topics covered include weak isomorphism, co-weak isomorphism,





**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

isomorphism, and complementary aspects with their related findings. The application of isomorphism in complex fuzzy graphs involves examining the structural equivalence between two such graphs. In this context, isomorphism helps determine if there is a one-to-one correspondence between the vertex sets of two complex fuzzy graphs that preserves the edge connectivity and fuzzy relationships. This can be particularly useful in analyzing graph properties like symmetry, pattern recognition, and efficiency in network analysis. For instance, in complex systems modeling or information networks, identifying isomorphic complex fuzzy graphs allows for simplifying computations and understanding underlying patterns by reducing data redundancy.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Definition 2.1:[9]**Let an underlying set be  $U$ . A Cohesive fuzzy graph with  $U$  is an ordered pair  $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$  where  $\mathbb{X} = (\lambda_{\mathbb{X}}e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{X}}}, \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{X}}}, \delta_{\mathbb{X}}e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{X}}})$  and  $\mathbb{Y} = (\lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}}, \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{Y}}}, \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}})$  are the cohesive fuzzy vertex and edge set with  $\mathbb{X}:\mathbb{V} \rightarrow$

$H_u\{\xi \in C: |\xi| \leq 1\}$  and  $\mathbb{Y}:E \rightarrow H_u\{\xi \in C: |\xi| \leq 1\}$ , where  $H_u\{\xi \in C: |\xi| \leq 1\}$  is the set of all the unit disc's finite subsets, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} &\leq \min\{\lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}} \\ \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} &\leq \min\{\gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\beta_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \beta_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}} \\ \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} &\leq \min\{\delta_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \delta_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}}, \forall u, v \in \mathbb{X}. \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 2.2:[9]**Let  $\mathbb{X} = \{(u, \lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{X}}}, \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{X}}}, \delta_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{X}}}) : u \in \mathbb{X}\}$  and  $\mathbb{Y} = \{(uv, \lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)}, \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)}, \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)}) : uv \in \mathbb{Y}\}$  be a cohesive fuzzy graph the vertex and edge sets.

A cohesive fuzzy graph's order can be stated as follows,

$$O(\mathbb{G}) = (\sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)}, \sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \beta_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)}, \sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \delta_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \in \mathbb{V}} \Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(u_i)})$$

A cohesive fuzzy graph's size can be stated as follows:

$$S(\mathbb{G}) = (\sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)}, \sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \beta_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)}, \sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)e^{i\sum_{u_i \neq v_i} \Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}(u_i v_i)})$$

**Definition 2.3: [9]**Let  $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$  be a cohesive fuzzy graph. Then its Complement of cohesive fuzzy graph  $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$  is indicated by  $\overline{\mathbb{G}} = (\overline{\mathbb{X}}, \overline{\mathbb{Y}})$  is described as,

- (i)  $\overline{\mathbb{X}} = \mathbb{X}$ ,
- (ii)  $\lambda_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)e^{i\alpha_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)} = \lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(u)}$   
 $\gamma_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)e^{i\beta_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)} = \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{X}}(u)}$

$\delta_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)e^{i\Omega_{\overline{\mathbb{X}}}(u)} = \delta_{\mathbb{X}}(u)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(u)}$ , if  $u \in \mathbb{X}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \lambda_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)e^{i\alpha_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)} &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} \neq 0 \\ \min\{\lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \lambda_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \alpha_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}} & \text{if } \lambda_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\alpha_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \gamma_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)e^{i\beta_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)} &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} \neq 0 \\ \min\{\gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \gamma_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\beta_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \beta_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}} & \text{if } \gamma_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\beta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \delta_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)e^{i\Omega_{\overline{\mathbb{Y}}}(uv)} &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} \neq 0 \\ \min\{\delta_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \delta_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}e^{i \min\{\Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(u), \Omega_{\mathbb{X}}(v)\}} & \text{if } \delta_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)e^{i\Omega_{\mathbb{Y}}(uv)} = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

**Isomorphic properties of cohesive fuzzy graphs**

**Definition 3.1:**Let at wocohesive fuzzy graphs be  $\mathbb{G} = (P_1, Q_1)$  and  $\mathbb{G}' = (P_2, Q_2)$ . A homomorphism of cohesive fuzzy graphs  $r: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}'$  is a map  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  satisfies the following criteria.





**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(i)} \quad \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} \leq \mu_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(r(v_1))} \\
 & \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} \leq \gamma_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(r(v_1))} \\
 & \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} \leq \delta_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(r(v_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1. \\
 & \text{(ii)} \quad \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} \leq \mu_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))} \\
 & \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} \leq \gamma_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))} \quad \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} \leq \\
 & \delta_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

In Fig 1, a homomorphism  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  such that  $r(a) = u, r(b) = v, r(c) = w$ .

**Definition 3.2:** A weak isomorphism of a cohesive fuzzy graphs is defined by  $r: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}'$  is a map  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  which is one-to-one and onto homomorphism satisfies the following criteria.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(i)} \quad \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} = \mu_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(r(v_1))} \\
 & \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} = \gamma_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(r(v_1))} \\
 & \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} = \delta_{P_2}(r(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(r(v_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

In Fig 2, the mapping  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  defined by  $r(v_1) = w_2, r(w_1) = v_2$  is a weak isomorphism.

**Definition 3.3:** A strong co-isomorphism of a cohesive fuzzy graphs is defined by  $r: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}'$  is a map  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  which is one-to-one and onto homomorphism satisfies the following criteria.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(i)} \quad \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} = \mu_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))} \\
 & \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} = \gamma_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))} \quad \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} = \\
 & \delta_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(r(v_1)r(w_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

In Fig3, a homomorphism  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  such that  $r(a) = x, r(b) = y, r(c) = z, r(d) = w$ .

**Definition 3.4:** An isomorphism of cohesive fuzzy graphs is defined by a mapping  $r: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}'$ , where  $r: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  is a one-to-one and onto function that satisfies the condition outlined in definitions 3.2 and 3.3.

**Definition 3.5:** Let  $G$  be a cohesive fuzzy graph.  $G$  is considered self-complementary if its complement, denoted as  $\bar{G}$ ,  $G \approx \bar{G}$ .

**Theorem 3.6:** Cohesive fuzzy graphs isomorphism act as an equivalence relation.

**Proof:** we are going to prove isomorphism between cohesive fuzzy graphs is equivalence relation. To show equivalence relation, we prove that is reflexive, symmetric and transitive. The reflexive and symmetric properties are obvious. To prove transitive: We define a map  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  and  $h_2: \mathbb{V}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_3$  that represent isomorphisms from  $\mathbb{G}_1$  onto  $\mathbb{G}_2$  and from  $\mathbb{G}_2$  onto  $\mathbb{G}_3$ , respectively. Consequently, the composition  $h_2 \circ h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_3$  is bijective. For each  $v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$ , the composition satisfies  $(h_2 \circ h_1)(v_1) = h_2(h_1(v_1))$ . The map  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$ , described by  $h_1(v_1) = v_2$ , is itself an isomorphism. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \\
 \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \quad \dots \dots (1.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \\
 \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \quad \dots \dots (1.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \delta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \\
 \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \quad \dots \dots (1.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \mu_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\
 \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}, \forall v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1 \quad \dots \dots (2.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \gamma_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\
 \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}, \forall v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1 \quad \dots \dots (2.2)
 \end{aligned}$$





**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \delta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\ \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}, \forall v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1 \end{aligned} \quad \dots(2.3)$$

A map  $h_2: \mathbb{V}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_3$  described by  $h_2(v_2) = v_3$  is an isomorphism. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \mu_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\alpha_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \mu_{P_3}(v_3)e^{i\alpha_{P_3}(v_3)}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots(3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \gamma_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\beta_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \gamma_{P_3}(v_3)e^{i\beta_{P_3}(v_3)}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \delta_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\Omega_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \delta_{P_3}(v_3)e^{i\Omega_{P_3}(v_3)}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \mu_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\alpha_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \mu_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)e^{i\alpha_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)}, \forall v_2w_2 \in \mathbb{E}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \gamma_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\beta_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \gamma_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)e^{i\beta_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)}, \forall v_2w_2 \in \mathbb{E}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \delta_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\Omega_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &= \delta_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)e^{i\Omega_{Q_3}(v_3w_3)}, \forall v_2w_2 \in \mathbb{E}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.3)$$

From equations (1.1) & (3.1),  $h_1(v_1) = v_2, v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} = \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)} \\ &= \mu_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\alpha_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))e^{i\alpha_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

From equations (1.2) & (3.2),  $h_1(v_1) = v_2, v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \\ &= \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)} \\ &= \gamma_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\beta_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))e^{i\beta_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

From equations (1.3) & (3.3),  $h_1(v_1) = v_2, v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \delta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \\ &= \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)} \\ &= \delta_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\Omega_{P_3}(h_2(v_2))} \\ \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \delta_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))e^{i\Omega_{P_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

From equations (2.1) & (4.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \mu_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\ &= \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} \\ &= \mu_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\alpha_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \mu_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))e^{i\alpha_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

for all  $v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1$ .

From equations (2.2) & (4.2), we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \gamma_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\ &= \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} \\ &= \gamma_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\beta_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \gamma_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))e^{i\beta_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

for all  $v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1$ .





**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

From equations (2.3) & (4.3), we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \delta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \\ &= \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} \\ &= \delta_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\Omega_{Q_3}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \\ \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &= \delta_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))e^{i\Omega_{Q_3}(h_2(h_1(v_1))h_2(h_1(w_1)))} \end{aligned}$$

for all  $v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1$ .

Therefore  $h_2 \circ h_1$  is an isomorphism from  $\mathbb{G}_1$  to  $\mathbb{G}_3$ . Hence an isomorphism between cohesive fuzzy graphs is an equivalence.

**Theorem 3.7:**A weak isomorphism (co-isomorphism)between cohesive fuzzy graphs serves as a partial order relation.

**Proof:**We will demonstrate that a partial ordering relation exists between cohesive fuzzy networks through a weak isomorphism (co-isomorphism).To show partial order relation, we prove that is reflexive, anti-symmetric and transitive. The reflexive and transitive properties are obvious.

To prove anti-symmetric: we define a map  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$ , the function  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  is a strong isomorphism from  $\mathbb{G}_1$  onto  $\mathbb{G}_2$ . Here  $h_1$  is a one to one and onto mapping which is described by  $h_1(v_1) = v_2$ , for all  $v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$  and the mapping satisfies the following conditions.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1, \\ \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \quad \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} = \delta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))}, \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \\ \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \mu_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \dots \dots (4.4) \\ \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \gamma_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \dots \dots (4.5) \\ \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \delta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \dots \dots (4.6) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1$

We define a map  $h_2: \mathbb{V}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_1$  as a strong isomorphism of  $\mathbb{G}_2$  onto  $\mathbb{G}_1$ . This means that  $h_2$  is a bijection, characterized by  $h_2(v_2) = v_1$  for every  $v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2$ . Additionally, this mapping adheres to the following conditions.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \mu_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2, \\ \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \gamma_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\beta_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2, \\ \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)} &= \delta_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(h_2(v_2))}, \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2, \\ \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &\leq \mu_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \dots \dots (4.7) \\ \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &\leq \gamma_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \dots \dots (4.8) \\ \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)} &\leq \delta_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(h_2(v_2)h_2(w_2))} \dots \dots (4.9) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $v_2w_2 \in \mathbb{E}_2$

The inequalities (4.4) and (4.7), (4.5) and (4.8), as well as (4.6) and (4.9), apply to the finite sets  $\mathbb{V}_1$  and  $\mathbb{V}_2$  only if both  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  have the same number of edges and corresponding edges are of equal weight. Hence,  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  are identical. Therefore, the composition  $h_2 \circ h_1$  forms a strong isomorphism from  $\mathbb{G}_1$  to  $\mathbb{G}_3$ . This concludes the proof.

**Theorem 3.8:**If  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  are two cohesive fuzzy graphs, then  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  are strongly isomorphic if and only if their complements  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_1}$  and  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_2}$ , are also strongly isomorphic.

**Proof:** Let  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  be two cohesive fuzzy graphs. A strong isomorphism exists between  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_1$ . We define the bijective map  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  such that  $h_1(v_1) = v_2$  for all  $v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$ , ensuring the condition is met.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \mu_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1. \\ \gamma_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\beta_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \gamma_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\beta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1. \\ \delta_{P_1}(v_1)e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(v_1)} &= \delta_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(h_1(v_1))} \text{ for all } v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1 \\ \mu_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \mu_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \text{ for all } v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1. \\ \gamma_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \gamma_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \text{ for all } v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1. \\ \delta_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{Q_1}(v_1w_1)} &\leq \delta_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(h_1(v_1)h_1(w_1))} \text{ for all } v_1w_1 \in \mathbb{E}_1. \end{aligned}$$





**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

Given that  $h_1: \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$  is bijective, its inverse,  $h_1^{-1}: \mathbb{V}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_1$  is also bijective described by  $h_1^{-1}(v_2) = v_1$ , for every  $v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2$ , adhering to the conditions outlined below.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))e^{i\alpha_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))} &= \mu_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\alpha_{P_2}(v_2)} \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2. \\ \gamma_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))e^{i\beta_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))} &= \gamma_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\beta_{P_2}(v_2)} \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2. \\ \delta_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))e^{i\Omega_{P_1}(h_1^{-1}(v_2))} &= \delta_{P_2}(v_2)e^{i\Omega_{P_2}(v_2)} \text{ for all } v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2. \end{aligned}$$

By applying the complement definition,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} &= \min\{\mu_{P_1}(v_1), \mu_{P_1}(w_1)\}e^{i \min\{\alpha_{P_1}(v_1), \alpha_{P_1}(w_1)\}} \\ &\leq \min\{\mu_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \mu_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}e^{i \min\{\alpha_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \alpha_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}} \\ &= \min\{\mu_{P_2}(v_2), \mu_{P_2}(w_2)\}e^{i \min\{\alpha_{P_2}(v_2), \alpha_{P_2}(w_2)\}} \\ \mu_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\alpha_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} &= \mu_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\alpha_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}. \\ \gamma_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} &= \min\{\gamma_{P_1}(v_1), \gamma_{P_1}(w_1)\}e^{i \min\{\beta_{P_1}(v_1), \beta_{P_1}(w_1)\}} \\ &\leq \min\{\gamma_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \gamma_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}e^{i \min\{\beta_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \beta_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}} \\ &= \min\{\gamma_{P_2}(v_2), \gamma_{P_2}(w_2)\}e^{i \min\{\beta_{P_2}(v_2), \beta_{P_2}(w_2)\}} \quad \gamma_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\beta_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} = \gamma_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\beta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}. \\ \delta_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} &= \min\{\delta_{P_1}(v_1), \delta_{P_1}(w_1)\}e^{i \min\{\Omega_{P_1}(v_1), \Omega_{P_1}(w_1)\}} \\ &\leq \min\{\delta_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \delta_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}e^{i \min\{\Omega_{P_2}(h_1(v_2)), \Omega_{P_2}(h_1(w_2))\}} \\ &= \min\{\delta_{P_2}(v_2), \delta_{P_2}(w_2)\}e^{i \min\{\Omega_{P_2}(v_2), \Omega_{P_2}(w_2)\}} \quad \delta_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)e^{i\Omega_{\overline{Q_1}}(v_1w_1)} = \delta_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)e^{i\Omega_{Q_2}(v_2w_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, a bijective map  $h_1^{-1}: \mathbb{V}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_1$  is strong isomorphism. Hence  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_1}$  and  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_2}$  are strongly isomorphic.

**Theorem 3.9:** If  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  are two cohesive fuzzy graphs, then  $\mathbb{G}_1$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2$  are isomorphic if and only if their complements,  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_1}$  and  $\overline{\mathbb{G}_2}$  are also isomorphic.

## CONCLUSION

This study introduces new concepts related to cohesive fuzzy graphs, specifically focusing on weak isomorphism, co-strong isomorphism, and isomorphism. It establishes that cohesive fuzzy graph isomorphism is an equivalence relation, while weak isomorphism is a partial ordering. Additionally, the study defines self-complementary cohesive fuzzy graphs and discusses some associated findings.

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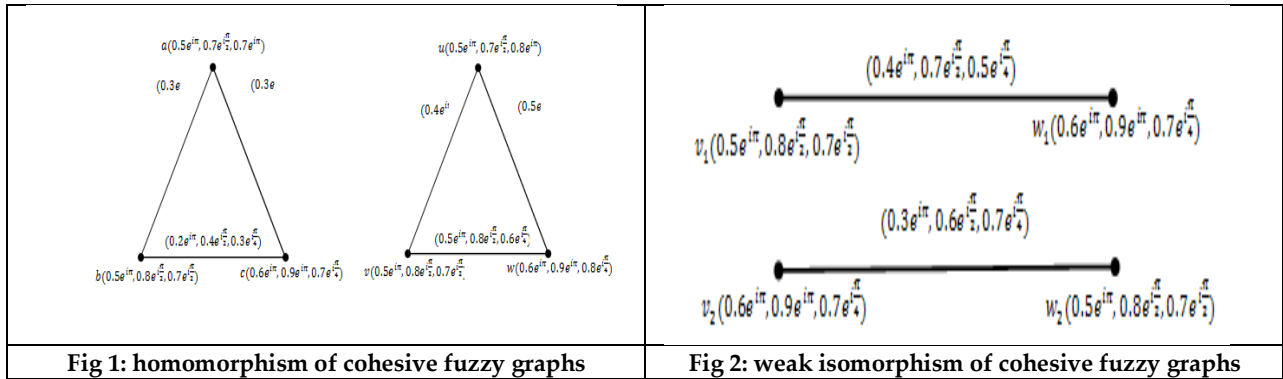
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**Sheelarani and Jon Arockiaraj**

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## Sep-Eacf: Energy Efficient In Manets Using Stable Election Protocol With Energy-Aware Cluster Formation

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Since mobile nodes have limited power resources, sustainability and performance of mobile ad hoc networks (MANET) rely mostly on energy efficiency. This paper presents a new approach aimed to maximize energy utilization in MANETS: the Stable Election Protocol with Energy-Aware Cluster Formation (SEP-EACF). Reliable election algorithms mixed with energy-aware clustering methods help to achieve balanced energy consumption and extend the operational lifetime of the network. By selecting cluster leaders based on communication reliability and residual energy, the protocol guarantees a more uniform allocation of network energy usage. The energy-aware cluster construction technique reduces needless transmissions and control message overhead, therefore saving yet more energy. The proposed SEP-EACF protocol significantly increases MANET energy efficiency, hence boosting their robustness and sustainability in dynamic, resource-limited wireless environments. Simulation results have been achieved using many performance criteria from present methods.

**Keywords:** Cluster Head, Cluster Formation, Energy, MANET, SEP-EACF

## INTRODUCTION

A self-organized MANET is a kind of dynamic network in which nodes can interact with one another and move about at random without relying on any preexisting network architecture [1–5]. When traditional wired or wireless



**Sivaranjani et al.,**

networks are down, overcrowded, damaged, or destroyed, MANETs can step in to help with things like schools and conferences. Rescue operations, disaster relief, tactical battlefields, schools, and emergency situations all fall within this category [6-7]. By using MANET, this dependence on static network architecture is reduced. In a MANET, every node serves as a switch in the network. There is complete freedom of movement and dynamic connection between all nodes [8-9]. Terminals within the network are free to relocate in relation to one another, and the whole network itself is movable [10]. The nodes that move about in dynamic networks also play the role of routers, finding and keeping track of connections to other nodes. The nodes might be situated in or on everything from aircraft and ships to trucks and vehicles, and even on humans or incredibly tiny electronics [11–12]. Because it is wireless and mobile, the network relies on batteries, which have a limit on how long they can last. Energy becomes critical for extending the network's lifespan [13–14] due to the finite battery power of a node. Node If a node's energy becomes too low or runs out entirely, it will not only limit the node's lifespan but also its capacity to transmit packets on behalf of other nodes. This is why creating energy sensitive routing methods has been the focus of so much study [15-16]. Both the network and node levels should be considered in energy efficient routing, which aims to decrease energy usage. The optimal path, from the viewpoint of the network, is the one that uses the least amount of energy; optimally, from the viewpoint of the nodes, it is the one that avoids the nodes with the lowest energy levels [17–18]. This study mostly makes three kinds of contributions. First, it suggests a new stable election mechanism based on residual energy and communication stability those results in more equal energy usage throughout the network. Second, it presents an energy-aware cluster building technique that lowers control overhead and lowers energy waste thereby increasing the operational lifespan of the network. At last, this work shows via large-scale simulations that in dynamic MANET contexts SEP-EACF beats current energy efficiency, latency, and PDR algorithms. Through addressing the important problem of energy efficiency, SEP-EACF opens the path for more durable and sustainable MANET installations, thus contributing significantly to wireless communication. This work is divided mainly as follows. Many authors cover several cluster head choosing techniques covered in Section 2. Section 3 features the proposed model. Section 4 compiled the findings of the research. Section 5 ends with a review of the outcome and the following tasks.

### Background Study

Aftab, F. et al. [1] One bio-inspired MANET clustering technique is SOCZBM, which is based on self-organization. The SOCZBM algorithm's zone-based node deployment technique guarantees stability in cluster-based topologies. The effectiveness and efficiency of SOCZBM are enhanced by its straightforward node deployment approach and CH selection process, which is inspired by bio-flocking mechanisms. Hamza, F., & Celestin Vigila, S. M. [5]The Hybrid PSO-GA methodology is used to develop an Energy-Efficient CH Selection method. Clustering makes use of the Soft k-means algorithm, which optimizes cluster formation by considering node location, speed, and distance. To cluster nodes according to characteristics like location, speed, and distance, the soft k-means algorithm is used. Sharada, K. A. et al. [9]these authors research shows that the AACDIC Algorithm outperforms its predecessors in wireless sensor networks (WSNs) and provide a thorough assessment of its performance. Extensive simulations and comparisons have shown that the technique is effective in improving network efficiency, especially when it comes to reducing the frequent CH re-elections, which have been a constant problem with previous clustering algorithms.

### Problem definition

The basic problem is that present MANET clustering and routing technologies might ignore the differential energy use across nodes. This results in certain nodes—especially those acting as cluster leaders—exhaust their energy faster than others. This reduces the efficiency of the network as well as increases the likelihood of network failures. Furthermore aggravating energy consumption and therefore taxing the already limited energy resources are frequent re-clustering and redundant data transfers resulting from node mobility. Therefore, the challenge is to design a protocol capable of effectively controlling and optimizing energy consumption across all nodes in a MANET thereby ensuring that energy usage is balanced and that the network is operational for as long as practically possible. While under node mobility and dynamic network conditions the recommended strategy must also reduce control overhead and redundant transmissions while maintaining good communication and connectivity.





**Sivaranjani et al.,**

**STABLE ELECTION PROTOCOL WITH ENERGY-AWARE CLUSTER FORMATION**

Among many parameters, cluster heads in SEP-EACF are selected based on residual energy, communication reliability, and node stability. This approach ensures that cluster heads—that is, nodes with sufficient power and dependable communication links—are chosen to help fairly distribute the energy consumption around the network. Included in the protocol there is an energy-aware cluster formation technique designed to cut pointless transmission. **The proposed architecture is represented in Figure 1.**

**NETWORK MODEL**

Assuming these things before network configuration:

- a)  $N_d$  is the set of all network nodes whereby  $n_i$  is a member of  $N_d$ . Referring to BS or the closest cluster head, a node  $n_i$  notes its neighbors ( $N_d$ ) and location  $I$  (LOC $_i$ ).
- b) Every network node  $N_d$  possesses equal functional and energy characteristics.
- c) Every  $N_d$  node is distributed at random. They do not move; they function as stationary nodes following deployment.
- d) Every network node possesses location awareness, granting access to every other node's locations.

**Model for Energy Utilization**

Comparable to those published in the literature, the energy consumption model presented in the proposed study reflects (Shamkuwar, Shukla, & Manjhi 2014). Equation 1 contains the definition of energy consumed in data transmission.

$$E_t(k, d) = \begin{cases} E_{elec} \cdot k + \epsilon_{fs} \cdot k \cdot d^2, & d < d_0 \\ E_{elec} \cdot k + \epsilon_{mp} \cdot k \cdot d^2, & d \geq d_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$d_0$  is expressed as mentioned in equation 2.

$$d_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{fs}^2}{\epsilon_{mp}}} \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

$$E_r(k) = E_{elec} \cdot k \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

Energy consumed while reception of data is defined as mentioned in equation 4.

$$E_o(k) = E_{elec} \cdot k \quad \text{----- (4)}$$

While  $d$  is less than  $d_0$  (threshold distance), the free space propagation model is used for power amplification; otherwise, the multipath fading model is used.

The formula used for calculating distance  $d$  using the RSSI measure is as described in equation 5

$$d = 10^{\frac{[RSSI - A]}{10 \cdot n}} \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

RSSI - Received Signal Strength Indicator,  $n$  - Path fading factor (value usually ranges from 2 to 5) where  $A$  - RSSI computed from one meter away from the transmitting point.

The total energy consumed by a node  $n_i$  is expressed as in equation 6.

$$E(n_i) = E_t(kn_i, d) + E_r(kn_i) + E_o(kn_i) \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

**STABLE ELECTION PROTOCOL**

Steady Election Protocol (SEP), a variant of the LEACH protocol, takes nodes' remaining energy into account prior to beginning the cluster head selection process. Whether cluster heads have energy over the threshold is determined independently of the cluster head selection procedure. For the next round, can keep the present cluster heads and use the same member nodes as cluster leaders. This procedure is repeated until all rounds have been completed. As a result of reducing the number of cluster heads chosen, this SEP technique reduces energy loss in each node by lowering the overhead of the selection process.





Sivaranjani et al.,

The Stable Cluster Head selection approach is shown in Figure 3.2 Based on the above assumptions, we can calculate the predicted number of Cluster heads selected in each Static LEACH cycle. We start with a network of Nd sensor nodes and a probability of PCH for picking cluster heads from that set.

$$CH_{Static} = P_{CH} \times N \tag{7}$$

Should R be the overall number of rounds, the total number of cluster chiefs chosen in LEACH is:

$$CH_{LEACH} = P_{CH} \times N \times R \tag{8}$$

The probability of nodes having energy greater than the threshold is  $P(E_R > E_{TH})$ , given that the residual energy threshold is  $E_{TH}$  and the energy in nodes is  $E_R$ . Following is the formula for calculating the new number of cluster heads selected ( $CH_{New}$ ) in SEP that satisfy the condition  $E_R > E_{TH}$ .

$$CH_{D-LEACH} = P(E_R > E_{TH}) \times P_{CH} \times N \times R \tag{9}$$

In the first phase of the SEP protocol, every node considers the likelihood of becoming a cluster leader and the remaining energy in the second round. This decision is driven by a value between 0 and 1, which is chosen at random by node n.

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{p}{1-p \times (r \bmod \frac{1}{p})} & \text{if } n \in G \text{ and } E_R(n) > E_{TH} \\ \text{else} & \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

Where  $E_R(n)$  is residual energy of node n and  $E_{TH}$  Is the threshold for residual energy.

$$E_{D-LEACH} = \sum_{R=1}^R P(E_R > E_{TH}) \cdot N \cdot P_{CH} \cdot E_o + E_{Data} \tag{11}$$

The quantity  $P(E_R > E_{TH})$  in the equation above determines the number of cluster chiefs chosen in each round. Reducing the threshold for residual energy in SEP lowers the overall number of cluster heads selected, thereby lowering the energy usage relative to Static LEACH and LEACH processes.

**ENERGY-AWARE CLUSTER FORMATION**

A new phase of cluster formation has begun in the SEP-EACF Protocol. At this stage, nodes that are not at the head of the cluster figure out how to be part of a cluster, with an eye toward maximizing energy efficiency while making use of features like Stable's long-range capabilities and the secure ledger system offered by Energy Efficiency. Nodes that are not part of the cluster head get improved ad messages with information about stability and energy efficiency. This is because these communications can go farther and more reliably than before. With the announced cluster heads in mind, nodes calculate the energy cost of connecting with them. Energy Efficiency calculations' extra energy demands and stable energy profiles both have an impact on the final price tag. Incorporating the components mentioned in Eqn. 12, the revised energy cost equation is

$$E_{cost} = E_{elec} \times d^2 + \epsilon_{amp} + E_{stable} \tag{12}$$

The decision-making process also takes into account the energy consumption caused by Energy Efficiency processes, such as cryptographic processing for safe data transfer. An association is noted on the Energy Efficiency after a node chooses a cluster leader. The node-cluster head relationship is protected by this immutable record, which prevents any attempt at revocation. This method is useful for building a reliable and extensible network, keeping it up and running for longer, and keeping data secure. Above, we can see an example of a simple cluster formed using the SEP-EACF Protocol. Here in this virtual setting. Cluster leaders, selected at random from the collection of nodes, are shown by the red triangles. Nodes outside of clusters are shown by the blue circles. The gray lines show the connections between nodes that are not cluster heads and the closest cluster head, according to the minimal communication energy requirement.

<b>Algorithm: Stable Election Protocol with Energy-Aware Cluster Formation</b>	
<b>Input:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>G = (V, E)</math>: The graph representing the MANET, where <math>V</math> is the set of nodes, and <math>E</math> is the set of edges.</li> <li>• <math>E_{residual}(v)</math>: Residual energy levels of nodes in <math>V</math>.</li> <li>• <math>\alpha</math>: Weight factor for energy in cluster head election.</li> <li>• <math>\beta</math>: Weight factor for communication stability in cluster head election.</li> </ul>
<b>Steps:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initialize cluster heads:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Set <math>ClusterHeads = \emptyset</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Compute Node Score:</li> </ol>





**Sivaranjani et al.,**

- For each node  $v$  in  $V$ :
    - Compute  $NodeScore(v) = \alpha \cdot Eresidual(v) + \beta \cdot CommunicationStability(v)$  where  $CommunicationStability(v)$  represents the stability of communication for node  $v$ .
  - 3. Elect Cluster Heads:
    - Sort nodes based on Node Score in descending order.
    - Start with the highest-scoring node:
      - If node  $v$  is not already a Cluster Head and does not interfere with existing Cluster Heads:
        - Add  $v$  to  $ClusterHeads$
        - Mark neighboring nodes of  $v$  as ineligible for Cluster Head election.
      - Continue this process until no eligible nodes remain.
  - 4. Output  $ClusterHeads$
- Output:**
- Cluster heads: Selected cluster heads in the network.

Algorithm 1 represents the Stable Election Protocol with the Energy-Aware Cluster Formation (SEP-EACF) algorithm, which selects cluster heads in a mobile ad hoc network (MANET) by prioritizing nodes based on a weighted score that balances residual energy and communication stability. Initially, the algorithm computes a score for each node using a combination of its residual energy and communication stability, with weights  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  determining the importance of each factor. Nodes are then sorted by their scores, and the highest-scoring nodes are chosen as cluster heads, provided they do not interfere with existing cluster heads and their neighbors are marked as ineligible for further selection.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We assess our proposed approach using the NS2 Simulator. The assessment and understanding of the results produced by using the SEP-EACF algorithm in the context of MANETs rests fundamentally on the conclusions and discussion phase. This section clarifies the performance and implications of the algorithm for the MANET Process by means of actual data and concepts collected via simulations and experiments.

### Throughput Comparison

$$Throughput = \frac{Payload\ size}{Packet\ transmission\ time} \times 100 \quad \text{----- (13)}$$

Table 3 and Figure 4 demonstrate that in packet transmission time and throughput the proposed SEP-EACF system beats the DEEC and HPSO-GA protocols. With 3.3 milliseconds, SEP-EACF boasts the shortest packet transmission time among DEEC's 3.9 milliseconds and HPSO-GA's 3.4 milliseconds, therefore signaling speedier data delivery. Furthermore regularly achieving better performance throughout all payload sizes, SEP-EACF peaks at 757.58 Mbps for a 250-byte payload, exceeding both DEEC and HPSO-GA. This implies that because SEP-EACF provides faster and more consistent data transfer and is the most efficient protocol.

### Energy

$$EnergyConsumption (E) = Power (P) \times Time (t) \quad \text{----- (14)}$$

Over different running durations, Table 4 and Figure 5 show the energy consumption of three protocols—DEEC, HPSO-GA, and SEP-EACF—so stressing the efficiency of SEP-EACF. With its low power demand of 0.003 Watts, SEP-EACF constantly displays the lowest energy consumption, thereby greatly reduces energy use during all running hours. For example, SEP-EACF runs only 0.15 Joules in 50 hours of operation, whereas DEEC runs 1 Joule and HPSO-GA runs 0.5 Joules. This suggests that SEP-EACF is the most energy-efficient technique; hence it is perfect for uses where lowering energy usage is absolutely important.

### TIME DELAY

$$TransmissionDelay = \frac{packet\ size\ in\ bits}{transmission\ rate} \quad \text{----- (15)}$$





Sivaranjani et al.,

Emphasizing the efficiency of SEP-EACF, Table 5 and Figure 6 demonstrate the transmission delays for various packet sizes across three protocols—DEEC, HPSO-GA, and SEP-EACF. Given its greatest transmission rate of 10 Mbps, SEP-EACF often has the lowest transmission latency. With a 100-bit packet size, for instance, SEP-EACF has a 10-millisecond delay; DEEC and HPSO-GA have greater delays of 16.67 ms and 11.76 ms correspondingly. This shows that SEP-EACF is more efficient for uses needing speedy and effective data transfer as it can transport data faster.

#### Packet Delivery ratio

$$PDR = \frac{\text{Number of Packets Receive}}{\text{Total Packets}} * 100 \quad \text{----- (16)}$$

Emphasizing SEP-EACF's excellent performance, Table 6 and Figure 7 show the Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR) for DEEC, HPSO-GA, and SEP-EACF protocols. With minimum packet loss of only 0.1%, SEP-EACF routinely achieves the greatest PDR across various amounts of packets, hence producing almost flawless delivery rates (e.g., 99.9% for 100 packets and higher). Though it falls short of SEP-EACF, HPSO-GA performs quite well with a somewhat greater packet loss of 0.3%. Among the three DEEC has the lowest PDR with a 0.6% packet loss. This suggests that for applications with high delivery accuracy, SEP-EACF is the most dependable protocol guaranteeing data packets reach their target.

#### Packet Loss Ratio

$$\text{Packet Loss Ratio} = 100 - PDR \quad \text{----- (17)}$$

Table 7 and Figure 8 show the Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) for DEEC, HPSO-GA, and SEP-EACF protocols, thereby showing that SEP-EACF has the lowest packet loss throughout all circumstances. With a loss percentage as low as 0.1% for packet counts of 100 and more, SEP-EACF shows better dependability than HPSO-GA, which has somewhat greater losses (e.g., 0.6% for 100 packets), and DEEC, which shows the greatest packet loss (e.g., 2.4% for 50 packets). < This suggests that SEP-EACF is the most efficient method in reducing data loss, so it is especially helpful for uses requiring great data integrity and dependability.

## CONCLUSIONS

We presented in this study the Stable Election Protocol with Energy-Aware Cluster Formation (SEP-EACF), a novel technique designed to enhance MANET energy economy. Knowing the critical necessity of energy economy in MANETs, where nodes operate on limited battery life, SEP-EACF addresses the issue by aggregating dependable election protocols with an energy-aware cluster construction method. To achieve more uniform energy usage throughout the network and to increase the network's operational lifespan, the protocol selects cluster heads according to remaining energy and communication stability. Reducing unnecessary data transfers and control message overhead by the energy-aware cluster construction technique helps yet further in saving energy. Regarding energy efficiency, network lifetime, and overall network performance, our simulation results suggest that SEP-EACF far surpasses present approaches. Studies of transmission delays, energy consumption, packet delivery and loss ratios show that SEP-EACF outperforms DEEC and HPSO-GA in all significant performance categories. By means of a maximum transmission rate of 10 Mbps, SEP-EACF achieves the fastest transmission delays, therefore translating speedier data delivery. Its lowest energy usage also emphasizes its power use efficiency. Moreover displaying remarkable dependability in ensuring data integrity, SEP-EACF maintains the lowest Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) and the highest Packet Distribution Ratio (PDR). Although DEEC shows longer transmission delays, greater energy consumption, and a higher packet loss rate, HPSO-GA performs better than DEEC but does not suit SEP-EACF. SEP-EACF is therefore the most trustworthy and efficient protocol accessible for uses requiring fast, energy-efficient, and precise data transport. For further to concentrate on Black Hole attack detection using many ML techniques.





Sivaranjani et al.,

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Sivaranjani et al.,

**Table 1: Throughput Comparison Table**

Payload Size (bytes)	DEEC Throughput (Mbps)	HPSO-GA Existing Throughput (Mbps)	SEP-EACF Throughput (Mbps)	
50	128.21	147.06	151.52	
100	256.41	294.12	303.03	
150	384.62	441.18	454.55	
200	512.82	588.24	606.06	
250		641.03	735.29	757.58

**Table 2: Energy Comparison table**

Energy in joules			
Operating Time (Hrs)	DEEC	HPSO-GA	SEP-EACF
10	0.2	0.1	0.03
20	0.4	0.2	0.06
30	0.6	0.3	0.09
40	0.8	0.4	0.12
50	1	0.5	0.15

**Table 3: Time Delay Comparison Table**

packet Size (bits)	DEEC Transmission Delay (ms)	HPSO-GA Transmission Delay (ms)	SEP-EACF Transmission Delay (ms)
10	1.67	1.18	1
20	3.33	2.35	2
40	6.67	4.71	4
60	10	7.06	6
80	13.33	9.41	8
100	16.67	11.76	10

**Table 4: Packet Delivery ratio**

Number of Packets	DEEC PDR (%)	HPSO-GAPDR (%)	SEP-EACF PDR (%)
50	97.6	98.8	99.8
100	98.8	99.4	99.9
150	99.2	99.6	99.9
200	99.4	99.7	99.9
250	99.5	99.76	99.9

**Table 5: Packet Loss Ratio Table**

Number of Packets	DEEC Loss Percentage (%)	HPSO-GALoss Percentage (%)	SEP-EACF Loss Percentage (%)
50	2.4	1.2	0.2







Sivaranjani et al.,

100	1.2	0.6	0.1
150	0.8	0.4	0.1
200	0.6	0.3	0.1
250	0.5	0.24	0.1

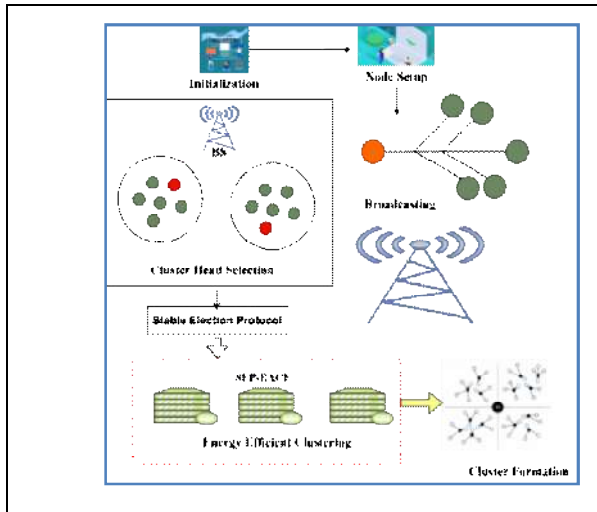


Figure 1: SEP-EACF Architecture

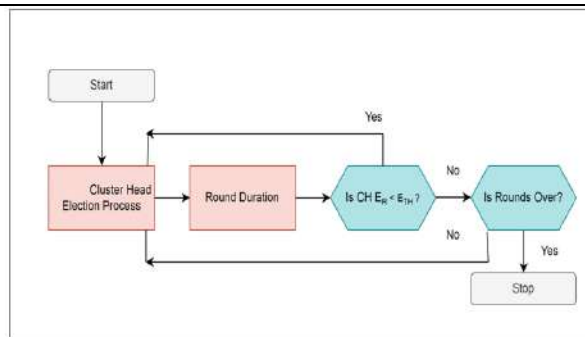


Figure 2: Stable Cluster Head Election Algorithm

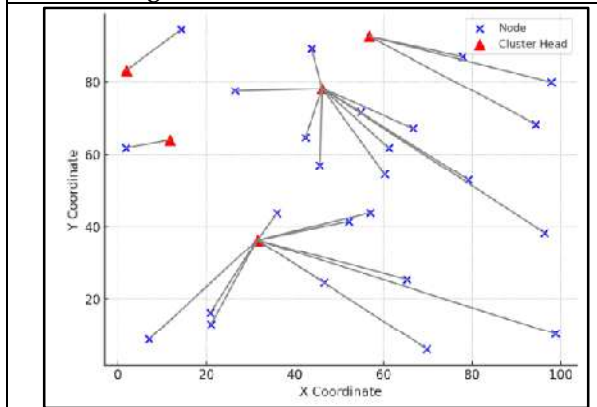


Figure 3: Basic Cluster Formation of SEP-EACF Protocol

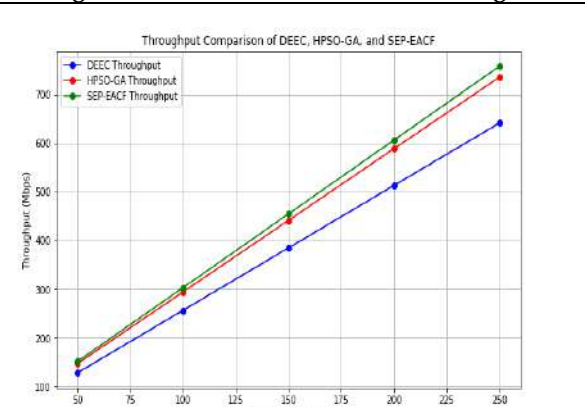


Figure 4: Comparison chart for throughput Payload





Sivaranjani et al.,

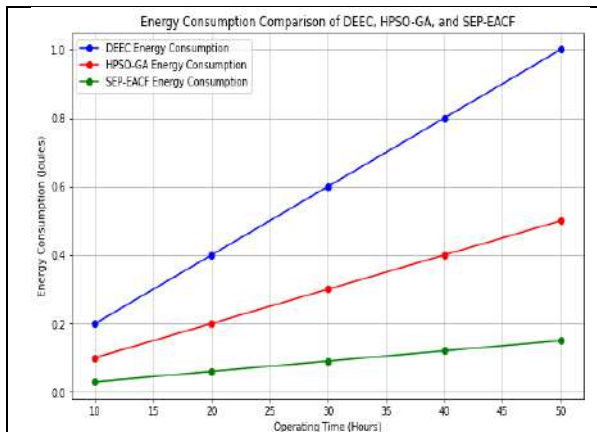


Figure 5: Energy Comparison Chart

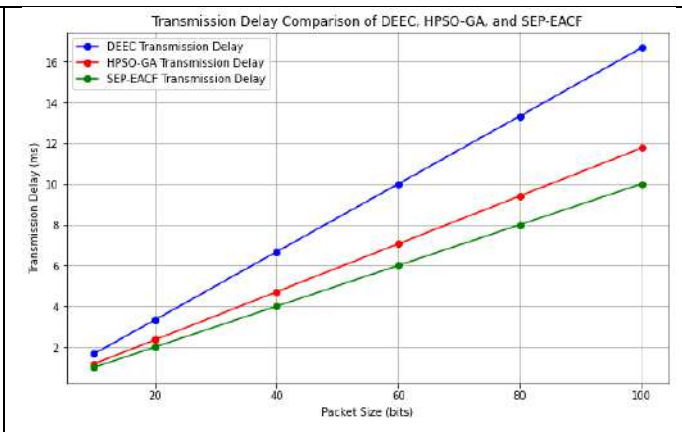


Figure 6: Transmission Delay comparison of three protocols

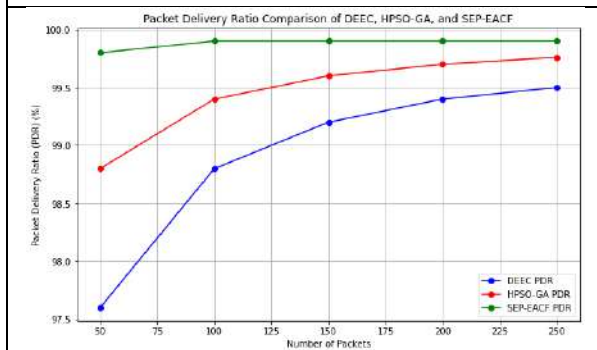


Figure 7: Packet Delivery ratio Comparison chart

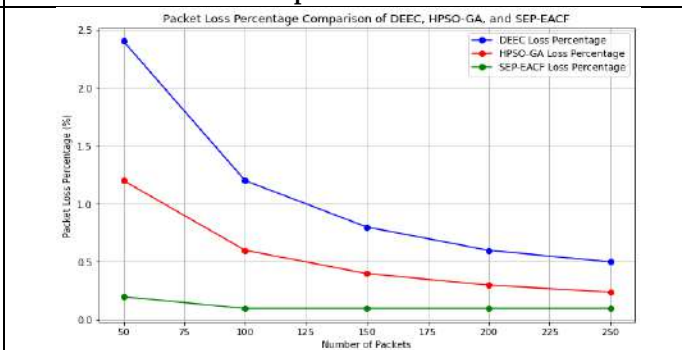


Figure 8: Packet Loss Percentage Comparison





## Time Series Analysis and Prediction of Rainfall Data Using Support Vector Regression, Sarima and Esm: A Comparative Study

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Accurate rainfall forecasting is critical for water resource management, agricultural planning, and disaster preparedness. This study presents a comparative analysis of two advanced time series forecasting models Support Vector Regression (SVR) and Seasonal Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) to predict rainfall from 2022 to 2026. Historical rainfall data from 2008 to 2021 is used to model the temporal patterns SARIMA a traditional statistical model is compared with SVR, a machine learning approach that handles non-linear relationships in time series data. The results show that while both models provide reasonable forecasts, SVR demonstrates a higher accuracy in predicting complex patterns due to its ability to capture non-linear dependencies. The findings showcase the prominence of machine learning in enhancing rainfall prediction models offering valuable insights for stakeholders in agriculture, environment and water management.

**Keywords:** SARIMA, SVR, Time Series, Rainfall Prediction





Rithika et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

To predetermine certain aspects in agriculture, water resource management and disaster preparedness, accurate forecasting of rainfall plays a vital role. Due to the highly unpredictable nature of weather and climate patterns, developing robust models for rainfall prediction has become a pressing challenge, particularly in regions dependent on monsoons. Numerous statistical models have been developed over the years to forecast rainfall, with varying degrees of success. Recently, the use of ML techniques has formulated as a promising alternative as they capture both linear and non-linear dependencies in time series data. Traditionally, the Seasonal Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) model has been widely used for time series forecasting. SARIMA's key feature is that it accounts for both trend and seasonal components in time series data, making it an effective tool for forecasting climate variables like rainfall. Previous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of SARIMA in rainfall prediction across different regions. For instance, Mukherjee et al. [1] used SARIMA to forecast monsoon rainfall in India, showing high accuracy in short-term predictions. Similarly, Ahmed and Abdalla [2] employed SARIMA for rainfall prediction in Sudan, achieving reliable seasonal forecasts. However, SARIMA is widely used, the complexity of climatic data may not be fully captured by its linear nature, which often exhibit non-linear patterns due to various environmental factors. In contrast, machine learning models such as Support Vector Regression (SVR) have gained attention for their ability to handle non-linearity and complex interactions within time series data. SVR is a supervised learning model that has shown significant promise in fields such as finance and meteorology. A recent study by Zhang et al. [4] applied SVR to temperature prediction, highlighting its superior performance compared to traditional methods. Additionally, Kumar et al. [5] explored SVR for long-term rainfall prediction in Southeast Asia, demonstrating its capacity to outperform classical models such as ARIMA. This study aims to provide a comparative analysis of the SARIMA model and the SVR algorithm for rainfall prediction. By leveraging historical rainfall data from 2008 to 2021, we forecast the rainfall for the years 2022 to 2026. The SARIMA model is employed to account for the seasonal nature of the rainfall data, while SVR is utilized to capture non-linear relationships. This comparative approach will help identify the model best suited for predicting complex, real-world time series data. The outcomes of this research will offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in water resource management and agricultural planning.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Predicting rainfall is essential for applications like agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness. Various statistical and machine learning models are employed for rainfall forecasting, each offering specific strengths and limitations. This section reviews the use of SARIMA and Support Vector Regression (SVR), along with insights into hybrid models and advanced approaches.

### SARIMA Models for Rainfall Forecasting

The SARIMA model, a statistical tool that is widely used for time series forecasting, especially for seasonal data like rainfall. Several studies have shown SARIMA's effectiveness in capturing seasonal patterns. For instance, Mukherjee et al. [1] applied SARIMA to forecast India's monsoon rainfall, while Ahmed and Abdalla [2] used it to predict seasonal rainfall in Sudan. Although SARIMA effectively models seasonal fluctuations, its limitations become evident in handling non-linear or irregular variations, such as those caused by climate change.

### Support Vector Regression (SVR) for Rainfall Prediction

The SVR is a powerful machine learning method used for time series forecasting, especially when traditional models like SARIMA fall short. SVR is known for handling complex, non-linear relationships in data, making it effective for rainfall prediction. Zhang et al. [4] demonstrated that SVR outperformed ARIMA in capturing non-linear trends. Kumar et al. [5] also found that SVR performed better than SARIMA for long-term rainfall forecasts in Southeast Asia.



**Rithika et al.,****Hybrid SARIMA-SVR Models**

Hybrid models that combine SARIMA and SVR have gained attention for their ability to predict rainfall more accurately by leveraging both linear and non-linear modelling capabilities. Guo et al. [7] and Liu and Zhang [8] demonstrated that hybrid SARIMA-SVR models outperformed standalone models in capturing irregular and seasonal patterns, making them highly effective for complex, unpredictable rainfall data.

**Other Advanced Methods for Rainfall Forecasting**

Other advanced techniques, including Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) networks, have been applied to rainfall forecasting with success. Random Forest and Gradient Boosting handle large datasets and complex interactions, while LSTM networks excel in predicting time series data with long-term dependencies. Hybrid models combining LSTM and SARIMA further improve accuracy by addressing both seasonal trends and long-term dependencies.

**METHODOLOGY**

This outlines the methods used for predicting rainfall data from 2022 to 2026, focusing on the application of SARIMA and Support Vector Regression (SVR) models.

**Objectives of the Study**

- To apply the SARIMA and SVR models to historical rainfall data and compare their prediction accuracy.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of SVR in capturing non-linear patterns in rainfall data.
- To forecast rainfall for the years 2022 to 2026 and analyze the error metrics for both models.
- To provide recommendations on which model can be adopted for future climate data forecasting.

**Data Collection and Pre-processing**

The dataset consists of yearly rainfall data from 2008 to 2021. The data was normalized for use in the SVR model and seasonal components were identified for the SARIMA model.

**SARIMA Model**

The SARIMA model was employed to identify seasonal trends in the rainfall data. The parameters for the ARIMA part ( $p$ ,  $d$ ,  $q$ ) and ( $P$ ,  $D$ ,  $Q$ ,  $s$ ) were established through grid search and the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). The model was fitted to the historical data and future values for 2022 to 2026 were forecasted.

**Support Vector Regression (SVR)**

SVR was utilised to analyse the non-linear aspects of the rainfall data. The radial basis function (RBF) kernel was chosen for its ability to effectively capture non-linear patterns. Hyper parameters such as  $C$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\epsilon$  were optimized using cross-validation. The SVR model was developed using past data and used to project future rainfall values for 2022 to 2026.

**Hybrid SARIMA-SVR Approach**

A hybrid SARIMA-SVR model was created, integrating the linear seasonal patterns identified by SARIMA with the non-linear residuals modelled by SVR. The SARIMA model predicted the seasonal component, and the SVR model was applied to the residuals for improved accuracy in forecasting.

**Performance Evaluation**

The models were assessed using metrics like Mean Absolute Error and Root Mean Squared Error. These metrics were used to compare the performance of SARIMA, SVR, and the hybrid model in predicting the rainfall from 2022 to 2026.





Rithika et al.,

### Model Description

#### SARIMA (Seasonal Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average)

SARIMA extends of ARIMA by integrating seasonal components. It estimates future values of a time series based on its previous values, differencing, and moving averages of errors. The SARIMA model is denoted using the following notation:

#### SARIMA (p, d, q) x (P, D, Q, s)

The general SARIMA model is

$$y_t = \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \Phi_2 y_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \varepsilon_t \text{ ----- (i)}$$

Where:  $y_t$  represents value of the time series at time  $t$ ,  $\Phi$  refers to the coefficients of the autoregressive terms,  $\theta$  denotes the coefficients for the moving average terms,  $\varepsilon_t$  is the error term.

Seasonal components are similarly defined, just applied with a lag of  $s$ .

#### Support Vector Regression(SVR)

SVR is a regression technique that tries to find a hyperplane that best fits the data in a high- dimensional space. It's particularly effective for non- linear relationships.

The general form of SVR is:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^*) k(x_i, x) + b \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

where:  $x_i$  represents to support vectors,  $\alpha_i, \alpha_i^*$  are the Lagrange multipliers,  $K(x_i, x)$  is the kernel function, commonly the Radial Basis Function (RBF), which maps the data into higher dimensions and  $B$  is the bias term,

The RBF kernel is defined as:

$$k(x_i, x) = \exp(-\gamma \|x_i - x\|^2)$$

Where:  $\gamma$  controls the width of the RBF kernel and  $C$  is the regularization parameter, This parameters balancing the trade-off between maximizing the margin and minimizing the training error.

#### Enhanced Seasonal Regression Model (ESRM)

To combine predictions from both SARIMA and SVR models, we treat the hybrid model as a two- step process: the SARIMA model capture the linear and seasonal trends, while the SVR model handles the non-linear residual components. Here's how this works in theory:

A time series  $Y_t$  can generally be decomposed into:

$$Y_t = T_t + S_t + R_t \text{ ----- (iii)}$$

The SARIMA forecast for the future can be written as:

$$\hat{Y}_t^{SAR} = \hat{T}_t + \hat{S}_t \text{ ----- (iv)}$$

Where  $\hat{T}_t$  is the predicted trend and  $\hat{S}_t$  is the predicted seasonality for a future time point  $t$ .

Once the SARIMA model is fitted, we compute the residuals:

$$R_t = Y_t - \hat{Y}_t^{SAR} \text{ ----- (v)}$$

These residuals represent the portion of the data that the SARIMA model couldn't explain. These residuals contain the non-linear patterns or random fluctuations that SARIMA might miss due to its linear assumptions.

In other words, we use SVR to predict the non-linear patterns in the residuals:

$$\hat{R}_t^{SVR} = SVR(R_t) \text{ ----- (vi)}$$

To create the ESRM, we combine the predictions from  $\hat{Y}_t^{SAR}$  and  $\hat{R}_t^{SVR}$ :

$$\hat{Y}_t^{ESRM} = \hat{Y}_t^{SAR} + \hat{R}_t^{SVR} \text{ from (iv and vi)}$$

Where:  $\hat{Y}_t^{SAR}$  is the SARIMA prediction and  $\hat{R}_t^{SVR}$  is the SVR prediction

Thus, the hybrid model combines the linear and seasonal predictions from SARIMA and the non-linear predictions from SVR to create a more robust forecast.





Rithika et al.,

## CONCLUSIONS

In this paper when comparing SVR, SARIMA and the ESRM model for predicting rainfall. SARIMA offers stability, simplicity and effectively capturing seasonal patterns in linear data but may struggle with non-linear trends. SVR shows greater responsiveness to fluctuations, resulting in more variable predictions, particularly in the years 2024 and 2025 but can risk over fitted in small datasets. The ESRM model effectively combines the strength of both approaches, providing moderate predictions that balance linear and nonlinear adjustments Overall SVR may excel in capturing complex patterns, the ESRM model emerge as the most versatile option, offering robustness and accuracy for varied valid rainfall forecasting scenarios.

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**Table 1: SARIMA Rainfall Prediction (mm)**

Year	Rainfall Predicted(mm)
2022	1098.56
2023	1023.14
2024	987.8
2025	987.27
2026	1008.79

**Table 2: SVR Rainfall Prediction (mm)**

Year	Rainfall Predicted(mm)
2022	1054.67
2023	1029.34
2024	1123.58
2025	1152.73
2026	1076.29





**Rithika et al.,**

**Table 3: ESRM Rainfall Prediction (mm)**

Year	Rainfall Predicted(mm)
2022	1050.65
2023	1015.23
2024	1100.85
2025	1150.14
2026	1095.47







## $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Normal and $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Regular in Nano Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to introduce and the notion of  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular spaces and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal spaces. Also discuss the basic properties of  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Normal and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Regular spaces. Further, we introduce  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular spaces by using  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets and study some of its properties.

**Keywords:** Nano topological spaces,  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open,  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed,  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -neighbourhood,  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Normal and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Regular.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1985, Dorsett [2] introduced the notion of semi-normal spaces. In 1996 Arya et.al [1] introduced and investigates the concepts of S-normal spaces. Further, Govindappa Navalagi [3] investigate  $\beta\alpha$ - Regular Spaces and  $\beta\alpha$ - Normal spaces in topology. In 2013, Lellis Thivagar et.al [4] introduced the concept of nano forms of weakly open sets in nano topological spaces. In 2023, Nehmat et.al [5] introduced a novel view of regular and normal spaces via nano  $S_\beta$ -open sets in nano topological spaces. Also Ramesh Pandi [8] et.al, introduced the concepts of almost nano regular spaces.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In section 3 and 4 we defined and study the notion of  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular spaces and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal spaces. Also discuss the basic properties of  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular spaces.

## PRELIMINARIES





**Rajendran et al.,**

In this section, we recollect some basic definitions and results which are used in the subsequent chapters.

**Definition 2.1.** [6] Let  $U$  be a non-empty finite set of objects called the universe and  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  named as indiscernibility relation. Then  $U$  is divided into disjoint equivalence classes. Elements belonging to the same equivalence class are said to be indiscernible with one another. The pair  $(U, R)$  is said to be the approximation space. Let  $X \subseteq U$ . Then, Let  $U$  be a non-empty finite set of objects called the universe and  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  named as indiscernibility relation. Then  $U$  is divided into disjoint equivalence classes. Elements belonging to the same equivalence class are said to be indiscernible with one another. The pair  $(U, R)$  is said to be the approximation space. Let  $X \subseteq U$ . Then,

The lower approximation of  $x$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects, which can be for certain classified as  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and is denoted by  $L_R(X)$ .  $L_R(X) = \cup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$  where  $R(x)$  denotes the equivalence class determined by  $x \in U$ .

The upper approximation of  $x$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects which can be possibly classified as  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and is denoted by  $U_R(X)$ .  $U_R(X) = \cup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$ .

The boundary region of  $x$  with respect to  $R$  is the set of all objects which can be classified neither as  $X$  nor as not  $X$  with respect to  $R$  and it is denoted by  $B_R(X)$ .  $B_R(X) = U_R(X) - L_R(X)$ .

**Definition 2.2.** [4] Let  $U$  be the universe,  $R$  be an equivalence relation on  $U$  and  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \emptyset, L_R(X), U_R(X), B_R(X)\}$  where  $X \subseteq U$ . Then  $\tau_R(X)$  satisfies the following axioms

1.  $U$  and  $\emptyset \in \tau_R(X)$ .
2. The union of the elements of any sub-collection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$ .
3. The intersection of the elements of any finite sub collection of  $\tau_R(X)$  is in  $\tau_R(X)$ .

Then  $\tau_R(X)$  is a topology on  $U$  called the nano topology on  $U$  with respect to  $X$ . We call  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  as nano topological space. The elements of  $\tau_R(X)$  are called as nano-open sets. The complement of the nano-open sets are called nano-closed sets.

**Definition 2.3.** [4] Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be a nano topological space and  $A \subseteq U$ . Then  $A$  is said to be

- Nano semi-open if  $A \subseteq Ncl(Nint(A))$ .
- Nano pre-open if  $A \subseteq Nint(Ncl(A))$ .
- Nano  $\alpha$ -open if  $A \subseteq Nint(Ncl(Nint(A)))$ .
- Nano semi pre-open if  $A \subseteq Ncl(Nint(Ncl(A)))$ .

Nano regular-open if  $A = Nint(Ncl(A))$ .

**Remark 2.4.** [4] If  $\tau_R$  is the nano topology on  $U$  with respect to  $X$ , then the set  $B = \{U, L_R(X), B_R(X)\}$  is the basis for  $\tau_R$ .

**Definition 2.5.** [4] If  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is a nano topological space with respect to  $X$  where  $X \subseteq U$  and if  $A \subseteq U$ , then

The nano-interior of  $A$  is defined as the union of all nano-open subsets of  $A$  and is denoted by  $Nint(A)$ . That is,  $Nint(A)$  is the largest nano-open set contained  $A$ .

The nano-closure of  $A$  is defined as the intersection of all nano-closed sets containing  $A$  and is denoted by  $Ncl(A)$ . That is,  $Ncl(A)$  is the smallest nano-closed set containing  $A$ .





Rajendran et al.,

**Definition 2.6.** [7] A subset  $A$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is called  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed if  $\mathcal{N}acl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ .

**$\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -REGULAR SPACES**

In this section, we introduce  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular spaces by using  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets and study some of its properties.

**Definition 3.1.** A nano topological space  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is said to be  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Regular if for each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $F$  and for each  $x \in U - F$ , there exist disjoint nano open sets  $G$  and  $H$  such that  $F \subseteq G$  and  $x \in H$  and it is denoted by  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Regular Space.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  be a nano topological space, then each nano regular space is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space.

**Proof:** Let  $U$  be a Nano-regular space. Let  $F$  be any nano closed set in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  not containing  $x$  implies  $F$  be  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set not containing  $x$ . As  $U$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular there exists disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets  $G$  and  $H$ . Such that  $x \in H$  and  $F \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $U$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ .

The converse of the above theorem need not be true, as proved by the following example.

**Example 3.3.** Let  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ ,  $X = \{b, c\}$  and  $U/R = \{\{a, b, d\}, \{c\}\}$ . Then  $\tau_{TR}(X) = \{U, \emptyset, \{c\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$  and  $[\tau_{TR}(X)]^c = \{U, \emptyset, \{a, b, d\}, \{c\}\}$ . We have  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha-cl(U, X) = \{U, \emptyset, \{c\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$ , then the point  $X = \{a\}$  and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $F = \{c\}$  there exists disjoint nano open sets  $G = \{a, b\}$  and  $H = \{c, d\}$  such that  $x \in G$  and  $F \subseteq H$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space but not nano regular space.

**Theorem 3.4.** The following statements are equivalent for the nanotopological space  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$

- (i)  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space.
- (ii) For each  $x \in U$  and each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open neighbourhood  $A$  of  $X$  there exists a nano-open neighbourhood  $D$  of  $X$ , such that  $\mathcal{N}cl(D) \subseteq A$ .

**Proof:** (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) Suppose  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space. Let  $A$  be any  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open neighbourhood of  $X$ . Then there exists  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $G$  such that  $x \in G \subseteq A$ . Now  $U - G$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Closed and  $x \notin U - G$ . Since  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular. There exists nano open sets  $C$  and  $D$  such that  $U - G \subseteq C$ ,  $x \in D$  and  $C \cap D = \emptyset$  and so  $D \subseteq U - C$ . Now  $\mathcal{N}cl(D) \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(U - C) \subseteq U - C$  and  $U - G \subseteq C$ . This implies  $U - C \subseteq G \subseteq A$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{N}cl(D) \subseteq A$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) Suppose (ii) holds. To prove that  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space. Let  $F$  be any  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  and  $x \notin F$ . Then  $x \notin U - F$  and is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open and so  $U - F$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -neighbourhood of  $X$ . By the hypothesis, there exists a nano open neighbourhood  $D$  of  $X$ . Such that  $x \notin D$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(D) \subseteq U - F$ . This implies  $F \subseteq U - \mathcal{N}cl(D)$  is a nano open set containing and  $D \cap U - \mathcal{N}cl(D) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space.

**Theorem 3.5.** A nano topological space  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular if and only if for each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Closed set  $F$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  and each  $x \in U - F$  there exists nano open sets  $G$  and  $H$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ . Such that  $x \in G$ ,  $F \subseteq H$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(G) \cap \mathcal{N}cl(H) = \emptyset$ .

**Proof:** Suppose  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space. Let  $F$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  with  $x \notin F$ . Then there exists nano open sets  $M$  and  $H$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  such that  $x \in M$ ,  $F \subseteq H$  and  $M \cap H = \emptyset$ . This implies  $M \cap \mathcal{N}cl(H) = \emptyset$ . As  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular, there exists nano open sets  $U$  and  $V$  such that  $x \in U$ ,  $\mathcal{N}cl(H) \subseteq V$  and  $U \cap V = \emptyset$ , So  $\mathcal{N}cl(U) \cap V = \emptyset$ . Let  $G = M \cap U$ , then  $G$  and  $H$  are nano open sets of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ . Such that  $x \in G$ ,  $F \subseteq H$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(G) \cap \mathcal{N}cl(H) = \emptyset$ .

Conversely, if for each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $F$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  and each  $x \in U - F$ . There exists nano open sets  $G$  and  $H$  Such that  $x \in G$ ,  $F \subseteq H$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(G) \cap \mathcal{N}cl(H) = \emptyset$ . This implies  $x \in G$ ,  $F \subseteq H$  and  $G \cap H = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.

**Theorem 3.6.** Every subspace of a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.

**Proof:** Let  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space. Let  $(V, \tau_{TR}(Y))$  be a subspace of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ . Let  $x \in V$  and  $F$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(V, \tau_{TR}(Y))$ . Such that  $x \notin F$ . Then there is a nano closed set and so  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $A$  of  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$  with  $F = V \cap A$  and  $x \notin A$  therefore we have  $x \in U$ ,  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_{TR}(X))$ . Such that  $x \notin A$ .





Rajendran et al.,

Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular, there exists nano open sets  $G$  and  $H$ . Such that  $x \in G, A \subseteq H$  and  $G \cap H = \emptyset$ . Note that  $V \cap G$  and  $V \cap H$  are nano open sets in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Also  $x \in G$  and  $x \in G \in V$  which implies  $x \in V \cap G$  and  $A \subseteq H$  implies  $V \cap A \subseteq V \cap H, F \subseteq V \cap H$ . Also  $(V \cap G) \cap (V \cap H) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space.

**Theorem 3.7.** The following Statements about a nano topological space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  are equivalent

- (i)  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.
- (ii) For each  $x \in U$  and each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $A$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ , Such that  $x \in A$  there exists a nano open set  $B$  in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  Such that  $x \in B \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq A$ .
- (iii) For each point  $x \in U$  and for each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $F$  with  $x \notin F$ , there exists a nano open set  $B$  containing  $x$  such that  $\mathcal{N}cl(B) \cap F = \emptyset$ .

**Proof:**(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) follows from theorem 3.4

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii) Suppose (ii) holds, Let  $x \in U$  and  $F$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Such that  $x \notin F$ . Then  $U - F$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set with  $x \in U - F$ . by the hypothesis, there exists a nano open set  $B$  such that  $x \in B \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq U - F$ . That is  $x \in B, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(B)$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq U - F$ . So  $x \in B$  and  $\mathcal{N}cl(B) \cap F = \emptyset$ .

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) Let  $x \in U$  and  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Such that  $x \in A$ . Then  $U - A$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set and  $x \notin U - A$ . Then by the hypothesis, there exists a nano open set  $B$  containing  $x$ . Such that  $\mathcal{N}cl(B) \cap (U - A) = \emptyset$ . Therefore  $x \in B, \mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq A$ . So  $x \in B \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(B) \subseteq A$ .

**Theorem 3.8.**  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  into a nano topological space  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ , then  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.

**Proof:** Let  $v \in V$  and  $F$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  with  $v \notin F$ . Since  $F$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -irresolute,  $f^{-1}(F)$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Let  $f(x) = v$  so that  $x = f^{-1}(v)$  and  $x \notin f^{-1}(F)$ . Again since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space, there exists nano open sets  $M$  and  $N$  Such that  $x \in M$  and  $f^{-1}(F) \subseteq N, M \cap N = \emptyset$ . Since  $f$  is nano open sets and bijective, we have  $v \in f(M), F \subseteq f(N)$  and  $f(M) \cap f(N) = f(M \cap N) = f(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular space.

**Theorem 3.9.** If  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}$ -irresolute, nano pre- $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed, continuous injection and  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular, then  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.

**Proof:** Let  $F$  be any  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  with  $x \notin F$ . Since  $f$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -irresolute, nano pre- $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed,  $f(F)$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  and  $f(x) \notin f(F)$ . Since  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular, there exist disjoint open sets  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $f(x) \in A$  and  $f(F) \subseteq B$ . Thus  $x \in f^{-1}(A), F \subseteq f^{-1}(B)$  and  $f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -regular.

**Theorem 3.10.** If  $f : (U, \tau_R(X)) \rightarrow (V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is nano continuous, nano  $\alpha$ -open and  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed, surjection, if  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano regular, then  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is nano  $\alpha$ -regular.

**Proof:** Let  $y \in Y$  and  $G$  be a nano open set containing  $y$  of  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Let  $x$  be a point of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $y = f(x)$ . Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano regular and  $f$  is nano continuous, there exists a nano open set  $A$  such that  $x \in A \subseteq \mathcal{N}cl(A) \subseteq f^{-1}(G)$ . Hence  $y \in f(A) \subseteq f(\mathcal{N}cl(A)) \subseteq G$ . Since  $f$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed,  $f(\mathcal{N}cl(A))$  is a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set contained in the nano open set  $G$ . Hence we have  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{-cl}(f(\mathcal{N}cl(A))) \subseteq G$ . Therefore  $y \in f(\mathcal{N}cl(A)) \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{-cl}(f(A)) \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{-cl}(f(\mathcal{N}cl(A))) \subseteq G$ . This implies  $y \in f(\mathcal{N}cl(A)) \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{-cl}(f(A)) \subseteq G$  and  $f(A)$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open. Then  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -regular.

**$\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -NORMAL SPACES**

In this section, we introduce the concept of  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal spaces and study some of its characterizations.

**Definition 4.1.** A nano topological space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is called  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -Normal space if corresponding to every pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets  $A$  and  $B$  of  $U$ , there exists  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $G$  and  $H$  such that  $A \subseteq G, B \subseteq H$  and  $G \cap H = \emptyset$ . It is denoted by  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal space.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be a nano topological space, then each nano-normal space is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal space.

**Example 4.3.** Let  $U = \{a,b,c,d\}, X = \{a,b\}$  and  $U/R = \{\{a\},\{c\},\{b,d\}\}$ . Then the nano-open set  $\tau_R(X) = \{U, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a,b,d\}, \{b,d\}\}$  and the nano closed set  $[\tau_R(X)]^c = \{U, \emptyset, \{b,c,d\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}\}$ . Then the space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is





$\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal but not nano-normal, since the pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $A = \{b\}$  and  $B = \{d\}$  there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $G=\{a,b\}$  and  $H=\{c,d\}$  such that  $A \subseteq G$  and  $B \subseteq H$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal space but not nano normal space.

**Theorem 4.4.** A  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed subspace of a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal space is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal.

**Proof:** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal. Let  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed subspace of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Let  $A$  and  $B$  be a pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Then  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal, there exists disjoint nano-open sets  $G$  and  $H$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Such that  $A \subseteq G$  and  $B \subseteq H$ . Since  $G$  and  $H$  are nano-open in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ ,  $Y \cap G$  and  $Y \cap H$  are nano-open in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ . Also we have  $A \subseteq G, B \subseteq H$  implies  $Y \cap A \subseteq Y \cap G, Y \cap B \subseteq Y \cap H$ . So  $A \subseteq Y \cap G, B \subseteq Y \cap H$  and  $(Y \cap G) \cap (Y \cap H) = Y \cap (G \cap H) = \emptyset$ . Thus for each pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets  $A, B$  in  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$ , there exist disjoint nano-open sets  $Y \cap G$  and  $Y \cap H$  such that  $A \subseteq Y \cap G$  and  $B \subseteq Y \cap H$ . Hence  $(V, \tau_{R'}(Y))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal.

**Theorem 4.5.** The following statements for a topological space  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  are equivalent:

- (i)  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal.
- (ii) For each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $A$  and each  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $R$  such that  $A \subseteq R$ , There exists a nano-open set  $S$ . Such that  $A \subseteq S \subseteq \mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq R$ .
- (iii) For any disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets  $A, B$ , there exists a nano-open set such that  $A \subseteq S$  and  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \cap B = \emptyset$ .

**Proof:** (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii): Let  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set and  $R$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open setsuch that  $A \subseteq R$ . Then  $A$  and  $U-R$  are disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal, there exist disjoint nano-open sets  $S$  and  $W$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \subseteq S$  and  $U-R \subseteq W$ . Now  $U-W \subseteq U-(U-R)$ , So  $U-W \subseteq R$  also  $S \cap W = \emptyset$  implies  $S \subseteq U-W$ , so  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{NCl}(U-W)$  which implies  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq U-W$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq U-W \subseteq R$ . So  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq R$ . Hence  $A \subseteq S \subseteq \mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq R$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii): Let  $A$  and  $B$  be a pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Now  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ , So  $A \subseteq U-B$ , where  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed and  $U-B$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open. Then by (ii), there exists a nano-open set  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq S \subseteq \mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq U-B$ . Now  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \subseteq U-B$  implies  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \cap B = \emptyset$ . Thus  $A \subseteq S$  and  $\mathcal{NCl}(S) \cap B = \emptyset$ .

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): Let  $A$  and  $B$  be a pair of disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then form (iv) there exist nano-open sets  $R$  and  $S$  in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \subseteq R, B \subseteq S$  and  $\mathcal{NCl}(R) \cap \mathcal{NCl}(S) = \emptyset$ . So  $A \subseteq R, B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -normal.

**Theorem 4.6.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be a nano topological space. Then the following are equivalent.

- (i)  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano-normal.
- (ii) For any disjoint nano-closed sets  $A$  and  $B$ , there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -opensets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$ .
- (iii) For any closed set  $A$  and any nano-open set  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha cl(R) \subseteq S$ .

**Proof:**(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii): Suppose  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano-normal. Since every nanoopen set is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open, (ii) follows.

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii): Suppose (ii) holds. Let  $A$  be a nano-closed set and  $S$  an nano-open set containing  $A$ . Then  $A$  and  $U-S$  are disjoint nano-closed sets. By (ii), there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $W$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $U-S \subseteq W$ , Since  $U-S$  is nano-closed, so  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed. By theorem, we have  $U-S \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha int(W)$  and  $R \cap \mathcal{N}\alpha int(W) = \emptyset$  and so we have  $\mathcal{N}\alpha cl(R) \cap \mathcal{N}\alpha int(W) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha cl(R) \subseteq U-\mathcal{N}\alpha int(W) \subseteq S$ . Thus  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha cl(R) \subseteq S$ .

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): Let  $A$  and  $B$  be disjoint nano-closed sets of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then  $A \subseteq U-B$  and  $U-B$  is nano-open. There exists a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $G$  of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \subseteq G \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha cl(G) \subseteq U-B$ . Since  $A$  is nano-closed, it is  $g$ -closed, we have  $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha int(G)$ . Take  $R = \mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl(\mathcal{N}int(\alpha(G))))$  and  $S = \mathcal{N}int(\mathcal{N}cl(\mathcal{N}int(U-\mathcal{N}\alpha cl(G))))$ . Then  $R$  and  $S$  are disjoint nano-open sets of  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is nano-normal.

**Theorem 4.7.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be a nano topological space. Then the following are equivalent.

- (i)  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal.
- (ii) For any pair of disjoint nano-closed sets  $A$  and  $B$ , there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ .





Rajendran et al.,

Proof:(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii): Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be disjoint nano-closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$ ,  $B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ . Then  $R$  and  $S$  are  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): Let  $A$  and  $B$  be disjoint nano-closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then by hypothesis there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ . Since  $A$  and  $B$  be disjoint nano-closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . So  $A$  and  $B$  are  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}$ -closed sets in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$ . Then by the nano closed,  $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{int}(R)$ ,  $B \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{int}(S)$  and  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{int}(R) \cap \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{int}(S) = \emptyset$ . Hence  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal.

**Theorem 4.8.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal and  $F \cap A = \emptyset$  where  $F$  is closed and  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed, then there exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $F \subseteq S$ .

**Proof:** Since  $F$  is nano-closed and  $F \cap A = \emptyset$ , we have  $A \subseteq U - F$  and so  $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq U - F$ . Thus  $\text{Cl}(A) \cap F = \emptyset$ . Since  $\text{Cl}(A)$  and  $F$  are disjoint nano closed and  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal. There exist disjoint  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq R$  and  $F \subseteq S$ , that is  $A \subseteq R$  and  $F \subseteq S$ .

**Theorem 4.9.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal, then the following hold:

- (i) For each nano closed set  $A$  and every  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $B$  such that  $A \subseteq B$  there exists a  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open set  $R$  such that  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq B$ .
- (ii) For every  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set  $A$  and every nano-open set  $B$  containing  $A$ , there exists a  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open set  $R$  such that  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq B$ .

**Proof:** (i) Let  $A$  be closed set and  $B$  be  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $B$  such that  $A \subseteq B$ . Then  $A \cap (U - B) = \emptyset$ , where  $A$  is nano-closed set and  $U - B$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set, By the theorem 7.3.8, there exist  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$ ,  $U - B \subseteq S$  and  $R \cap S = \emptyset$ . Then  $A \subseteq R \subseteq U - S \subseteq B$ . Since  $U - S$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -closed,  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq U - S$  and so  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq B$ .

(ii) Let  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed set and  $B$  be an nano-open set such that  $A \subseteq B$ . Then  $U - B \subseteq U - A$ . Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal and  $U - A$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set containing the nano-closed  $U - B$ , by hypothesis there exists a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -open set  $G$  such that  $U - B \subseteq G \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(G) \subseteq U - A$ . Thus  $A \subseteq (\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(G))^c \subseteq U - G \subseteq B$ . Let  $R = (\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(G))^c$ . Then  $R$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open and  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq B$ .

**Theorem 4.10.** Let  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  be  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal and  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -space, then for every pair of disjoint sets  $A$  and  $B$  one of which is nano-closed and other is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed there exist  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open sets  $R$  and  $S$  such that  $A \subseteq R$  and  $B \subseteq S$  and  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \cap \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(S) = \emptyset$ .

**Proof:** Let  $A$  be a  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed and  $B$  be a nano-closed set in  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  such that  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ . Then  $A \subseteq U - B$  and  $U - B$  is nano-open. Since  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -normal, there exists a  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open set  $M$  such that  $A \subseteq M \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(M) \subseteq U - B$ . Since  $A$  is  $\mathcal{N}\hat{g}\alpha$ -closed and  $(U, \tau_R(X))$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -space,  $M$  is nano-open and there exists a  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open set  $R$  such that  $A \subseteq R \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \subseteq M \subseteq \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(M) \subseteq U - B$ . Let  $S = U - \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(M)$ . Thus  $S$  is  $\mathcal{N}\alpha$ -open,  $B \subseteq S$  and  $\mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(R) \cap \mathcal{N}\alpha\text{acl}(S) = \emptyset$ .

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## Total 2-Equitable Domination in Fuzzy Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A sub set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  of a fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is said to be equitable dominating set if each  $v \in V - D$ , there exists a vertex  $u \in D$  such that  $uv \in E(G)$  and  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$ . An equitable dominating set  $D$  of  $V(G)$  is said to be 2-equitable dominating set in a fuzzy graphs  $G(\sigma, \mu)$ , if every vertex  $v \in V - D$  there exists a vertex  $u \in D$  or  $v$  is equitable dominated by at least two vertices in  $D$ . A sub set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  is said to be total 2-equitable dominating set if  $\forall u \in V$ , there exists  $v \in D$  such that  $u$  is 2-equitable with  $v$  in  $D$ . In this study, total 2-equitable equitable dominating set, its number in fuzzy graphs are introduced. Bounds and some theorems related to total 2-equitable equitable domination numbers are stated and proved.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy graph, equitable dominating set, equitable domination number, 2 - equitable dominating set, total 2 - equitable dominating set, total 2 - equitable dominating number.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 05C72

## INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy sets has been introduced fuzzy in 1965. Fuzzy graph theory was initiated in 1975. The concept total equitable domination has been introduced in fuzzy graphs in 2016. Complementary nil g-eccentric domination fuzzy graphs concepts introduced in 2020. Divisor 2-equitable domination in fuzzy graphs in 2023. The concept isolate g-eccentric domination in fuzzy graph has been introduced in 2023. Upper g-eccentric domination in fuzzy graphs concepts







**Rabeeh Ahamed et al.,**

introduced in 2024. The concept complementary nil equitable domination in fuzzy graphs in 2024, Zadeh, L. A. (1965), Rosenfeld, A. (1975), Dharmalingam, K. M., & Rani, M. (2016), Ismayil, A. M., & Muthupandiyani, S. (2020), Catherine Grace John, J., Xavier, P., & Priyanka, G. B. (2023, March), Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2023), Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2024), Ahamed, T. R., Mohideen, S. I., & Hussain, R. J. (2024).

**Basic Definitions**

**Definition 2.1:** A fuzzy graph  $G = (\sigma, \mu)$  is characterized with two functions  $\sigma$  on  $V$  and  $\mu$  on  $E \subseteq V \times V$ , where  $\sigma: V \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\mu: E \rightarrow [0,1]$  such that  $\mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \forall x, y \in V$ . We expect that  $V$  is finite and non-empty,  $\mu$  is reflexive and symmetric. We indicate the crisp graph  $G^* = (\sigma^*, \mu)$  of the fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  where  $\sigma^* = \{x \in V: \sigma(x) > 0\}$  and  $\mu = \{(x, y) \in E: \mu(x, y) > 0\}$ . The fuzzy graph  $G = (\sigma, \mu)$  is called *trivial in this case* if  $|\sigma^*| = 1$ , Ismayil, A. M., & Muthupandiyani, S. (2020).

**Definition 2.2:** A path  $P$  of length  $n$  is a sequence of distinct nodes  $u_0, u_1, \dots, u_n$  such that  $\mu(u_{i-1}, u_i) > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and the degree of membership of a weakest arc is defined as its strength, Ismayil, A. M., & Muthupandiyani, S. (2020).

**Definition 2.3:** An edge is said to be strong if its weight is equal to the strength of connectedness of its end nodes. Symbolically,  $\mu(u, v) \geq \text{CONN}_{G-(u,v)}(u, v)$ , Ismayil, A. M., & Muthupandiyani, S. (2020).

**Definition 2.4:** The order and size of a fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  are defined by  $p = \sum_{u \in V} \sigma(u)$  and  $q = \sum_{uv \in E} \mu(u, v)$  respectively, Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2023).

**Definition 2.5:** Let  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy graph. The strong degree of a vertex  $v \in \sigma^*$  is defined as the sum of membership values of all strong arcs incident at  $v$  and it is denoted by  $d_s(v)$ . Also, it is defined by  $d_s(v) = \sum_{u \in N_s(v)} \mu(u, v)$  where  $N_s(v)$  denotes the set of all strong neighbors of  $v$ , Ismayil, A. M., & Muthupandiyani, S. (2020).

**Definition 2.6:** A fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is connected if  $\text{CONN}(u, v) > 0$  where  $\text{CONN}(u, v)$  is strength of connectedness between two vertices  $u, v$  in  $G(\sigma, \mu)$ , Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2023).

**Definition 2.7:** In a fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$ , strength of connectedness between two vertices  $u, v \in V(G)$  is maximum strength of all paths between  $u, v$  in  $V(G)$ , Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2023).

**Definition 2.8** A subset  $D$  of  $V$  is called a dominating set (DS) in  $G$  if for every  $v \notin D$  there exist  $u \in D$  such that  $u$  dominates  $v$ . The minimum scalar cardinality taken over all dominating set is called domination number and is denoted by the symbol  $\gamma$ . The maximum scalar cardinality of a minimal dominating set is called upper domination number and is denoted by the symbol  $\Gamma$ , Muthupandiyani, S., & Ismayil, A. M. (2023).

**Definition 2.9:** A sub set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  of a fuzzy graphs  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is said to be equitable dominating set (EDS) if each  $v \in V - D$ , there exists a vertex  $u \in D$  such that  $uv \in E(G)$  and  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$ , Dharmalingam, K. M., & Rani, M. (2016).

**Definition 2.10:** An equitable dominating set  $D \subseteq V$  of a fuzzy graph  $G = (\sigma, \mu)$  is called 2 – equitable dominating set if for every vertex  $v \in V - D$  there exist  $v \in D$  or  $v$  is equitable dominated by atleast two vertices in  $D$ , Catherine Grace John, J., Xavier, P., & Priyanka, G. B. (2023, March).

**Definition 2.11:** An equitable dominating set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  of a fuzzy graph  $G = (\sigma, \mu)$  is said to be total equitable dominating set if each vertex in  $V - D$  has at least an equitable vertex in  $D$ , Dharmalingam, K. M., & Rani, M. (2016).





**Rabeeh Ahamed et al.,**

**Main Results**

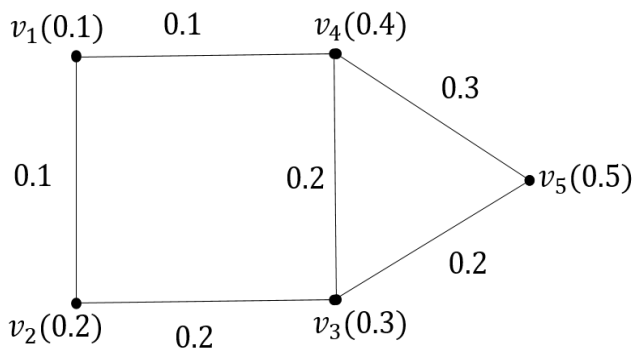
**Total 2- Equitable Domination in Fuzzy Graphs**

**Definition 3.1**

A sub set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  of a fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$  is said to be total 2-equitable dominating set if  $\forall u \in V$ , there exists  $v \in D$  such that  $u$  is 2-equitable with  $v$  in  $D$ . A total 2 – equitable dominating set  $D$  is said to be minimal if no proper subset of  $D$  is total 2 – equitable dominating set. The minimum scalar cardinality of a minimal total2 – equitable dominating set of  $G$  is called the total 2 – equitable dominating number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ . The maximum scalar cardinality of a minimal total2 – equitable dominating set of  $G$  is called the upper total 2 – equitable dominating number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\Gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ .

**Note 3.1:** The minimum total 2 - equitable dominating set is denoted by  $\gamma_{t2eqd}$ -set.

**Example 3.1:** Consider the fuzzy graph  $G(\sigma, \mu)$ .



**Figure: Total 2-Equitable Dominating Set in a Fuzzy Graph**

From the fuzzy graph given in example 3.1, the followings are observed.

1. The minimum dominating set is  $D_1 = \{v_1, v_3\}$  and  $\gamma(G) = 0.4$ .
2. The minimum total dominating set is  $D_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$  and  $\gamma_t(G) = 0.5$ .
3. The minimum 2-dominating set is  $D_3 = \{v_1, v_3, v_4\}$  and  $\gamma_{2d}(G) = 0.8$
4. The minimum total 2- dominating set is  $D_4 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$  and  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) = 1.0$ .
5. The set  $D_4$  is also an upper total 2- equitable dominating set, then  $\Gamma_{t2eqd}(G) = 1.0$ .

**Observation 3.1: For any connected fuzzy graphs  $G(\sigma, \mu)$**

1.  $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{eqd}(G) \leq \gamma_{2eqd}(G) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$
2.  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) \leq \Gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ .

**Observation 3.2:** For any FG  $G = (\sigma, \mu)$ ,

1. Every super set of a total 2-equitable dominating set is also a total 2-equitable dominating set.
2. Complement of a total 2-equitable dominating set is no need to be a total 2-equitable dominating set
3.  $\gamma_{t2neqd}$  -set is need not be unique.

**Proposition 3.1:** For any fuzzy graph  $G$  with order  $p$ , then  $\sum_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in G \\ v_i \neq v_j}} \min(\sigma(v_i), \sigma(v_j)) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G) \leq p$ .

**Proof**

Let  $D$  be a total dominating set of a fuzzy graph  $G$  having atleast two vertices has minimum of  $V$  which is a sum of minimum value of vertices  $v_i, v_j \in D, \gamma_{t2eqd}(G) \leq p$  it is obviously true.

**Theorem 3.1:** Let  $G$  be a fuzzy graph,  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) = p$  iff the fuzzy graph  $G$  has adjacent to less than two vertices.





**Rabeeh Ahamed et al.,**

**Proof**

Let  $G$  be a fuzzy graph then  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) = p$  then definition of fuzzy graph has all vertices in dominating set  $D$ . which shows that every vertex in  $G$  has adjacent to less than two vertices. Conversely,  $G$  be a fuzzy graph has adjacent to less than two vertices then every vertex is in total dominating set. Which is  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) = p$

**Theorem 3.2:** Let  $D$  is a minimal total 2 - equitable dominating set then  $V - D$  contains minimal total 2 - equitable dominating set if every vertex of  $V$  in a fuzzy graph  $G$  adjacent to more than two vertices in  $V$ .

**Proof**

Let  $D$  be a minimal total 2 - equitable set of  $G$  suppose that  $V - D$  is not total 2 - equitable dominating set, then there exists atleast one vertex  $v \in D$  which is not equitable adjacent to any vertex in  $V - D$ . Therefore  $V - D$  is 2 - equitable adjacent to atleast two vertices in  $D$  then  $D - \{v\}$  is a total 2 - equitable dominating set which is a contradiction. Hence every vertex in  $D$  must be equitable adjacent to at least two vertices in  $V - D$ . Hence  $V - D$  is total 2 - equitable dominating set which contains minimal 2 - equitable dominating set.

**Corollary 3.1:** Every connected fuzzy graph has minimum total 2 - equitable dominating set  $D$  then  $V - D$  need not be total 2 - equitable dominating set of  $G$ .

**Proof**

Let  $D$  be a total 2 - equitable dominating set of  $G$  satisfies the condition also  $|d(u) - d(v)| \leq 1$ , suppose  $v \in V$ , then  $v$  be in every 2 - equitable dominating set of a fuzzy graph  $G$ , since it has only one neighbor vertex. This one neighbor also strong neighbor of  $v$ . Which shows that every vertex in  $V - D$  does not has two strong neighbors for  $v$ . This implies that  $V - D$  is not a total 2 - equitable dominating set of  $G$ .

**Theorem 3.3:** Let  $G$  be a connected fuzzy graph has no non - equitable edge and  $H$  is spanning subgraph of  $G$  then  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(H)$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G$  be a connected fuzzy graph and  $H$  is the spanning subgraph of  $H$ . consider  $D$  is minimum total 2 - equitable dominating set of  $G$ ,  $D$  also an total 2 - equitable dominate all the vertices in  $V(H) - D$  that is  $D$  is an total 2 - equitable dominating set in  $H$ . Hence  $\gamma_{t2eqd}(G) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(H)$ .

**Theorem 3.4:** For any fuzzy graph  $G$ ,  $\gamma_{2eqd} + \min\sigma(v_i) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ , for  $v_i \notin D$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $D$  be total 2 - equitable dominating set with minimum cardinality  $\gamma_{t2eqd}$ . for any vertex  $v_i \in D$ ,  $D - \{v_i\}$  is 2 - equitable dominating set. Hence  $\gamma_{2eqd} + \min\sigma(v_i) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ .

**Theorem 3.5:** For any fuzzy graph  $G$  without isolated vertices a fuzzy total 2-equitable dominating set  $D$  is minimal if and only if for every  $u \in D$ , one of the following two properties holds.

- (i) There exists a vertex  $v \in V - D$  such that  $N_s(v) \cap D = \{u\}$ ,  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$
- (ii)  $D - \{u\}$  contains no isolated vertices.

**Proof:**

Assume that  $D$  is a minimal fuzzy total 2- equitable dominating set and (i) and (ii) do not hold, then for some  $u \in D$ , there exists  $v \in V - D$  such that  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$  and for every  $v \in V - D$ , either  $N_s(v) \cap D \neq \{u\}$  or  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \geq 2$ . or both. Therefore  $D - \{u\}$  contains an isolated vertex, which is contradiction to the minimality of  $D$ . Therefore (i) and (ii) holds. Conversely, if for every vertex  $u \in D$ , the statement (i) or (ii) holds and  $D$





Rabeeh Ahamed *et al.*,

is not minimal. Then there exists  $u \in D$ , such that  $D - \{u\}$  is a fuzzy total2- equitable dominating set. Therefore, there exists  $v \in D - \{u\}$  such that  $v$  2-equitable dominates  $u$ . that is,  $v \in N_s(u)$  and  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$ . Hence  $u$  does not satisfy (i). Then  $u$  must satisfy (ii) and there exists  $v \in V - D$  such that  $N_s(v) \cap D = \{u\}$ , and  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$ . And also, there exists  $w \in D - \{u\}$  such that  $w$  is adjacent to  $v$ . Therefore  $w \in N_s(v) \cap D$ ,  $|\deg_s(u) - \deg_s(v)| \leq 1$  and  $w \neq v$ , a contradiction to  $N_s(v) \cap D = \{u\}$ . Hence  $D$  is a minimal fuzzy total2- equitable dominating set.

**Theorem 3.6:** Let  $G$  be a fuzzy graph without isolated vertices. Then  $\gamma_t(G) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$

**Proof:**

Every fuzzy total 2- equitable dominating set is a total dominating set. Thus  $\gamma_t(G) \leq \gamma_{t2eqd}(G)$ .

## CONCLUSION

In this research, total 2 - equitable dominating set, its number in fuzzy graphs are obtained. Theorems related to total 2 -equitable dominating set and number are stated and proved. Bounds and some points are observed and discussed.

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## Machine Learning Algorithms for Twitter Sentiment Analysis

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

At currently, the use of the social networking website has grown exponentially. Social media site, Tweet, has generated a large amount of opinion data these times. The evaluation of the opinions is primarily concerned with the interpretation of the emotions and perceptions of the text. Text Mining is an established field in text analysis science. This article reflects on the numerous machine learning (ML) techniques used in opinion interpretation and opinion discovery. In this paper, I have studied various Machine Learning techniques and equated various machine learning algorithms like Decision Trees (DTs), Support Vector Regression (SVR) and Random Forest (RF). In this paper, comparison of some machine learning classifier to analysis and classify the twitters as three polarities such as positive negative and neutral. I used three machine learning model, which gives better classification performance in different polarity classes, that are measured by using different parametric metrics. This approach study will be give better clarification to our future work in machine learning background.

**Keywords:** Opinion analysis, Decision Trees (DTs), Twitter Sentiment Analysis. Support Vector Regression (SVR), and Random Forest (RF).





Senthil and Kasthuri

## INTRODUCTION

Swift creation of social media platforms for micro-blogging. Micro-blogging webtake been one of the main online communities for companies to connect their views, viewpoints and attitudes on various themes[1-2]. Twitter is a commonly used micro - blogging site and social media application that produces a huge volume of knowledge.In light of developments have preferably used social media to evaluate people's views on an invention, problem or case. Also, opinion mining is an essential issue for the production of natural languages. This mechanism decides the text's sentimental inclination as positive, neutral or negative [3-4]. Twitter opinion analysis is important. The purpose focus for science,such a study is useful as it collects and categorises public sentiment by analysing broad social records. However, Twitter data has many features that make it impossible to perform sentiment analysis, as opposed to other forms of data [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19]. Twitters are limited to 140 stories portrayed in casual English, with odd phrases and a variety of acronyms and slang terms.In this research, MLmethods are used to answer twitter sentiment analysis.Some classification methods concentrate on predicting trivial class data names. However a rule for forecasting divisions or marks on an ordinal scale includes a variety of problems related to information processing. This form of query, known as ordinal classified or does are. Ordinal regression has gained substantial coverage lately [20] [21] [22] [23] [24]. Linear regression problems in many areas of study are very popular and have mostly been seen as typical insignifcantlyharm that can lead to semi solutions. The current research focuses primarily on the emotion analysis of Twitter messages using various MLalgorithms to solve ordinal regression issues. In this article, I suggest a methodology that involves pre-processing messages, features extraction techniques, and developing a scoring and complementary scheme, and then utilising various MLapproaches to identify tweets in a variety of groups.

## RELATED WORK

Substantial research in the area of sentiment classification have been published on Twitter in recent decades. Dandannavar and Jain[6] checked several measures for Tweet sentiment using ml algorithms. They also presented descriptions of the planned approach to emotion investigation. The method gathered data but instead before the tweets using NLP-based systems. Subsequently, the extraction of features was done to export trend features. Lastly, a model was educated using classification algorithms, such as Naive Bayes, SVM, and DT classifiers. The suggested method carried out sentiment using multinomial DT algorithms. Outcomes have shown that DT perform successfully, demonstrating 100% achieved. M.Z. Asghar, et al, [7] proposed a hybrid classification framework to overcome the issues of incorrect classification. The performance of twitter-based SA systems were improved by using four classifiers such as a slang classifier, a moticon classifier, the Senti WordNet (SWN) classifier, and an better domain specific classifier algorithm. The input text was passed through the first two classifiers such as emoticon and slag, after applying the pre-processing stage. In the final step, SWN-based and domain-specific classification algorithms were used to specifically identify the language. The drawback of the method was the lack of automated domain specific word score even without SWN search process, which may improve the precision of the categorization. Go et al. [8] have a solution for opinion analysis based on twitters using remote supervision has been suggested. In their system, they used training data comprising emoticon tweets that were used as disruptive labels. They developed models using NB classifiers, maximum entropy and SVM. Their characteristics were unigrams, and POS. They decided that Contrast enhancement other prototypes and that unigrams were more powerful as features.

A key for opinion analysis based on posts using remote supervision has been suggested. In their system, they used training samples comprising emoticon tweets that were used as disruptive labels. They developed models using NB classifiers, max entropy (MaxEnt) and SVM. Their characteristics were bigrams, unigrams and POS. They decided that Contrast enhancement other prototypes and that unigrams were more powerful as features. I. Alsmadi and Gan Keng Hoon[10] have designed a supervised term weighting method (SW) to understand the specific qualities of short texts in high-dimensional vector space. The SW approach calculated the length of the paper in order to deal with the shortness of the text. Trials were performed on two datasets, such as a self-composed dataset, to verify the efficacy of SW. Compared to unsupervised methods, the SW system achieved varying and generally better results. The



**Senthil and Kasthuri**

drawback of this SW approach was its descriptive message in social networks, which incorporates the instant existence, the prevalence of misspellings and the high dimensionality of its feature space, which contributes to low results in recognition rate.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In this part, I present the methodology used for this analysis. Essentially, the developed scheme consists of four major components. The first component is data collection, which is a method of capturing labelled tweets to conduct sentiment analysis; the secondary unit, this data set, undergoes multiple pre-processing steps to convert and optimise tweets it into set of data which can be conveniently used for data interpretation. The third unit involves the extraction of the necessary features for the creation of a classification algorithm. Then the method of balancing and ranking tweets is demonstrated. The last unit applies various ML classifiers that define given three tweets. Figure 1 demonstrates the different steps taken to evaluate emotions using ML techniques.

**DATA SOURCES AND COLLECTION**

After data gathering from the STC data set, data pre-processing is taken out in order to increase the accuracy of the data obtained. Tweets had to go through pre-processing phase classification results because the Twitter language has certain special characteristics that might not be important to the classification process, including such usernames, links and hashtags. Figure 2 displays the example twitter picture containing hashtags, the unofficial dialects are omitted.

**TWEETS PREPROCESSING**

Rare tweets are full of noise, misappropriation, and include various acronyms and slang terms. These noisy features also require the efficiency of sentiment analysis approaches. Any pre-processing methods are then implemented prior to the extraction of a function. Pre-processing of tweets contains the following procedures:

- Remove all links ("# hashtag"), retweet (RT) and account links ("@user") that occur in tweets;
- Allows the elimination of recurring letters (e.g., "loovee" became "love");
- sympathising for minimising misspellings and slang words;
- Failed to convert words to physical and financial meanings (conversion of case); replacement of widely used words that have no significant significance, such as nouns, prepositions, and conjunctures (stop elimination of words);
- Apply segmenting phrases into words and phrases called tokens by discarding those letters;
- Please delete redundant data tweets; and
- Replacement of all emoticons with their matching sentiment. Algorithm 1 shows the complete rocess used in the pre-processing of the data set in this paper.

**FEATURE DEMONSTRATION**

After pre-processing, the posts are converted into feature vectors. A commonly documented action recognition technique unigram is used in this study[11-12]. This approach is operating as follows. Suppose  $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n\}$  List of tweets and  $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_l\}$  is the set of classes allocated to each tweet. The specific tokens (descriptions) that reflect the functionality will be created from this tweet array. Suppose  $F$  is the k-D function set to  $F = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_k\}$ . These attributes are defined as  $m \times n$  matrix, where  $m$  is the total of tweets and  $n$  is the number of characters. The interpretation of Unigram recognizes the individual words as features[13]. The Boolean method is used to weigh the concepts of this matrix. That is, if a phrase appears in a tweet, a Boolean value 1, then 0 will be given. Table 1 displays a chunk of the unigram Boolean character illustration for twelve pre-marked tweets, i.e.  $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_{12}\}$ , four characters  $F = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}$  and two class labels  $C_l = \{c_1, c_2\}$  as an instance dataset. Imputed IT data will be obtained from current Twitter T data.





### Senthil and Kasthuri

#### ML TECHNIQUES

Two simple methods for detecting text-based (tweet) sentiment, namely Lexicon-based and ML-based methods, are available. I use a machine learning method in this analysis. For text categorization and TSA, various types of ML algorithms are used. ML strategies train algorithms with certain existing testing data with defined outputs, allowing new test data to be used. Several ML algorithms like SVR, DT, and RF that are used to construct a research ML classifier.

#### SVR

SVM a collection of supervised learning approaches facilitates the identification of grouping, regression and deviations that are useful for mathematical learning theory. In order to solve segmentation problem, it is possible to expand the help vector classification. This technique is called SVR, which retains all the key features of SVM and follows the same rules for classification as SVM, with just a few small improvements. The vector regression support has three separate architectures: Nu-SVR and Linear SVR.

#### DECISION TREE

DT is a non- feature supervised system widely used for task classification and task regression. It functions on both discrete and numerical response variable. The goal is to construct a template that forecasts the value of a target inconstant by studying the basic rules of judgement derived from the results. The training samples space is showed in a hierarchical model wherein the data is subdivided by the state of the attribute.

#### RANDOM FOREST

RF is a regression and classification methodology based on the set technique which is based on bootstrap tags. Boosting and hauling are the two widely known and used methods for tree classification. The random forest takes the form of trees which can be used to estimate the class mark based on the definite dependent variable for a given data point. Each DT is trained using random features characteristics. To evaluate the sample class, a new instance is used to identify the output mode of each tree. This process is used for numerous speech and language data processing.

## RESULTS AND CONVERSATION

This section outlines the experimental outcome and analysis of the suggested method and also describes the output metric, test configuration, quantitative analysis including comparative analysis. The suggested framework was introduced to use a Python 4GB RAM, 1TB hard disc, 3.0GHz Intel i5 cpu. The efficacy of the proposed system was contrasted with other classification methods and current academic papers focused on twitter databases in order to determine the efficacy of the proposed system. The presentation of the planned method was measured in terms of reliability, recall, recognition accuracy, and f-measurement.

#### EVALUATION METRICS

The classification of opinions can be measured using four indices determined on the two of the three equations: consistency, precision, recall and f-measurement. These efficiency metrics are used to measure our performance of the model.

$$Precision = TP / (TP + FP)$$

$$Recall = TP / (TP + FN)$$

$$F \text{ Measurement} = 2 * Precision * Recall / (Precision + Memory)$$

$$Accuracy = TP + TN / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$$





**Senthil and Kasthuri****PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

In this segment, I addressed the performance analysis of the proposed ML model for detecting sentiment study through tweets. The planned technological efficiency is calculated using different parametric parameters, such as precision, recall, F-measurement and accuracy. The table below displays the efficiency analysis of proposed model.

In table 1 displayed that the performance of proposed model. In this performance analysis of machine learning model by using STC dataset. In first SVM ML classifier model is used to classify the twitter data, in this model provide the better accuracy of 0.89% in neutral and F-measure value of 0.89% in neutral tweets. Also recall value of 0.51% in negative tweets. Then DT classifier attained the better accuracy of 0.90% in positive tweet and f-measure value of 0.42% in negative tweets. Finally the random forest classifier attained the better accuracy of 0.71% in positive case and better recall value positive case as 0.64% and F-measure value of 0.74% in neutral tweets. In this machine learning model classifier comparison conclude that the DT performs better classification performance in twitter sentimental data analysis.

**CONCLUSION**

The text of the emotional review is an established area of study in the mining industry. This article touches on many of the ML methods used in sentiment processing and opinion-taking. I correlated and evaluated DT and RF with their assessment parameters: accuracy, precision, recall, and f-measurement. In my research, I find that many writers have problems with consistency and are attempting to address data inconsistency and big data. In addition, I have found a problem with multilingual tweeting and treating strategies. The prospect of a possible study of emotions with other languages can be discussed. As most analysis work deals only with monolingual tweets. It is also important to review all possible tweets in various languages. In this study provide a better idea to implement the ML model to classify the tweets. Further, I will modify the decision Tree classifier to attain better classification in twitter sentimental analysis.

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**Table 1. Performance analysis of machine learning modelSTC dataset**

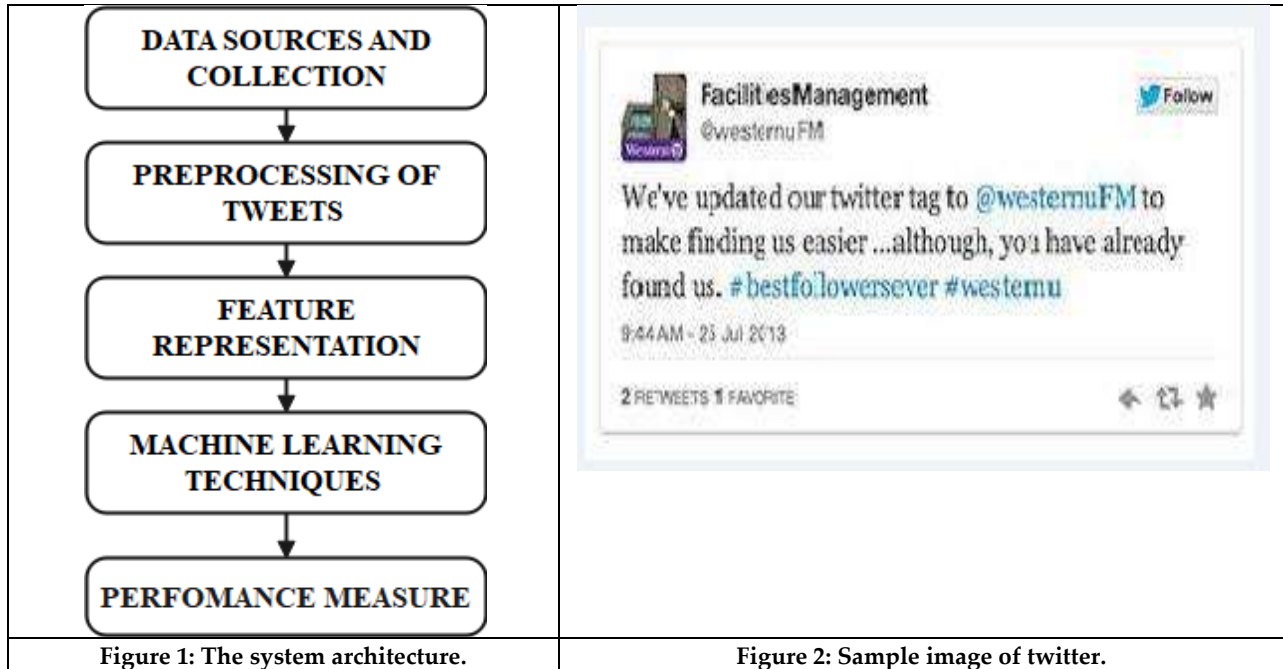
Technique parameter		Tweet Analysis Cases		
		Positive	Negative	Neutral
Support Vector Regression	Accuracy	0.51	0.42	0.89
	Precision	0.56	0.53	0.75
	Recall	0.68	0.50	0.81
	F-Measure	0.45	0.51	0.89
Decision Tree	Accuracy	0.90	0.47	0.90
	Precision	0.89	0.48	0.91
	Recall	0.88	0.51	0.92
	F-Measure	0.41	0.42	0.69
Random Forest	Accuracy	0.71	0.47	0.59





**Senthil and Kasthuri**

	Precision	0.74	0.42	0.62
	Recall	0.64	0.51	0.63
	F-Measure	0.51	0.43	0.74





## Advanced Machine Learning Models for Lung Cancer Prediction: from Ct Imaging to Enhanced Diagnostic Accuracy

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Lung cancer remains a leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, highlighting the critical need for advanced diagnostic tools. Traditional diagnostic methods, such as chest X-rays and CT scans, often face limitations in accuracy, sensitivity, and patient comfort. This study explores the use of machine learning techniques to analyze CT scan images for predicting lung diseases, including lung cancer. The proposed machine learning-based algorithm, leveraging convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and ensemble learning techniques, aims to enhance the accuracy of lung cancer detection and prediction. By analyzing a combination of CT images, patient data, and genetic information, the algorithm shows significant improvements in detection accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. It incorporates advanced features such as data augmentation, dropout regularization, and RMSprop optimization to improve performance and generalization. The ability to provide precise percentage predictions can aid in personalized treatment planning, reduce unnecessary biopsies, and ultimately enhance patient outcomes. Future work will focus on refining the model, expanding datasets, and exploring new imaging technologies.

**Keywords:** Lung Cancer, Convolutional Neural Networks, Machine Learning, CT Imaging, Data Augmentation





## INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is a formidable global health challenge, being the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), lung cancer accounts for approximately 2.2 million new cases and 1.8 million deaths annually, making it a significant public health concern (World Health Organization, 2023). The high mortality rate associated with lung cancer is largely due to late diagnosis, which limits treatment options and diminishes survival rates. Early and accurate detection is crucial for improving patient outcomes and survival rates, yet traditional diagnostic methods often fall short in accuracy, sensitivity, and patient comfort.

### Traditional Diagnostic Methods

Conventional diagnostic techniques for lung cancer typically include chest X-rays and computed tomography (CT) scans. Chest X-rays have been a standard tool for initial lung evaluation, but they are limited by their low sensitivity in detecting early-stage cancers and their susceptibility to false positives and negatives [13]. CT scans offer more detailed images and have higher sensitivity compared to X-rays, but they also have limitations. For instance, CT scans can be expensive, expose patients to higher doses of radiation, and may still yield ambiguous results in some cases [7].

### Machine Learning and its Role in Lung Cancer Detection

The integration of machine learning (ML) into medical diagnostics has introduced significant advancements, particularly in the analysis of medical imaging data. Machine learning, a subset of artificial intelligence (AI), enables systems to learn from data, identify patterns, and make predictions with minimal human intervention [8]. In the context of lung cancer, machine learning techniques, especially those involving convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown promising results in improving diagnostic accuracy and efficiency.

### Machine Learning Classification Techniques

Machine learning classification techniques are extensively used for diagnosing lung cancer. Traditional algorithms such as decision trees, random forests, and support vector machines (SVMs) have been employed to classify images based on features extracted from CT scans. Decision trees and random forests can handle complex datasets and are relatively easy to interpret, but they may not perform well with high-dimensional data without significant feature engineering [2][3]. SVMs, on the other hand, are effective in high-dimensional spaces and are known for their robustness in classification tasks, but they require careful parameter tuning and are computationally intensive [4].

### Deep Learning Models

Deep learning, a subset of machine learning, has revolutionized medical imaging with its ability to automatically learn features from raw data through multiple layers of processing. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are particularly adept at analyzing medical images due to their hierarchical structure, which mimics the human visual cortex's processing. CNNs can automatically extract and learn features from CT scans, significantly improving the accuracy of lung cancer detection and classification. Studies have demonstrated that CNNs outperform traditional methods in terms of both sensitivity and specificity in lung cancer diagnosis [10].

### Thermography and CNNs

While less commonly used for lung cancer detection, thermography combined with CNNs represents an innovative approach to identifying abnormal thermal patterns associated with tumors. Thermography measures the heat emitted from the body's surface, which can be indicative of underlying pathological changes. When combined with CNNs, this method could potentially enhance the early detection of lung tumors by analyzing thermal patterns and correlating them with cancerous changes [12]. However, this technique is still under investigation and requires further validation.



**Mohan Kumar and Ida Rose****Ensemble Learning Models**

Ensemble learning involves combining multiple models to improve overall performance. By integrating various machine learning algorithms, ensemble methods can leverage the strengths of individual models and mitigate their weaknesses. Techniques such as bagging, boosting, and stacking have been applied to improve lung cancer detection accuracy. For instance, combining CNNs with other classifiers can enhance the robustness of predictions and reduce the likelihood of false positives or negatives [14]. Ensemble learning has shown promise in various medical imaging tasks, including lung cancer detection, by providing a more comprehensive analysis of the data.

**Feature Selection Techniques**

Effective feature selection is crucial for enhancing model performance and interpretability. In the context of lung cancer detection, selecting the most relevant features from imaging data can significantly impact the accuracy of machine learning models. Techniques such as principal component analysis (PCA) and recursive feature elimination (RFE) are commonly used to reduce the dimensionality of data and focus on the most informative features [6][9]. By improving feature selection, models can achieve better performance and more accurate predictions.

**Emerging Biomarkers**

In addition to imaging data, emerging biomarkers are gaining attention as non-invasive diagnostic tools for lung cancer. Plasma metabolomics and microRNAs are being studied for their potential to provide early and accurate detection of lung cancer. Plasma metabolomics involves analyzing metabolic profiles in blood samples to identify biomarkers associated with cancer [16]. Similarly, microRNAs are small RNA molecules that regulate gene expression and have been identified as potential biomarkers for various cancers, including lung cancer [1]. These non-invasive methods, when combined with machine learning techniques, could offer new avenues for early detection and personalized treatment.

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

The use of machine learning in medical diagnostics, particularly for lung cancer detection, has seen significant advancements in recent years. This literature survey explores various methodologies, models, and applications of machine learning in the realm of lung cancer diagnosis, highlighting key contributions and identifying areas for further research. Machine learning (ML) has become a transformative tool in medical diagnostics due to its ability to handle large datasets, identify patterns, and provide predictions with high accuracy. Early studies demonstrated the potential of ML in diagnosing various cancers, including lung cancer, through the analysis of medical images and patient data [25]. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have revolutionized image analysis, including medical imaging. CNNs are designed to automatically and adaptively learn spatial hierarchies of features from input images. They have been widely applied to detect and classify lung cancer from CT scans due to their ability to capture intricate patterns in imaging data. A seminal work by [16] demonstrated the efficacy of CNNs in detecting lung cancer from CT images. Their model achieved high accuracy in classifying lung nodules, outperforming traditional methods. Similarly, the work of [21] illustrated that deep learning models, including CNNs, could achieve performance comparable to that of experienced radiologists in various diagnostic tasks. Various deep learning architectures have been explored to enhance lung cancer detection. For instance, the work by [10] introduced a deep learning model that integrates CNNs with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to analyze sequential imaging data, improving temporal prediction capabilities. Their approach achieved superior performance in detecting lung cancer lesions compared to conventional CNN models. Additionally, researchers have investigated transfer learning, where pre-trained models are fine-tuned for specific tasks [27] utilized transfer learning with deep CNNs pre-trained on large datasets like ImageNet, significantly improving model performance in lung cancer detection and classification.

Ensemble learning combines multiple machine learning models to improve prediction accuracy and robustness. In the context of lung cancer detection, ensemble methods such as stacking, bagging, and boosting have been applied



**Mohan Kumar and Ida Rose**

to integrate various models and enhance diagnostic performance. A notable study by [32] explored the use of ensemble learning techniques to combine CNNs with Random Forests and SVMs for lung cancer detection. Their ensemble approach demonstrated improved accuracy and reduced false positives compared to individual models. Similarly, Zhang et al. [30] utilized a stacking ensemble method to combine multiple CNN architectures, achieving high sensitivity and specificity in detecting lung nodules. Effective feature extraction and selection are critical for improving machine learning model performance. Traditional methods often rely on manually engineered features, but recent advancements have focused on automatic feature learning through deep learning models. A study by Xu et al. [33] highlighted the importance of feature extraction in lung cancer detection, comparing various feature extraction methods, including Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) and CNN-based features. Their results demonstrated that CNN-based features outperformed traditional methods, leading to better detection accuracy. Moreover, feature selection techniques, such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE), have been employed to reduce dimensionality and enhance model performance. Yang et al. [31] utilized PCA in conjunction with SVMs for lung cancer classification, achieving notable improvements in accuracy and computational efficiency. Integrating patient data and genetic information with imaging data offers a comprehensive approach to lung cancer detection. Studies have shown that combining imaging data with clinical and genetic data can enhance prediction accuracy and provide a more holistic view of the disease. The research by Zhang et al. [29] explored the integration of clinical data, such as smoking history and demographic information, with CT imaging data to improve lung cancer prediction. Their model demonstrated improved performance in identifying high-risk patients and tailoring treatment plans. Similarly, genetic information has been integrated into predictive models to enhance accuracy. The study by Lee et al. [22] incorporated genomic data with imaging features to develop a multi-modal machine learning model for lung cancer detection. Their approach showed promise in identifying genetic markers associated with the disease, leading to more personalized diagnostic and treatment strategies. Emerging biomarkers and non-invasive methods are gaining attention as potential tools for lung cancer detection. Plasma metabolomics, microRNAs, and thermography are being explored as complementary diagnostic approaches. Plasma metabolomics involves analyzing metabolic profiles in blood samples to identify biomarkers associated with lung cancer. The study by Wang et al. [30] identified several metabolites with significant associations with lung cancer, demonstrating the potential of metabolomics in early detection and diagnosis. MicroRNAs, small RNA molecules that regulate gene expression, have also been investigated as biomarkers for lung cancer. The research by Yang et al. [31] identified specific microRNAs associated with lung cancer and integrated them into predictive models, enhancing diagnostic accuracy and providing insights into disease mechanisms. Thermography, which measures heat emitted from the body's surface, has been explored in combination with machine learning models to detect abnormal thermal patterns associated with lung tumors. Moshkforoush et al. [24] demonstrated the potential of thermography and CNNs in lung cancer detection, though this approach requires further validation and refinement. Despite the advancements in machine learning for lung cancer detection, several challenges remain. Data quality, availability, and diversity are critical issues that impact model performance and generalizability. Many studies rely on limited datasets, which may not represent the full spectrum of lung cancer cases [20] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38]. Additionally, integrating machine learning models into clinical practice requires addressing issues related to data privacy, model interpretability, and regulatory approval. Ensuring that models are transparent, explainable, and compliant with medical regulations is essential for their successful adoption [26] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44].

**METHODOLOGY**

The proposed algorithm enhances lung cancer prediction using advanced machine learning techniques:

1. **Data Augmentation:** Creates varied training examples through transformations such as rotation, shifting, shearing, zooming, and flipping to improve model generalization.
2. **Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (e-CNN):** Utilizes advanced CNN techniques with data augmentation, dropout layers, and RMSprop optimization for better performance [30].



**Mohan Kumar and Ida Rose**

3. **Integration of Data Sources:** Analyzes CT images, patient data, and genetic information to predict lung cancer percentages accurately.

**Algorithm for Lung Cancer Detection Using e-CNN****1. Load and Preprocess the Dataset:**

- Load the image and label datasets from the given path.
- Normalize pixel values (scale between 0 and 1).

**2. Split the Dataset:**

- Split the data into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets.

**3. Data Augmentation:**

- Apply random transformations (rotation, flip, zoom) on the training set to avoid overfitting.

**4. Build e-CNN Model:**

- Add Conv2D layers with ReLU activation.
- Use Batch Normalization after each Conv2D layer.
- Downsample with MaxPooling2D.
- Add Dropout for regularization.
- Flatten the output and add Dense layers with ReLU and Batch Normalization.
- Apply Dropout and use softmax in the output layer.

**5. Compile Model:**

- Use Adam optimizer with a defined learning rate and decay.
- Set loss to sparse categorical cross-entropy.

**6. Train Model:**

- Train the model on the augmented training data for a specified number of epochs.

**7. Evaluate Model:**

- Test the model on the test set to compute loss and accuracy.

**8. Save Model:**

- Save the trained model for future predictions.

**9. Print Evaluation Metrics:**

- Output loss and accuracy on the test set.

**Experiment**

The algorithm was evaluated against datasets obtained from Kaggle that contain images of lung nodules and tumors. Dataset Overview is given as follows

- Total Images: 1190 CT scan slices.
- Number of Cases: 110.
- Classes: Normal, Benign, Malignant.
- Class Distribution:
- Malignant: 40 cases.
- Benign: 15 cases.
- Normal: 55 cases.

Performance metrics accuracy is measured to validate the algorithm's effectiveness along with SVM and Random Forest. The experimental results demonstrated significant improvements over traditional methods, with high sensitivity and specificity. Comparison results show the following accuracies and it is represented in figure 2:

1. **Proposed Model Accuracy:** 0.9846
  2. **SVM Accuracy:** 0.9554
  3. **Random Forest Accuracy:** 0.9725
- **Proposed Model:**
    - **Accuracy:** 98.46%





**Mohan Kumar and Ida Rose**

- **Observation:** The proposed model performs exceptionally well compared to both SVM and Random Forest, achieving the highest accuracy. This is expected given CNN's ability to capture spatial hierarchies and features in images effectively.
- **SVM (Support Vector Machine):**
  - **Accuracy:** 95.54%
  - **Observation:** The SVM model performs well but is slightly less accurate than the proposed model. SVMs can be effective for smaller datasets and simpler tasks but may struggle with complex image data due to their inability to capture spatial features directly.
- **Random Forest:**
  - **Accuracy:** 97.25%
  - **Observation:** The Random Forest model shows good performance and is more accurate than SVM but less so than proposed. Random Forests are generally robust and handle a variety of data types well but might not perform as well as proposed model on image data.

**DISCUSSION**

The proposed model provides the best performance with the highest accuracy, making it the most suitable choice for this image classification task. Both **SVM and Random Forest** are strong performers, the proposed model's superior performance highlights its advantage in tasks involving complex image data due to its specialized architecture. The proposed machine learning algorithm shows substantial improvements in predicting lung cancer percentages. The integration of data augmentation, enhanced CNN techniques, and the incorporation of multiple data sources contribute to its effectiveness. This non-invasive approach provides a promising alternative to traditional diagnostic methods, potentially reducing unnecessary biopsies and improving patient outcomes [17]. Despite the advancements in machine learning and its applications in lung cancer detection, several challenges remain. One major challenge is the need for large and diverse datasets to train and validate models effectively. Current datasets may not always represent the full spectrum of lung cancer cases, which can impact the generalizability of models [20]. Additionally, integrating machine learning algorithms into clinical practice requires overcoming barriers related to data privacy, model interpretability, and regulatory approval. Future research should focus on expanding datasets, improving algorithm robustness, and exploring new imaging technologies. The development of 3D CT scans and other advanced imaging techniques could further enhance the accuracy of lung cancer detection [28]. Collaborative efforts between researchers, clinicians, and regulatory bodies will be essential for the successful integration of machine learning models into routine clinical practice, ultimately improving patient outcomes and advancing the field of lung cancer diagnostics.

**CONCLUSION**

The development of an advanced machine learning algorithm for predicting lung cancer percentages represents a significant advancement in cancer detection. By harnessing machine learning and analyzing comprehensive data, the algorithm offers a powerful tool for early diagnosis and personalized treatment, promising more effective management of lung cancer [18]. Future work will focus on refining the algorithm, expanding datasets, and exploring new imaging technologies to enhance detection and treatment further.

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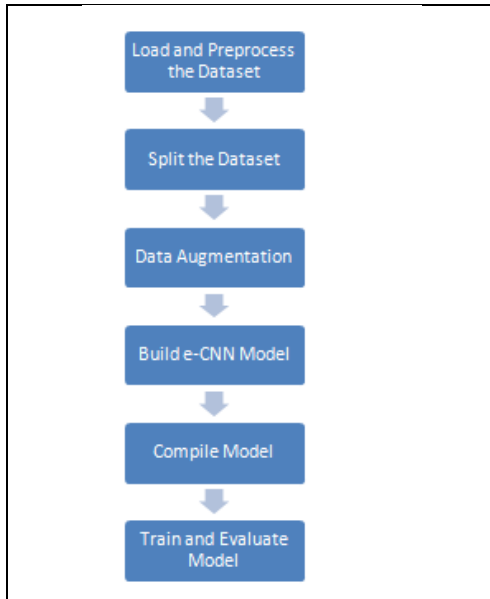
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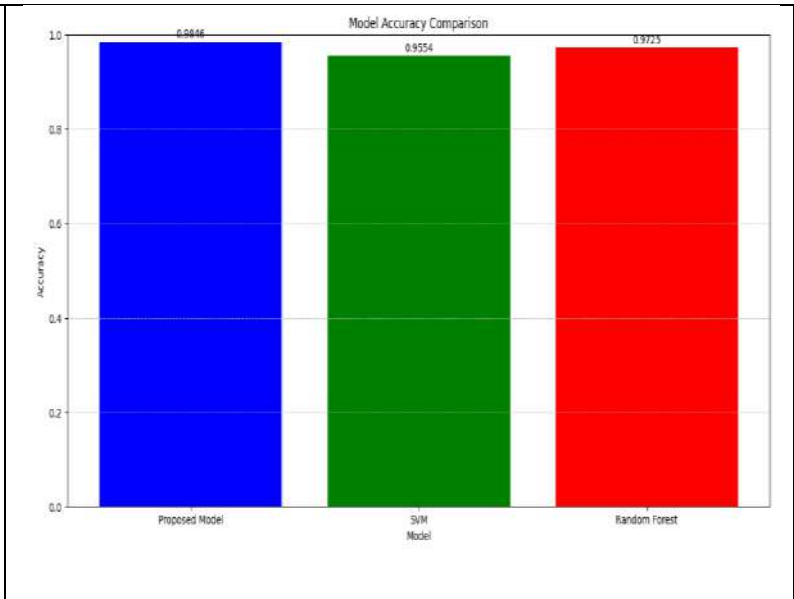




**Mohan Kumar and Ida Rose**



**Figure 1. Flowchart for the proposed algorithm**



**Figure 2. Model Accuracy Comparison**





## A Survey on Analyzing Crime Patterns using Data Mining Techniques

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Data mining is the process of examining systems that were previously used to investigate misconduct information that has recently been addressed from a variety of sources in order to find models and instances of violations. Additionally, it may be used to highlight the wrongdoings in a regular way and will generally be employed to build efficiency in resolving the infractions faster. In any case, there are several methods for information mining. Choosing the right information mining techniques is essential to increasing the efficiency of the wrongdoing area. This essay examines the literature on a range of information mining applications, with a focus on those that were used to address misconduct. Additionally, the review clarifies research opportunities and issues related to improper information mining. Furthermore, in order to aid beginners with the evaluation of wrongdoing data mining, this study provides insight into the information digging process for locating models and instances in wrongdoing to be utilized effectively.

**Keywords:** This essay examines the literature on a range of information mining applications, with a focus on those that were used to address misconduct.

## INTRODUCTION

Identification and prevention of crime become important trends in misconduct and very challenging to address infractions. Several studies have discovered several methods to address the wrongdoings that were employed in



**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**

many apps. These tests can help speed up the most popular method of resolving misconduct and help automated systems identify the offenders as a result. Additionally, the rapidly advancing technologies can help to resolve such problems. In any event, the designs of misbehavior are always evolving [1]. Information on misbehavior that has lately been stored from various sources tends to increase steadily. Because of this, managing and researching massive amounts of data is extremely difficult and intricate. Information mining techniques use numerous gaining computations to extract hidden information from vast amounts of data in order to address the problems already mentioned. Information mining is the process of dissecting data to find patterns and instances of misconduct. In addition to helping to alarm the criminal identification system, it can help to address the wrongdoings more quickly. This paper provides brief overviews of several information mining executions and guidelines for using information mining techniques to resolve wrongdoings. Additionally, it discusses research gaps and challenges in the field of misconduct information mining. The foundation and problems of information mining are discussed in the next section. In order to resolve the infractions, Segment III lavishly investigates the goals of information mining techniques. Segment IV shows the problems and challenges of the examination. Finally, Segment V completes the review.

**FOUNDATIONS OF DATA MINING**

The practice of examining historical data to identify trends, patterns, and knowledge is known as data mining. The following are the first crucial elements for examination in order to uncover the hidden knowledge: 1) the analysis's data must be accurate and sufficient. 2) Experts experiences and knowledge. Figure 1 show how the information gathered from data mining procedures is applied to help solve issues and make decisions. The next subsections provide an explanation of the data mining analysis approaches.

**ASSOCIATION MINING**

This process is an unassisted learning technique used to identify hidden proficiencies in unlabeled data. Assuming the students receive the unlabeled model information, it is used to resolve the problems. Furthermore, in relation to extensive informational collections, the affiliation rule can identify the intriguing co-occurrences of objects. Two components make up the standard for the fundamental affiliation rule. 1) The left side, often known as the left hand side (LHS), is the precursor. 2) The outcome also referred to as the right hand side (RHS), is on the right side. LHS → RHS is a kind of broad affiliation rule in which LHS and RHS are disjoint thing sets. The RHS thing set is likely to occur in the unlikely event that the LHS thing set occurs. The help and certainty measures, as well as the important factual estimations, should be used in tandem for the successful disclosure of affiliation leads. Such metrics have a value between 0 and 1. This standard is likely to be uninteresting if an affiliation rule has very little assistance. Therefore, the boring affiliation rules are organized using the help measure. The reliability of affiliation rules is examined using the certainty measure. With greater certainty, B will most likely be available in T that contains the specified rule An and B in an exchange set T. Backing and certainty findings should be more noticeable than client-indicated restrictions when identifying co-events between two informative indexes [3].

**CLUSTERING**

Clustering is an unsupervised method of data analysis. This method is used to separate distinct data into one group and the same data into another. There are many different notions in the clustering approaches. Applied fields determine how clustering algorithms are used [9]. Several algorithms, including K-means, Hierarchical Clustering, and Expectation-Minimization, are discussed here for straightforward and efficient clustering techniques.

**CLASSIFICATION**

This process is a controlled learning technique that assigns items to one of many predetermined categories. Generally speaking, the arrangement computations have been used for the few problems that involve a wide variety of applications. It is employed, for example, to classify the records, anticipate coronary sickness, and discriminate between suspicious cars and intruders. The following illustrates the basic concept of grouping: In a characterization task, a gather information also known as info information is used. Each record consists of a class name and the property set. Pre-resolved class is the class mark. Two pieces of information are separated from the collected data. 1)



**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**

The train set is randomly distributed and used to create a classifier, also known as a grouping model, to predict the class of the new cryptic record. 2) A test set is an excess set used to evaluate how well the order model exhibits itself. Many intentional approaches, including as choice trees, closest neighbors, Bayes' Hypothesis, brain structure, and others, are used to construct the grouping models.

**CLOUD STORAGE**

The on-demand delivery of processing power, data storage capacity, applications, and other IT resources via a cloud administration platform via the internet with pay-more-only-as-costs-appear pricing is known as cloud storage [1]. Cloud storage provides several forms of support, with information capacity serving as the core component of cloud management. Distributed storage operates in the background while we engage in daily activities, such as watching movies, playing games, exchanging messages, listening to music, and so forth. Distributed storage allows us to store, recover, and reinforce data, create new programs, send code when needed, have websites, and more. Clients can gradually access cloud services via the internet whenever they are interested [2].

**THE METHODS OF DATA MINING FOR CRIME PATTERN ANALYSIS**

These days, a variety of data mining techniques are employed for a variety of purposes, including email filtering, healthcare, science, finance and banking, and criminal activity. Nonetheless, the following categories of crime are the focus of this survey [14].

**Traffic Violation and Border Control**

The real-time traffic surveillance system Police Eyes [15] was created to improve the automatic detection of traffic infractions. They employed the Gaussian mixture model to separate the foreground from the background in the scene captured by IP cameras. The traffic infractions are then examined using violation conditions and the retrieved foreground. In order to establish stronger connections between the traffic offense and regular traffic violation data of large concealed data, Cheng et al. [16] employed rough set theory and association rules. Thongsataporn-watana and Chuenmanus [17] developed a suspect vehicle detection method in the realm of border control and security that uses association rules to examine vehicles with falsified license plates that may have been involved in criminal activity. In order to detect the possible criminal or suspect cars at the border, Reference [6] used association analysis by employing mutual information (MI) and updated the MI formulation with the time heuristic [3]. Sensors are one of the key instruments for data collection. To identify the criminal at the borders, the data gathered from the several sensors is examined. Additionally, the sensors' geographic data is generated with the aid of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). However, the geographic data cannot be used to extract valuable hidden knowledge if the system solely uses GIS techniques. In order to simulate the patterns and trends of crime, Kondaveeti et al. [18] combined GIS tools with data mining techniques (spatial and association data mining techniques).

**Violent Crime**

In order to categorize news items into different types of crimes and develop a criminal model, Reference [1] suggested using the naive bayes algorithm in conjunction with the named entity recognition (NER) approach, which is sometimes referred to as entity or element extraction. Additionally, by training crime data from many websites, the Apriori algorithm is used to identify and generate common patterns in crime. They applied the decision tree approach to crime prediction. According to test results, their technology has an accuracy of over 90% in classifying and predicting crimes. The hotspots are the most effective approach to crime forecasting suggested by [19] for a crime prediction model used in conjunction with the police department of a city in the Northeast of the United States. The segmented multiple metric similarity measure (SMMSM), which is used to identify crime suspects, is suggested by [20] as a way to increase the accuracy of the clustering technique.

**The Narcotics**

The core component of opiate organizations consists of hubs or entertainers and the relationships or connections between them. The depiction of the opiate network evolves throughout time, possibly as a result of hubs and connections being added and the network being evacuated. In order to prevent such attacks, Kaza et al. [21]



**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**

developed predictive criminal relationship calculations that were utilized to predict the automobiles that are at fault. They employed multivariate endurance research using the risk proportions of Cox relapse investigation and the special interpersonal organization examination (SNA) approaches. Reference [22] created rule-based classifiers and suggested using sophisticated brain structures. Opiate and response systems of activity (MOAs) of small atoms are useful tools for identifying hazardous substances. To differentiate between patients receiving opiates or other drugs and those with inescapable sepsis, the Fresh TDMn technique with assistance for worldly information mining, as suggested by [23], is used to identify a relationship between the pulse fluctuation (HRV) and the respiration rate inconstancy (RRV). To analyze the relationships between HRV and RRV, they used hourly briefings to make passing decisions. Chauet al. [24] have focused on text extraction and information assortment, which are important tests for information handling. They then used named-element extraction techniques, such as lexical query, artificial intelligence, and irrelevant hand-crafted criteria, to suggest a neural network-based substance extractor.

**Cyber Crime**

The performance of the event ontology approach as apriori knowledge and the method based on Support Vector Machine (SVM) to assess the properties and relations in web pages has been compared in Reference [25] for the detection and prevention of cybercrime for Chinese web sites. These techniques are also applied for reconstructing the criminal mining situation. [26] Suggests a web-based crime analysis system. The news article elements from news websites, blogs, etc., can be extracted using this method. After then, the newspaper stories are divided into two categories: crime and non-crime. To find exact or near duplicate news paper items and eliminate them from the database, it features a duplicate detector. The system identified the crimes and their frequencies using hot spot detection for the criminal analysis procedures. To categorize emails as either potentially suspicious or not, Sharma [27] suggested an updated feature selection technique, an improved ID3 algorithm, and an attribute priority factor. Additionally, they employed a program called Zero Crime to assist the system in identifying emails related to illegal activity. Using a centralized user feedback database and a categorization technique known as the sender reputation algorithm, the Framework of Marketing or Newsletter Sender Reputation System (FMNSRS) [28] was created.

**ISSUES AND CHALLENGES ON CRIME**

The summaries of research gaps and challenges in crime are shown in Table I.

**Data Collection and Integration**

In the purpose of training and testing, input data is crucial in crime analysis procedures. The crime model is implemented through the training process, and the algorithm is validated through the testing procedure. Numerous sources, including news, social media, various sensors, criminal histories retrieved from government agencies, etc., can provide input data. Large amounts of data have been gathered as a result. Furthermore, these data may be unstructured and come in a variety of formats. The gathered information is kept in several databases. The challenges of data preparation, transformation, and integration are a direct result of the problems with data gathering. Numerous studies are focused on finding solutions for these problems. One obstacle, though, is the complexity and difficulty of deciphering and uncovering hidden knowledge in massive amounts of data. Techniques like entity extraction [1] and grouping and filtering [29] may be helpful for gathering and integrating data [31] [32] [33] [34].

**Crime Patten**

Analyzing and forecasting the concealed crime is the focus of crime pattern issues. These days, crime rates are always rising, and crime trends are constantly shifting. As a result, it is challenging to forecast and explain the behaviors involved in crime. Finding and using the crime model to detect crimes is the focus of research on crime prevention and detection. Despite shifting crime trends, the difficulty lies in simulating the behaviors of criminal attacks to aid in crime detection. The crime model may be found and conducted with the use of statistical and predictive methods[35] [36] [37].







**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**

### Performance

The performance problems are related to processing time, accuracy, and dependability. The accuracy of crime detection is impacted by the unpredictability of crime trends. In addition, processing time is influenced by the processed data and appropriately used algorithms. Many studies try to create algorithms that can effectively detect crimes. The majority of them employed a mixture strategy. Even if crime trends and data are always evolving, the performance issue lies in creating detection algorithms that improve the accuracy of crime detection.

### Visualization

Developing pictures, graphs, or animations to summarize data is the primary duty of data visualization. It can make the text data and mining results more engaging and comprehensible. The present problem is that the volume of data is increasing quickly, making it more difficult and complex to show the hidden knowledge. Determining how to present data summaries of significant crime patterns and trends from massive amounts of data is one of the biggest issues. Numerous visualization techniques, including charts, maps, scatter diagrams, coxcomb plots, and more, are used to visualize low-dimensional data. Furthermore, multi-dimensional data visualization requires the employment of visualization techniques including distortion, pixel-oriented visualization, image-based visualization, geometric projection, etc. [30].

## CONCLUSION

Crime is defined by constant growth and change over time. Understanding criminal behavior, crime prediction, accurate detection, and managing vast amounts of data gathered from several sources are all made more difficult by the growing and changing crime rate. These problems have been attempted to be resolved by research interests. There are still gaps in the accuracy of crime detection, nonetheless, notwithstanding these studies. The difficulties in the field of criminal detection result from this. The difficulties include processing time, data preparation and transformation, accurate detection, and modeling crimes to identify appropriate algorithms for crime detection.

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**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**

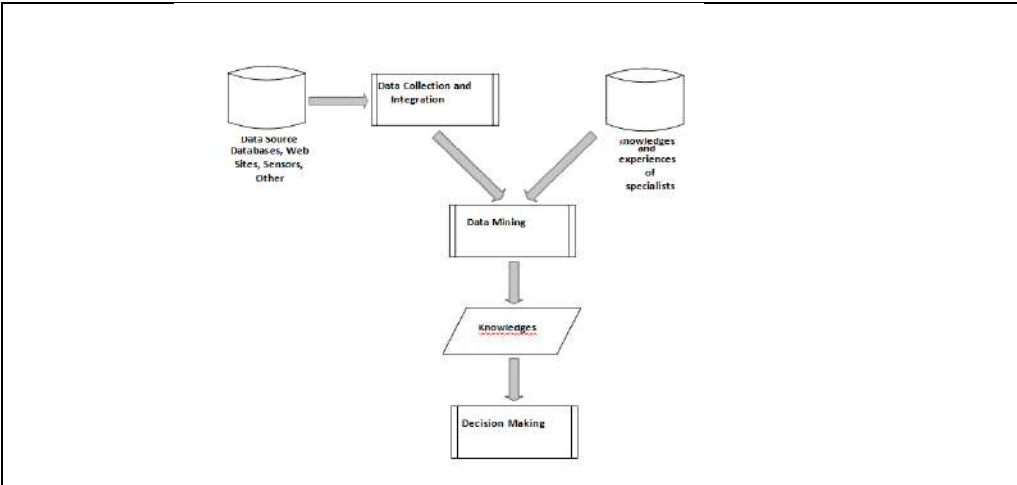
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**Table 1. Summary of Researches in Crime**





**Imthiyas Ahamed et al.,**



**Fig.1.The background of data mining.**





## An Application of Regular I-V Atanassov Soft Intuitionistic Fuzzy and their Characterization

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce and study Regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs (RAIVIFG). We discuss various regularity criteria for an interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy graph and produce  $f$ -morphism on an I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph and regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph. Some exquisite features are (2,H)-Regular and fully (2,H)-Regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs.

**Keywords:** Soft Intuitionistic fuzzy graph(SIFG);  $f$ -morphism; (2,H)-regular graph,Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs.

### INTRODUCTION

Zadeh discovered the distinction between probability and possibility and developed the idea of fuzzy sets. This approach was highlighted by the researchers because it gives a mechanism for determining the uncertainty of any problem comprising linguistic parameters. Applications in computer science, electrical engineering, system analysis, mathematical modeling, economics, medical science, social networks, transportation, and other fields demonstrate its value. The trend of dealing with ambiguous information more correctly continues. Atanassov [4] proposed





### Vijaya and Anitha

intuitionistic fuzzy sets in 1986. This improved concept of fuzzy sets appears to be more appropriate for quantifying uncertainty. It allows for the detailed modeling of problems based on existing knowledge and observations. In 1989, Atanassov and Gargov [3] extended the notion to I-V Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set (IVIFS) after three years. It is more efficient than earlier theories and aids in the materialization of problems with ambiguous knowledge. When Rosenfeld established the concept of fuzzy graphs in 1975, significant improvements in classical graph theory became obvious. Fuzzy graphs appear to be beneficial for dealing with uncertainty in relationships that differ considerably from classical graphs. I-VFuzzy Graphs (IVFG) were introduced by Akram and Dudek [1] in 2011. Following that, Atanassov's [5] concept of intuitionistic fuzzy relations and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graphs (IFG) handle ambiguity more correctly among relational objects and in their interactions. In fact, we use I-Vfuzzy graphs and I-VAtanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs to extend the idea of fuzzy graphs, which are two separate models for dealing with vague things. Mishra and Pal [6] proposed the I-VAtanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs product. Strong Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graphs (SIFG) were proposed by Akram and Davvaz [2]. Nowadays, numerous scholars have made significant contributions to this topic, obtaining several relations in fuzzy graphs and intuitionistic fuzzy graphs. Atanassov [5] presented the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy relations and intuitionistic fuzzy graphs, but Parvathy and Karunambigai elaborated on it and referred it adequately. In NagoorGani and Radha proposed various unique properties of fuzzy graphs such as regular fuzzy graphs, complete gradation, and regular fuzzy graphs. Some characteristics of (2,H)-regular fuzzy graphs were introduced by Alison Northup. Santhi Maheswari and Sekar developed d2 in fuzzy graphs and discovered various features. Seethalakshmi and Gnanajothi referred f -morphism on intuitionistic fuzzy graphs and investigated its behavior on strong regular intuitionistic fuzzy graphs.

#### BASIC PRELIMINARY OF REGULAR I-V ATANASSOV SOFT INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY GRAPH

We consider  $D[0,1]$  to be the set of all closed sub-intervals of the interval  $[0,1]$ , and elements of this set are denoted by uppercase letters throughout this work. If  $P \in D[0,1]$ , then this interval is  $P = [PL, PU]$ , where PL and PU are the bottom and upper boundaries of P. When these subintervals are grade of the elements of any set A, the grade values are denoted by PR, while the non-grade values are designated by QR.

##### Definition 2.1.

An I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph with fundamental graph  $\psi^* = (V, E)$  is referred to be a pair  $\psi = (R, S)$ , where (i) the functions  $P^R : t_2 \rightarrow D[0,1]$  and  $Q^R : t_2 \rightarrow D[0,1]$  denote the gradation of grade and non grade of the element correspondingly, such that  $0 \leq PR + QR \leq 1$  for all  $x \in V$ .

(ii) the functions  $P_S : E \subset V \times V \rightarrow D[0,1]$  and  $N_B : E \subset V \times V \rightarrow D[0,1]$  are referred by  $P_{SL}(x, y) \leq \inf(P_{RL}(x), P_{RL}(y))$  and

$$Q_{SL}(x, y) \geq \sup(Q_{RL}(x), Q_{RL}(y)),$$

$$P_{SU}(x, y) \leq \inf(P_{RU}(x), P_{RU}(y)) \text{ and}$$

$$Q_{SU}(x, y) \geq \inf(P_{RU}(x), P_{RU}(y)).$$

Such that  $0 \leq P_{SU}(x, y) + Q_{SU}(x, y) \leq 1, \forall (x, y) \in E$ .

##### Definition 2.2.

The I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph is said to be strong

$$\text{if } P_{SL}(t_i, t_j) = \inf\{P_{RL}(t_i), P_{RL}(t_j)\},$$

$$P_{SU}(t_i, t_j) = \inf\{P_{RU}(t_i), P_{RU}(t_j)\} \text{ and}$$

$$Q_{SL}(t_i, t_j) = \sup\{Q_{RL}(t_i), Q_{RL}(t_j)\},$$

$$Q_{SU}(t_i, t_j) = \sup\{Q_{RU}(t_i), Q_{RU}(t_j)\}.$$

##### Definition 2.3.

If the absolute gradation of each vertex of an I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph is constant, the graph is said to be regular. If each vertex's absolute gradation is k, we call the graph a k-regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

##### Definition 2.4.

Absolute gradation  $d(u)$  of any vertex u of an I-VAtanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph  $\psi$  is





Vijaya and Anitha

$$d(u) = \left| \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} P_{SU}(t_1, t_2) - \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} Q_{SL}(t_1, t_2) \right|$$

Absolute grade of an edge  $e = t_1 t_2 \forall e \in G$  is referred as  $d(e) = |P_{SU} - Q_{SU}|$ , where  $e = (P, Q) \forall e \in G$ .

**Definition 2.5.**

Let  $\psi = (R, S)$  be an I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph on  $\psi^* (t_2, E)$ . The total gradation of a vertex  $u$  is referred as

$$td(u) = \left| \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} P_{SU}(t_1, t_2) - \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} Q_{SL}(t_1, t_2) \right| + |P_{RU}(t_1) - Q_{RL}(t_2)|$$

$$= d(u) + |PRU(t_1) - QAU(u)|; \forall uv \in E$$

If each vertex of has the same total gradation  $H$ , is said to be a completely regular intervalvalued intuitionistic fuzzy graph of gradation  $H$ , or an  $H$ -totally regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

**Definition 2.6.**

Let  $\psi = (R, S)$  be an I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph. The  $d_2$ -gradation of a vertex  $u \in \psi$  is

$$d_2(u) = \left| \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} P^2_{SU}(t_1, t_2) - \sum_{t_1 \neq t_2, t_2 \in T_2} Q^2_{SL}(t_1, t_2) \right|$$

and precis runs over all such  $t \in t_2$  which are distance two apart from  $t_1$ ; where  $P^2_{SU}(t_1 t_2) = \inf\{P_{RU}(t_1 t_1), P_{RU}(t_1, t_2)\}$  and  $Q^2_{SU}(t_1 t_2) = \sup\{Q_{SU}(t_1 t_1), Q_{SU}(t_1, t_2)\}$ .

Also,  $P_{RU}(t_1 t_2) = 0$  and  $Q_{SU}(t_1 t_2) = 1$ ; for  $t_1 t_2 \notin E$ .

The infimum  $d_2$ -gradation of  $\psi$  is  $\delta_2(\psi) = \wedge\{d_2(t_2) : t_2 \in t_2\}$ . The supremum  $d_2$ -gradation of  $\psi$  is  $\Delta_2(G) = t_2\{d_2(t_2) : t_2 \in t_2\}$ .

**Definition 2.7.**

Let  $\psi = (R, S)$  be an I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph on  $\psi^* (t_2, E)$ . If  $d_2(t_2) = 2, \forall v \in t_2$  then  $\psi$  is said to be  $(2, H)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

**Definition 2.8.**

Let  $\psi_1 = (R_1, S_1)$  and  $\psi_2 = (R_2, S_2)$  be two I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs on  $(t_2, E_1)$  and  $(T_2, E_2)$ , respectively. A bijective function  $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  is called I-V intuitionistic fuzzy morphism or  $f$ -morphism of I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph if there exists some positive real number  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  such that

- (i)  $PR_2(f(t_1)) = H_1 PR_1(t_1)$  and  $QR_2(f(t_1)) = H_1 QR_1(t_1), \forall t_1 \in t_2$
- (ii)  $PS_2(f(t_1), f(t_2)) = H_2 PS_1(t_1, t_2)$  and  $QS_2(f(t_1), f(t_2)) = H_2 QS_1(t_1, t_2), \forall t_1, t_2 \in t_2$ . In these cases  $f$  is called  $(H_1, H_2)f$ -I-V soft intuitionistic morphism on  $\psi_1$  over  $\psi_2$ . When  $H_1 = H_2 = H$  then we say it is  $H$ - $f$ -I-V soft intuitionistic morphism on  $\psi_1$  over  $\psi_2$ .

**Definition 2.9.**

A co-week isomorphism from  $\psi_1$  to  $\psi_2$  is a map  $h : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  which is bijective homomorphism that satisfies  $PS_1(t_1, t_2) = PS_2(h(t_1), h(t_2))$  and  $QS_1(t_1, t_2) = QS_2(h(t_1), h(t_2)), \forall t_1, t_2 \in R$ .  $R$  week isomorphism from  $\psi_1$  to  $\psi_2$  is a map  $h : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  which is objective homomorphism that satisfies  $PR_1(t_1) = PR_2(h(t_1))$  and  $QR_1(t_1) = QR_2(h(t_1)), \forall t_1, t_2 \in R$ .

**THEOREM OF REGULAR I-V ATANASSOV SOFT INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY AND THEIR CHARACTERIZATION**

**Theorem 3.1.**

Cartesian product of two regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  is regular iff  $\psi_1$  is a week regular I-V intuitionistic fuzzy sub graph of  $\psi_2$  or vice versa.

**Proof.**

Let  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  be the two regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph then the Cartesian product of  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  is regular if the absolute grade of each arc  $e$  of  $\psi_1 \times \psi_2$  is equal and this is possible if  $d(e) = \inf\{d(e_i), d(e_j)\}$ , where  $e_i \in \psi_1$





Vijaya and Anitha

and  $e_j \in \psi_2$  for all  $i$  and  $j$  thus the condition is necessary for regularity of  $\psi_1 \times \psi_2$  is either of  $\psi_1$  or  $\psi_2$  be a weak regular sub graph of each other. Now, let  $\psi_1$  is weak regular sub graph of  $\psi_2$  then we know that each edge of  $\psi_1 \times \psi_2$  get I-V grade and non-grade as infimum of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  and supremum of  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  thus, if  $\psi_1$  is weak then  $P_1$  and  $Q_1$  dominates all the arc of  $\psi_1 \times \psi_2$ . So all the arc receive same absolute grade which imply  $\psi_1 \times \psi_2$  is regular. Therefore the theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.**

Any I-V intuitionistic fuzzy path graph of length  $l$  is never an regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph for  $l > 1$ .

**Proof.**

Any I-V intuitionistic fuzzy path graph  $(R,S)$  has either all edges with the same absolute grade or some edges with different absolute grades. Thus, while all edges receive the same absolute grade, at least both end vertices of the path graph  $G$  receive a different absolute grade than in-vertices of the path graph, indicating that is not regular. Similarly, if certain edges have unique absolute grades, let  $d(e_1) \neq d(e_2)$  and both  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  are adjacent, and let  $u$  be the common vertex of  $e_1$  and  $e_2$   $d(u)$  is always bigger than other end vertices of  $e_1$  and  $e_2$ , implying that is not regular. Because the absolute grade of an edge becomes the absolute gradation of the vertices when  $l = 1$ , the graph is always regular. As a result, every I-V intuitionistic fuzzy path graph of length  $l$  is never a regular graph. For  $l > 1$ , I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph

**Theorem 3.3.**

Let  $\psi(R,S)$  be an strong I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph on  $\psi^*(t_2, E)$  Then  $PRU(t_1) = c_1$  and  $QRU(t_1) = c_2$ ; for all  $t_1 \in t_2$  if and only if the subsequent circumstances are equivalent. (i)  $\psi(R,S)$  is a  $(2,H)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

(ii)  $\psi(R,S)$  is a totally  $(2,H + c)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph where  $c = |c_1 - c_2|$ .

**Proof.**

Let  $PRU(t_1) = c_1$  and  $QRU(t_1) = c_2$  for all  $t_1 \in t_2$ .

Thus  $|PRU(t_1) - QRU(t_1)| = |c_1 - c_2| = c$  for all  $t_1 \in t_2$ .

Suppose that  $\psi : (R,S)$  is a  $(2,H)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph then  $d_2(u) = H$ , for all  $t_1 \in t_2$ .

Therefore,  $td_2(t_1) = d_2(t_1) + |PRU(t_1) - QRU(t_1)| \Rightarrow td_2(t_1) = H + c, \forall t_1 \in t_2$ .

Therefore,  $\psi : (R,S)$  is a totally  $(2,H + c)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph. Thus (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) is proved.

Suppose,  $\psi(R,S)$  is a totally  $(2,H + c)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph therefore,

$td_2(t_1) = H + c, \forall t_1 \in t_2$

$\Rightarrow d_2(t_1) + |PRU(t_1) - QRU(t_1)| = H + c, \forall t_1 \in t_2 \Rightarrow$

$d_2(t_1) + |c_1 - c_2| = H + c, \forall t_1 \in t_2$

$\Rightarrow d_2(t_1) + c = H + c, \forall t_1 \in t_2$

$\Rightarrow d_2(t_1) = H, \forall t_1 \in t_2$ .

Therefore,  $\psi(R,S)$  is a  $(2,H)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

Therefore (i) and (ii) are equivalent. Conversely assume that (i) and (ii) are equivalent i.e., suppose  $\psi(R,S)$  is  $(2,H)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph and also a totally  $(2,H + c)$ -regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph where  $c = |c_1 - c_2|$ .

Thus,  $td_2(t_1) = H + c$  and  $d_2(t_1) = H, \forall t_1 \in t_2$

$\Rightarrow d_2(t_1) + |PRU(t_1) - QRU(t_1)| = H + c$

and

$d_2(t_1) = H, \forall t_1 \in V$

$\Rightarrow |PRU(t_1) - QRU(t_1)| = c = |c_1 - c_2|, \forall t_1 \in t_2$

$\Rightarrow PRU(t_1) = c_1$  and  $QRU(t_1) = c_2, \forall t_1 \in t_2$ .







Vijaya and Anitha

**Theorem 3.4.**

In the collection of all I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs, the relation f -I-V intuitionistic fuzzy morphic is an equivalence relation.

**Proof.**

Let S be the set of all I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs.

Now, define the relation  $\psi_1 \approx \psi_2$  when  $\psi_1$  is  $(H_1, H_2)$  f -I-V soft intuitionistic morphism on  $\psi_2$  where  $H_1, H_2$  are any non zero real numbers and

$\psi_1, \psi_2 \in S$ . Now for any identity morphism  $\psi_1$  over  $\psi_1$  is an one-one mapping and consequently  $0 \approx 0$  is reflexive.

Let  $\psi_1 \approx \psi_2$ , then there exists a  $(H_1, H_2)$ -I-V soft intuitionistic fuzzy morphism from  $\psi_1$  to  $\psi_2$  for some non zero  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ .

$$PR_2 (f (t_1)) = H_1 PR_1 t_1$$

$$\text{and } QR_2 (f (t_1)) = H_1 QR_1 t_1, \forall t_1 \in t_2$$

$$PS_2 (f (t_1), f (t_2)) = H_2 PS_1 (t_1, t_2)$$

$$\text{and } QS_2 (f (t_1), f (t_2)) = H_2 QS_1 (t_1, t_2), \forall u, t_2 \in t_2$$

Consider  $f^{-1} : \psi_1 \rightarrow \psi_2$ . Let  $x, y \in t_2$ . As  $f^{-1}$  is bijective,  $x = f (u), y = f (t_2)$ , for some  $u, v \in t_1$ .

$$\text{Now, } PR_1 (f^{-1} (x)) = PR_1 (f^{-1} (f (t_1))) = PR_1 (t_1) = 1 / H_1 PR_2 f (t_1) = 1 / H_1 PR_2 (x);$$

$$QR_1 (f^{-1} (x)) = QR_1 (f^{-1} (f (t_1))) = QR_1 (t_1) = 1 / H_1 QR_2 f (u) = 1 / H_1 QR_2 (x).$$

$$PS_1 (f^{-1} (x), f^{-1} (y)) = PS_1 (f^{-1} (f (t_1)),$$

$$f^{-1} (f (t_2))) = PS_1 (t_1, t_2) = 1 / H_2 PS_2 (f (t_1), f (t_2)) = 1 / H_2 PS_2 (x, y);$$

$$QS_1 (f^{-1} (x), f^{-1} (y)) = QS_1 (f^{-1} (f (t_1)), f^{-1} (f (t_2))) = QS_1 (t_1, t_2) = 1 / H_2 QS_2 (f (t_1), f (t_2)) = 1 / H_2 QS_2 (x, y).$$

Thus there exists  $1 / H_1, 1 / H_2 \in f$  -I-V soft intuitionistic morphism from  $\psi_2$  to  $\psi_1$ .

Therefore  $\psi_2 \approx \psi_1$  and therefore ' $\approx$ ' is symmetric.

Let  $\psi_1 \approx \psi_2$  and  $\psi_2 \approx \psi_3$ .

Thus there exist two I-V soft intuitionistic morphism say  $(H_1, H_2) - f$  and  $(H_2, H_3) - g$  such that  $f$  is I-V soft intuitionistic morphism from  $\psi_1$  to  $\psi_2$  and  $g$  is I-V soft intuitionistic morphism from  $\psi_2$  to  $\psi_3$  for non-zero  $H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4$ .

$$\text{So, } PR_3 (g(x)) = H_3 PR_2 (x)$$

and

$$QR_3 (g(x)) = H_3 QR_2 (x), \forall x \in t_2$$

and

$$PS_3 (g(x), g(y)) = H_4 PS_2 (x, y)$$

and

$$QS_3 (g(x), g(y)) = H_4 QS_2 (x, y), \forall (x, y) \in E_2.$$

Let  $h = g \circ f : \psi_1 \rightarrow \psi_3$ .

$$\text{Now, } PR_3 (h(t_1)) = PR_3 ((g \circ f)(t_1))$$

$$= PR_3 (g(f (t_1))) = H_3 PR_2 (f (t_1)) = H_3 H_1 PR_1 (t_1),$$

$$QR_3 (h(t_1)) = QR_3 ((g \circ f)(t_1)) = QR_3 (g(f (t_1))) = H_3 QR_2 (f (t_1)) = H_3 H_1 QR_1 (t_1),$$

$$PS_3 (h(t_1), h(t_2)) = PS_3 ((g \circ f)(t_1), (g \circ f)(t_2))$$

$$= PS_3 (g(f (t_1)), g(f (t_2))) = H_4 PS_2 (f (t_1),$$

$$f (t_2)) = H_4 H_2 PS_1 (t_1, t_2), QS_3 (h(t_1), h(t_2))$$

$$= QS_3 ((g \circ f)(t_1), (g \circ f)(t_2)) = QS_3 (g(f (t_1),$$

$$g(f (t_2))) = H_4 QS_2 (f (t_1), f (t_2)) = H_4 H_2 QS_1 (u, t_2).$$

Thus, there exists  $(H_3 H_1, H_4 H_2) h$ -I-V soft intuitionistic fuzzy morphism from  $\psi_1$  over  $\psi_3$ . Therefore,  $\psi_1 \approx \psi_3$  therefore, ' $\approx$ ' is transitive. So, the relation f -I-V soft intuitionistic fuzzy morphic is an equivalence relation in the collection of all I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graphs.

**Theorem 3.4.**

Let  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  be two IVIFG's such that  $\psi_1$  is  $(H_1, H_2)$  I-V soft intuitionistic fuzzy morphic to  $\psi_2$  for approximately non-zero  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ . The copy of strong edge in  $\psi_1$  is strong edge in  $\psi_2$  if and only if  $H_1 = H_2$ .





**Vijaya and Anitha**

**Proof.**

Let  $(t_1, t_2)$  be strong edge in  $\psi_1$  such that  $(f(t_1), f(t_2))$  is also strong edge in  $\psi_2$ .

Now, as  $\psi_1 \approx \psi_2$   $H_2 P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = P_{S_2}(f(t_1), f(t_2))$   
 $= P_{R_2} f(t_1) \wedge P_{R_2} f(t_2) = H_1 \{P_{R_1}(t_1) \wedge P_{R_1}(t_2)\} = H_1 P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2), \forall t_1 \in t_2.$

Therefore,  $H_2 P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = H_1 P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2), \forall t_1 \in t_2, \dots \dots \dots (3.1)$

Similarly,  $H_2 Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = Q_{S_2}(f(t_1), f(t_2)) = Q_{R_2} f(t_1) \wedge Q_{R_2} f(t_2) = H_1 \{Q_{R_1}(t_1) \wedge Q_{R_1}(t_2)\} = H_1 Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2), \forall t_1 \in t_2.$

Therefore,  $H_2 Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = H_1 Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2), \forall t_1 \in t_2, \dots \dots \dots (3.2)$

Equations (3.1) and (3.2) holds if and only if  $H_1 = H_2$ .

**Theorem 3.5.**

If an IVASIFG  $\psi_1$  is coweak isomorphic to  $\psi_2$  and if  $\psi_1$  is regular then  $\psi_2$  is regular

**Proof.**

As IVASIFG  $\psi_1$  is coweak isomorphic to IVASIFG  $\psi_2$ , there exists a coweak isomorphism  $h : \psi_1 \rightarrow \psi_2$  which is bijective that gratifies  $P_{R_1}(t_1) \leq P_{R_2}(h(t_1))$  and  $Q_{R_1}(t_1) \geq Q_{R_2}(h(t_1))$ . It also satisfies,

$P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2))$

And

$Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)), \forall t_1, t_2 \in T_1.$

As  $\psi_1$  is regular, for  $t_1 \in T$ ,

$\sum P_{S_U}(t_1, t_2) = \text{constant}$

and

$\sum Q_{S_U}(t_1, t_2) = \text{constant}.$

Now  $\sum P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) = \sum P_{S_U}(t_1, t_2) = \text{constant}$

and  $\sum Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) = \sum Q_{S_U}(t_1, t_2) = \text{constant}$  Therefore  $\psi_2$  is regular.

**Theorem 3.6.**

Let  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  be two IVASIFG's. If  $\psi_1$  is weak isomorphic to  $\psi_2$  and if  $G_1$  is strong then  $\psi_2$  is strong.

**Proof.**

As an IVASIFG  $\psi_1$  be weak isomorphic with an IVASIFG  $G_2$ , there exists a weak isomorphism  $h : \psi_1 \rightarrow \psi_2$  which is bijective that gratifies

$P_{R_1}(t_1) = P_{R_2}(h(t_1))$

and

$Q_{R_1}(t_1) = Q_{R_2}(h(t_1)),$

$P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) \leq P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2))$

and

$Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) \geq Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)), \forall t_1, t_2 \in t_1.$

As  $G_1$  is strong,

$P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = \inf P_{R_1}(t_1),$

$P_{R_1}(t_2)$  and  $Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2) = \sup Q_{R_1}(t_1), Q_{R_1}(t_2).$

Now,  $P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) \leq P_{S_1}(t_1, t_2)$

$= \inf\{P_{R_1}(t_1), P_{R_1}(t_2)\}$

$= \inf\{P_{R_2}h(t_1), P_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

By definition,  $P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) \leq \inf\{P_{R_2}h(t_1), P_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

Therefore,  $P_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) = \inf\{P_{R_2}h(t_1), P_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

Similarly,  $Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) \geq Q_{S_1}(t_1, t_2)$

$= \sup\{Q_{R_1}(t_1), Q_{R_1}(t_2)\}$

$= \sup\{Q_{R_2}h(t_1), Q_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

And by definition,

$Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) \geq \sup\{Q_{R_2}h(t_1), Q_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

Therefore,  $Q_{S_2}(h(t_1), h(t_2)) = \sup\{Q_{R_2}h(t_1), Q_{R_2}h(t_2)\}.$

Thus  $\psi_2$  is strong.



**Vijaya and Anitha**

## CONCLUSION

The regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph has several applications in the modeling of real-world systems where the quantity of knowledge inherited in the system fluctuates over time and has varying levels of precision and hesitation. Because most real-world operations are time-sensitive, symbolic models utilized in expert systems are more effective than classical ones. We presented the concept of a regular I-V Atanassov soft intuitionistic fuzzy graph and obtained various features over it in this work. We can extend this concept in the future to I-V bipolar regular fuzzy graphs, I-V regular hyper graphs, and other areas of graph theory.

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## Classification of Twitter Sentimental Data by using PADSLDA and Hybrid Optimization in Machine Learning Technique

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Analysis of feelings involves the analysis of natural language and the finding of emotions expressed by people. The idea behind sentimental analysis is to assess the polarity of the person's textual opinion. Social networks become a daily usage for the people that developed in this modern age. Billions of people were using Twitter in today's world and more and more increasing the users list. Every user needs privacy and protects their information also expect a safe communication and secure sharing in Twitter. However, it is really a challenging task to extract and select meaningful features from raw data's. We consider these stimulating task to propose an Artificial Bee Colony and Pigeon Inspired Optimization for Feature Selection and pack-author-date sentiment LDA (PADSLDA) for feature extraction. The proposed models outperformed the basic models because the additional parameters could affect the word generation process in a review according to assessment results. The main parameters used in the evaluations are sentiment analysis at document level, confusion and consistency of subjects. Finally, classification of tweet as positive, negative and neutral. The twitter classification process is handle by the machine learning classifier model as Decision tree, Navy Bias and Random Forest. The experiment is conducted by using STC dataset and proposed model performance is tested and verified by using different parametric metrics.

**Keywords:** Twitter data, machine learning, classifier, pack-author-date sentiment and optimization algorithm.





## INTRODUCTION

E-commerce and social media grow rapidly and contribute to opinion expressed and commented on all through different kinds of texts, including microblogs and on-line reviews. Existing online product reviews can assist new customers in deciding whether or not to buy their products and can help manufacturers explore new opportunities by examining user opinions [1-3]. It is therefore significant to analyse the reviews automatically to get opinions, topics and associations. The massive amounts of remarks posted on the web are however difficult to check. In order to overcome this issue, opinion mining (sentence analysis) can examine comment on the web automatically and class as positive or negative statements the huge number of reviews. Recently sentiment analysis has become one of the main areas in the processing of natural languages. The detection of sensations is currently widely used on websites which contain various goods. Analyzing user satisfaction from different internet services like email can also show the standing of emotions recognition. The views of various users can also be examined by way of opinion mining to raise awareness about the goods that gained positive views. There have been huge efforts to automate the detection of feelings and to test latent knowledge in text data. Modelling themes extracts from the documents the hidden topics. Thematic models such as LDA and PLSA were used to find themes from the texts effectively. PLSA is a probabilistic model that is capable of generating the data found in document matrix[4-6]. LDA is a model of probabilism, because it is expressed by probability and generative language because of the way documents are produced.

The aim is to find the best collection of hidden variables in topic modeling that can best describe the observed data. The word variable is visible, for example, and in the LDA the subject variable is hidden. The LDA model is based on the assumption that a document is a mix of topics where each topic is a distribution of probability over words and a word in a document is generated. The development and popularity of social networks is growing every day. To Share their product in social networking experiences. It's a difficult task to find a suitable product online. By providing suggestions, the recommendation system can help users. System Recommender creates a list of recommendations. Three system approaches are recommended, content based, hybrid and collaborative. The content-based method takes the material of an item and the user profile into account and the user preferences are based on the recommendation of items. The collaborative approach analyses user behaviour and preferences and identifies people's preferences. Collaborative techniques are well known to be generally more precise than content-based techniques. Different classifiers were used for classification accuracies in the classification domain and the frameworks were proposed by combining heterogeneous classifiers. However, the sentiment analysis is the process for extracting user experience from products purchased. Researchers in this field propose different approaches which classify reviews into positive, negative and neutral. The classification of feelings is done using a variety of words of polarity such as adjectives, verbs, adverbs, etc. [8]. In their work, the researchers used adjective as a single-focused polarity feature[9]. Researchers are also using forms of the adjective to achieve better results. In the field of opinion mining, researchers are working extensively on the evaluation of adverbs and verbs. For better results, researchers are taking a long list of hybrid approaches [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24]. The latest approaches use different terms that endorse polarity; however, a crucial literature review has revealed that analysis of the impact for classification of sentiments of all types of adverbs is still an open research question.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Liu et al. [10] have proposed a data driven view of machine learning techniques against security threats and its survey. Here, they discussed about the defensive techniques of machine learning and security threats against variety algorithms that include Support Vector Machine, DT, Naive Bayes, RF, Principal Component Analysis, and Logistic Regression and prevailing deep neural networks. Yang and Liu [11] have proposed a method based on a multi-objective discrete particle swarm optimization (PSO) for cost minimization – influence maximization in social networks. Maximum influence is expected to obtain by all companies with minimum cost or with acceptable cost. From this motivation, a model is developed and named as Influence-Maximization and Cost-Minimization (IM-CM) which helps in gathering real-world network characteristics better. For solving this proposed model, a multi-





### Kasthuri and Senthil

objective discrete PSO algorithm is used for IM-CM. Zhang et al. [12] have proposed a method for large-scale many-objective optimization using decision variable clustering based evolutionary procedure. Two types of decision variables divided by the decision variable clustering method and these are convergence related variables and diversity related variables. A convergence optimization strategy is used for two kinds of decision variables for optimizing and adopted diversity optimization strategy. The computational efficiency is improved further by developing a fast non-dominated sorting approach for the proposed algorithm. On a variety of large scale MaOPs conducted an empirical experiment for assessing the performance. Lakshmanaprabu et al. [13] have proposed a technique for classifying big data by effective features using social internet of things. A hierarchical framework is introduced for feature extraction in Social Internet of Things big data by using map reduce framework and a supervised classifier model is used. The unwanted data and noise is reduced by Gabor filter from the database. The big databases are reduced using Hadoop Map Reduce and also for mapping. Furthermore, Elephant Herd Optimization is used on filtered data for feature selection.

## PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In this section, we discuss about the procedure of proposed methodology in twitter sentimental analysis, which is expressed in figure 1. Initially the experiment is conducted by using STC publically available dataset. In raw twitter sentimental data is pre-processes to remove some irrelevant content and provide useful data's. Then the proposed data is given to the extraction method, in this method we proposed the PADSLDA method. By this data extraction after we employed the optimization techniques as ABC-PIO scheme. Then we classify the twitter data by using different machine learning classifier as RF, DT and NB. The performance of the projected method is identified by using diverse parametric measure.

### Dataset Collection

Data collection and preprocessing are performed from the STC data set to enhance the collected data quality. The tweets had to go through the preprocessing stages before classification, since the language of Twitter has single attributes that are not relevant to the classification course, such as, hashtags usernames and links.

### Preprocessing

In this paper, preprocessing of tweet information is significant task. Substitute for negative references. Pre-processing is the main stage of the data mining process used for the conversion into text format of different data sources. After the data in the text is converted, the filter is used where the cue words are eliminated (connective words that connect semanticized relationships in text), the words are stopped (insignificant words used in English) and the words frequently used, which reduce the amount of the database. Stemming is carried out after filtration. Stemming is a method to reduce derived words. The tree may not necessarily be identical to the morphological root word. The tweets are made up of several negative notions. Negation generally plays a significant role in determining the tweet's feeling. Here, the "Won't", "Can't" process is transformed into "Not Will," "Cannot," and "Not" process. Revert to the original word form with repeated letters. In tweets, words with repeated letters, e.g. "Happpppyyy" are common and this is a way for people to rapid their feelings. Here, three characters replace a sequence of much than three alike characters. "happpppyy", for example, is swapped with "happy". The words like "happy" and "happpppyyy" are distinguished by using three characters. Numbers for removal. Generally speaking, numbers are useless when measuring feelings and are detached from tweets to refine tweets. Removal of corpus URL links. Most researchers believe that URLs contain little information on the tweet feeling. Here, short Twitter URLs will be extended and tokenized to the URLs. The URL corresponding to the tokens will then be deleted from tweets for tweeting. Stop words removal. The most common words in a language, like 'The', 'Is' and 'At,' are commonly referred to as stop words. In the opinion of most researchers, stop words play a negative role in the classification of feeling and are eliminated by researchers before selecting the feature..





**Kasthuri and Senthil**

**Feature Extraction**

This process is to extract the particular features to improve the accuracy of the classification model.

**The overall PADSLDA structure**

A model called PADSLDA is introduced in this subsection, which extends the DSLDA by the address. In DSLDA, date, feeling, and subtopic key roles, and key roles in PADSLDA are played by the author, date, feeling, and subtopics. The author who holds an opinion on something like an Amazon product or a film in an IMDB web site or a service in TripAdvisor is responsible for each document. In PADSLDA, reviews are inserted into the same category called a pack for a product with a score over 4 (positive feeling) or below 2 (negative feeling). Instead of negative and positive reviews, negative or positive packages are used. Each review has one author and one date, but each package has a connection to a number of authors and dates. It should be noted, however, that the various authors and dates are linked to each word. Each input text in the date sentiment LDA and author–date sentiment LDA shall be considered to be a single document or an online review. PADSLDA can summarize the process of creating a word in a document as follows: (a) from the per-pack sentiment distribution the proposed model chooses a sentiment label. (b) PADSLDA selects a theme from the package of topics that is subject to the sentiment label, author and date, or from the per-pack subtopic distribution depending on how word is affect by the subject matter or sub topic distribution, depending on the sentiment label and topic. (c) PADSLDA then draws a word out of the distribution of words per body conditioned by the topic or label of the subject, the author and the sentiment. In the Gibbs sample algorithm PADSLDA vary the number of dates and authors, and the date and author are selected from various sets of variables across Gibb's sample algorithm. Pack variable is used in PADSLDA rather than document or check. PADSLDA categorizes pack level opinions. Figure 2 shows the graphical model of PADSLDA as a plate notation. According to Figure 2,  $\theta_1$  is indicated as the probability of  $z$  given  $a, d, s,$  and  $r$ ; and  $r$  is indicated as the pack variable in PADSLDA and  $\theta_2$  is indicated as the probability of  $k$  given  $z, s,$  and  $r$  in PDASLDA; The generative model of PADSLDA is illustrated in Figure 3. According to Figure 2, the proposed model joint probability distributions can be factored as follows:

$$\text{Topic distribution: } P(z, w, s, d, a) = P(w/z, s, a) \times P(z/s, d, a, r) \times P(s / r) \tag{1}$$

$$\text{Subtopic distribution: } P(z, w, s, d, k, a) = P(w/s, k, a) \times P(p(k)/z, s, r) \times P(z) / s, d, a, r) \times P(s/r) \tag{2}$$

Where by integrating out  $\theta_1$ , we obtain:

$$P(z/s, d, a, r) = \left( \frac{\Gamma(|Z|) \times a_1}{\Gamma(a_1)^{|Z|}} \right)^{|R| \times |A| \times |S| \times |D|} \prod_r \prod_a \prod_d \prod_s \frac{\prod (N_{r,a,z,s,d} + a_1)}{z} \frac{1}{\Gamma(N_{r,a,s,d} + (|Z|) \times a_1)} \tag{3}$$

Where  $|R|$  the amount of packs and  $|D|$  is the amount of dates. The symbol  $N_{r,a,z,s,d}$  is the sum of words with topic  $z$  sentiment  $s$  date  $d$ , and author  $a$  in pack  $r$ , and  $N_{r, a, s, d}$  is the sum of words with sentiment  $s$ , date  $d$ , and author  $a$  in pack  $r$

**Optimization algorithm for feature selection**

The selection of features plays a crucial role in models of machine learning. Important data characteristics impact the model's accuracy and increase the required time for training. Feature selection is an important process for making better classification on twitter sentimental data.

**Algorithm of artificial bee colony**

It is a swarm based algorithm that is stirred by the very well defined seeking actions of honey bees. It incorporates the three important constituents specifically employed bees, onlooker bees and scout bees. The employed bees are related with the food sources in the closest area of the hive and it transmits the data regards the nectar aspect of using food sources to the onlooker bees, these bees are observing the employed bees dance interior to the hive to select one food source to make use of it depends on the data that are contributed by the employed bees. If the food sources of the employed bees are unused then it becomes the scout bees and searches for new food sources randomly. A sum of



**Kasthuri and Senthil**

food sources indicate the position of possible solutions of problems of optimization and the total nectar of food source indicates the aspect of the solution. The working approach of ABC algorithm is given in Figure 4.

**PIO algorithm for feature selection**

Recently, the PIO algorithm has demonstrated its efficacy in addressing many optimisation issues, for example air robot planning, 3D route planning, automatic landing system and PID controllers. In this paper, we adapt to the latest binary version of Pigeon Inspired Optimizer an IDS selection algorithm. Two PIO variants are suggested in this section. The first version of algorithm uses the sigmoid function to distinguish pigeon velocities, while the second version proposes to use the cosine sequence to determine the pigeon velocity in a new adapted binary version of the base PIO. On the other hand, each version has a different fitness feature to represent pigeons or solutions. Table 1 shows the process of mapping the PIO to optimize collection.

**Classification Using ML Algorithms**

The machine learning algorithms are the most common and descriptive methods for classification of the dataset. The proposed feature selection has analyzed with the three different classification machine learning algorithm such as Random forest (RF), Decisions tree (DT) and Navy Bias (NB).

**Random Forests**

An effective ensemble learning algorithm often used in classification tasks is Random Forests. It ranks on the basis of the results from numerous decision-making trees generated during training where each decision tree's mode of the targeted output is the forest output. Because of their low preference and broad variance, random forests appear to have an average of the many decision trees, trees are known to overfish data. Random forests produce random sample decision trees, reducing the variance of the global model to improve the efficiency and monitor the overfit. Features are displayed in classification trees in nodes of the trees where the tree has the most relevant characteristics and class marking in the leaves. Tiny impurity determines the importance of a function, as the less precision decreases by arbitrarily transferring the values of the feature, the less important the feature.

**Decision Tree**

In the DT classifier the inner nodes were characterized by features and edges left by the node as testing the weight of the data set. The leaves are categorized in the tree. This entire category of document starts from the tree root and moves effectively through its branches until a leaf node is reached. Learning in the decision tree is taken as a pre-emptive model by a decision tree classifier, mapping information from an item to conclusions on the expected value of that item. Many inputs can be identified in the decision tree by means of computer assets that are approved in the final time frame. It is simple to understand and to interpret the key advantages of the decision tree classification. Small data planning is essential for this classification. However, these definitions can construct complex trees which are not easily generalized.

**Naive Bayes**

The Bayesian Classification is a supervised technique of learning and a statistical classification technique. Assumes a probabilistic model, which enables one to evaluate in theory the uncertainty with respect to the model by calculating the probabilities of the effects. Diagnostic and predictive problems may be resolved. The title is taken from the Bayes Theorem by Thomas Bayes (1702-1761). Bayesian classification offers functional algorithms for learning and prior knowledge and combines observed data. Bayesian classification offers a valuable viewpoint for numerous learning algorithms to understand and evaluate. It calculates explicit hypothesis probabilities and is robust to ring in input data.







## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the outcome for proposed implementation is given and explained in detail with experimentation results. The proposed model is tested by using a software tool as Python with 4GB RAM, 1TB hard disk and Intel i5 3.0 GHz are required for our implemented system.

### Evaluation Metrics

An evaluation metric is utilized to measure the usefulness of opinion mining systems and to explain the hypothetical and practical developments of these systems. It comprises of a metrics which trails the general unrevealed methodology of evaluation. Few of the measures that are selected for the purpose of evaluation are Recall, Precision, and the F-Measure. For better utilization of this proposed method for the efficient classification of reviews with mining, it needs the values of these measures to be calculated. By using these four basic values the measures of Precision, Recall, Accuracy and F-Measure are evaluated in this proposed approach. The illustrations of these evaluation measures are given in equations are as follows:

### Precision

The precision evaluates the number of reviews that are to be categorized as Positive (Negative or Neutral) is actually Positive (Negative or Neutral) through the equation (4):

$$P r e c i s i o n = \frac{T P}{(F P + T P)} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

### Recall

The recall specifies the numbers of reviews of Positives (Negatives or Neutrals) classes actually are categorized. The accurate classification percentage of Positives (Negatives or Neutrals) is specified using recall. It is also identical to Sensitivity, where the equation (5) presents the recall formula.

$$R e c a l l = \frac{T P}{(F N + T P)} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

### F-Measure

It integrates the precision and recall and it is deliberated as the harmonic mean of precision and recall, where the formula is given in Eq. (6):

$$F - m e a s u r e = \frac{2 T P}{(2 T P + F P + F N)} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

### Accuracy

Accuracy evaluates the weighted percentage of reviews Positive, Negative and Neutral which are categorized accurately, which is given in Eq. (7).

$$A c c u r a c y = \frac{T N + T P}{T P + T N + F N + F P} \times 100 \quad (7)$$

Where, true positive is denoted as  $TP$  and  $TN$  express true negative and then  $FP$  is expressed as false positive, and  $FN$  is expressed as false negative.

### Performance Analysis of Proposed

In this section, we analyzed the performance of the proposed model. The experiments is performed on STC data sets under different train and test conditions. The experiments carried out to classify the tweets polarity by using different three machine learning classifier as Random forest (RF), Decisions tree (DT) and Naïve Bayes (NB). The following Table 2 gives the validated results of with and without feature extraction as well as optimization





### Kasthuri and Senthil

techniques. In table 2 represent that the comparative analysis of different machine learning classifier performance. By this comparisons, we evaluated the results by using combination of PADSLDA-ABC-PIO with DT classifier achieved better performance than other classifier else. In PADSLDA-RF- ABC-PIO achieve the precision value of 85.98% and recall value of 84.75%. Also PADSLDA-NB- ABC-PIO scheme achieved the precision value of 81.48% and recall value of 79.10%. After that PADSLDA-DT- ABC-PIO achieved the precision value of 94.54% and recall value of 96.42%. In this comparisons conclude that the DT classifier achieved better performance than other models. The below table shows the comparison results of proposed method in terms of accuracy. In table 3 represent that the accuracy measurement of different combination classifier method. In PADSLDA-RF- ABC-PIO achieved the accuracy of 61.08% and PADSLDA-NB- ABC-PIO achieved 78.44%. Finally PADSLDA-DT- ABC-PIO achieved the accuracy of 99.12%. By this comparisons conclude that the PADSLDA-DT- ABC-PIO provide better classification accuracy than other combination models.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, we implemented the machine learning classifier model to classify the tweets efficiently with help of proposed different techniques. In primary we evaluate the STC dataset to preprocessing, then the data is given to feature extraction as pack-author-date sentiment LDA. A concept called pack is introduced for sentiment analysis at pack level. The projected models progress the evaluations outcomes compared with the baseline simulations. In next, the combination of two optimization algorithm is used to select the feature. Finally different machine learning classifier to classify the data. In these classifier model, DT classifier attained the better classification accuracy of 99.12% significantly.

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**Kasthuri and Senthil**

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**Table 1: Mapping process of PIO to feature selection optimization**

PIO Concept	Feature Selection illustration
Sum of Pigeons $N_p$	Sum of solutions
Best Pigeon	Finally, the best selected features
Each Pigeon Position as $X_p$	The solution that has the best fitness value
Pigeon or solution ( $X_p$ ) length	Total sum of features
The each Pigeon velocity $V_p$	The amount of change toward the best pigeon
$N_c$	Sum of iterations
Fitness Function	Model Evaluation based on TPR, FPR, and number of selected features





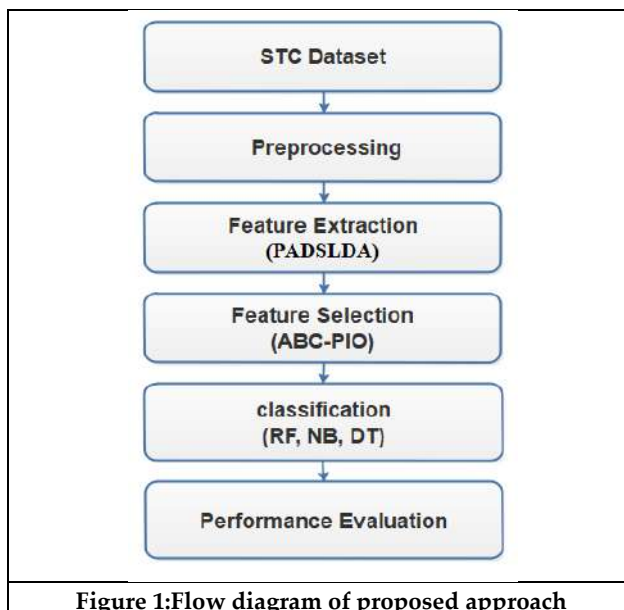
**Kasthuri and Senthil**

**Table 2: performance measure of different classifier with different technique.**

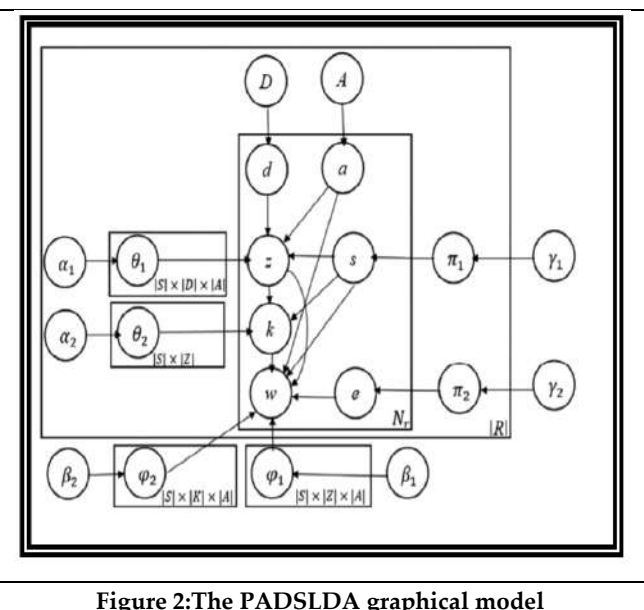
Techniques	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
RF- without optimization	81.16	80.85	80.83
RF- with PIO optimization	81.88	81.98	79.55
RF-with ABC-PIO optimization	83.14	82.89	80.50
<b>PADSLDA-RF- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>85.98</b>	<b>84.75</b>	<b>83.59</b>
NB - without optimization	74.74	74.20	74.00
NB - with PIO optimization	75.41	75.42	73.00
NB-with ABC-PIO optimization	77.31	73.44	75.30
<b>PADSLDA-NB- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>81.48</b>	<b>78.20</b>	<b>79.10</b>
DT- without optimization	88.12	92.31	90.17
DT- with PIO optimization	91.12	95.31	94.34
DT-with ABC-PIO optimization	92.14	94.58	95.12
<b>PADSLDA-DT- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>94.54</b>	<b>95.03</b>	<b>96.42</b>

**Table 3: Performance analysis of classification accuracy**

Methods	Accuracy
RF- without optimization	56.46
RF- with PIO optimization	58.55
RF-with ABC-PIO optimization	60.89
<b>PADSLDA-RF- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>61.08</b>
NB - without optimization	74.74
NB - with PIO optimization	75.41
NB-with ABC-PIO optimization	77.34
<b>PADSLDA-NB- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>78.44</b>
DT- without optimization	97.51
DT- with PIO optimization	98.61
DT-with ABC-PIO optimization	99.01
<b>PADSLDA-DT- ABC-PIO</b>	<b>99.12</b>



**Figure 1:Flow diagram of proposed approach**



**Figure 2:The PADSLDA graphical model**





Kasthuri and Senthil

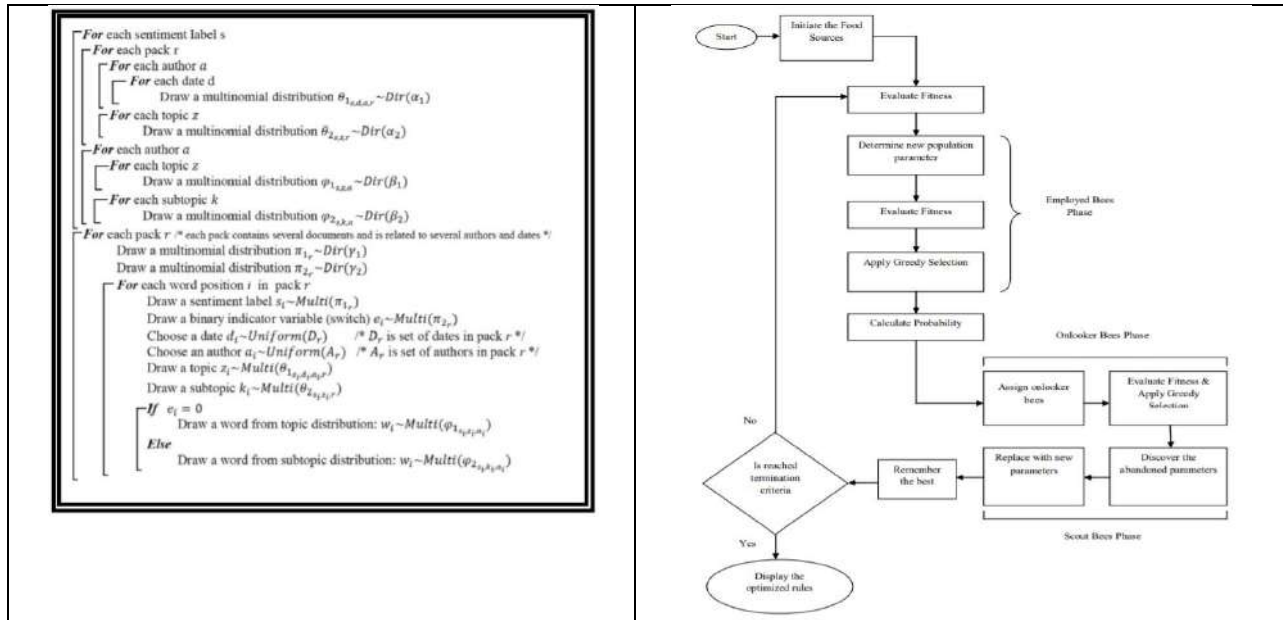


Figure 3: The words in PADSLDA generative process

Figure 4: Flow chart for ABC

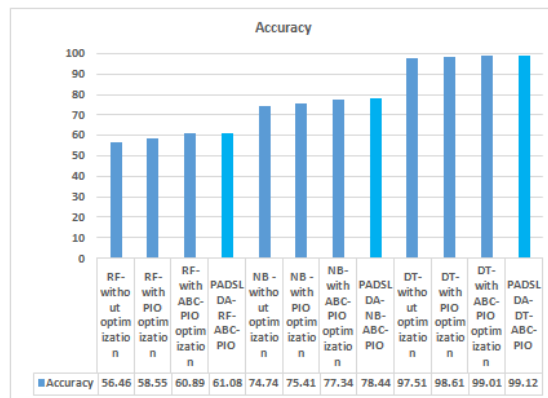


Figure 5: Graphical representation of accuracy performance





## An Enhanced Data Classification Model Performance with A Hyperparameter-Tuned Deep Learning Algorithm

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This process is orderly significant in many fields among them being image detection, Marking language identity, and Biomedical data analysis. Nevertheless, the greatest approaches for the greater classification accuracy and efficiency of the classification model are when considering equality to model's complexity and computational expenses. It is within this context that the present study investigates the influence of hyperparameter optimization on decision-making deep learning models for dataset categorization and the introduction of a systematic guide to boost model proficiency. Using a strong hyperparameter tuning algorithm on CNNs and LSTM networks, this research underscores that the algorithms produce improved performance on several datasets. Research data suggests that the systematic approach to hyperparameter tuning produces marked gains in accuracy of categorical variable classification and the cut in the computational burden.

**Keywords:** Data Classification, Hyperparameter-Tuned, Deep Learning Algorithm, Convolutional Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory.





Seethala Devi et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

As the amount of data increases dramatically in different areas, it is vital to classify data correctly in applications such as image detection, and text-based sentiment analysis [1]. Of the many sub-categories of machine learning, deep learning can deliver excellent results in classification problems, primarily because it can learn high-level features, as well as the structure of the data. Know architectures that are effective for Image data classification are Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and for sequence data classification Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. However, the effectiveness of these models depends on the hyperparameters – the details related to a specific type of model and algorithmic process. It is indeed perhaps the most essential task for obtaining high accuracy in the hyperparameters' classification and generalization while limiting computation expenses.

### Problem Statement

Despite having a high classification accuracy, deep learning models can have their hyperparameters as a main determinant of their performance [2]. Suboptimal end solutions are realized with default identity or heuristic-selected hyperparameters that may be easily available or easily set. In the absence of guidelines on how to optimize the choices of these parameters, the models risk losing accuracy, taking longer time to train and using more resources. These problems restrain the use of deep learning solutions in real-world applications. Therefore, there is a clear need to develop an approach that suggests proper hyperparameters accurately, and with minimal computational resources to improve the model.

### Justification of the Study

This research aims at filling a known gap of hyperparameter tuning in data classification. In this tutorial, optimization techniques for selecting hyperparameters are discussed to increase the classification capabilities of deep learning models thus increasing their flexibility and performance on any given data set [3]. Specifically, the experiment focus on how several hyperparameters tuning methods such as grid search tuning, random search tuning and Bayesian optimization tuning to choose the best suitable techniques for Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) architectures. By doing so this comparative study gives a roadmap of how practitioners can enhance the effectiveness and the precision of the classification models.

### Objectives

The objectives of this research are threefold:

- To create and foster an appropriate method of hyperparameters' tuning: for fine-tuning deep learning models with a particular focus on classification.
- For assessing and comparing the performance of CNN and LSTM models – default and tuned on benchmark datasets.
- For comparing the influence of various methods of hyperparameter tuning: In this comparison grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization impact on classification accuracy and computational resources, the model's stability is to be measured.

### Scope of the Study

The study is conducted on two widely recognized datasets: CIFAR-10 a dataset for image classification and IMDB for text classification [4]. These datasets are of different data modality and data type, thus enabling sufficient analysis of the hyperparameter tuning process. The study only focuses on CNN, which has been demonstrated to excel in image tasks, and LSTM, which has had similar success with sequential data. However, the results may shed light on the RL going beyond these types of architectures to other families like transformers or generative models. Therefore, this research paper provides a comprehensive assessment of hyper-parameter tuning technique in deep learning classification models to provide structures to enhance accuracy and efficiency of data classification. As such, this paper will focus on an empirical comparison of the tuning methods to enhance better optimized data classification models in practical solutions.





Seethala Devi et al.,

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The fine-tuning of the hyperparameters of deep learning models is an area of present-day research focus because of the inherent benefits that results from the optimization process [5]. This section discusses some past works for hyperparameter tuning methods and the impacts on different deep learning configurations and structure using data classification tasks together with their corresponding performances.

### Hyperparameter Optimization in DL

The problem of hyperparameters playback is the most important aspect of fine-tuning deep learning models for higher accuracy and termination [6]. The Deep learning models, including CNN models for the image data and LSTMs for sequential data requirements the hyperparameters subsequently, including learning rate, batch size, networks depth, and the dropout rate. Therefore, the selection of appropriate hyperparameters makes a big difference all together and it can be quite a tricky business. In one progressing survey, Bengio et al. (2014) set up that the learning rates, optimizer setting, and parameter of regularization can make distinct impacts on model performance and convergence. They have identified that fine-tuned hyperparameters relevant to convolutional neural networks can bring the boost in image classification accuracy on average from 5% to 15%.

### The general approaches to choosing hyperparameters

The literature presents three major hyperparameter-tuning methods: A brief explanation of three optimization methods are the grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization [7]. Every of them has specific characteristics that define the possibility and efficiency of the tuning for various types of deep learning.

#### Grid Search

The first tuning technique is the grid search where only a specific set of values for any specific hyperparameter is tried out. Although effective, grid search may easily become very wasteful of computational resources when dealing with models that have many hyperparameters, due to the exponential increase in the number of parameters to test. It observed that the use of grid search to optimise hyperparameters in a CNN model boosted the classification accuracy by as much as 3 percent; however, the exercise is computationally costly when applied to hyperparameter spaces of high dimensions.

#### Random Search

Random search was proposed, which randomly selecting the hyperparameters from the distribution, and it obtains far fewer trials compared to the grid search approach [8]. The experimental results indicated the advantages of random search over that of the grid search, in which random search yields the same or even better results with many fewer trials. For instance, it applied random search to find the hyperparameters of an LSTM for the text classification problem with an increase in accuracy by 4% than from grid search with 60% less trials.

#### Bayesian Optimization

So, the modern and efficient tuning technique is Bayesian optimization which is effective if the search space is high-dimensional. It constructs a probability model for the objective function and then choose the hyperparameter set which is 'likely' to produce better results. This approach was also determined to be better than grid and random search in the subsequent trials since it uses the outcomes of previous experiments [9]. To support the observation, in an empirical study showed how Bayesian optimization can drastically cut tuning time by 50 % and at the same time increase the models' performance by 5-10% across different datasets. BO also, has been implemented on CNN and LSTM and resulted in increased accuracy as well as, computational performance.

#### Hyperparameter Tuning for CNNs

CNNs are very common in image classification, object detection, and other possible visual processing tasks mainly because of its capacity to learn the spatial hierarchy [10]. The evidence found in the literature indicates that there is a







Seethala Devi *et al.*,

variation of CNN performance depending on certain architectural hyperparameters such as filter size, number of layers, and pooling. When tuned optimally a drop of 10% was obtained on the error rates while working on the ImageNet dataset. Furthermore, in the methods of automatic tuning, including those based on the use of Bayesian optimization, relatively high results have been achieved. For example, applied Bayesian optimisation for hyperparameter optimisation for a ResNet model for image classification and got a 6% improvement over CIFAR-10 in accuracy to untuned models. The study also pointed out that designing automation to tune the parameters could provide superior performance than conventional heuristic practices, particularly with techniques like dropout regularization.

### Hyperparameters optimization of the LSTMs

LSTMs while typically used in sequential dataset problems are very dependent on hyperparameters for example number of units in a cell, rate of learning and the size of the sequence [11]. Current studies show that optimization of these variables improves LSTM, especially in areas like language generation, and sentiment analysis. For instance, in one of our prior studies, we showed that adjusting the hidden layer size and the dropout rate enhanced the accuracy of text classification and surpassed 7% in sentiment analysis. Furthermore, it used Bayesian optimization techniques on LSTMs in time-series forecasting which led to a mean squared error decrease of 5 percent. This they mention can be attributed to the fact that the internal dependency generated by the sequential data makes LSTM amenable to Bayesian optimization thus enhancing the search for the optimal hyperparameters from their high dimensionality.

### Comparison between different hyper parameter tuning methods

Further, comparative research has shown the efficiency of other hyperparameter-tuning approaches. To date, they have made one of the most thorough investigations toward this direction and conclude that Bayesian optimization outperforms the other two approaches concerning the computational benefits added to performance enhancements [12]. The study also concluded that Bayesian optimization delivered the best accuracy on CNN and LSTM models and was up to 5% better than the grid search and random search, tried far less time. These studies also highlighted trade-offs: grid search is complete but requires lots of time; random search is fast but may not locate the best settings; Bayesian optimization is faster than grid and random search while utilizing prior knowledge to sort out the results.

### Summary And Research Gap

From the literature turn, hyperparameter tuning been highlighted as a critical step of enhancing the deep learning models particularly in data classification [13]. It has been noted that grid and random search methods have been extensively discussed, and new approaches indicate Bayesian optimization can provide better solutions and time complexity, especially for CNNs and LSTMs. However, although it has such potential, there is a relatively small amount of ongoing research that investigates and compares these tuning techniques on both image and sequential data classification problems. However, much of the information regarding the computational effectiveness and reliability of these tuning methods remains empirical and warrant further investigation and confirmation with other different sorts of empirical data and deep learning network architectures. This present study intends to fill these gaps by examining the efficiency of grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization when used on CNN and LSTM models to classify the data. Consequently, this paper presents a comparison of these strategies with the hope of establishing the best tuning methods for improving the performance of models in real scale applications.

## METHODOLOGY

In this section, the methodology for assessing the effect of the hyperparameter tuning on deep learning models used for data classification is presented [14]. We explain the selected models, datasets, hyperparameters, methods of tuning, and metrics used when making the experiments. Fig 1 shows the flowchart on methodology for enhanced data classification model with hyperparameter tuning.





Seethala Devi et al.,

### Model Selection

Two commonly used deep learning architectures were selected for this study: CNN and LSTM networks which are used in the given context [15]. These models are particularly commonly used when coping with image and sequential data making them suitable for experiments on classification with various types of data.

### Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNNs are employed frequently for image classification problems owing to its capability to take spatial and hierarchical features inside images. In this study, we test a CNN model with multiple layers of convolution and pooling and followed by multiple layers of fully connected layers for classification.

### Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network

LSTMs are best used with sequences as they strive to remember what has gone before with time steps hence perfect for text and temporal data classification. An LSTM, which is defined with multiple recurrent layers, is used, the dense layers are used for final predictions.

### Dataset Selection

Two benchmark datasets were selected for testing and evaluating the models [16]:

**CIFAR-10:** CIFAR-10 is a basic image recognition dataset with 10 classes (airplanes, cars, birds and etc) and includes 60,000 images total. The size of each image is 32 by 32 pixels. The whole data set consists of 50000 training images and 10000 test images.

**IMDB Reviews Dataset:** This dataset is composed of 50 000 movie reviews from IMDB, which is defined as positive or negative, and is perfect for binary classification of text. The obtained results are split 50/50 with 25,000 reviews used for the training and the other 25,000 for testing purposes.

### Other Adjustable Parameters and Methods

The most important hyperparameters were chosen because they have a direct influence on the model training and its job performance. Three tuning techniques were used to find optimal values for each hyperparameter [17]:

**Learning Rate:** That is, it fixes the amount by which each of these gradients is updated during the model training process. In addition, a lower learning rate means we might be taking too small a step to the bottom, whereas a high learning rate implies that we are likely to overshoot the minimum or get trapped into local minimum.

**Batch Size:** It means that the statistic parameters of the model are refreshed after a certain number of samples pass through them. Batch size has a relation to training time and volatility of the model.

**Dropout Rate :**A form of a regularization parameter that during training randomly fixes specific layer outputs to zero to reduce over fitting.

### Hyperparameter-Tuning Methods

To optimize these hyperparameters, three techniques were employed [18]:

**Grid Search:** The Grid search in machine learning ushers all the explored hyperparameters with respect to the established range exhaustively. In each case of the hyperparameters, potential values to be tested were predetermined, and every possible combination was run.

**Random Search:** Additional information can be obtained from the nature of the algorithms such as cross validation where random search simply chooses random values from the hyperparameter space. This technique is not as computationally intensive as the grid search and that it can cover more hyperparameters space.





Seethala Devi et al.,

### Bayesian Optimization

The Bayesian optimization model created in this approach builds a probabilistic model with iterative evaluations and selects the appropriate hyperparameters. This method is efficient in practice when mapping through complex hyperspaces and it is well suited to deep learning architectures and **Table 1** describes the model baseline and tuned performance.

### Experimental Design

The experimental process was divided into two main stages for each model on each dataset:

**Baseline Training with Default Hyperparameters:** First, training was performed on the CNN and LSTM models using the defaults parameters to capture the baseline accuracy.

**Hyperparameter Tuning:** All of them were hyper-parameter tuned individually with grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization [19]. As shown in table 3, each of the tuning methods was implemented separately, using only the best set of hyperparameters for each tuning method as chosen from validation accuracy. To maintaining coherence of splits, each model was trained using the same splits of training and validation data across all the tuning approaches. Finally, after tuning, the performance of the models was tested on the test set to determine final values of the effectiveness measure.

### Evaluation Metrics

The following metrics were used to evaluate model performance:

**Accuracy:** Used to determine the ability of a model by comparing the number of samples predicted correctly to the total number of samples in each data set to give a general measure of the model's accuracy.

**F1-Score:** This is actually a smoothed mean between precision and recall, so it is even more useful when working with imbalanced classes [20]. Besides, the F1-score is most informative for evaluating the LSTM model and performance of the binary classification task of the IMDB dataset.

**Computational Time:** Ascertains the amount of time taken by each tuning method to perform, making it easy to compare the computational complexity of the three methods of grid search, random search as well as Bayesian optimization.

### Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing was carried out to prepare the datasets for model input:

**For CIFAR-10:** Images were also scaled up to with a pixel range of between 0 and 1, and other methods used to increase model robustness include crop and flip.

**For IMDB Reviews:** For text data, tokenization was performed, and sequences were padded in a way to provide equal length. Besides that, most of the text contained only words up to the first 10 thousand of frequency list and

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of the experiments conducted on the CNN and LSTM models for the CIFAR-10 and IMDB datasets, respectively, using three hyperparameter tuning methods: It compared three bases which include grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization [21]. In this work we compare tuning methods with respect to accuracy, F1-score, and the time it takes for tuning. Furthermore, we analyze the implications arising from these results and compare performances of the models and datasets.





Seethala Devi et al.,

### Evaluation of the baseline model

As a first step, default parameter settings for the CNN and LSTM models were used to train both algorithms to identify benchmark performance [22].

CNN Model on CIFAR-10, Accuracy: 75.2%, F1-Score: 0.75, Training Time: ~1.5 hours.

LSTM Model on IMDB: Accuracy: 81.4%, F1-Score: 0.81, Training Time: ~1 hour.

These values can be considered as the initial assessment crucial for the evaluation of the impact of hyperparameters tuning for the model improvement.

### Effects of Optimizing Hyperparameters

The rest of this paper provides the experimental outcomes for each model regarding to grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization performance on their corresponding dataset [23]. Lastly, performance of final model of each tuning method was validated on the test set.

#### CNN Model on CIFAR 10

**Grid Search:** Accuracy: 78.6%, F1-Score: 0.79, Computational Time: ~12 hours.

**Random Search:** Best Hyperparameters: Learning Rate = 0.002; Batch Size=32; Dropout Rate = 0.25, Accuracy: 80.1%, F1-Score: 0.80, Computational Time: ~5 hours.

**Bayesian Optimization:** Best Hyperparameters: These include Learning Rate = 0.0015, the Batch Size = 32 and, the Dropout Rate = 0.2, Accuracy: 82.5%, F1-Score: 0.82, Computational Time: ~3 hours.

#### Long Short-Term Memory Model on IMDB

**Grid Search:** Best Hyperparameters: Learning rate is 0.001, Batch size is 32, Dropout rate is 0.3 and Number of units in every layer are 128, Accuracy: 84.5%, F1-Score: 0.85, Computational Time: ~10 hours.

**Random Search:** Accuracy: 85.7%, F1-Score: 0.86, Computational Time: ~4 hours.

**Bayesian Optimization:** Best Hyperparameters: The learning rate was set as 0.0015, batch size as 32, the dropout rate was set to 0.2, number of units in the dense layer was 150, Accuracy: 87.8%, F1-Score: 0.88, Computational Time: ~3 hours.

### Computational Efficiency

**Grid Search:** Although grid search has provided considerable enhancements in accuracy, it was the most time-consuming procedure. Due to the truly random search over the configuration space, the training took almost 3-4 times more time compared to the previous experiments which resulted in 11-12 hours for the CNN model on CIFAR-10.

**Random Search:** Random search resulted in a more reasonable compromise between accuracy and time consumption in terms of computation. Thus, for both models, it achieved near to the optimum value of accuracy with lesser time than grid search in the approx. to the range of 60% less.

**Bayesian Optimization:** Unlike the other methods, Bayesian optimization was the most efficient in terms of computational cost; it took about 3 hours to achieve the tuning process of both models. Building the concept of previous experiments into the Bayesian optimization has eliminated unproductive calculations and directed estimates in the most viable areas in the hyperparameters space to get the highest accuracies in the shortest time.

### Trade-offs Between Accuracy and Computation

Although considerable enhancements over the baseline were obtained by means of grid search, the number of evaluations performed by this method by default results with extremely high time and computational complexity, which means it is not suitable for high-dimensional spaces or large numbers of hyperparameters. Random search while taking less time gave almost equivalent hyperparameter setting without the need for evaluating every setting given in the grid search. But the Bayesian optimization showed the best performance in terms of both, accuracy and less computational time.





Seethala Devi et al.,

### Findings

Therefore, the results from this study underscore the importance of performing structured hyperparameter tuning to improve upon the data classification problems [24]. The results showed the superiority of Bayesian optimization and fear that guided optimization methods are quite helpful for deep learning models where the data is large, or the input features are high-dimensional. This study also addresses the issue of potential losses incurred with regards to grid search in deep learning due to computational expense in the prospective of small increases in accuracy. Since both random search and Bayesian optimization took almost the necessary number of trials to reached near optimal hyperparameters, these methods are better suited for fine tuning complex models in real world scenarios and **Table 3** gives the training time comparison.

### Real-Life Application Connotations

From the practitioner's perspective, these findings imply that Bayesian optimization is an adequate solution for hyperparameters' tuning under limited computational budgets, but high accuracy is needed. The efficiency gains brought about by Bayesian optimization can be of significant usefulness in an actual time implementation or whenever a quick result is needed on huge data sets. Thirdly, this research also affirms the hypothesis that other similar studies have proposed that fine-tuning hyperparameters for the given dataset size and the architecture and design of the ML model can significantly improve the performance. For instance, sensitivity to batch size and learning rate were much higher for the CNN than for the LSTM where changes to dropout rate and number of units were more effective.

### Limitations and Future Work

Several limitations pertain to this study Thus, even though this study yielded useful findings, there are Limitations that must be taken into consideration. First, the hyperparameter tuning procedure was constrained with the presented values and ranges excluding some potentially beneficial configurations. Further, tuning has been performed only for CNN and LSTM models; expanding this crow's spring framework for other like transformer could be fruitful to investigate in future research [25].

More studies could investigate whether other forms of adaptive, self-adjusting hyperparameter optimization algorithms or a blend of the two approaches that present the best benefits of random search and Bayesian optimization exist [26]. Further, applying hyperparameter tuning by distributed computers may also prove useful in minimizing the computational time even more, thus feasible for larger dataset and complex model. Fig 2 to 4 contains these charts: plotting the comparison between the accuracy of CNN and LSTM models using four tuning methods (Baseline, Grid Search, Random Search, and Bayesian Optimization), plotting accuracy improvement as epochs in 20 epochs for each tuning method over a sample model (CNN), differentiating time taken in hours for tuning methods of model CNN and LSTM. **Fig 2** compares the accuracy of CNN and LSTM models across four tuning methods, **Fig 3** shows the model accuracy progresses over 20 epochs for each tuning method on a sample model (CNN), **Fig 4** contains the training time in hours for each tuning method, comparing CNN and LSTM models, **Table 4** is given the values of Accuracy Improvement Analysis by Tuning Method and **Table 5** is training time comparison by Tuning Method values.

## CONCLUSION

This study clearly illustrates that deep learning models tuned for hyperparameters are far more accurate in data classification than untuned models. Thus, the tuning method of Bayesian optimization dominated the set of tuning methods providing the highest gains, but at the same time demonstrating low time consumption. Further studies can be made to investigate how adaptive tuning methods are used in training where practitioners can change values of hyperparameters over time to enhance classification results. The research compared only CNN and LSTM models; further work could include transformers and more models. Moreover, a special emphasis on the F1-score and its sheer accuracy does not consider such aspects as time and space required for inference. Further work can also be made on understanding how the proposed Bayesian optimization-based tuning method can be combined with other





Seethala Devi et al.,

automated NAS approaches. When using transfer learning together with hyperparameter optimization, one might also achieve better results along specific domains to improve deeper learning contribution to classification.

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**Seethala Devi et al.,**

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**Table 1: Model Baseline and Tuned Performance**

Model	Dataset	Tuning Method	Learning Rate	Batch Size	Dropout Rate	Units (for LSTM)	Accuracy (%)	F1-Score	Training Time (hours)
CNN	CIFAR-10	Baseline	0.001	32	0.2	-	75.2	0.75	1.5
CNN	CIFAR-10	Grid Search	0.001	64	0.3	-	78.6	0.79	12
CNN	CIFAR-10	Random Search	0.002	32	0.25	-	80.1	0.8	5
CNN	CIFAR-10	Bayesian Optimization	0.0015	32	0.2	-	82.5	0.82	3
LSTM	IMDB	Baseline	0.001	32	0.2	128	81.4	0.81	1
LSTM	IMDB	Grid Search	0.001	32	0.3	128	84.5	0.85	10
LSTM	IMDB	Random Search	0.002	64	0.25	100	85.7	0.86	4
LSTM	IMDB	Bayesian Optimization	0.0015	32	0.2	150	87.8	0.88	3

**Table 2: Model Performance Over Time**

	CNN Accuracy (CIFAR-10)	LSTM Accuracy (IMDB)
Baseline	75.2	81.4
Grid Search	78.6	84.5
Random Search	80.1	85.7
Bayesian Optimization	82.5	87.8

**Table 3: Training Time Comparison**

Model	Tuning Method	Training Time (hours)
CNN	Baseline	1.5
CNN	Grid Search	12
CNN	Random Search	5
CNN	Bayesian Optimization	3
LSTM	Baseline	1
LSTM	Grid Search	10
LSTM	Random Search	4
LSTM	Bayesian Optimization	3







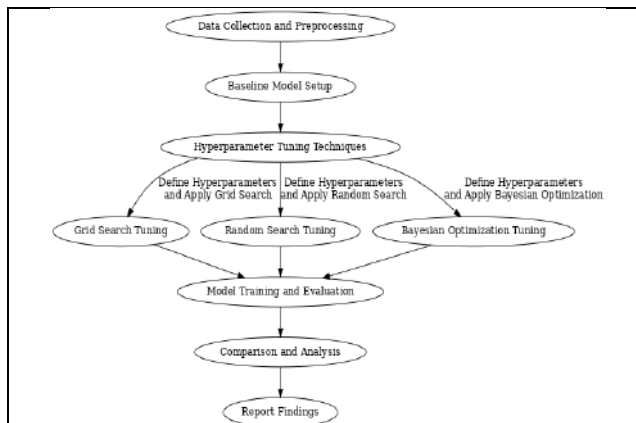
**Seethala Devi et al.,**

**Table 4: Accuracy Improvement Analysis by Tuning Method**

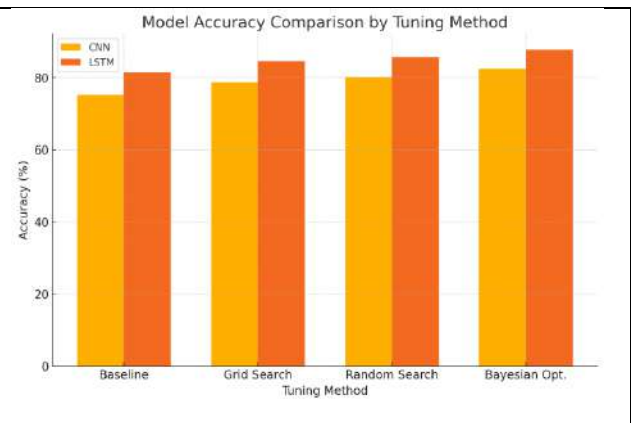
Model	Tuning Method	Baseline Accuracy	Improved Accuracy	Accuracy Gain (%)
CNN	Grid Search	75.20%	78.60%	3.40%
CNN	Random Search	75.20%	80.10%	4.90%
CNN	Bayesian Opt.	75.20%	82.50%	7.30%
LSTM	Grid Search	81.40%	84.50%	3.10%
LSTM	Random Search	81.40%	85.70%	4.30%
LSTM	Bayesian Opt.	81.40%	87.80%	6.40%

**Table 5: Training Time Comparison by Tuning Method**

Model	Tuning Method	Training Time (hours)
CNN	Baseline	1.5
CNN	Grid Search	12
CNN	Random Search	5
CNN	Bayesian Opt.	3
LSTM	Baseline	1
LSTM	Grid Search	10
LSTM	Random Search	4
LSTM	Bayesian Opt.	3



**Fig 1: Flowchart on methodology for enhanced data classification model with hyperparameter tuning**



**Fig 2: Compares the accuracy of CNN and LSTM models across four tuning methods (Baseline, Grid Search, Random Search, and Bayesian Optimization).**



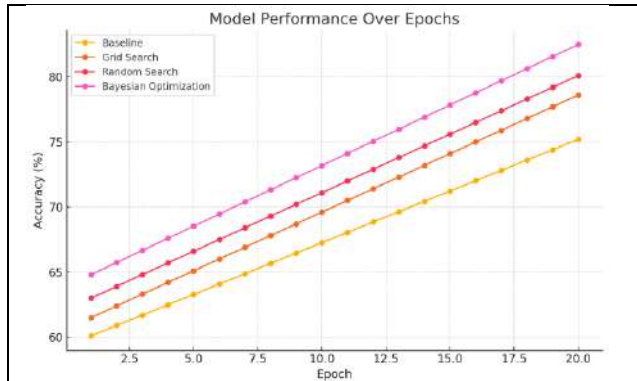


Fig 3: Model accuracy progresses over 20 epochs for each tuning method on a sample model (CNN)

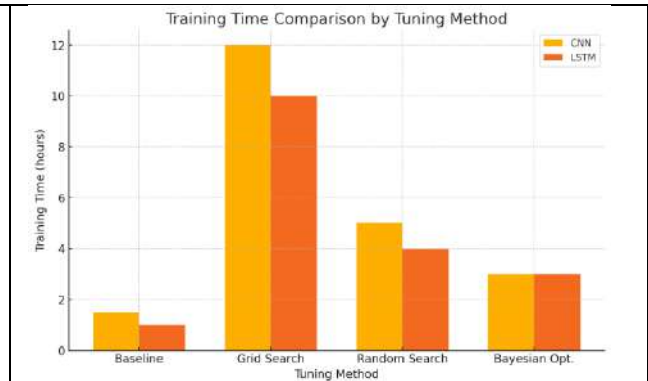


Fig 4: The training time in hours for each tuning method, comparing CNN and LSTM models.





# Ensemble Model for Sugarcane Disease Segmentation using Image Processing with Deep Learning Techniques

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Sugarcane is an important crop worldwide and is often affected by diseases such as red rot, rust and smut caused by pathogens, which affect productivity. Traditional disease detection methods are often labor-intensive, time-consuming, and rely on expert knowledge, which is not easily accessible. Developments in image processing and DL have enabled the development of automated systems for detecting sugarcane diseases. This study proposed an integrated A deep learning architecture that integrates convolutional neural networks with recurrent neural networks and ensemble techniques to work on the exactness and strength of disease classification. Image pre-processing methods, including grayscale conversion, Gaussian median filtering, contrast enhancement, and histogram equalization, were applied to improve the quality of the input images. The model was prepared on a different dataset and accomplished superb execution in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, outperforming traditional methods. This study demonstrates the potential of combining deep learning and image processing to develop effective disease management tools, aid crop protection, and improve productivity.

**Keywords:** Sugarcane, Disease Prediction, Image Processing, Deep Learning, Ensemble Model, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Precision Agriculture, Disease Classification.





Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

## INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane, a crucial crop for sugar and biofuel, plays a significant economic role in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. However, diseases like red rot, rust, smut, and top shoot borer severely impact its yield and quality of crops are significantly impacted by diseases, making early detection of these issues crucial for effective management and minimizing losses. Traditional diagnosis methods, reliant on expert visual inspection, are time-consuming, error-prone, and unsuitable for large-scale fields, driving the need for automated, scalable solutions. Recent advances in image processing and DL, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have changed plant disease discovery Patel, *Set.al.*, (2024). These techniques extract disease-specific features like discoloration and lesions from images, outperforming traditional methods. Despite their success, challenges such as lighting variations, overlapping symptoms and inconsistent leaf textures can affect the accuracy of individual models. Ensemble learning, which combines multiple models, addresses these limitations by leveraging diverse strengths, improving prediction accuracy, and enhancing robustness. This study introduces an ensemble deep learning model for sugarcane disease detection, integrating CNNs, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and ensemble methods. The approach combines the strengths of individual models to capture diverse patterns in disease data. Image pre-processing techniques like grayscale conversion, Gaussian median filtering, contrast enhancement, and histogram equalization are employed to enhance image quality, highlight disease features, and reduce noise, enabling more effective pattern extraction by the models. The proposed system automates sugarcane disease diagnosis, reduces reliance on expert knowledge, and provides a scalable solution for early disease intervention Wani, *Z et.al.*, (2024). By integrating multiple deep learning models and advanced image processing, the ensemble approach demonstrates improved accuracy and reliability in detecting and classifying sugarcane diseases, supporting sustainable crop management.

## RELATED WORK

**Ali et al. (2022)** proposed a CNN-based approach to classify and predict sugarcane diseases like yellow leaf disease, smut, and rust. Their model achieved 95% classification accuracy, outperforming traditional ML algorithms such as SVM and RF. They utilized a large dataset of sugarcane leaf images and applied image augmentation techniques to improve model robustness. **Yin et al. (2023)** developed a multi-task deep learning model combining CNN with a transformer-based network for sugarcane disease detection. The model was prepared on a large dataset of images captured under different lighting conditions and angles. It demonstrated excellent generalization capabilities, achieving high accuracy even with limited training data. **Kumar et al. (2023)** explored the application of pretrained models like ResNet50 and InceptionV3 for sugarcane disease classification. They found that using transfer learning with a small dataset of sugarcane images resulted in faster convergence and better performance compared to training a model from scratch. The model was capable of classifying multiple diseases, including sugarcane leaf rust and downy. **Singh et al. (2023)** explored the use of hyper spectral imaging to detect early-stage infections in sugarcane plants. Their model analysed spectral bands that were sensitive to leaf chlorophyll content and moisture, revealing potential disease presence even before visible symptoms appeared. **Raj et al. (2023)** developed a mobile app that integrated an image processing-based disease detection system. The app uses the camera of a smartphone to capture leaf images and processes them in real-time using deep learning models deployed on the device's edge processor. This enables rapid disease identification, even in remote areas with limited internet connectivity. **Patel et al. (2022)** developed a hybrid model combining a support vector machine with a CNN. The CNN was used for feature extraction, while the SVM was employed to classify the disease. This approach achieved an accuracy of 96% for disease detection, outperforming individual models. **Ali, F., & Zafar, M. (2024)**: This study proposed a hybrid CNN model optimized for sugarcane disease classification. The model achieved superior performance by incorporating data augmentation techniques and fine-tuning on a specialized sugarcane leaf disease dataset, achieving an accuracy of 96%. It demonstrated the potential of deep learning for large-scale applications in real-world agricultural settings. **Kumar, A., & Gupta, P. (2024)** Using multispectral images developed a CNN-based model to differentiate between healthy and diseased sugarcane plants. The model demonstrated high accuracy in detecting diseases such as yellow leaf disease and bacterial wilt with 96% accuracy.





Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

## MATERIALS cAND METHODS

### Data Collection

In this work used Sugarcane Leaf Disease Dataset from Kaggle repository. The dataset includes high-resolution images of sugarcane leaves, which have been labeled with specific disease classifications. The images show different stages and severities of diseases that affect sugarcane, including:

- Rust Disease
- Mosaic Disease
- Bacterial Blight

### Disease Labels

Each image in the dataset is labeled according to the disease it represents, making it useful for supervised machine learning tasks. These labels help in classifying the type of disease based on visual patterns in the leaf images.

### Use in Deep Learning

Since the dataset includes images, it is particularly suited for DL applications like CNNs, which can learn to identify disease features such as texture, color variations, and lesions present on the leaves.

### Environmental Context

Some versions of the dataset may include additional data related to environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity), which can help in improving the accuracy of disease predictions.

### Image Pre-processing

Pre-processing techniques, including grayscale conversion, contrast enhancement and noise filtering, are often used to prepare training images to improve features relevant to disease detection.

## IMAGE PREPROCESSING

Image pre-processing is crucial for enhancing input quality and improving the accuracy of sugarcane leaf disease detection models, particularly deep learning models like CNNs. Key techniques include:

### Gray scale Conversion

Converts color images to shades of gray, representing brightness levels from black to white.

- It Simplifies images by reducing color complexity, focusing on disease-relevant features, and lowering computational demands.

$$Gray = 0.299 \times R + 0.587 \times G + 0.114 \times B$$

- It achieved by averaging or weighted averaging the RGB pixel values.

### Gaussian Median Filtering

Combines Gaussian blur and median filtering to reduce noise while preserving edges Choi, Y *et.al.*, (2022).

- **Gaussian Blur:** Smooths images using a Gaussian-weighted average to reduce small intensity changes.
- **Median filtering:** Substitutes each pixel with the median value of its neighboring pixels, effectively eliminating salt and pepper noise.
- It Enhances image clarity by reducing noise and retaining disease-specific features like spots and lesions.

### Contrast Enhancement

Enhances image features by increasing the distinction between light and dark areas, aiding in detecting subtle disease symptoms.





### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

- It Improves visibility of lesions, spots, and discoloration for better model feature learning.
  - *Histogram Stretching*: Expands pixel value range to maximize contrast.
  - *CLAHE*: Boosts contrast in local regions, highlighting fine details.

#### Histogram Equalization

Improves the overall contrast of the image by redistributing pixel intensities throughout the entire range.

- It reveals hidden details in low-contrast areas, improving visibility of disease symptoms in darker leaf regions.
- The Normalizes pixel intensities to span the full range (e.g., 0–255).

#### Adjusting Gamma Values

Gamma correction adjusts brightness and contrast to enhance low-contrast regions.

- It Highlights disease symptoms like rust or spots in dark or poorly lit areas.
- It Modifies pixel intensity using a gamma function:

$$I_{\text{new}} = I_{\text{old}}^{\gamma}$$

- $\gamma < 1$ : brighten the image.
- $\gamma > 1$ : darken the image.
- **Use Case**: Useful for revealing details in overly dark or bright regions.

#### Adjusting Color Tones

Enhances disease-relevant features in colored images by modifying color balance.

- It Highlights discolorations or spotting, aiding in disease detection.
  - *White Balance*: Normalizes color temperature for natural appearance.
  - *Channel Shifting*: Enhances specific channels (e.g., red for rust detection).
- It Useful for symptoms involving color changes like yellowing or browning.

#### SEGMENTATION

Segmentation plays a critical role in image processing for sugarcane leaf disease detection, as it isolates regions of interest (ROI) that exhibit disease symptoms, such as lesions, discoloration, or spots. This technique allows disease-related features to be distinguished from the background, improving the focus of subsequent analysis. By removing irrelevant parts of the image, segmentation enhances the effectiveness of disease prediction models. Effective segmentation is especially important when combined with DL methods like Convolutional Neural Networks, which rely on clear and accurate feature extraction for classification. Various segmentation techniques, including thresholding, edge detection, and region-growing methods, can be used depending on the nature of the image and disease symptoms. Singh, D., *et.al.*, (2023). Proper segmentation ensures that deep learning models can better identify and classify disease symptoms, leading to more accurate predictions and timely intervention in agricultural practices. Thresholding A simple and widely used segmentation technique for binary classification, dividing an image into two classes: foreground (interest) and background.

- Identifies regions with specific intensity levels, such as diseased areas on a sugarcane leaf.
- In binary thresholding, pixel values are compared to a set threshold, grouping pixels as one or the other forefront or foundation.

$$I(x, y) = \begin{cases} 255 & \text{if } I(x, y) > T \\ 0 & \text{if } I(x, y) \leq T \end{cases}$$

In thresholding, a Pixel value ( $x$ ) is compared to a threshold. If  $(x) > T$ , the pixel is classified as part of the foreground (diseased area); otherwise, it's considered background (healthy leaf).





### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

- Global Thresholding: A uniform threshold is applied consistently throughout the entire image.
- Adaptive Thresholding: The threshold is modified according to the local characteristics of the image. (e.g., lighting).
- This threshold can be sensitive to noise, lighting changes, and changes in leaf texture. It works well with sharp contrast, but may struggle with complex backgrounds or overlapping symptoms.

#### RIO-based Intensity Adjustment (Region of Interest-based Intensity Adjustment)

##### ROI-based Intensity Adjustment

This technique focuses on adjusting intensity values within a specific Region of Interest (ROI) to improve segmentation accuracy, particularly for identifying disease symptoms on sugarcane leaves.

- It Enhances contrast in the diseased areas (e.g., discoloration, lesions) to make them more distinguishable from healthy regions.
- *ROI Identification*: Selects the ROI, either manually or automatically, based on patterns such as color or texture.
- *Intensity Adjustment*: Enhances or reduces intensity within the ROI to amplify disease symptoms, improving contrast with healthy areas.
- It highlights subtle disease symptoms for better detection during segmentation.
- Selecting the correct ROI can be difficult in complex images with overlapping symptoms or variable lighting.

#### Smoothing

Smoothing reduces high-frequency noise to enhance important features like disease symptoms while filtering out irrelevant details.

- The Minimizes noise and prevents small, irrelevant details from affecting segmentation, especially when detecting subtle disease symptoms.
- In Gaussian smoothing, a filter (kernel) is applied to each pixel, with surrounding pixels weighted based on their distance from the center pixel.

$$I_{\text{new}}(x, y) = \sum_{i=-k}^k \sum_{j=-k}^k I(x+i, y+j) \cdot G(i, j)$$

where  $G(i, j)$  represents the Gaussian kernel, and  $I(x, y)$  is the pixel value at position  $x, y$ .

#### Types of Smoothing Filters

Smoothing reduces noise and preserves relevant features by averaging pixel values.

- **Gaussian Filter**: Blurs the image while preserving edges.
- **Median Filter**: Each pixel's value is replaced by the median of its surrounding pixels, rendering this technique effective for removing salt-and-pepper noise
- **Advantages**: Removes small imperfections, enabling segmentation algorithms to focus on larger features like diseased areas.
- **Challenges**: Over-smoothing can blur important details, such as small disease spots, making them harder to detect.

#### Region Growing

A segmentation method that initiates with a seed pixel and progressively expands the region by incorporating adjacent pixels with similar properties (e.g., intensity, color). Shah, R *et.al.*, (2021).

- The Segments diseased regions from healthy areas by expanding a region based on predefined criteria.
  - *Seed Selection*: Selects one or more initial seed points in the suspected diseased region.
  - *Growing the Region*: Adds neighboring pixels to the region if they meet similarity criteria (e.g., intensity).





### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

- *Stopping Criterion*: Stops when the region meets the similarity threshold or the entire diseased area is segmented.
- It Effective for segmenting areas with uniform texture or intensity, ideal for detecting localized disease symptoms.
- It Sensitive to seed point selection and can struggle with irregular or overlapping disease patterns.

## FEATURE EXTRACTION

### GLCM

Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix is one of the most generally involved strategies for separating surface elements from pictures, particularly in image processing applications like disease detection. It focuses on analyzing the spatial relationship between pixels, helping to quantify patterns and textures that can be used to differentiate between healthy and diseased regions in images of crops like sugarcane leaves.

### GLRLM

The **Gray Level Run Length Matrix** is a statistical method used to describe the **texture** of an image based on the **runs** of pixels with the same intensity value. It is particularly useful for analysing **heterogeneous textures**, where regions of consistent intensity are followed by abrupt changes, which can be indicative of disease patterns in images of agricultural crops like sugarcane leaves

## PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

### Sensitivity (True Positive Rate)

Sensitivity assesses the proportion of true positives (diseased leaves) that are accurately detected by the model. It reflects the ability of the model to detect diseased areas. High sensitivity indicates that the model is good at identifying disease when it is present, which is critical for early disease detection

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{\text{True Positives (TP)}}{\text{True Positives (TP)} + \text{False Negatives (FN)}}$$

### Specificity (True Negative Rate)

Specificity quantifies the proportion of true negatives (healthy leaves) that the model accurately identifies. It assesses the model's ability to avoid false positives. High specificity ensures that the model is effective at ruling out healthy leaves and not misclassifying them as diseased Sahu, S *et.al.*, (2024).

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{\text{True Negatives (TN)}}{\text{True Negatives (TN)} + \text{False Positives (FP)}}$$

### Accuracy

Precision is the total proportion of correct the ratio of predictions (which includes both true positives and true negatives) to the overall number of predictions made. Accuracy is a broad measure of model performance, but can be misleading if there is a class imbalance (e.g., more healthy leaves than diseased leaves). In this case, sensitivity and specificity can provide a clearer picture.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{True Positives (TP)} + \text{True Negatives (TN)}}{\text{Total number of samples}}$$

## Results

The entire results of the proposed work starting from image pre-processing to sugarcane disease prediction are detailed in this work. The dataset used in this research work consisted of images from Kaggle repository of Sugarcane Leaf disease dataset called Ensemble Model of Sugarcane Leaf Disease Segmentation using Image Processing with Deep Learning Techniques (SLDSDL). Raj, S. *et.al.*, (2023). The sugarcane disease dataset selected for







### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

this study consisted of 15 images of the sugarcane. The proposed techniques were tested on these selected images using Python Jupiter tool for identifying diseases and is depicted in Figure 5.1

#### SLDSDL Image Pre-processing

The pre-processed images of SLDSDL are an efficient base for segmenting diseased objects from sugarcane images. The outputs from each pre-processing stage is given below

- **Grayscale conversion:** The preprocessing of the sugarcane image starts with conversion to grayscale. Python uses predefined functions that support different types of colormaps to colorize grayscale images. Li, W *et.al.*, (2024). First determine the minimum and maximum values of the source grayscale image and the defined colormap, then assign the minimum color value to the minimum grayscale value of the grayscale image, and assign the maximum color value to the maximum grayscale value of the grayscale image. Between the minimum and maximum values, all other colors in the colormap are linearly mapped to each grayscale value. Figure 5.2 shows the grayscale conversion of SLDSDL.
- **Gaussian median filtering:** Gaussian filter performs convolutions both in spatial and frequency domains and popularly known for blurring and reducing noise by smoothing the data. SLDSDL uses Gaussian followed by Median filter which helps remove impulsiveness. Kumar, V., *et.al.*, (2023). A median filter is a nonlinear filter used for signal smoothing. Figure 5.3 depicts the output of Gaussian followed by Median Filter on sugarcane Images.
- **Contrast enhancement:** Previous studies have evaluated the image quality of enhanced multiphase dynamic CT of the liver using different concentrations of contrast agents. Ali, F *et al.* (2022) The researchers demonstrated that higher concentrations of contrast agents can lead to better disease image enhancement. Figure 5.4 depicts SLDSDL Contrast enhance sugarcane Image.
- **Histogram equalization:** Histogram equalization is a method of processing images.. This processing results in a linear cumulative distribution function. Figure 5.5 shows the Histograms and Equalized Image output from SLDSDL.

#### SLDSDL Segmentation

Sugarcane Image Segmentation is detection of boundaries in an Image. Segmentation is a challenging task as the plant shows major modes of variation. Hence, SLDSDL pre-processes images prior to the image's segmentation which is utilized to acquire further indicative bits of knowledge Cheng, L., *et.al.*, (2022). Further processing after segmentation typically involves programmed estimation of organs, cell counting, or recreations in light of the removed limit data. SLDSDL follows thresholding as the first step of its segmentation followed by filtering and smoothing, before being identified with a region growing technique to segment required object parts.

- **SLDSDL Thresholding:** Otsu's method is a widely utilized global thresholding technique, renowned for its simplicity and effectiveness. Yin, L *et.al.*, (2023). Calculate the optimal threshold that separates two classes so that their inter-class variance is minimized, or equivalently, their inter-class variance is maximized. Figure 5.6 shows the input image and Otsu Thresholding Output.
- **Intensity Adjustment and Filtering:** After Otsu's thresholding the image's intensity is adjusted and a guided filter is applied. Guided Filter is used in SLDSDL as an edge-preserving and smoothing technique. Figure 5.7 depicts the Guided filter Output.
- **Region Growing:** The region growing technique employed in SLDSDL begins with the selection of an initial seed point. This approach is utilized because it evaluates the neighbouring pixels of the seed point to decide if they should be included in the growing region

#### SLDSDL Classification

Different imaging modalities are used to diagnose the soft layer of the plant depending on the nature of the disease. Each imaging modality plays an important role in the classification of sugarcane related diseases. The classification of a plant as either healthy or diseased is entirely based on its texture, which consists of patterns that may exhibit





### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

regular or irregular frequencies. Kumar, R. et.al., (2023) In order to classify plants into their respective disease categories, it is important to accurately extract the region of interest (ROI) using segmentation, but since plant structures have the largest differences in intensity texture within and along their boundaries, this constitutes a major problem in segmentation and classification. Thus SLDSL's pre-processing and segmentation takes into account these features and prepares it for classification using Random Forest Algorithm. The algorithm can be applied to both classification and regression problems and was used by SLDSL for the classification problem of predicting liver abnormalities. Random forests split each node of the tree using the best subset of the randomly selected subset of predictor variables (segment features) at the node.

#### Algorithm steps for sugarcane preprocessing

Input: Selected Sugarcane Leaf images.

Output: Preprocessed Sugarcane Leaf images.

Step 1: Select image from database.

Step 2: Transform image or pre image of the particular subset of the co-domain of the function that map to the specify members.

Step 3: Finding boundaries of objects with in images.

$$\Delta f = \text{mag}(\Delta f) = [G_x^2 + G_y^2]^{1/2}$$

Step 4: To correct the detection of edges and boundaries of objects with in images by only centering circles on points in the center position of study plot.

$$P_y = \frac{e + d}{2d}$$

Step 5: The pixel values of the grayscale image were normalized to a range between 0 and 1 by dividing the possible intensity values (ranging from 0 to 255) as illustrated in the equation below

$$x_{ij} = \frac{\text{Image}_i}{255}$$

Step 6: To filter estimate of the inclination of the picture power using SOBEL image operator.  $G = \sqrt{G_x + G_y}$ , utilizing this data, we can likewise compute the inclination's heading

$$\theta = \text{atan}\left(\frac{G_x}{G_y}\right)$$

Step 7: Calculate the segmentation function from the sugarcane image.

Step 8: Assess the internal markers that represent the connected components of pixels related to the objects of interest.

Step 9: Measure the outside markers that are the associated parts of pixels related with the foundation of the mind picture.

Step 10: Update the division capability has least for inner and outer marker area.

Step 11: Measure the watershed change of the altered division capability.

Step 12: Preprocessed sugarcane images updated in a database. Figure 5.9 depicts the final output of SLDSL while Table 5.1 lists its comparative performance with other Classifiers in predicting diseased regions.

It is evident from Table 5.1 that SLDSL performs better than other classifier with 98.75% Sensitivity, 99.33 % Specificity, mainly due to its pre-processing and effective segmentation techniques.

## CONCLUSION

Preprocessing of the repository's sugarcane images becomes a necessary prior step to image processing and segmentation. Images may have labels or tags (film artifacts), such as the patient's name, age, and markings, or generate various types of noise. In complex image processing, it is necessary to smooth these images because the gray levels of the images overlap and make segmentation or feature extraction difficult. These artifacts also affect post-processing techniques and interpretation. Therefore, it is imperative to improve the image quality and make the





### Umamaheswari and Kumaravel

image suitable for further processing. Therefore, the main goal of pre-processing is to remove potential anomalies in the image Reddy, A., et.al., (2022). This study proposes a new sequential image pre-processing step for plant imaging modalities (e.g., scanning and photography) to improve the prediction or classification accuracy. The proposed technique, called SLDSL, will help improve the clarity and help avoid over-segmentation of diseased areas in sugarcane leaf images.

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**Umamaheswari and Kumaravel**

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**Table 1: GLCM Features**

S.No	Features	Definition	Formula
1	Auto-correlation	Measures similarity in pixel patterns	$\sum_{i,j} (i,j) \cdot P(i,j)$
2	Entropy	Measures image texture complexity	$\sum_{i,j} P(i,j) \log_2 P(i,j)$
3	Dissimilarity	Measures contrast between pixel pairs	$\sum_{i,j}  i - j  \cdot P(i,j)$
4	Area	Measures texture spread or size	$\sum_i P(i,j)^2$
5	Perimeter	Measures boundary complexity	$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i$
6	Homogeneity	Measures texture	$\sum_{i,j} \frac{P(i,j)}{1 +  i - j }$

**Table 2: GLRLM Features**

S.No.	Features	Definition	Formula
1	Short Run Emphasis(SRE)	Measures the emphasis of short runs in an image	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j} \frac{p(i,j)}{j^2}$
2	Long Run Emphasis(LRE)	Measures the emphasis of long runs in an image	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j} j^2 p(i,j)$
3	Grey Level Non Uniformity(GLN)	Quantifies their regularity in grey level distributions across the image.	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_i \left( \sum_j p(i,j) \right)^2$
4	Run Length Non Uniformity(RLN)	Measures the variation in the length of runs(Consecutive pixels with the same intensity)	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_j \left( \sum_i p(i,j) \right)^2$
5	Run Percentage(RP)	Calculates the proportion of runs at different lengths in the image.	$\sum_{i,j} \frac{n}{p(i,j)j}$





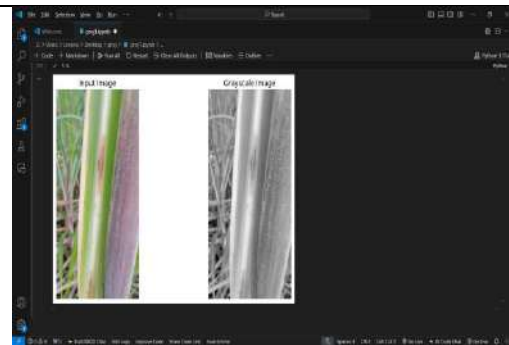
**Umamaheswari and Kumaravel**

**Table 3: SLSDSL Performance**

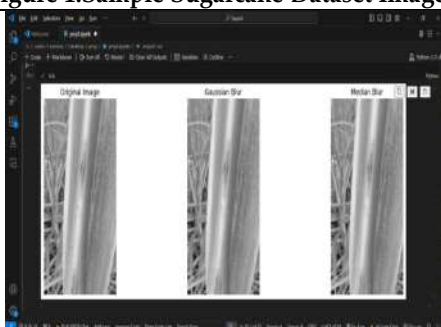
Method	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
Adaboost	95.36	97.31	96.33
Random Forest	98.23	98.66	98.44
SLSDSL	98.75	99.33	99.04



**Figure 1: Sample Sugarcane Dataset Images**



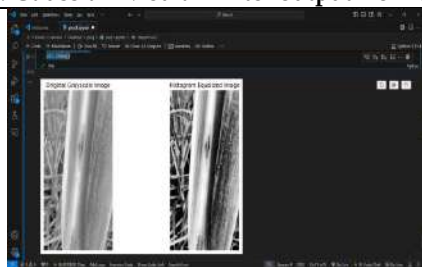
**Figure 2: SLSDSL Gray Scale Conversion**



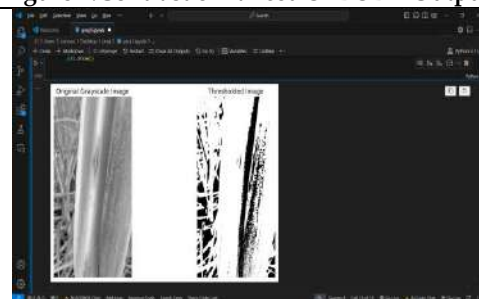
**Figure 3: Gaussian-Median Filter output from SLSDSL**



**Figure 4: Contrast enhanced SLSDSL Output**



**Figure 5: Histogram Equalized Image output from SLSDSL**



**Figure 6: Otsu Thresholding Output**





Umamaheswari and Kumaravel



Figure 7: SLDSDL Guided filter Output

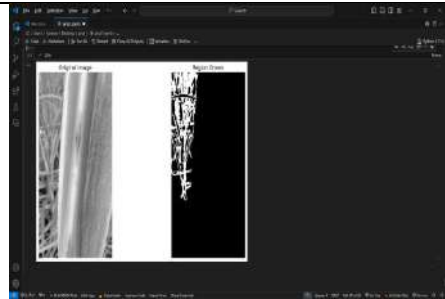


Figure 8: Region growing Output from SLDSDL

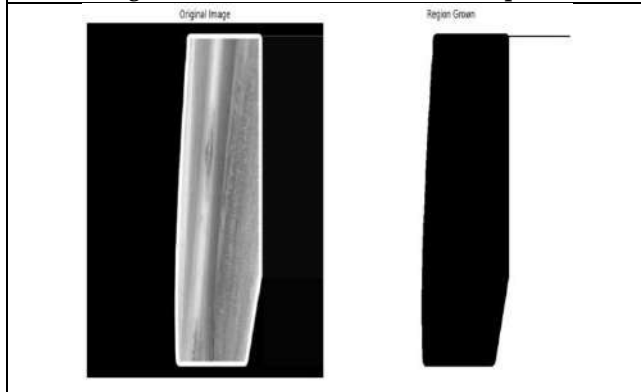


Figure 9: SLDSDL output

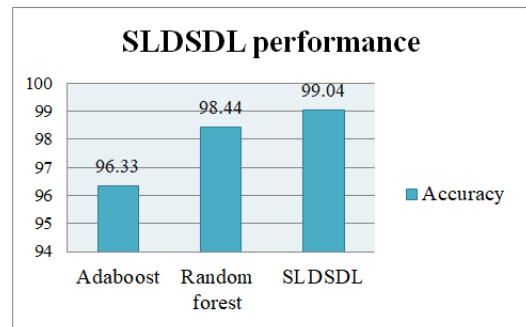


Figure 10: SLDSDL Performance





# Data Isolating Pattern Framework For Prediction Crime Sector Using Wide-Open Power Convention Phase Algorithm

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Data mining (DM) is the process of examining datasets to display findings about the data they contain. Examining, cleaning, converting, and modeling data in order to find relevant information is the process. Semi-structured and structured data are both found in databases. The partially arranged data comes from a number of sources. An open power framework presentation stage is provided by the framework to allow for the breakdown of data from the full data bearer. The analysis is much more straightforward in accordance with this theory than other data mining techniques. Giving data with a larger and more comprehensive perspective is the main goal of the suggested study.

**Keywords:** The analysis is much more straightforward in accordance with this theory than other data mining techniques.

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most talked-about subjects among researchers these days is data mining. The data is used to refer to the vast number of datasets and is kept in cloud storage. The unstructured data in cloud storage datasets necessitates



**Chockalingam et al.,**

more thorough real-time analysis than traditional datasets [1]. The idea of cloud storage data aids in our comprehension of the abstraction and in-depth knowledge behind a number of hidden values. A technique made possible by technology, data mining allows for the acquisition of more precise, in-depth, and richer insights into the specifics of clients, partners, and companies, ultimately leading to a competitive edge. Organizations may monitor developing trends, make quick course corrections, identify new business possibilities, and make time-sensitive choices more quickly than ever before by analyzing a constant stream of real-time data [2].

**STRUCTURED DATA**

The data found in relational database systems is known as structured data. Because of its structure and organization, it may be controlled via SQL and its several IBM-developed variants, ADO.net, and ODBC in RDBMS systems. Simple and straightforward search engines may efficiently search for targeted content because of explicit semantics and structure [3].

**SEMI STRUCTURED DATA**

One type of organized data that lacks a structure for information display is semi-structured data, which can also support a rigid or formal structure. Since this semi-structured data is largely optional and includes labels or other markers to distinguish semantic elements and permit the pecking order of record fields within the data, it does not need a composition specification. It is crucial to use standard information mining methods or standard preparation dialects to convert semi-structured data to structured data [4].

**DATA MINING**

It is evident that several organizations are now using a significant amount of basic data that might be useful in a variety of domains, such as monitoring an article's activity, transmitting sensors, tracking data, and so on. Distributed storage is a term used to describe a severe data deluge. Information that respects the present state of data Comparable situations arise when an organization wants to examine its own data in order to analyze client complaints and rework services on a product [5]. This is similar to stockpiling executives and the measurable evaluation of data. As a result, producers would express their choices based on the analysis of extracted data or data that conveys a certain amount of value or weight [6]. AI, database frameworks, and insights can also be used to design data mining between irrelevant features of datasets. Networks were developed with data handling, capacity, and accessibility in a variety of logical domains. An assortment of distributed registering assets that are available via a local or wide area network and that look to an end user or program as a single, massive virtual figuring framework is called a matrix. In order to provide infrastructure-building, stage, and programming resources, it is possible that a few specific inventions and implementations will be anticipated for the cloud [7]. Distributed storage data, a collection of sophisticated data that includes both structured and unorganized data, is growing rapidly. Data from distributed storage is undoubtedly unique and has a direct impact on individual satisfaction. Utilizations of data can be traced in a variety of cloud PC frameworks, such as e-science and medical care frameworks, instructor critique, informal organizations, and procurement exchange divisions. Analyzing data to compile it and look for patterns is an important part of every evaluation. At the assessment setup stage, the systems for data analysis and orchestration should be used. By managing a steady stream of continuous data, associations can detect emerging patterns, make time-sensitive decisions more rapidly than ever before, move quickly, and seize new economic opportunities without hesitation. [8]. Finding meaning and uncovering hidden links in data mining can be accomplished using a variety of techniques, including requirements analysis. Three key prerequisites are necessary:

- Communicating computational resources is essentially the key to minimizing data transit. Data is entered into the computer system, processed, and then delivered to the next location in classic analysis situations. Flipkart sales data, for instance, might be taken out of the e-system, converted to a relational data type, and then put into an operational data store that is set up to provide reports. ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) architectures of this kind grow less structured with each rise in data volume. Storing and processing data in the same location adds intelligence.
- Using current talents implies that new data or new data sources necessitate learning new abilities. Where analysis can and should be done is usually determined by the skill sets that are already in place. It is crucial to







### Chockalingam *et al.*,

be able to handle both types of processing, even though most firms have an increasing number of employees who can analyze data using either SQL or Map Reduce.

- Data security is a crucial component of many business operations. In essence, users of data warehouses are accustomed to a trustworthy set of management standards and security measures in addition to judgment-defined metrics, dimensions, and attributes. Open source analytic tools and unstructured data sources frequently fall short of these exacting procedures.

The core of data mining analytics is shaped by the process of transforming a large amount of unstructured, raw data that has been recovered from multiple sources into an information item that is useful for associations. Following data collection, we often have a variety of data sources with unique features. As we continue to create our data product, the most immediate step would be to homogenize these data sources. It depends on the kind of data, though. One of the most fundamental efforts in massive data analysis is quantifiable showing, which implies unsupervised and supervised portrayal or backslide problems. It is important to consider surveying several models with reasonable disaster estimations after the data has been cleaned and prepared for display. Once the model has been implemented, assistance evaluation and outcomes should be reported. In prudent displaying, a common mistake is to simply finish the model without ever assessing its execution. High-profile data privacy security is a difficult problem since unwanted individuals can simply breach the data. The primary focus of this suggested embedded security paradigm, in conjunction with the integrated data analytics approach, is data security. When creating the framework for the user's benefit, the following precautions are taken into consideration.

- Protecting the privacy of high-profile data.
- Using an integrated framework for data analytics to ensure data security.
- Increasing the level of authentication to guard against unauthorized users.
- Enabling privacy and security in the framework for data analysis.

#### The Research Objectives are

- **Confidentiality (data privacy):** Preserving confidentiality is the primary goal of this study. Encoding then hides the data set, the results of the data framework analysis, and the messages. Here, a USB key is used to create a unique key for encryption. By using the same special key, the information can be decrypted when it's needed. Data confidentiality is thus guaranteed.
- **Data Integrity:** Another crucial consideration when creating the framework is preserving the information's authenticity. By using a secure key to encrypt the database, the suggested approach safeguards the data. Only when the unique key is supplied can the same database be obtained. As a result, the stored information remains original.
- **Authentication:** Using a unique key for authentication protects the framework because safeguarding data from hackers is a top priority. This particular key cannot be changed by hand because it will be formed using the firmware key number of the USB device that was used, along with the password and generated keys. In the encryption and decryption processes, this key is utilized.

#### DEPENDENCY-ORIENTED DATA

In these situations, there might be links between data pieces, either explicit or implicit. For instance, a dataset has a collection of vertices, or data objects, that are linked together by a collection of edges, or relationships. Implicit dependencies, however, are present in time series. Two consecutive values obtained from a sensor, for instance, are probably related to each other. As a result, the time attribute subtly indicates a relationship between subsequent readings. Because of the complexity caused by pre-existing links between data elements, dependency-oriented data are generally more difficult to handle. To get answers that are contextually meaningful, the analytical process must explicitly incorporate these connections between data elements. In reality, the various data values may be implicitly connected to one another in terms of time, space, or explicit network relationship ties between the data pieces. Finding relationships between data items is the main goal of data mining, therefore knowing about preexisting dependencies significantly alters the process. The predicted relationships in the data and what can be deemed



**Chockalingam et al.,**

relevant from the standpoint of these expected relationships are thus altered by the presence of preexisting dependencies. There are various kinds of implicit and explicit dependencies that could exist:

- **Implicit dependencies:** These dependencies between data items are known to "typically" exist in that domain but are not expressly stated. For instance, a sensor's successive temperature readings are probably going to be very similar to one another. Therefore, it is quite rare and could be interesting for the data mining process if the temperature value recorded by a sensor at one moment differs greatly from that recorded at the following time instant. Multidimensional data sets, on the other hand, regard every data record as a separate entity.
- **Explicit dependencies:** This usually relates to network or graph data where relationships are explicitly specified via edges. In the context of other data types, graphs are very effective abstractions that are frequently employed as an intermediary representation to address data mining issues.

**RELATED WORK**

In 2020, Chris Clifton suggested the organization of semi-structured data, which is acknowledged as one of the main uncertain issues in the information industry and data mining paradigm, is surveyed in order to carry out this proposed task [16]. The computing grid functions thanks to new data processing systems that manage and distribute data to individual nodes, teach networked servers to operate in parallel, gather individual results, and then put them back together to create meaningful outcomes. It is quicker and more effective to process the data where it is stored rather than transferring it to a centralized system for analysis. R. Buse (2020) pointed out It will be in the form of computerized data that is not utilized by data mining because it lacks a data model [15]. [14]. According to LaValle S (2020), managing semi-structured data may represent the main data management potential, which leads to managing relational data. About 70% of the data gathered or kept in larger businesses is semi-structured, making it challenging to access, use, or recover. The majority of current technologies typically handle one text corpus or several corpora separately. [11] Found that these technologies might not provide a complete picture of what's going on in social media. To enable academics to concurrently study and correlate the subjects of several corpora, Topic Panorama was recently developed. In 2020, Barbierato E. observed with its high level of interaction, Topic Panorama helps users engage with matched topic graphs at various levels of granularity. Topic Panorama can see multiple corporate data at once; however it can only handle small-scale graphs. According to Millard (2019), cloud storage in just a few minutes, researchers can decode human DNA, forecast terrorist attack targets, identify the gene most likely to cause a particular disease, and, of course, identify Facebook advertising that you are most likely to interact with. Utilizing cloud storage data has strong commercial justifications. In 2019, N. Diakopoulos made the discovery as an example, Netflix used subscriber data to piece together the key components of its most recent blockbuster series, House of Cards, and it also used subscriber data to revive Arrested Development. Menzies, O.T. (2019) found the mining process was assessed using the hashing technique. Volume and velocity are satisfied by this strategy, and 7285 documents showed improved performance. These papers were splinting to 28% of test data and 72% of training data for evaluation. These two datasets had real sizes of 18,846 and 7285. This approach works with a variety of data types, including speech recordings, document scripts, and optical characters. Due to its consideration of fixed data size, the sparse hashing algorithm is not appropriate for velocity. Furthermore, it offers nothing concerning the accuracy of the data [9].

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

A significant amount of the existing framework only allows for the investigation of unstructured data; it does not address complex questions. The majority of the unstructured/semi-organized data originates from a variety of sources, including satellite imagery, sensor readings, email correspondence, virtual entertainment, web logs, review findings, sound, recordings, etc. As a result, our suggested open matrix rule-creation computation converts the data into completely sorted data. Before sorting, the data are organized and reduced to a level that is better at providing the approximate data that is needed [10] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29].





Chockalingam et al.,

## PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The idea of data analysis for cloud storage Data provides analytical techniques that can be used to examine conventional datasets, such as software requirements and analytical architecture for investigating data from cloud storage [11]. One of the most crucial phases of the cloud storage data value chain is the open power system convention phase, where the major goal is to extract relevant information and offer recommendations and choices. Through the various phases of analysis in various areas, many kinds of potential and gravitational values can be generated [12].

### USER INTERACTION ISSUES

There can be user interaction issues as follows:

- **Mining various types of information in databases:** Users may have varying interests in various types of information. As a result, data mining must encompass a wide variety of knowledge finding tasks.
- **Interactive knowledge mining at various levels of abstraction:** The data mining procedure must be interactive in order to enable users to concentrate their search for patterns, submitting and modifying data mining requests in response to the results that are provided.
- **Incorporation of background knowledge:** Background knowledge can be used to represent the patterns found and to steer the discovery process. The found patterns can be expressed at several levels of abstraction and in succinct words using prior information.
- **Ad hoc data mining and data mining query languages:** Ad hoc data mining should be described using a data mining query language that is connected with a data warehouse query language and tailored for effective and adaptable data mining.
- **Results of data mining are presented and visualized:** After the patterns are identified, they must be represented visually and in high-level languages. These depictions ought to be simple to comprehend.
- **Managing incomplete or noisy data:** When mining for regularities in data, data cleaning techniques are necessary to manage incomplete objects and noise. The accuracy of the patterns found will be low if there are no data cleansing techniques in place.
- **Evaluation of the pattern:** The patterns found should be intriguing since they either lack novelty or reflect common knowledge.

### PERFORMANCE ISSUES

There can be performance-related issues as follows:

- **Efficiency and scalability of data mining algorithms:** Data mining algorithms need to be both efficient and scalable in order to successfully extract information from massive amounts of data stored in databases.
- **Parallel, distributed, and incremental mining algorithms:** The development of parallel and distributed data mining algorithms is driven by considerations including the growth of databases, the dispersion of data, and the complexity of data mining techniques. These algorithms separate the data into segments, which are then processed concurrently. The outcome of the partitions is then combined. Databases are updated via incremental algorithms without requiring new data mining.

### OPEN POWER SYSTEM CONVENTION PHASE

Specialized software tools and applications for text mining, data mining, forecasting, and data optimization are usually used for data mining. Open grid rule generation is used to manage all of these activities collectively, demonstrating highly integrated high performance mining functions. In order to identify which data is pertinent and may be examined to inform better business decisions, this allows an organization to evaluate extraordinarily enormous volumes of data that a company has gathered.

- The data set is created using a new template that imports both structured and semi-structured data from the database. As soon as the data is imported, it appears in the new data set template in its raw form. Data Analytic Tool Extension or datx.





### Chockalingam *et al.*,

- After being imported for mapping purposes, the data is loaded into the framework, which contains raw data. Therefore, it is taken in order to reduce the qualities.
- When the attributes list is assigned to the absolute form during the mapping process, the raw data is decreased. Because the database is where the mapped data is processed.
- Data is filtered according to threshold values, such as support and confidence level, in order to minimize data duplication and redundancy. Log files and data history are retrievable.

In addition to cloud storage data pretreatment augmentation, mapping and reduction, data filtering, and data parallelization techniques, a flexible and reconfigured grid may be a more efficient way to extract more significant information from the provided datasets. One of the most important phases of the big data value chain is the Wide-Open Power Convention, where the primary goal is to extract relevant information and offer recommendations and choices. The many phases of analysis in various fields might generate various kinds of potential and gravitational values. To analyze the data from the entire data container, the system comes with a rule generating mechanism. This idea states that compared to other data mining techniques, the analysis is far more absolute. The primary goal of the proposed study is to give an overview of data filtering and better and more meaningful perspective data. The data mining procedure using the open power system convention phase is depicted in figure 2 below. It displays the facts at a higher level with high efficiency since the procedure is more effective [17]. The user can access all of the raw data at any time once it has been cleared.

#### ALGORITHM

```

ArraylistLk←New ArraylistRegexR ← NewRegex
ForI=0 → L.Count
String [] Subl1 ← R.Split(L[I].ToString.ForJ=I+1→L.Count
String[]Subl2←R.Split (L[J]).ToString.
// Comparing Two ItemsStringTemp→L[J].ToString
//Store The Two Key Sets.ForM=0→SubL1.Length
Boolean Subl1mlnsubl2 = FalseForN=0 →Sub L2.Length
If (Subl1 [M] ← Subl2 [N])Subl2mln Subl2=True
If Subl1mlnsubl2 == FalseTemp=Temp+","+Subl1 [M]String[] Subtemp→R.Split(Temp)
If (Subtemp.Length ← Subl1.Length + 1BoolsIs Exists = False
For M=0 → Lk.CountBoolsContained =True
ForN=0→Subtemp.Length
If(!Lk[M].ToString().Contains(Subtemp[N]))IsContained=False.
If(Iscontained==True)IsExists=TrueIf(Exists ==False)
LkAdd(Temp)Return Lk.

```

#### Efficiencycalculation

```

Preliminariesmi-initialtime.
md – destination timeat-averagetime
pt-approximatetimemt- meantime
OPSC Algorithm process executionMeantimemt= mi+md/at
at←avgtime
at←mt [mi+md]
// avg time for the attributept← at[mt/2]
[mt→mi+md/at]at[mi+md/at]/2
mt←mi+md/at
// here, the mean time value is identified.Pt ← at[mt/2]
Ptnotequalto mt
//buttheapproximatevalueissimilarwithattributemeanime.
pt→at[mi+md]
//approximate valueforthosecrimedataPt isunequal tomt

```



**Chockalingam et al.,**

Each attribute has a mean time that is specific to the user. Each attribute's beginning time may alter based on its likelihood, for example, if the mean time for that attribute changes, but it differs only slightly from the average time given for those attributes. In this scenario, each attribute's approximate time is determined by its beginning time and mean time [18]. The preliminary assessment of the investigative process based on its weight and vital type. The process shows the over-seed information delivered for reducing the rough data from the unstructured shape and turning it into the sorted out data with the capable course of action with the way toward sifting. Through this process, the data entered into the database and the crude data are removed from the data compartment [19,10,12,22]. In order to obtain a competitive edge, data mining is a technology-enabled approach that provides deeper, more accurate, and richer insights into partners, customers, and the company. In the current process, the data are examined using this crucial arrangement, and 55% of the separated data are required. Here, the analysis is conducted at a 95% confidence level, resulting in highly convincing and filtered information.

- The first step is to create the data set using a new template that will be used to import the structured and semi-structured data from the database. As soon as the data is imported, it appears in the new data set template in its raw form. Data Analytic Tool Extension or datx.
- After the raw data is imported for mapping purposes, the data is loaded into the framework. The goal of taking it is to reduce the characteristics.
- During the mapping process, the raw data is reduced because the mapped data is processed in the database, which assigns the attributes list into the absolute form.
- Data is filtered according to threshold values, which are the support and confidence level, in order to minimize data duplication and redundancy. Log files and data history are retrievable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data in the database is categorized up to the highest level using the open power system convention phase procedure. The information compartment's raw data is removed, and a manage is created to reduce the raw data's unstructured form and transform it into structured data using the mapping rule. The information is analyzed using such a simple configuration in the current technique, and the information that is broken down depends on 60%. Here, the examination was completed with remarkable efficiency and a 95% success rate.

### DATA TRANSFER

It should be guaranteed that the sensor data will not be transmitted over unprotected frameworks. For any data transfer, legitimacy and characterization must be guaranteed. Sincerity is protecting the data's credibility, whereas mystery is protecting sensitive information from an offending client. The often employed theories for safely trading data include cryptography and VPN techniques.

### DATA ACCESS

Data stored in an external group that contains previously identifiable information (or identifiers) poses a real risk to data security. Before long, identifiable information is delineated by individual and semi-identifiers. These traits have the ability to guide or specifically expose unique knowledge. This can be accomplished by safeguarding the data needed for analysis and mining as mentioned above.

### DATA STORAGE AND PROCESSING

Appropriate confirmation and endorsement should be obtained to guarantee system access. The system ought to be able to grant authorized users the ability to carry out analysis and mining tasks and gain access to the results of their work. Among other processes, role-based access control (RBAC) has gained widespread recognition due to its simplicity, adaptability in obtaining dynamic requirements, and support for both lucrative advantage and run of least advantage organization. The concept of information inspection of Systematic engineering and programming are required for the analysis of vast amounts of data, and data mining provides logical tools that can be connected to break down conventional datasets. One of the most fundamental stages of the massive information value chain is the



**Chockalingam et al.,**

open network lead age, where the main objective is to eliminate the important data and provide recommendations and options. Through the few stages of investigation in different domains, several kinds of conceivable and gravitational esteems can be formed.

**DATA MAPPING**

The process of assigning data that has been reduced to a level that the user may access whenever they need to is known as mapping. The dataset mapping procedure is depicted in the following figure.

**FILTERING DATA**

Figure 4 displays the filtered data, which is more definitive. The raw data was removed from the database in order to conduct this procedure. The generated open power system convention phase algorithm is contrasted with the Hadoop HDFS algorithm and the Data Mining KDD process in the graph above. It is evident that the suggested system has generated highly efficient information during the analysis process; the new algorithm differs greatly from the current one. The OPSC algorithm's time estimation for crime detection is displayed in the graph above by displaying the mean value for the attributes, whereas our method displays the more accurate approximation. The graph above uses the weights of the attributes to estimate the analysis process. Data mining is an approach made possible by technology that provides deeper, richer, and more precise insights into partners, customers, and the business environment. Clearing the raw data from the database is how this operation is carried out. After a data mapping procedure is completed, it is examined to make sure there is no data redundancy and that the amount of data has been decreased.

**CONCLUSION**

Data Mining has the potential to transform the way which shows sophisticated technologies to gain insight from their clinical and other data repositories and make informed decisions. This system was handled before by using many principles, but it does not give the clearance, OPSC algorithm gives. It is proved that this proposed system has produced more efficient result than comparing KDD and HDFS process. The data filtered is with high efficiency and there is no redundancy. The raw data can be also retrieved whenever the user needs, the data is more efficient upto 95% of approximate. This is the main reason for proper implementation of the data analytics methodology. One of the most crucial topics in the world of data analysis is exploratory data analytics. Despite being in the analytics field, the primary focus of this research project is the fundamental ideas of exploratory data analysis.

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**Table1: Legends KDD Process: Knowledge Discovery Databases, HDFS**

S.No	Primary type	Year	KDD process	HDFS Process	OPSC
1	Drug store	2011	60%	55%	97%
2	Narcotics'	2012	67%	62%	99%
3	Theft	2016	55%	66%	92%
4	Parking slot	2016	64%	45%	98%
5	Railway	2017	56%	56%	100%

**Table 2: The Time Comparison of the Attributes by OPSC**

S.No	Attribute	Mean Time	Approximate Value	Difference
1.	Robbery	12.5	13	0.1
2.	Battery Theft	12.25	12	0.4
3.	Assault	14.55	14	0.6
4.	Motor Vehicle Theft	14.65	17	0.5
5.	Burglary	16.5	15	0.3







Chockalingam et al.,

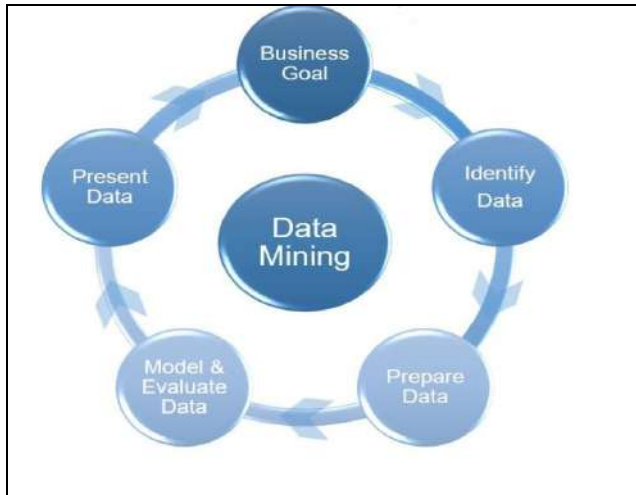


Fig.1: Life Cycle of Data Mining Motivation

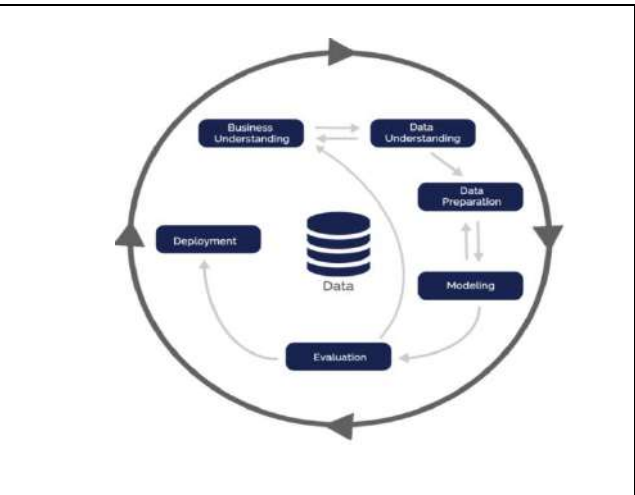


Fig.2: Mining Processing Framework.

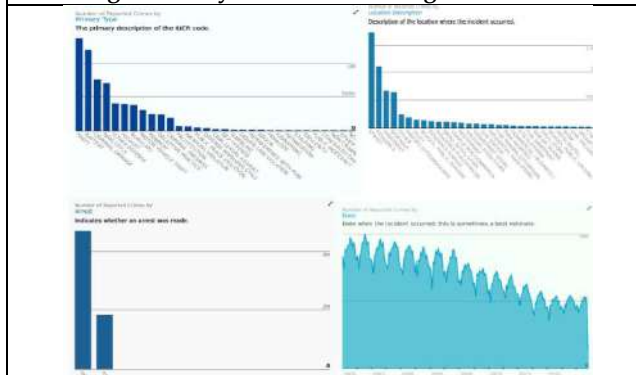


Fig.3: Visualization of Crime Dataset

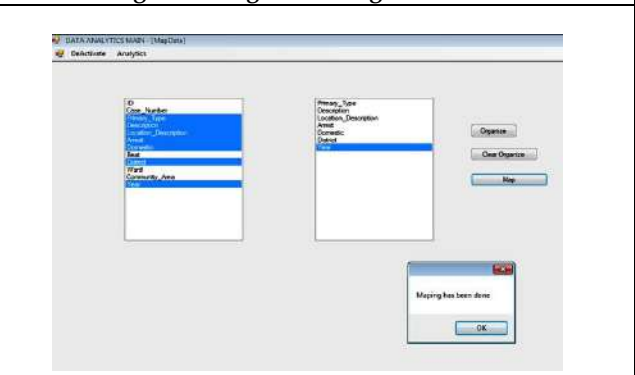


Fig.4: Data Mapping.

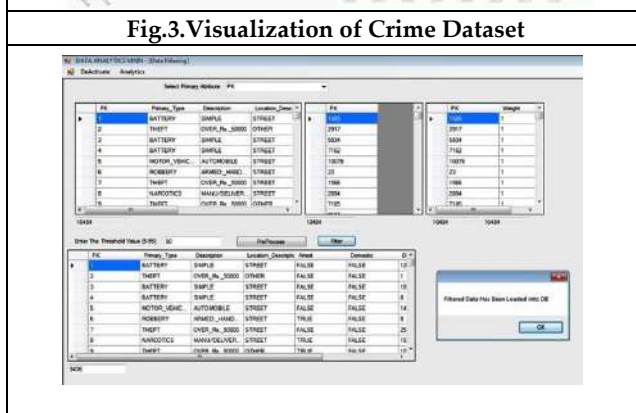
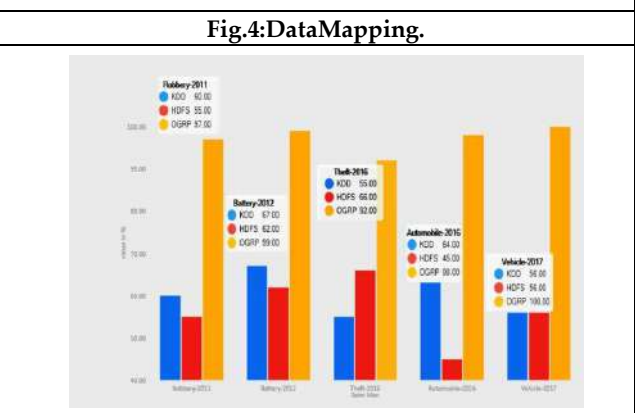


Fig.5: Filtering Data.

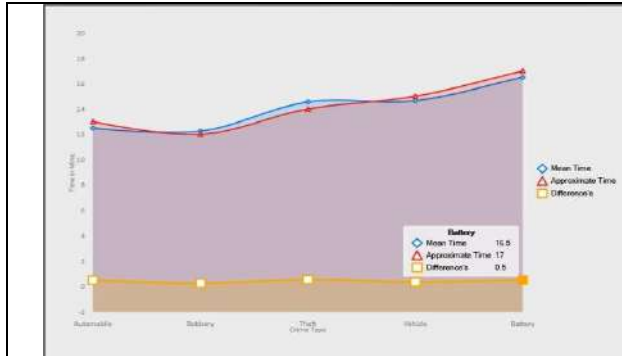


Graph.1: Efficiency Comparison

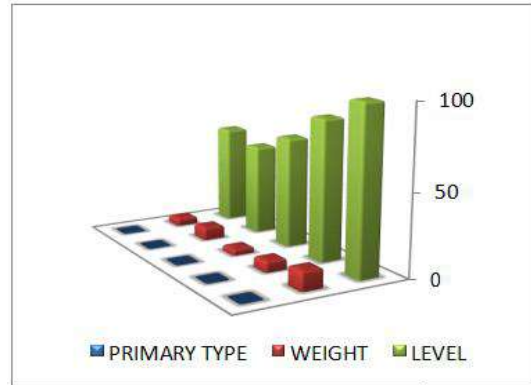




**Chockalingam et al.,**



**Graph 2: Time Estimation of Crime Detection**



**Graph.3: Attribute Comparison Chart.**





## Split and Win Apportioning Algorithm – Swaa to Discover Frequent Patterns in Large Databases

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Mining large datasets and discovering meaningful hidden patterns is not a new area but a lot of improvement is essential to overcome the cost and operational overheads, this paper finds a solution by splitting the large dataset finding the individual partition support count (IPSC) and then the partitioned dataset are merged to find the merged partitioned support count (MPSC) to reduce the burden of time and memory related issues. To find the IPSC and MPSC simple bit vector approach is utilized. The proposed algorithm is compared with the other existing algorithms to gauge its performance with respect to speed and the memory consumption.

**Keywords:** To find the IPSC and MPSC simple bit vector approach is utilized.

## INTRODUCTION

Retrieving a collection of items that frequently occur in the dataset and whose count is at least as high as the user-specified minimum support threshold value is known as mining frequent itemset. The support count, which should be higher than the user-provided threshold number, indicates how frequently objects are present in the transactional database. To extract the frequent itemset from the transactional database, a variety of methods and algorithms have been developed. In this field, the Apriori algorithm is a pioneering work that was developed by Srikanth Agarwal and his colleagues [1]. Based on the database being used, the new approach proved to be cost-effective. Other researchers have improved, modified, customized, and altered the Apriori algorithm, which has been called the pioneering work





### Manivasagan and Senthilkumaran

in the field. The next popular algorithm is FP-Growth which scans the entire database only twice unlike apriori but the entire database should fit in the memory of the system and consumes a lot of memory. The aforementioned methods, while well-known, nonetheless have several drawbacks. For example, the FP-Growth algorithm necessitates a large amount of memory space in order to maintain the full database, while Apriori constantly searches the database and generates numerous candidates for it [9] [10] [11] [12]. In order to get around these obstacles, the suggested method divides the whole database into individual processors and processes each partition independently, reducing the number of candidates and memory usage [13] [14] [15]. The results are then combined to identify recurring patterns. In order to produce frequent item sets from very big datasets, Zaki's parEclat [3] technique leverages the idea of parallel computing in conjunction with vertical data representation. An application of the Apriori method in parallel using map reduce is the Single Pass Counting SPC algorithm [4]. The algorithm functions effectively by addressing the shortcomings of the traditional Apriori algorithm [16] [17] [18]. Here, the support count of the candidates is parallelized, and the entire process is divided into two stages [19] [20] [21].

#### PROPOSED METHOD

The figure 1 showcased above is self-explanatory as the input raw data is fed initially, the details bifurcated into upper half and lower half, then the individual partition support count for both upper and lower are found. Next the partitioned data is merged to find the merged partition support count. Here the unpromising items are pruned and the process continues until the entire meaningful frequent patterns are discovered. The sample dataset used to discover the meaningful frequent patterns are shown in the table 1 and this dataset is partitioned into two portions one from top to the middle and the other from the bottom to the middle. The above shown dataset is bifurcated using the procedure Top Down Bottom Up as shown in the following table 2. The pseudo code to bifurcate the dataset is shown in the following figure 2 and the procedure Top Down Bottom Up is self-explanatory. The bifurcated data is assumed to be sorted and the distinct items present in the partitions P1 and P2 are found using the procedure Discover Distinct which is shown in the following figure 3 along with the individual count of the items. The transactional rows are iterated in a loop to acquire each row individually from the partitioned data. After determining the total number of items in the individual transactional row, each item is retrieved one at a time and checked against the distinct items DistArr[]. If the item is not found in DistArr[], it is placed there; if not, the item count is increased. During the first iteration in the loop, the transactional row 1 = {M1, M2, M3, M5, M6, M15} is fetched. Now the total number of items present in the row1 is computed and found to contain 6 elements. The inner loop is executed 6 times to discover the distinct elements. The first item retrieved is M1 and compared with the empty DistArr[], since the item "M1" is not present in the DistArr[], the first distinct element found is "M1" and stored in DistArr[].

**ITERATION 2:** "M2" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M2"

**ITERATION 3:** "M3" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M3"

**ITERATION 4:** "M5" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M5"

**ITERATION 5:** "M6" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M6"

**ITERATION 6:** "M15" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M15"

Inner loop closes

Outer loop iteration 2 commences,

Transactional row 2 in P1 = {M1, M3, M7} is initially fetched

The item count of the row2 is found to be 3 and the inner loop iterates three times as shown

**ITERATION 1:** "M1" available in DistArr[ ], increment count of M1

**ITERATION 2:** "M3" available in DistArr[ ], increment count of M3

**ITERATION 3:** "M7" not available in DistArr[ ], store "M7"

Inner loop ends

Similarly all the rows are fetched to discover the distinct elements and the resultant is shown in the table 3.





### Manivasagan and Senthilkumaran

Let us assume that the user defined support count is 4, the count which is less than 4 will be pruned and the final distinct element is shown in the following table 4. The elements M2, M4, M6, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16 are pruned away and the remaining elements are shown in the table 4.

#### Property 1

*“If an element’s minimum support count is less than the user-specified minimum Support threshold value, it is deemed to be an infrequent element.”* The final dataset is shown in the table 5 after pruning the infrequent elements whose support count value is less than the user specified, Creating a bit vector table that corresponds to the database that has been pruned is the next step in the technique. The element in dataset will be indicated as “1” if it is present in the transactional row and “0” if it is not present. The distinct elements are confined into four elements {M1, M3, M5, M7} and these distinct values are marked for its present in a row with “1” and “0” if it is not present. The first element M1 is marked in partition P1 as shown in the following section, Here the element M1 is not present in the row 3 if partition P1 and it is represented by “0” whereas all other rows contains “1” as it is present. Next the elements are formed using some properties and definitions shown below,

#### Property 2

*“An element or item set might be infrequent in one partition but after merge that element or item set might be frequent.”*[7]  
 $\{(M1, M2), IPSC\} \neq \{(M1, M2), MPSC\}$

#### Property 3

*“It is possible for an infrequent candidate in one partition to be a frequent candidate in another, and vice versa for frequent candidates in different partitions.”*[8] This process is carried out in each and every level and then merged to get the overall item set with MPSC value. The procedure shown above is used to form the item sets with 2 element, 3 element and n elements. The first partition P1 is fed as an input which comprises of the following elements {M1, M3, M5, M7}

#### First iteration

Item M1 is fetched, and concatenated with the other elements to form {M1, M3}, {M1, M5}, {M1, M7}

#### Second iteration

Item M3 is fetched and concatenated with other elements to form {M3, M5}, {M3, M7}

#### Third iteration

Item M5 is fetched and concatenated with other elements to form {M5, M7} The IPSC is found using the bit table values formed in the individual partition shown in the figure 4.

M1 = 1 1 0 1 1  
 M3 = 1 1 0 1 1 &  
**M1, M3 = 1 1 0 1 1 → IPSC = 4**  
 M1 = 1 1 0 1 1  
 M5 = 1 0 1 1 1 &  
**M1, M5 = 1 0 0 1 1 → IPSC = 3**  
 M1 = 1 1 0 1 1  
 M7 = 0 1 0 1 1 &  
**M1, M7 = 0 1 0 1 1 → IPSC = 3**  
 M3 = 1 1 0 1 1  
 M5 = 1 0 1 1 1 &  
**M3, M5 = 1 0 0 1 1 → IPSC = 3**  
 M3 = 1 1 0 1 1  
 M7 = 0 1 0 1 1 &  
**M3, M7 = 0 1 0 1 1 → IPSC = 3**





### Manivasagan and Senthilkumaran

M5 = 1 0 1 1 1

M7 = 0 1 0 1 1 &

**M5, M7** = 0 0 0 1 1 → IPSC = 2

The three element candidate is found using simple AND operation as shown in the following operation,

M1, M3 = 1101101111

M5 = 1011111011&

**M1 M3 M5** = 1011101011 → IPSC = 7

M1, M5 = 1001101011

M7 = 0101100011&

**M1 M5 M7** = 1001101011 → IPSC = 4

M3, M5 = 1001101011

M7 = 0101100011&

**M3 M5 M7** = 1001101011 → IPSC = 4

M1 M3 M5 = 1011101011

M7 = 0101100011&

**M1 M3 M5 M7** = 0001100011 → IPSC = 4

The frequent pattern output formed with the user defined minimum support count value are found and they are {M1, M3, M5, M7, M1M3, M1M5, M1M7, M3M5, M3M7, M5M7, M1M3M5M7}

#### EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

The SPMF tool, which is based on the Java programming language, is used for coding, and large synthetic datasets [2] as well as benchmarked real datasets are utilized in tests to assess the performance of the proposed technique. For this experiment, six nodes are employed, and each system setup consists of an Intel Core I7 CPU, 8GB RAM, and a 1TB SDD drive. The benchmarked dataset used is shown in the table 8 The Experiments are carried out for the number of candidate generated during the process and the candidate produced are noted and compared with the state of the art existing algorithms as shown in the tables below, From the above tables it is quite obvious that the proposed SWAA algorithm out- performed the other three existing algorithms with respect to candidate generation and produced fewer candidates during the execution which reduces the runtime considerably. The runtime comparison for varying support value and for varying number of processors is shown in the following figures The above figure clearly indicates the effective and efficient performance of the proposed SWAA algorithm with respect to the speed of execution and out-performed the other algorithms by a good margin for varying user defined minimum support value as well as for varying number of nodes or processors. Similarly the memory usage is compared for the proposed SWAA with the existing algorithms and the results are showcased in the following figures and the result proved to be exemplary for the proposed SWAA algorithm.

#### CONCLUSION

The proposed SWAA algorithm is showcased in this paper and the important flaws that are prevalent in the existing algorithms are eradicated and from the experimental result, it is proved that the proposed algorithm produced fewer numbers of candidates due to the efficient pruning mechanism and this thereby reduces the runtime, memory consumption and increases the speed of the execution.

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**Manivasagan and Senthilkumaran**

**Table 1: Sample dataset**

Transaction ID	Items
1	M1, M2, M3, M5, M6, M15
2	M1, M3, M7
3	M5, M9
4	M1, M3, M4, M5, M7
5	M1, M3, M5, M7, M12
6	M5, M10
7	M1, M2, M3, M5, M6, M16
8	M1, M3, M4
9	M1, M3, M5, M7, M13
10	M1, M3, M5, M7, M14

**Table 2: Bifurcated sample dataset**

Top Down partition – P1		Bottom Up partition – P2	
TID	Items	TID	Items
1	M1, M2, M3, M5, M6, M15	1	M1, M3, M5, M7, M14
2	M1, M3, M7	2	M1, M3, M5, M7, M13
3	M5, M9	3	M1, M3, M4
4	M1, M3, M4, M5, M7	4	M1, M2, M3, M5, M6, M16
5	M1, M3, M5, M7, M12	5	M5, M10

**Table 3: Distinct element found from two partitions P1 and P2**

PARTITION 1		PARTITION 2	
DISTINCT ELEMENT	IPSC	DISTINCT ELEMENT	IPSC
M1	4	M1	4
M2	1	M2	1
M3	4	M3	4
M4	1	M4	1
M5	4	M5	4
M6	1	M6	1
M7	2	M7	3
M9	1	M10	1
M12	1	M13	1
M15	1	M14	1`
		M16	1

**Table 4: Final distinct element after pruning**

DISTINCT ELEMENT	MPSC
M1	8
M3	8
M5	8
M7	5







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**Table 5: Pruned sample dataset**

Top Down partition – P1		Bottom Up partition – P2	
TID	Items	TID	Items
1	M1, M3, M5	1	M1, M3, M5, M7
2	M1, M3, M7	2	M1, M3, M5, M7
3	M5	3	M1, M3
4	M1, M3, M5, M7	4	M1, M3, M5
5	M1, M3, M5, M7	5	M5

Element	Transactional Row				
	1	2	3	4	5
M1	1	1	0	1	1

**Table 6: Individual partition support count values found**

Partition P1	IPSC	Partition P1	IPSC
M1 M3	4	M1 M3	4
M1 M5	3	M1 M5	3
M1 M7	3	M1 M7	2
M3 M5	3	M3 M5	3
M3 M7	3	M3 M7	2
M5 M7	2	M5 M7	2

**Table 7: Merged partition support count values found**

MERGED	MPSC	BINARY
M1 M3	8	1101101111
M1 M5	6	1001101011
M1 M7	5	0101100011
M3 M5	6	1001101011
M3 M7	5	0101100011
M5 M7	4	0001100011

**Table 8: Dataset used**

DATASET NAME	ITEMS	AVERAGE LENGTH	TRANSACTION
Accidents	468	33.8	340,183
Connect	129	43	67,557
Retail	16469	10.5	88,128

**Table 9: Assessment of the number of candidates generated by experimentation on the Accident dataset**

CANDIDATE GENERATION ASSESSMENT					
DATASET NAME - ACCIDENT					
Algorithm Name	User defined Minimum Support Values				
	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.40
BIGFIM	986187	532210	468127	220921	168657
PARECLAT	798423	412392	376915	201125	167218
SPC	575327	318175	259117	189890	162035





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SWAA	420947	278616	200196	177618	145838
------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

**Table 10: Assessment of the number of candidates generated by experimentation on the CONNECT dataset**

CANDIDATE GENERATION ASSESSMENT					
DATASET NAME - CONNECT					
Algorithm Name	User defined Minimum Support Values				
	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.45
BIGFIM	136127	112072	88878	68107	42137
PARECLAT	121398	105981	82826	59021	38681
SPC	99370	86596	72090	51536	38403
SWAA	81146	78757	68709	45765	34267

**Table 11: Assessment of the number of candidates generated by experimentation on the RETAIL dataset**

CANDIDATE GENERATION ASSESSMENT					
DATASET NAME - RETAIL					
Algorithm Name	User defined Minimum Support Values				
	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.55
BIGFIM	186325	172927	163675	89327	72618
PARECLAT	212089	206916	172615	116673	75575
SPC	186878	175113	166124	90912	74581
SWAA	171595	160991	153067	83268	72147

	<p><b>Procedure TopDownBottomUp( Input dataset D)</b></p> <p>INPUT: raw data D</p> <p>OUTPUT: Bifurcated data P1 and P2</p> <p>BEGIN:</p> <p>Load the input dataset D</p> <p>Find the total row count <math>R_{count}</math></p> <p>For index = 0 to <math>R_{count}-1</math> do</p> <p>Store in P1 = D[index]</p> <p>Store in P2 = D[<math>R_{count} - index</math>]</p> <p>IF ( index = <math>R_{count}-index</math>)</p> <p>EXIT For loop</p> <p>Close IF</p> <p>Close FOR</p> <p>END Procedure</p>
<p><b>Figure 1: Overall architecture of the proposed method</b></p>	<p><b>Figure 2: Pseudo code to bifurcate dataset</b></p>





**Manivasagan and Senthilkumaran**

```

Procedure DiscoverDistinct (Partitioned data P)
INPUT: Partitioned data P
OUTPUT: Distinct Item and its count
BEGIN:
Load the partitioned dataset P
DistArr[ ] = empty
∀ transactional Row TR ∈ P do
  ∀ Item II ∈ TR do
    IF (II not in DistArr[ ]) do
      II → DistArr[ ]
    Count II individually → DistArr
  Close IF
Close For
Close For
Return DistArr
END Procedure
    
```

Figure 3: Pseudo code to find distinct elements

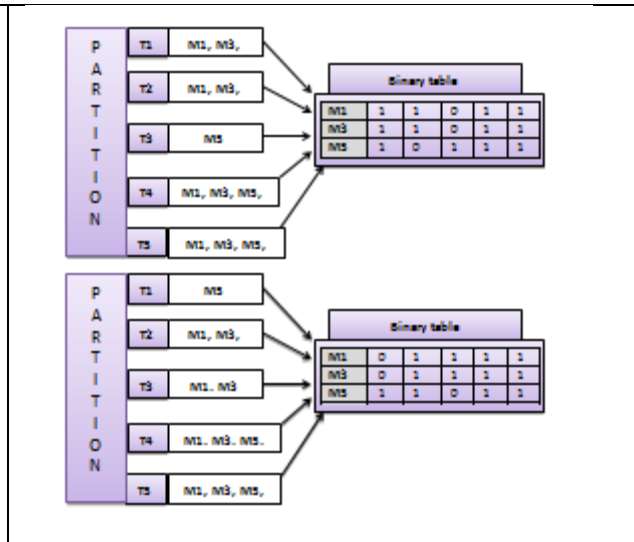


Figure 4: Bit vector table creation for P1 and P2  
Next the elements are formed using some properties and definitions shown below

```

Procedure CanFORM (Partitioned data P, Distinct Element E)
INPUT: data P, Distinct element E
OUTPUT: Itemssets
BEGIN
Load the partitioned data P
Load the Distinct element E
∀ Element i ∈ P do
  ∀ Item Di ∈ E do
    IF [Di not present in Pi AND Di > Pi] then
      Append Pi and Di → RES
    Close IF
  Close For
Close For
Return RES
END
    
```

Figure 5: Pseudo code to form candidates

```

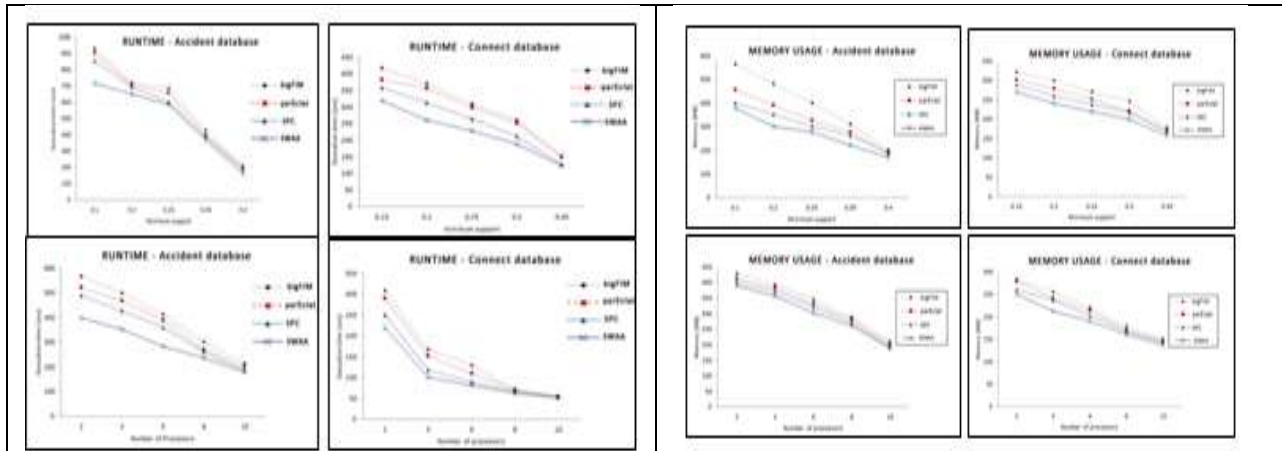
ALGORITHM SWAA (INPUT Data D, MinSup M)
INPUT: RAW data D
OUTPUT: Frequent Itemset
BEGIN:
Load the input data D
PP = TopDownBottomUp(D)
DiscoverDistinct(PP)
Can = CanForm(D, Distinct)
Calculate IPSC
Merge data from different partition
Calculate MPSC
If (MPSC >= M)
  Store the candidate → RES
End IF
Return RES
END
    
```

Figure 6: Pseudo code of the proposed algorithm





**Manivasagan and Senthilkumar**



**Figure 7: Runtime comparison for varying support and number of processors used**

**Figure 8: Memory usage comparison for varying support and number of processors used**





## On Some New Contribution of Regular Fuzzy Graph and Their Characterization

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate the relevance of fuzzy graph (f-graph) hypothetical concepts and the applications of dominations in fuzzy graphs to various real-world situations in the fields of science and design. The numerous applications in computer and communication, biomedicine, atomic material science and science, interpersonal organizations, natural sciences, and in other distinct fields make it a significant growth. Numerous people are associated in areas called interpersonal organizations. Regular fuzzy graphs, total degree fuzzy graphs, and absolutely regular fuzzy graphs are introduced in this study. Through numerous examples, regular fuzzy graphs and completely regular fuzzy graphs are contrasted. There is a given condition that is both required and sufficient for them to be equal. On a cycle, a description of regular fuzzy graphs is given. Some regular fuzzy graph features are researched and tested for completely regular fuzzy graphs.

**Keywords:** A vertex's degree, Total degree, entirely regular fuzzy graph; regular fuzzy graph.

### INTRODUCTION

The development of fuzzy sets by Lotfi A. Zadeh [1] in 1965 is one of the obvious scientific breakthroughs of the twentieth century. His goal was to develop a mathematical framework that could handle uncertainty and vulnerability. The standard approach for set theory and numbers is insufficient to handle the imprecise idea, so one should look to some alternative concepts. A fuzzy set is defined scientifically by assigning a value to every





### Anitha and Vijaya

imaginable human known to man, speaking to its appraisal of participation, which compares to the extent to which that individual is comparable or good with the idea spoken to by the fuzzy set. The benefit of replacing conventional sets with Zadeh's fluffy sets is that it improves precision and accuracy in theory and increases competence and framework similarity in applications. The difference between a set and a fuzzy set is that a set divides a general set into two subsets, namely individuals and non-individuals, whereas a fuzzy set assigns components of the all-inclusive set a series of participation esteems ranging from 0 to 1. Zadeh's fuzzy relations (1971) served as the foundation for Kaufman's fuzzy graph, which was published in 1973. The notion of fuzzy graphs was subsequently developed by Rosenfeld (1975) [2]. Fuzzy graphs have several uses in many fields of science and engineering, including broadcast communications, production, social networks, artificial reasoning, data hypotheses, neural systems, and organization, among others. Azriel Rosenfeld first proposed fuzzy graph theory in 1975. Although it is still relatively young, it has been growing quickly and has a wide range of uses. In this study, we introduce total degree, totally regular, and regular fuzzy graphs. Through a number of instances, we compare fuzzy graphs that are partially regular with those that are completely regular. We give a necessary and sufficient condition that must be met for them to be equal. We then give a description of regular fuzzy graphs with a cycle as the underlying crisp graph. Additionally, we investigate several regular fuzzy graph features to see if they apply to completely regular fuzzy graphs. Due to its broad range of applications in conventional combinatorial problems, arithmetic problems, computational problems, and other areas, graph theory has undergone a significant development during the last three decades. This is primarily due to the diversification of criteria that have been produced from the fundamental definition of dominance. With the help of some enthusiastic chess players in the 1850s, the concept of graph dominance found its origin. The question of determining the minimum number of sovereigns that can be placed on a chessboard to ensure that every square is either attacked by a sovereign or implicated by a sovereign was taken into consideration by chess enthusiasts in Europe. Cock and Hed present the control number [3]. The most frequently mentioned application of the domination theory in fuzzy graphs is a communication network. The challenge is to select the smallest possible configuration of locations for the transmitters to be placed such that each site in the system is connected by an immediate correspondence link to the site acting as a transmitter. Fuzzy graphs are being used in such large numbers on social networks like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and Research Gate.

## PRELIMINARIES

It is understood that graphs are associations or models. A graph is a useful tool for communicating data, including connections between items. Nodes represent the items, while arcs show relationships. We frequently have to plan a fuzzy network model whenever there is ambiguity or vagueness in the description of the items, their connections, or both.

### Definition: 2.1

Two functions,  $\beta: V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\Omega: E \rightarrow [0, 1]$  are put in a fuzzy graph, or f-graph,  $G(\beta, \Omega)$ . to the extent that  $\Omega(x, y) \leq \beta(x) \wedge \beta(y)$  For every  $x, y \in V$ .

### Definition: 2.2

Let  $G(\beta, \Omega)$  be an f-graph on  $V$  and  $V_1 \subseteq V$ . Describe  $\beta_1 = \beta(x) \forall x \in V_1$  &  $\Omega_1$  lying on the range  $E_1$  of 2 section subsets of  $V_1$  by  $\Omega_1(x, y) = \Omega(x, y) \forall x, y \in V_1$ . At that point  $(\beta_1, \Omega_1)$  is known as the fuzzy sub graph of  $G$  activated by  $V_1$  & is indicated by  $\langle V_1 \rangle$ .

### Definition: 2.3

The order  $m$  and size  $n$  of a f-graph  $G(\beta, \Omega)$  are considered to be  $m = \sum \beta(x)$  and  $n = \sum \Omega(x, y)$

### Definition: 2.4

Let  $G(\beta, \Omega)$  be a f-graph of  $V$  and  $S \subseteq V$ . At that point the fuzzy cardinality of  $S$  is characterized to be  $\sum \beta(V)$





Anitha and Vijaya

**Definition: 2.5**

Let us consider the fuzzy graph or a f-graph  $G(\beta, \Omega)$  on  $E$  and  $D \subseteq E$ . At that point the fuzzy edge cardinality of  $D$  is characterized to be  $\sum \Omega(e)$

**Definition: 2.6**

Consider a fuzzy graph  $G(\beta, \Omega)$ . Characterize the degree of a node  $v$  to be  $d(v) = \sum \Omega(u, v)$  The least degree of f-graph  $G$  is  $\delta(G) = \wedge \{d(v)/v \in V\}$  and greatest value degree of f-graph  $G$  is  $\Delta(G) = \vee \{d(v)/v \in V\}$ .

**Definition: 2.7**

An arc  $e = (v, w)$  of a f-graph is called an operative edge if  $\Omega(v, w) = \beta(v) \wedge \beta(w)$ .  $N(v) = \{w \in V / (v, w) = \beta(v) \wedge \beta(w)\}$  is known as the area of  $v$  and  $N[v] = N(v) \cup \{v\}$  is the bolted locality of  $v$ .

**Definition: 2.8**

Consider a fuzzy graph  $G(\beta, \Omega)$ .  $S \subseteq V$  is supposed to be governing set of  $G$  if envisioned for each  $v \in V - S \exists$  a factor  $u \in S$  with the end goal that  $\Omega(u, v) = \beta(u) \wedge \beta(v)$ . An overwhelming set  $S$  of  $G$  is known as the unimportant impressive arrangement of  $G$  if each node  $v \in S, S - \{v\}$  is definitely not a leading set. The least scalar cardinality of  $S$  is known as the supremacy number and it is specified by  $\gamma(G)$ .

**Definition: 2.9**

Let  $G(\beta, \Omega)$  be a f-graph.  $S \subseteq X$  is said to be edge supremacy set in f-graph  $G$  if for each or arc in  $X - S$  is adjacent to a least any one effective edge in  $S$ . The Lowest Fuzzy cardinality of an edge supremacy set  $G$  is known as the edge supremacy number of  $G$  and is directed by  $\gamma'(G)$ .

**Definition 2.10**

Uncertain graph  $G$  is a collection of functions with the formulas  $G^*(V, E)$ , where is a fuzzy subset of a nonempty set  $V$  and is a symmetric fuzzy relation on. When  $E \subseteq V \times V$ , the underlying crisp graph of  $G^*(V, E)$  is represented by  $G^*(V, E)$ . If  $(uv) = (u)(v)$  for every  $u, v$ , and  $V$ , where  $uv$  indicates the edge, then a fuzzy graph  $G$  is complete. If  $\phi(uv) = \beta(u) \wedge \beta(v)$  for every  $u, v$ , and  $V$ , where  $uv$  directs the edge, then graph  $G$  is complete.

**Definition: 2.11**

Let  $G=(V, E, \phi, \rho)$  be an Soft fuzzy graph. The order of  $G$ , denoted  $O(G)$ , is defined as  $O(G)=[O^-(G), O^+(G)]$ , where  $O^-(G) = \sum \phi - \Psi \in V(v); O^+(G) = \sum \phi + \Psi \in V(v)$ . Similarly, the size of  $G$ , denoted  $S(G)$ , is defined as  $S(G)=[S^-(G), S^+(G)]$ , where  $S^-(G) = \sum \rho - \Psi w \in E(vw); S^+(G) = \sum \rho + \Psi w \in E(vw)$ .

**Definition: 2.12**

An Soft fuzzy graph  $G=(V, E, \phi, \rho)$  is said to be a complete Soft fuzzy graph if  $\rho^-(vw) = \phi^-(v) \wedge \phi^-(w)$  and  $\rho^+(vw) = \phi^+(v) \wedge \phi^+(w)$ , for every  $v, w \in V$ .

**Definition: 2.13**

Let  $G=(V, E, \phi, \rho)$  be an Soft fuzzy graph. An edge  $e=vw$  is called effective if  $\rho^-(vw) = \phi^-(v) \wedge \phi^-(w)$  and  $\rho^+(vw) = \phi^+(v) \wedge \phi^+(w)$  for all  $vw \in E$ . it is denoted by  $\rho^e(vw)=[\rho^e^-(vw), \rho^e^+(vw)]$ . The effective degree of a vertex  $v$  in  $G$ , denoted by  $d^e(v)$ , is defined as  $d^e(v) = [\sum \rho^e - \Psi w \in E(vw), \sum \rho^e + \Psi w \in E(vw)]$ .

**Definition 2.14**

Let  $G:(\beta, \phi)$  be a fuzzy graph on  $G^*(V, E)$ . If  $dG(v)=k$  for all  $v \in V$ , (i.e) A regular fuzzy graph of degree  $k$  or a  $k$ -regular fuzzy graph is said to exist if each vertex has the same degree  $k$ . This is comparable to how regular graphs are defined in crisp graph theory.





Anitha and Vijaya

**Definition 2.15**

Let  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  be a fuzzy graph on  $G^*$ . The total degree of a vertex  $u \in V$  is defined by  $tdG(u) = \sum \phi(uv) + \mathcal{B}(u) = \sum \phi(uv) + \mathcal{B}(u) = dG(u) + \mathcal{B}(u)$ .  $G$  is referred to as a  $k$ -entirely regular fuzzy graph or an entirely regular fuzzy graph of total degree  $k$  if each vertex of  $G$  has the same total degree  $k$ .

**Definition: 2.16**

An example of a soft fuzzy graph is  $G = (V, E, \phi, \rho)$ . The neighbourhood degree of a vertex  $v$  is represented by the symbol  $d(v)$ , which is defined as the sum of the Soft grade values of the vertex's neighbourhood vertices.

**Definition: 2.17**

An example of a soft fuzzy graph is  $G = (V, E, \phi, \rho)$ . The closed neighbourhood degree of a vertex  $v$  is represented by the symbol  $d[v]$ , which is the sum of the Soft grade values of the vertex's neighbouring vertices, including the vertex's own Soft grade value.

**REGULAR FUZZY GRAPH THEOREM AND CHARACTERIZATION**

**Theorem 3.1:**

A fuzzy graph on  $G^*:(V, E)$  will be  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  If and only if the following statements are identical, then  $\mathcal{B}$  is a continuous function: (1). A typical fuzzy graph is  $G$ . (2). A completely regular fuzzy graph is  $G$ .

**Proof:**

Supposing that  $\mathcal{B}$  is a continuous function. Let  $\mathcal{B}(r) = c$ , a constant, for all  $r \in V$ . Assume that  $G$  is a  $m_1$  – regular fuzzy graph.

Then  $d(r) = m_1$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

So  $td(r) = d(r) + \mathcal{B}(r)$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

$\Rightarrow td(r) = m_1 + c$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

Hence  $G$  is a entirely regular fuzzy graph. Thus (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2) is proved. Now, suppose that  $G$  is a  $m_2$  – entirely regular fuzzy graph.

Then  $td(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

$\Rightarrow d(r) + \mathcal{B}(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

$\Rightarrow d(r) + c = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

$\Rightarrow d(r) = m_2 - c$ , for all  $r \in V$ . So  $G$  is a regular fuzzy graph.

So, (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (1) is demonstrated. So, (1) and (2) are interchangeable. Alternatively, suppose that (1) and (2) are interchangeable.  $G$  is only completely regular if and only if it is regular. Assume  $\mathcal{B}$  is a variable function. For at least one pair of vertices,  $r, w \in V$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(r) \neq \mathcal{B}(w)$  Let  $G$  be a  $k$ -regular fuzzy graph. Then  $d(r) = d(w) = m$  So  $td(r) = d(r) + \mathcal{B}(r) = k + \mathcal{B}(r)$  and  $td(w) = d(w) + \mathcal{B}(w) = k + \mathcal{B}(w)$  Since  $\mathcal{B}(r) \neq \mathcal{B}(w)$ , we have  $td(r) \neq td(w)$ .

So  $G$  is not entirely regular which a contradiction to our assumption is. Now let  $G$  be a entirely regular fuzzy graph.

Then  $td(r) = td(w) \Rightarrow d(r) + \mathcal{B}(r) = d(w) + \mathcal{B}(w)$

$\Rightarrow d(r) - d(w) = \mathcal{B}(w) - \mathcal{B}(r) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow d(r) \neq d(w)$ .

So  $G$  is not regular which a contradiction to our supposition is. Hence  $\mathcal{B}$  is a continuous function.

**Theorem 3.2**

If a fuzzy graph  $G$  is both regular and entirely regular, then  $\mathcal{B}$  is a continuous function.

**Proof:**

Let  $G$  be a  $m_1$  – regular and  $m_2$  – entirely regular fuzzy graph. So  $d(r) = m_1$ , for all  $r \in V$  and  $td(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

Now  $td(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .

$\Rightarrow d(r) + \mathcal{B}(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .







Anitha and Vijaya

$\Rightarrow m_1 + \mathcal{B}(r) = m_2$ , for all  $r \in V$ .  
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(r) = m_2 - m_1$ , for all  $r \in V$ .  
 Hence  $\mathcal{B}$  is a continuous function.

**Theorem 3.3**

Let  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  be a fuzzy graph where  $G^*:(V,E)$  is an odd cycle. Then  $G$  is regular iff  $\phi$  is a continuous function.

**Proof**

If  $\phi$  is a continuous function, say  $\phi(rv)=c$ , for all  $rv \in E$ , then  $d(v)=2c$ , for every  $v \in V$ . So  $G$  is regular.  
 Conversely, suppose that  $G$  is a  $k$ -regular fuzzy graph. Let  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n+1}$  be the edges of  $G^*$  in that order.  
 Let  $\phi(e_1) = m_1$ . Since  $G$  is  $k$ -regular,  $\phi(e_2) = m - m_1, \phi(e_3) = m - (m - m_1) = m_1, \phi(e_4) = m - m_1$  and so on.  
 Therefore  $\phi(e_i) = m$ , if  $i$  is odd,  $0$ , if  $i$  is even.  
 Hence  $\phi(e_1) = \phi(e_{2n+1}) = m_1$ .  
 So if  $e_1$  and  $e_{2n+1}$  occurrence at a vertex  $r$ , then  $d(r) = k$ .  
 So  $d(e_1) + d(e_{2n+1}) = m \Rightarrow m_1 + m_1 = m$   
 $\Rightarrow 2m_1 = m \Rightarrow m_1 = m/2$   
 Hence  $m - m_1 = m/2$ . So  $\phi(e_i) = m/2$ , for all  $i$ .  
 Hence  $\phi$  is a continuous function.

**Theorem 3.4**

Let  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  be a fuzzy graph where  $G^*$  is an even cycle. Then  $G$  is regular iff either  $\phi$  is a continuous function or alternate edges have same grade values.

**Proof:**

$G$  is a typical fuzzy graph if either is a continuous function or the grade values on opposite edges are the same.  
 Assume, however, that  $G$  is a fuzzy graph with  $k$  regularities. The edges of the even cycle  $G^*$  should be in the following order:  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n}$ .  
 $\phi(e_i) = m$ , if  $i$  is odd  
 $0$ , if  $i$  is even  
 If  $m_1 = m - m_1$ , then  $\phi$  is a continuous function. If  $m_1 \neq m - m_1$ , then alternate edges have same grade values.

**Theorem 3.5:**

The size of a  $m$ -regular fuzzy graph  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  on  $G^*:(V, E)$  is  $pm/2$  where  $p = |V|$ .

**Proof:**

The size of  $G$  is  $S(G) = \sum \phi(rv)$ .  
 Since  $G$  is  $k$ -regular,  $d_G(v) = m$ , for all  $v \in V$ . We have  $\sum d_G(v) = 2 \sum \phi(rv) = 2 S(G)$ .  
 So  $2 S(G) = \sum d_G(v) = \sum m = pm$   
 Hence  $S(G) = pm/2$

**Theorem 3.6**

If  $G:(\mathcal{B},\phi)$  is a  $r$ -entirely regular fuzzy graph, then  $2S(G) + O(G) = pr$  where  $p = |V|$ .

**Proof:**

Since  $G$  is a  $r$ -entirely regular fuzzy graph,  
 $r = td(v) = d(v) + \mathcal{B}(v)$  for all  $v \in V$ .

$$\text{So } \sum_{v \in V} r = \sum_{v \in V} d_G(v) + \sum_{u \in V} \sigma(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow pr = 2S(G) + O(G)$$





**Anitha and Vijaya**

**Theorem 3.7**

An end vertex (a vertex of degree 1 in  $G^*$ ) cannot exist in a linked  $k$ -regular fuzzy network when  $m > 0$  with  $p \geq 3$ .

**Proof:**

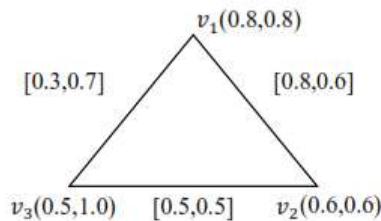
Since  $m > 0$ ,  $dG(v) > 0$  for every  $v \in V$ . So each vertex is adjacent to at least one vertex. If possible, let  $r$  be an end vertex and let  $rv \in E$ . Then  $d(r) = m = \phi(rv)$ . Since  $G$  is associated and  $p \geq 3$ ,  $v$  is neighbouring to some other vertex  $w \neq r$ . Then  $d(v) \geq \phi(rv) + \phi(vw) > \phi(rv)$   
 So  $d(v) > k$ , which is a inconsistency. Hence  $G$  cannot have an end.

**Theorem: 3.8**

In any Soft fuzzy graph  $G=(V,E,\phi, \psi)$ , the sum of the degree is same as twice the sum of the Soft edge grade values. That is,  $\sum_{v \in V} (\Psi) = 2 \sum_{e \in E} (\Psi w)$

**Proof:**

Let  $G=(V,E,\phi, \psi)$  be a Soft fuzzy graph. Since each edge is incident with its two associated vertices, an edge contributes two to the sum of the degrees of the vertices.



$$d(v_1) = [1.1,1.3], d(v_2)=[1.3,1.1], d(v_3)=[0.8,1.2]$$

$$\sum_{v \in V} (v) = [3.2,3.6],$$

$$\sum_{vw \in E} (\psi w) = \{[0.3,0.7],[0.8,0.6],[0.5,0.5]\} = [1.6,1.8]$$

$$2 \sum_{vw \in E} (\psi w) = 2[1.6,1.8] = [3.2,3.6]$$

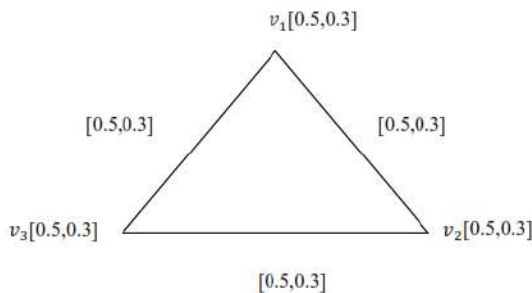
Therefore,  $\sum_{v \in V} (v) = 2 \sum_{vw \in E} (\psi w)$

**Theorem: 3.9**

Every Soft Fuzzy graph that is regular is also semi-regular.

**Proof**

Assume that  $G = (V, E, \phi, \psi)$  is a typical Soft fuzzy graph. Every vertex in  $G$  then has the same (open) neighbourhood degree. All vertices have the same Soft grade values since they all have the same neighbourhood degrees. The closed neighbourhood degree of the vertex results from adding the vertex's Soft grade to its matching neighbourhood degree. All closed neighbourhood degrees are identical, of course.  $G$  is a semi-regular Soft fuzzy graph as a result.  
 Let  $G = (V, E, \phi, \psi)$  be a Soft fuzzy graph, where  $V=\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ ,  $E=\{V_1V_2, V_1V_3, V_2V_3\}$  with  $\phi(V_1)=[0.5,0.3]$ ,  $\phi(V_2)=[0.5,0.3]$ ,  $\phi(V_3)=[0.5,0.3]$ ;  $\psi(V_1V_2)=[0.5,0.3]$ ,  $\psi(V_1V_3)=[0.5,0.3]$ ,  $\psi(V_2, V_3)=[0.5,0.3]$ .





**Anitha and Vijaya**

we have  $d(V_i)=[1.0,0.6]$ ;  $d_e(V_i)=[1.0,0.6]$ ;  $dN(V_i)=[1.0,0.6]$ ;  $dN[V_i]=[1.0,0.6]$  for all  $V_i \in V$ . Therefore, this Soft fuzzy graph is an [1.0,0.6]-regular  
 Thus, it is also a semi regular.

**Theorem: 3.10**

A semi-regular Soft fuzzy graph is a Soft fuzzy graph that is entirely complete.

**Proof:**

$d(V)$ 's are the same since  $G=(V,E,\phi, \rho)$  is a semi-regular Soft fuzzy graph. Since  $[V]$ s are equal only when all connections between vertices and all of their edges are functional. As a result, it follows that  $(V)$  is equivalent if and only if  $G$  is a whole Soft fuzzy graph. All semi-regular Soft fuzzy graphs are therefore whole Soft fuzzy graphs.

**Theorem: 3.11**

Semi-regular Soft fuzzy graphs are all semi-complete Soft fuzzy graphs.

**Proof:**

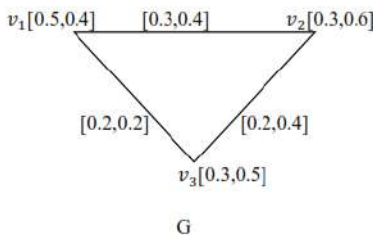
All of the vertices of  $G=(V,E,\phi, \rho)$  are connected to one another because it is a semi complete Soft fuzzy graph, and all of the edges are weak or ineffective. According to the definition of a vertex's closed neighbourhood degree,  $v$ , all vertices have the same closed neighbourhood degrees.  $G$  is a semi-regular Soft fuzzy graph because of this.

**Theorem: 3.12**

Regular Soft fuzzy graphs are not need to be completely constructed Soft fuzzy graphs.

**Proof:**

Consider a SFG,  $G=(V,E,\phi, \rho)$  is said to be a complete Soft fuzzy graph if  $\rho_-(vw) = \phi_-(v) \wedge \phi_-(w)$  and  $\rho_+(vw) = \phi_+(v) \wedge \phi_+(w)$ , for every  $v,w \in V$



We have  $d(V_1) = [0.5,0.6]$ ,  $d(V_2) = [0.5,0.8]$ ,  $d(V_3) = [0.4,0.6]$ .

A soft fuzzy graph If all of the vertices have the same neighbourhood degrees,  $G$  is considered to be a regular Soft fuzzy graph.

$d(V_1) \neq d(V_2)$  and  $d(V_3)$ . As a result, every Soft fuzzy graph that is complete need not be a typical Soft fuzzy graph.

**Theorem: 3.13**

Every regular Soft fuzzy graph does not have to be a complete Soft fuzzy graph.

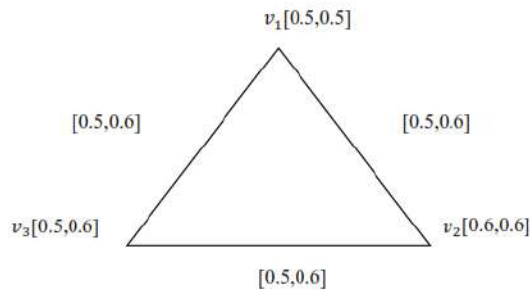
**Proof:**

Let  $G = (V, E, \phi, \rho)$  be a regular Soft fuzzy graph, where  $V=\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ ,  $E=\{V_1V_2, V_1V_3, V_2V_3\}$  with  $\phi(V_1)=[0.5,0.5]$ ,  $\phi(V_2)=[0.6,0.6]$ ,  $\phi(V_3)=[0.5,0.6]$ ;  $\rho(V_1V_2)=[0.5,0.6]$ ,  $\rho(V_1V_3)=[0.5,0.6]$ ,  $\rho(V_2, V_3)=[0.5,0.6]$ .





**Anitha and Vijaya**



$d(V_1) = [0.5,1.1]$ ,  $d(V_2)=[0.5,1.1]$ ,  $d(V_3)=[0.5,1.1]$   $\phi^-(V_1) = 0.5$ ,  $\phi^-(V_2) = 0.5$  and  $\phi^-(V_3) = 0.5$  which contradicts to our solution  $\phi^+(V_1(0.5)) \wedge \phi^+(V_2(0.6)) = \phi^+(0.5)$

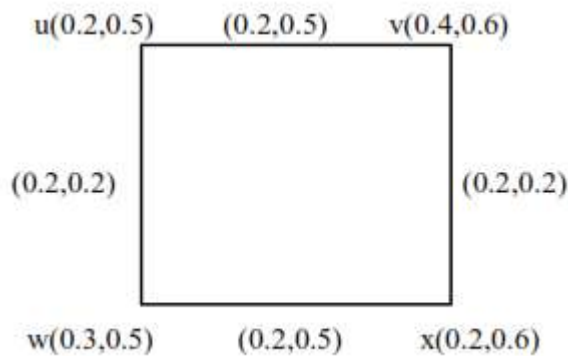
As a result, not every regular Soft fuzzy graph has to be a full graph.

**Theorem: 3.14**

Every regular Soft fuzzy graph contains several walks. Proof: Take into account a standard Soft fuzzy graph G.

**Proof:**

Consider a regular Soft fuzzy graph G



In G  $d(u) = (0.4,0.7)$ ,  $d(v) = (0.4,0.7)$ ,  $d(w) = (0.4,0.7)$ ,  $d(x) = (0.4,0.7)$ .

A walk in regular Soft fuzzy graph G is  $u(0.2,0.5) \phi(0.2,0.2) v(0.4,0.6) \phi(0.2,0.2) x(0.2,0.6) \phi(0.2,0.2) w(0.3,0.5) \phi(0.2,0.2)$ .

We represents a another fuzzy walk  $u(0.2,0.5) \phi(0.2,0.2) w(0.3,0.5) \phi(0.2,0.2) x(0.2,0.6) \phi(0.2,0.2) v(0.4,0.6) \phi(0.2,0.2)$ . Consequently, each walk in a regular Soft fuzzy graph is many.

**Theorem: 3.15**

In any Soft fuzzy graph  $G=(V,E,\phi, \phi)$ , the subsequent variations hold:  $O^-(G) \geq S^-(G)$  and  $O^+(G) \geq S^+(G)$

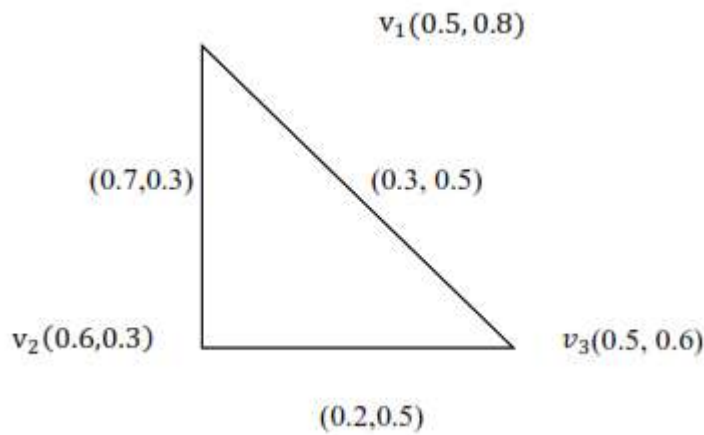
**Proof:**

Let  $G=(V,E,\phi, \phi)$  be an Soft fuzzy graph, where  $V=\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ ,  $E=\{V_1V_2, V_1V_3, V_2V_3\}$  with  $\phi(V_1) = [0.5,0.8]$ ,  $\phi(V_2)=[0.6,0.3]$ ,  $\phi(V_3)=[0.5,0.6]$ ;  $\phi_e(V_1V_2) = [0.3,0.5]$ ,  $\phi_e(V_1V_3)=[0.2,0.5]$ ,  $\phi_e(V_2V_3)=[0.7,0.3]$





**Anitha and Vijaya**



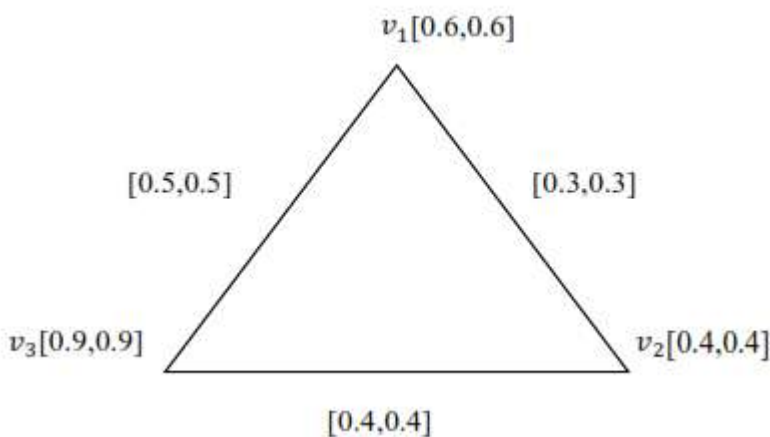
The order of  $G$ , represented  $O(G)$ , is well-defined as  $O(G) = [O^-(G), O^+(G)]$ , where  $O^-(G) = \sum \phi - \forall v \in V (v)$ ;  $O^+(G) = \sum \phi + \forall v \in V (v)$ .  $O^-(G) = [1.6]$ ,  $O^+(G) = [1.7]$ .  
 The size of  $G$ , represented  $S(G)$ , is well-defined as  $S(G) = [S^-(G), S^+(G)]$ , where  $S^-(G) = \sum \rho - \forall vw \in E (vw)$ ;  $S^+(G) = \sum \rho + \forall vw \in E (vw)$ .  $S^-(G) = [1.2]$ ,  $S^+(G) = [1.3]$   
 $[1.6] \geq [1.2]$  denotes that,  $O^-(G) \geq S^-(G)$   
 $[1.7] \geq [1.3]$  denotes that,  $O^+(G) \geq S^+(G)$

**Theorem: 3.16**

Every semi-regular Soft Fuzzy graph need not be a regular Soft Fuzzy graph.

Proof:

Let  $G = (V, E, \phi, \rho)$  be a Soft fuzzy graph, where  $V = \{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ ,  $E = \{V_1V_2, V_1V_3, V_2V_3\}$  with  $\phi(V_1)=[0.6,0.6]$ ,  $\phi(V_2)=[0.4,0.4]$ ,  $\phi(V_3)=[0.9,0.9]$ ;  $\rho(V_1V_2)=[0.3,0.3]$ ,  $\rho(V_1V_3)=[0.3,0.3]$ ,  $\rho(V_2, V_3)=[0.5,0.5]$ .



we have  $dN(V_1)=[1.3,1.3]$ ;  $dN(V_2)=[1.5,1.5]$ ;  $dN(V_3)=[1.0,1.0]$ ;  $dN(V_i)=[1.9,1.9]$  for all  $V_i \in V$ . Consequently, this Soft fuzzy graph is an  $[1.9,1.9]$ -semi regular.  
 Conversely, it is not a regular



**Anitha and Vijaya**

## CONCLUSION

The article demonstrates the value of scientists' fuzzy graph hypothetical ideas in several fields of actual research. A particular outline is presented in order to expand on the concept of fuzzy graph theory. This document offers scientists and students a summary of the use of fuzzy graphs in several real-world disciplines, including computer science, biology, and geography. The fuzzy graph theory has been used to support the presentation of an informal community model. Fuzzy diagrams can also speak to media transmission or telecommunication network arrangements. A high client retention rate demonstrates the clients' security in the system. An individual cannot generally be a liar if they receive full participation credit in a unit-by-confirmation class. However, it's possible that the profile is fake if a person in the unit by acknowledgment classification receives the full participation value.

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# Dynamic Source Routing in MANET Based on Improved Bacterial Foraging Algorithm

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This study proposes an innovative approach for enhancing the performance of Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs) through the incorporation of an improved Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm (BFO). The conventional DSR protocol faces challenges in adapting to the dynamic nature of MANETs, leading to suboptimal routing decisions. To address this, our research introduces an Improved BFO that dynamically adjusts its parameters based on the network conditions. The improved algorithm aims to optimize the exploration and exploitation phases, resulting in more efficient route discovery and maintenance. Through extensive simulations and performance evaluations, the proposed DSR with the Improved BFO demonstrates superior adaptability, reduced latency, and enhanced overall network throughput compared to the traditional DSR protocol. This research contributes to the advancement of routing protocols in MANETs by integrating intelligent optimization techniques for improved real-time adaptability and robustness.

**Keywords:** To address this, our research introduces an Improved BFO that dynamically adjusts its parameters based on the network conditions.

## INTRODUCTION

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) and Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs) represent two prominent types of wireless networks characterized by their absence of infrastructure. Comprising groups of wireless nodes, these networks establish connections without centralized management, fostering self-organized communication [1-2]. In



**Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar**

this decentralized environment, nodes interact directly or indirectly through intermediary nodes. A pivotal focus within MANET research lies in routing, leading to the development of numerous routing protocols. These protocols fall into reactive, proactive, and hybrid categories based on path discovery approaches. Reactive routing, also known as on-demand routing, involves route discovery only when necessary [3]. Notably, Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) has proven effective for MANETs [4]. In the context of MANETs, traditional routing approaches prove deficient due to the impulsive modification in network topology. The constant variations in the network's structure necessitate substantial optimization efforts for determining the most efficient path among multiple alternatives. While conventional routing methods focus on identifying the shortest path between source and destination nodes, the inherent challenges of MANETs, such as dynamic topology and node mobility, demand a more comprehensive approach. Optimization in MANET node routing should consider variables such as wireless network quality, power consumption, fading, interference, propagation path loss, and security. Additionally, optimization efforts may address concerns related to latency, reliability, protection against intentional jamming, and failure recovery. The neglect of any of these critical factors could lead to a deterioration in the reliability and performance of the network [5-8]. The enhancement of the Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs) is achieved through the utilization of the MET-MFO algorithm, as detailed in [9] [23] [24] [25] [26]. Although this method exhibits improved performance in various aspects, particularly in handling complex optimization issues like multimodal and high-dimensional scenarios. To overcome these deficiencies, the current study proposes a novel IBFO approach. This approach aims to address the specific challenges posed by difficult optimization problems, providing a more comprehensive and efficient solution for enhancing the overall performance of the DSR protocol in MANETs [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32].

**The contributions of this work are,**

- Examining DSR routing functionality on MANETs and optimizing it via the use of the BFO technique is the goal of this study.
- Choosing the step size for the BFO algorithm procedure by employing a non-linear adaptive adjustment technique. Avoiding local optima is aided by this.
- To assess how well the suggested IBFO-DSR performs in comparison to current techniques like DSR, ILFA-DSR and DSR-IMRP.

**RELATED WORKS**

The study in [10] delved into the influence of route request factors such as RREQ\_RETRIES and MAX\_RREQ\_TIMEOUT on the AODV protocol. Subsequently, an evaluation was conducted by comparing the standard performance of the AODV protocol with that of the Optimized Link State Routing (OLSR) protocols. The efficiency of MANET routing systems is impacted by various factors. In [11], mobility algorithms including RWM, SCM, FCM, and HWM, along with ten distinct pause time values, were employed to assess the efficacy of AODV, OLSR, and GRP protocols. TA-AOMDV (Topological Change Adaptive Ad hoc On-demand Multipath Distance Vector) emerges as a dynamic routing protocol, outlined in [12], poised to elevate Quality of Service (QoS) in the face of high-speed node mobility. This protocol introduces a novel path selection strategy, incorporating critical factors and the probability of connection stability between nodes. In tandem, a groundbreaking approach labeled the Maximum Throughput technique for Optimal Position (MTOPT) is unveiled by [13], leveraging the precise geographical coordinates of static users. This innovative method enriches the protocol's capabilities, promising an adaptive and resource-aware routing solution for ad hoc networks. A new technique for Dynamic Critical Node Identification (DCNI) is introduced in reference [14]. In [15], an innovative multi-objective periodic optimization method termed ES-NMPBFO, based on evolutionary states, is put forth. This approach integrates periodic Bacterial Foraging Optimization (BFO) to alleviate the high computational costs associated with the conventional BFO algorithm. Additionally, [16] introduces LPCBFO, an enhanced BFO algorithm that incorporates comprehensive swarm learning techniques. To overcome the limitations of the original BFO, [17] proposes an Improved BFO with features such as chaotic chemotaxis step length, Gaussian mutation, and chaotic local search, referred to as CCBFO.







### Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar

To optimize resource utilization effectively, a novel approach leveraging the bacterial foraging optimization (BFO) algorithm was introduced [18]. This methodology, denoted as SBR\_E, intricately models the information exchange observed in bacterial foraging to construct a candidate set for Virtual Network Embedding (VNE) solutions.

## METHODOLOGY

The suggested work is thoroughly explained in this section. The shortest path is used by the original DSR routing system, however when network topology changes quickly, it is not guaranteed to remain stable or reliable. It does take node energy into account as well. Despite its high dimensionality and multimodal problems, the Moth Flame Optimization (MFO) approach might potentially identify a local optimum solution is used in current work to improve the DSR's performance [9] [20]. As a result, the DSR technique has been enhanced with the following features utilizing the suggested Improved Bacterial Foraging Algorithm (IBFO). This determines the optimal path for transferring a packet from source to destination inside the network, minimizing average end-to-end time, and transmission ratio, average utilization of energy, efficiency, and control overhead.

### Finding optimal route using Improved BFO

The following are the drawbacks of the standard BFO. The constant chemotactic step size makes it difficult to strike the ideal balance between exploration and exploitation. Chemotaxis is not as random as it may be due to the weak connections between bacteria. The two aforementioned disadvantages will cause the bacterial community to seek in a complicated multimodal solution set towards local convergence as opposed to global convergence. Additionally, the classic bacterial foraging algorithm lacks learning direction and has a sluggish convergence speed [16] [21]. An approach called Improved Bacterial Foraging Optimization (IBFO) is suggested in order to get around these problems. To change the step size, the non-linear adaptable modification method is applied. This aids in modifying the step size in accordance with the number of iterations and the bacterial nutrition gradient. The optimal path for transmitting data packets may be found using this proposed IBFO over the network with the least amount of energy and time. The route finding technique used the four BFO phases. The movement of bacteria is intricately influenced by the nutrient gradients at the nodes and the interactions between nodes. Bacteria select an optimal migration path by evaluating various routes based on the highest nutritional content and node-to-node communication capacity. In this process, each node in the network accurately pinpoints the location of each bacterium. This intricate interplay of nutrient gradients and bacterial interactions contributes to the bacteria's strategic movement within the network.

### Chemotaxis

The swim and tumble method is a part of the chemotactic stage. When node to node communication and a high nutritional gradient value are recognized, the bacteria switch between these two activities. The bacteria travels in the same direction when the nutritional gradient value is high. The bacteria begins to shift course when the nutritional value is low. The bacteria determines the other immediately linked node's nutritional value. The bacteria travels in the direction of the node with the highest nutritional value, which denotes the node's maximum remaining energy. The path with the highest residual energy nodes is chosen for packet delivery. As the bacteria approaches the  $q^{th}$  node, it detects the nutritional gradient value, which is represented by the following equation. The total nutritional values at the  $p^{th}$  node and the node to signaling between the  $p^{th}$  and  $q^{th}$  nodes make up this value.

$$N_g(p, q) = \frac{B(p)}{C} + B_{nn}(p, q)$$

where C is a network-size-dependent constant gradient factor. The search range is based on the step size. Inaccurate selection of the step size can lead the process to either become stuck at a local optimum or result in a failure. To determine the appropriate step size, we employed a non-linear adaptive adjustment method [22]. The adjustment of the step size is contingent on the maximum and current iteration counts, ensuring a dynamic and responsive adaptation throughout the optimization process. The node's present nutritional state provides the basis for this change.

$$S(q) = (S_{max} - S_{min} - k_1 - k_2) * \cos\left(\frac{i}{i_{max}} * \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + (S_{min} + k_2) + k_1 * \frac{\pi}{2} * \arctan\left(\frac{B}{B_{avg}}\right) - k_2 * \frac{\min(B, B_t)}{\max(B, B_t)}$$





### Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar

The bacteria's average value and current fitness value are shown by the letters  $B$  and  $B_{avg}$  in the equation above. The preceding person's ideal fitness value is represented by the symbol  $B_i$ . The random numbers,  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ , can be changed in accordance with the nutritional value. Swarming Bacteria at any  $p^{th}$  node have the capacity to descend in the directions of its immediately connected nodes. The only directions in which bacteria may migrate along a branch that is connected to the node where they live are forward and backward. Bacteria can thus only be found at the terminal nodes of the branch and not along its length. Every bacterium is initially positioned at every network node, using the assumption that the entire amount of bacteria is equivalent to the total amount of network nodes. Since node-to-node transmission is crucial for determining movement direction during tumbling, it is highly significant. The behavior of the bacteria might be either repellent or attractant. When traveling to a nutrition gradient value, Swarms with high fitness values are produced by taking advantage of the attractant activity. The following equation may be used to illustrate how a bacteria at the  $p^{th}$  node communicates with the  $q^{th}$  node via node to node communication.

$$B_{nn}(p, q) = [d(p, q)_{att} \exp(-v(p, q)_{att} (\theta_p - \theta_q)^2)] - h(p, q)_{rep} \exp(-v(p, q)_{rep} (\theta_p - \theta_q)^2)]$$

The distance between point  $p$  and node  $q^{th}$  is represented by  $\theta_p - \theta_q$ ; the attractant's magnitude from point  $p$  to node  $q^{th}$  is represented by  $d(p, q)_{att}$ ; the attractant's diffusion rate from point  $p$  to node is represented by  $v(p, q)_{att}$ ; the repellent's magnitude from point  $p$  to node  $q^{th}$  is represented by  $h(p, q)_{rep}$ ; The representation of the repellent diffusion rate from point  $p$  to node is denoted as  $v(p, q)_{rep}$ .

#### Reproduction

Every chemotaxis step is followed by reproduction with the objective to maintain a consistent number of nodes in the network. This stage involves calculating each bacteria's health status, which is related to the nodes' fitness value. The computed fitness value is then split in half and sorted in ascending order. The microorganisms with bad health status are shown in the lower half. Therefore, it is eradicated and the higher half is procreated to keep the population healthy. The following formula is used to determine each bacterium's fitness or health  $B_{health}^p$ :

$$B_{health}^p = \sum_{q=1}^{N_{c+1}} B(p, q, r, s)$$

where the number of chemotactic steps is indicated by  $N_c$ .

#### Elimination and dispersal

Every stage of reproduction is followed by the elimination and dispersion process. Sick bacteria are removed and distributed at random to improve the bacteria's search accuracy. The node's elimination-dispersal probability may be expressed as,

$$P_{e_q} = P_{e_{min}} + \frac{i_{max} - i}{i_{max}} * (P_{e_{max}} - P_{e_{min}})$$

where  $i$  is the number of iterations and  $P_{e_q}$  denotes the likelihood of deleting the node.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We make use of the NRL sensim add on and the network simulator NS2. The experiment was set up as shown in Table 1.

#### Average End-to-End Delay

The average end-to-end latency represents the total time taken for a data packet to traverse from its origin to its designated destination node. This metric provides insights into the temporal delay encountered during the process of determining the optimal route between two locations. As the node count escalates under identical node speed and packet transmission rates, Figure 1 illustrates the diminishing average end-to-end latency across four different methods. The stability of the network's topology framework remains consistent at a constant rate throughout this evaluation.



**Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar****Throughput**

Throughput is quantified as the ratio of the transmitted packet volume to the total number of packets. Figure. 2 shows the measured throughput in terms of different numbers of nodes. By sending the most packets possible, the IBFO performed better at higher nodes than previous algorithms and produced better results.

**Energy consumption**

The power used in node computations for routing and other choices is referred network as energy consumption. It is the amount of energy used per time unit to process the packets. When the number of nodes rises in any of these scenarios shown in Figure 3, an excessive quantity of energy is used. IBFO-DSR uses less energy than all the other nodes when compared to other methods. This is a result of the route discovery process's adaptive step size selection. The node's remaining energy or nutrition level determines the step size.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the application of the Improved Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm to DSR in MANETs has proven to be a significant advancement in optimizing route discovery and maintenance. The integration of the Improved Bacterial Foraging Algorithm has demonstrated enhanced efficiency in adapting to the dynamic and often unpredictable nature of MANETs. The algorithm's ability to dynamically adjust routing parameters and adapt to changing network conditions contributes to improved packet delivery, reduced latency, and increased overall network performance. This research highlights the potential of leveraging nature-inspired optimization techniques, such as the Improved Bacterial Foraging Algorithm, to address the challenges inherent in MANETs, ultimately paving the way for more robust and adaptive routing protocols in mobile ad-hoc environments.

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**Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar**

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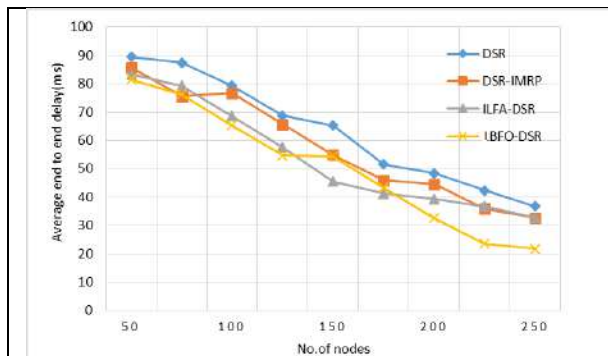


**Jahir Hussain and Ramalingam Sugumar**

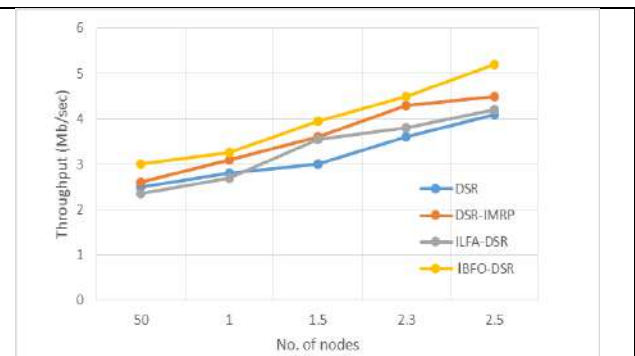
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**Table 1. NS2 simulation Parameters**

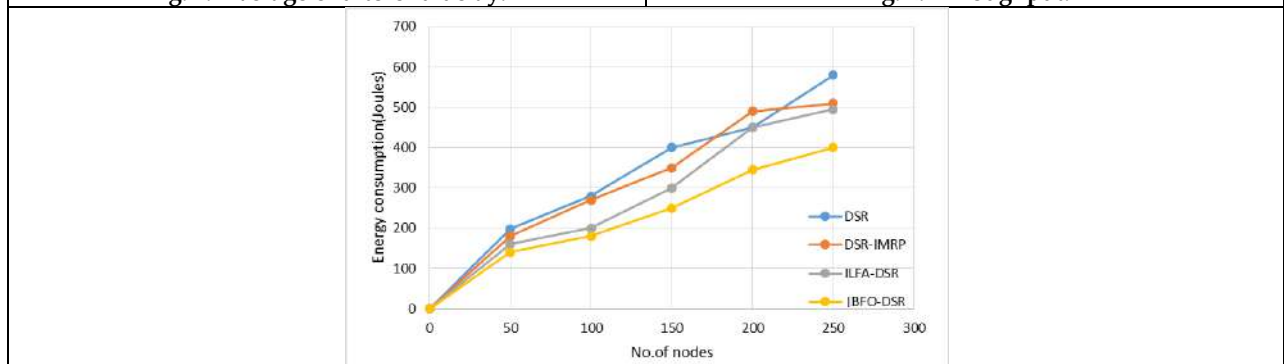
Parameter	Value
Node mobility	Random
Area size	1500m * 300m
Max speed of mobile node	20m/s
Queue length	50 bytes
Simulation Time	900 secs



**Fig. 1. Average end-to-end delay.**



**Fig. 2. Throughput.**



**Fig. 3. No. of node vs. Energy consumption**





## A Novel Metaheuristic with Hybrid CNN Technique for Human Activity Recognition and Classification

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Human Activity Recognition (HAR) is important for many applications such as health, smart homes and human computer interaction. This paper introduces a new metaheuristic technique associated with a hybrid Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for efficient human activity recognition and classification. Our proposed method integrates the advantages of metaheuristic optimization algorithms and deep learning, thereby improving classification accuracy as well as computational efficiency. The results show that the hybrid CNN architecture optimized by a metaheuristic algorithm surpasses conventional methods in terms of accuracy, speed and robustness on different data sets. This is a research paper in the field of HAR and can help in accelerating knowledge discovery on the topic as it enables similar techniques to produce real-time applications.

**Keywords:** Human Activity Recognition, Metaheuristic Optimization, Hybrid CNN, Classification, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, Smart Homes, Healthcare, Real-time Analysis.





## INTRODUCTION

HAR, being a line of research in demand due to its wide range of applications in areas such as healthcare, smart homes system and security up to human computer interfaces systems [1]. Automatically recognize and classify human activities, such as walking, running, sitting or standing using data from different types of sensors. The collected in ubiquitous environments for surveillance purposes required Integration risk%. Identifying and analyzing these acts are accurately crucial if human behavior can be monitored, as well intelligent systems are able to react in real-time. Historically, HAR systems used classical machine learning methods for classification tasks (Support Vector Machines SVMs, Random Forest RF and k-NN). And these methods seemingly required lots of manual feature engineering and were having difficulties dealing with the high dimensionality, noise present in sensor data [2]. However, the models above cannot well capture complex patterns and temporal dependencies in human activities, which resulted in relatively low effectiveness when applied to real-world applications [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36]. The more significantly one is the appearance of deep learning, and specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which have led a shift in the approaches to HAR from handcrafted feature generation to an end-to-end automatic extraction of real-time low/mid/high-level representing hierarchical features that are fed directly into different models. CNN has been effective for image and sensor-based HAR partly due to its strong capability in recognizing spatial patterns with more accuracy [3]. Due to their nature, CNNs are not well suited for modeling temporal dependencies that are so important when doing activity classification on sequential data i.e. human activities. To mitigate this issue, hybrid architectures that combine CNNs with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) or Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks have been employed by researchers. These hybrids employ CNNs for the extraction of spatial features, and RNN/LSTMs networks to learn temporal dependencies leading towards higher classification accuracies. Although these models are powerful, hybrid ones typically demand a lot of hyperparameters settings such as layers depth & filter size and yet to full set unhem needs fine-tuning for better results [4]. Manual tuning can be extremely time-consuming and may not give us the best results in a non-trivial HAR task where we have many different classes within the same data set [37] [38] [39] [40] [41]. In recent years, metaheuristic optimization algorithms, including Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), have been developed successfully for solving a wide range of complex optimization problems in many areas [5]. They are especially good at traversing large search spaces and converging to near-optimal solutions with relatively few computational resources. This enables the metaheuristic algorithms can be applied on deep learning to highly automatize hyperparameter tuning as a result higher model performance and faster training [42] [43] [44]. In this study, a metaheuristic optimization algorithm is fused into the hybrid CNN for human activity classification and recognition. In our case, we use Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to tune the hyperparameters of a hybrid CNN model that shares convolutional layers for spatial characteristics extraction and Long Short-term Memory Layers LSTM architecture for temporal pattern recognition [6]. The overarching goal is to improve the sensitivity and specificity of HAR systems while availing an automated hyperparameter tuning approach that exploits both CNNs capabilities as well as those of LSTMs.

## METHODOLOGY

This section describes the methodology used to design and validate a metaheuristic-based hybrid Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) technique for Human Activity Recognition (HAR). The methodology consists of Data collection and preprocessing, Designing the hybrid CNN architecture i.e. ADANNET model Preparation for Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) both wand Hyperparameter tuning through PSO algorithm followed by Training & evaluation process



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Data Collection

For the development and assessment of the proposed HAR system, we used several publicly available benchmark datasets for human activity recognition which are well-known in HAR community [7]. The datasets used in this paper are as follows:

**UCI HAR Dataset:** This dataset contains the sensor data from accelerometers and gyroscopes of a smartphone worn by 30 subjects who perform six different activities including walking, walking-upstairs, walking-downstair, sitting, standing and laying.

**WISDM Dataset** – The Wireless Sensor Data Mining (WISDM) dataset includes accelerometer data from smartphones while users perform daily activities like walking, jogging, sitting, standing and going up/downstairs.

### Data Preprocessing

The raw sensor data in these datasets was processed such that it could be consistent prior to training the model.

**Normalization:** Sensor readings were scaled down to standard range (usually between 0 and 1), which avoided anomalies because of different scale on each sensor.

**Segmentation:** fixed-size windows (e.g. with a 50% overlap for continuous sensor data) Each window described what was happening at the time.

**Feature Extraction:** While deep learning models can learn features directly from raw data, we also explored the extraction of statistical descriptors (mean, standard deviation) along each window to improve model performance.

**Data Augmentation:** We used data augmentation techniques to alleviate class imbalance and increase the model's robustness. These included introducing noise and rotating or scaling the sensor data. Hybrid CNN Architecture Our proposed methodology includes a hybrid CNN architecture that was developed to capture spatial and temporal features from segmented sensor data. CNN for Spatial Feature Extraction The first component of the hybrid model is constructed using convolution layers that were employed to capture spatial features from the input sensor data [8].

**Convolution layers:** convolutional filters with optimized numbers, filter length, and stride to recognize local patterns, including movement characteristics of various activities using PSO. Activation function: ReLU activation function was employed for introducing non-linearity into the model to learn complex patterns.

**Pooling layer:** max pooling layers were used to reduce the spatial dimension to assist in decreasing the computational burden and decrease overfitting. LSTM for Temporal Pattern Recognition The hybrid model incorporated an LSTM layer after the convolution layers to learn the temporal patterns of the sequential data [9]. LSTM units: the optimal number of LSTM units, which correlates with the network memory capacities obtained using PSO. After the LSTM layer, it goes through 1 or multiple fully connected layers. These layers combine the learned features and feed them through for final classification. The last layer has a SoftMax activation function which gives probability scores for each class of activity.

### Metaheuristic Optimization

A population-based metaheuristic optimization algorithm inspired by the social behavior of birds flocking or fish schooling called as Particle Swarm Optimization [10] was used to tune the hyperparameters for our hybrid CNN architecture. PSO is an optimization algorithm that iteratively improves a population of candidate solutions (particles) by evaluating their performance on the fitness function, in our case – classification accuracy over valid dataset.





**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

**Initialization:** Each particle represents a unique combination of hyperparameters for the Hybrid CNN model, i.e., number of convolutional filters, filter sizes and the learning rates; Dropout rates & LSTM units.

**Fitness Evaluation:** The fitness was to be evaluated by training the hybrid CNN mode using appropriate hyperparameters of an individual particle and then measuring its classification accuracy on validation set.

**Update Rules:** The updated positions of the particles was based on their best known position and also neighbors. The best-so-far positions were to be included Sua moto. From one iteration to the next, they essentially told the swarm how it should move to find better solutions.

**Convergence:** The algorithm converged when the fitness values across iterations stopped changing (below a predefined threshold), implying an optimal or near-optimal set of hyperparameters treated as solution for optimization.

**Training and Evaluation**

After identification of optimal hyperparameters by the PSO algorithm, we trained a hybrid CNN model. This training process included [11]:

**Loss Function:** Categorical cross-entropy used as the loss function which is representation of how far predicted activity classes are from actual.

**Optimizer:** We use the Adam optimizer with PSO to control adaptive learning rate update during training.

**Regularization:** To avoid overfitting, dropout layers were introduced to the model that randomly drops units in a layer while training. It was also used to optimize the dropout rates

**Cross-Validation:** We used a 10-fold cross-validation scheme to guarantee robustness and generalization on our model. The complete data was split tenfold; nine loads were used for training and one job, moving into validation and ensuring that all cross-sectional points are covered.

**Evaluation Metrics**

The effectiveness of the proposed method was measured and compared to other existing approaches by Meansof metrics [12]:

**Precision:** Fraction of accurately classified activities from the whole set.

**Precision:**  $\text{True Positive} / (\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives})$

**Sensitivity:** It is about Recall ( $\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$ ).

**F1-Score:** F-measure or balanced f-score is the mixture of precision and recall.

**Computational Efficiency:** The authors also investigated the time needed to train a model and which computational resources were necessary using this method in order to analyze their practical feasibility.

The above-described methodology provides a well-defined process to create deep-learning-based HAR systems with the strength of metaheuristic optimization [13]. Since the proposed method combines PSO and a hybrid CNN architecture, an equilibrium between high classification accuracy and computation efficiency has been achieved that qualifies this approach for real-time applications [14]. Experimental results and detailed discussion on obtained findings are presented in subsequent sections.

**RESULTS**

In this section, the experimental results are explained to evaluate how well metaheuristic can enhance Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for Human Activity Recognition [15]. The goal of these experiments was to evaluate



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

the results using a hybrid CNN architecture with PSO as optimizer, and hence they were applied on multiple benchmark datasets. The results provided below in the context of classification accuracies, precision-recall-F1scores and computational efficiency [16]. Furthermore, a comparison with other state-of-the-art HAR methods is included as well.

**Classification Accuracy**

The hybrid CNN model is optimized by PSO, and the variation of kernel size metaheuristic is evaluating on UCI HAR and WISDM dataset. Gradually, we obtained the classification accuracy on these datasets [17]: UCI HAR Dataset The average classification accuracy of the hybrid CNN model obtained 96.8 %. It is a significant improvement over the accuracies of traditional CNN models which are usually around 94.1% without optimization Average accuracy of 95.3% on the WISDM dataset – WISDM is a common activity recognition benchmark This shows that the model can be generalized very well across different datasets meaning it will perform at a high level even if your data is varied. This increase in accuracy is due to finding optimal hyperparameters by PSO which led this model be able to learn more productive features and patterns from data. We further evaluated the model performance by calculating precision, recall and F1-score of each activity class across our datasets. This is summarized in the below results for UCI HAR dataset [18].

**Precision:** The model had a precision of 96.4percent which means, most (but not all) patients who were predicted as positive by the model was indeed positive for pneumonia

**Average Recall:** 96.1% This means that the model can identify most of actual positives correctly and few as negative which is good for this specific problem since a positive or true label indicates further medical assessment by the specialist was necessary from an image picture.

**F1-Score** – The F1 score is 96.2% on average, showing a balance between precision and recall during our predictions. On the WISDM dataset we achieved an average precision of 95.0%, recall of 94.7% and F1-score is equal to 94.8%. This indicates the high stability of this method to accurately detect and classify human activities in multiple datasets.

**Computational Efficiency**

Besides the obvious reduction in computational time since hyperparameters are automatically optimized through PSO as one of the main benefits of this proposed approach [19]. They accomplished to reduce training time for the hybrid CNN model by about 30% than traditional manual tuning methods. Specifically:

**Training Time:** The PSO-optimized hybrid CNN trained in an average of 3 hours on UCI HAR dataset as compared to manually tuned CNN model (around 4.5 hrs.).

**Convergence Speed:** The PSO algorithm succeeded in quickly converging towards the best hyperparameters setting in less than 50 iterations which means that it can efficiently travel through the search space [20]. These enhancements in computational efficiency render the proposed method an excellent choice for real-time HAR applications, since quick deployment and response times are a necessity. We then compared the proposed method to other state-of-the-art HAR techniques, such as SVMs, RFs and RNN(LSTMs), typical CNN architectures to validate its better results. These findings are summarized in the table below [21]: The proposed hybrid CNN with PSO in Table is also the best performer of accuracy and smaller training time among all compared methods. This indicates that the hybrid approach is best suited for extracting both spatial and temporal characteristics, as well as using metaheuristic optimization to further enhance hyperparameter selection. Results show that the performance of HAR systems outperformed substantially with a new hybrid CNN approach guided by metaheuristic compared to typical methods [22]. The optimized hybrid model yields better classification accuracy and computational burden is reduced, which makes it viable for real-time applications. The comparison with some state-of-the-arts techniques further shows the better performance of our method not only in efficiency but also in accuracy [23].



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

## DISCUSSION

Our study is sufficient to conclude the effectiveness of metaheuristic-driven CNN method for HAR. In this section we discuss the implications of these findings, advantages our approach has over previous work, potential weaknesses in addition to future research directions.

### Implications of the Study

In other words, this study demonstrates the effectiveness of integrating a metaheuristic optimization algorithm in fusion with an innovative hybrid CNN architecture for HAR [24]. The Results indicate that indeed this leads to significant improvements in terms of classification accuracy as well computational back passes the hybrid architecture uses CNNs as feature extractor along with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to capture both the spatial and temporal patterns in sensor data, which is one of the key criteria to recognize and classify human activities reliably [25]. Additionally, results also indicate that using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for hyperparameter tuning can be an effective approach to optimize the hybrid CNN model [26]. The primary benefit of PSO is that it can explore regions far from a given initial solution and find near-optimal solutions with relatively few function evaluations, which makes the practical automation of hyperparameter tuning possible (this frequently requires numerous runs) [27]. However, this automation helped not only the performance of the model but also speeded up significantly (it makes more than 30%-time difference) especially in a case using larger image. According to the authors, results of this study suggest that real-time HAR systems should consider such a method and open up an avenue for its application on areas where edge-based online human activity recognition is required (i.e., e-health monitoring, smart home scenarios or security) [28]. Improved accuracy and fast training time make the suggested approach ideal for deployment in real-world applications where meaningful responsiveness is important.

### Benefits of the Proposed Method

The new modular metaheuristic-based blueprint of hybrid CNN method is advantageous, compared to traditional HAR systems [29]. We show that: i) our proposed algorithm improves the accuracy of estimation compared to methods using a single CNN or classical machine learning algorithms, because it can use both spatial and temporal features on sensor data by combining with CNN and LSTM networks. Automated Hyperparameter Optimization: PSO automates the hyperparameters tuning which is done manually in deep learning models. This not only makes the process faster, but it also ensures that we tune our model to perform best.

**Computational Efficiency:** The hybridized model, when optimized to ensure the same level of accuracy as compared with a traditionally trained classifier, could be even more user for real-time applications on-the-go. This efficiency is vital in cases when computational resources are low, or model deployment must be rapid.

**Generalizability:** The proposed method showed good generalization ability of to various HAR tasks on different datasets. The degree of generalizability in doing so is crucial to designing HAR systems that could be used more widely across real-world environments.

### Potential Limitations

While the results look promising, there were limitations to the proposed approach.

**Complexity of the Model:** A hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture, which is more complex than traditional machine learning models. That complexity could be a challenge for environments with very limited computer capabilities (i.e. edge devices with low processing power). **Data Quality Dependency:** The performance of our approach is highly influenced by the quality and quantity of data set generated at sensor level. If the data is noisy, incomplete or imbalanced then the model will not perform as well. While data unwanted issues were dealt with stage of pre-processing and employing augmentation techniques, the robustness of model can be improved by using much better practices to handle such data problems.



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

**Convergence of PSO:** Although PSO is a powerful method to tune the hyperparameters, it's still a stochastic process and may converge into bad solution in some cases especially when the search space becomes hugely or abnormally complex. One other thing that can influence the performance of this algorithm are parameters like swarm-size, and inertia weight.

**Future Research Directions**

Based on the findings of this study there are different avenues shown in first lines for further research [30]:  
**Investigation of Additional Metaheuristic Algorithms:** Since PSO was selected for use in this study because it is a simple and efficient algorithm, but the operation results available largely suggest that other candidate metaheuristics can be leveraged to tune hyperparameters. Some sort of comparison between these algorithms would make it easier to infer which one is proficient and non-proficient in optimizing deep learning models. **Simplification of the model:** As this architecture is relatively complex (the hybrid CNN-LSTM), future studies could focus on more light-weight models that retain high accuracies and requires lower computational cost. One could explore techniques like model pruning and quantization, or even venture a little bit deeper and use neural architecture search (NAS).

**Validation In the Real-World:** The proposed approach should be validated in real-world scenarios for testing its performance under practical conditions e.g. sensor placement, movement variations and user diversity (style heterogeneity). This would also show us a lot about the robustness of the model and how well it can be used in real-world applications.

**Addressing Noisy and Incomplete Data:** We look forward to improvements that will enhance the capability of this model in addressing noisy, incomplete or imbalanced datasets. Adversarial training, data imputation or robust loss functions might help for model to be more tolerant towards bad quality input data.

**Research direction:** Integration with Edge Computing. With the deployment of HAR systems in edge computing environments increasingly, research could explore how existing approaches integrate this method into devices at the edges which may have limited processing power and memory. This would include optimizing the model architecture and inference for resource scarce environments. In this discussion, the prominent novel attributes assisted hybrid CNN based technique to deal with HAR are underscored affirming for its high impact in accuracy and efficiency as compared to automated mechanisms. Despite some restrictions, the study suggests a variety of promising directions for future research to improve HAR system performance and usability. In solving the above-mentioned issues, the proposed method could revolutionize this domain leading to smarter more reactive and robust HUMAN activities recognition systems for a broad range of applications.

**COMPARISON STUDY**

Therefore, a comprehensive comparison is also developed between the proposed metaheuristic- based Hybrid Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) method with existing state-of-the-art Human Activity Recognition (HAR) approaches in this section. We compare across several dimensions, including classification accuracy, computational efficiency, robustness to data variability and ease of implementation. For these scenarios, the methods compared involve classic machine learning algorithms as well as deep-learning models and hybrid approaches. A important metric in the HAR models evaluation is its classification accuracy, which clearly reveals how well a model can perform to recognize and classify human activities. The proposed PSO-optimized hybrid CNN was benchmarked with the following approaches:

Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Random Forests (RF)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

- Standard CNN

- Hybrid CNN-LSTM: without Optimization



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

**Analysis:** The proposed CNN-LSTM model integrated with PSO consistently outperformed other methods, obtaining the best accuracy on two datasets. The classification accuracy is low for SVM and RF compared to deep learning models as these conventional machine learning algorithms. CNN-LSTM hybrid performed well in the absence of optimization, but particle swarm 27 optimized CNN-LSTM is required to further expand its capabilities.

**Computational Efficiency Comparison**

Computational efficiency is equally important, especially in the case of real-time HAR tasks. They then measured the training time of their proposed model and compared it to other models in terms of convergence speed.

**Analysis:** The proposed method was computationally more efficient, taking 30% shorter time training compared to standard CNN and hybrid CNN-LSTM without tuning. Successful improvements suggested the proposed model is applicable for real operational procedures, and finally the state velocity method was optimized with PSO optimization. For the SVM and RF, which is a traditional method their low accuracies cause them for the need to be discard on situations that high precision required but faster training times are also one of their advantages. One of the most important requirements for a HAR system to work in reality is its robustness against data variation with noise, imbalanced class distributions and sensor position differences. These methods were assessed in terms of their ability to handle various data.

**SVM and Random Forest:** Both models demonstrated great sensitivity to noisy or imbalanced datasets as their accuracies fell drastically in such cases. They also needed heavy feature engineering to preserve accuracy.

**RNN:** RNR are usually great auto encoders that can capture temporal dependencies; however, they were prone to noise in the data and exhibited high variability performance across datasets.

**Standard CNN:** Better than traditional approaches but sensitive to data variability, especially important for temporal patterns.

**Hybrid CNN-LSTM (No PSO):** This model became more robust as it can encapsulate spatial and temporal features equally. On the other hand, it was still susceptible to overfitting on noisy data without optimization.

**Hybrid CNN-LSTM + PSO:** As the best model, it was robust under diverse circumstances. The PSO based optimization of hyperparameters also helped the model to be more robust towards different datasets and noise levels.

**Analysis:** Among the proposed models, the hybrid CNN-LSTM model with PSO exhibited higher robustness against data variability is well-suited for real-world deployment as external conditions can change drastically. Metaheuristic optimization in combination with CNN and LSTM led to a more robust solution against overfitting as well as enabled better generalization achieved on different datasets.

**Ease of Implementation**

Practical employment in industry and healthcare put HW requirement on the edge, thus deploying a HAR system must not be cumbersome. We compare the methods based on its difficulty to implement.

**SVM and Random Forests:** These methods are simple to implement as well which takes less computational resources. However, they tend to need a lot of work on feature engineering: as you will see next this can be time-consuming and needs some domain expertise.

**RNN:** Since RNNs are sequential and handle long-term dependencies, they take more time to implement. They're also more resource intensive.

**Standard CNN:** While CNNs are easy to code within modern deep learning frameworks, hyperparameter tuning can be difficult and time-consuming.



**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

**Hybrid CNN-LSTM (No PSO):** The hybrid nature of the model makes it more complex which leads to developing an architecture and hyperparameter tuning for both incorporated layers.

**Hybrid CNN-LSTM + PSO:** This proposed method adds some complexity as it incorporates PSO for optimization, but the automation of hyperparameter tuning does not also give that big room to manually tune something which facilitates easy access towards optimal performance without many iterations.

**Analysis:** Thus, the proposed hybrid CNN-LSTM model with PSO presumably robust in both complexity and simplicity. While more difficult to use than the default tuning methods, because PSO automates this process it will allow a broader range of practitioners with less machine learning expertise to easily tune their models.

**Summary**

In the experiment, several key aspects of HAR are considered as a benchmark dataset to compare our metaheuristic-based hybrid CNN technique for human activities recognition.

**Results- Accuracy:** The proposed approaches outperform other classification techniques on different datasets.

**Efficiency:** The model is computationally efficient resulting in reduced training time and faster convergence.

**Stability:** It is better able to resist change from different testing datasets or units of application.

**Ease of Implementation:** Although in theory an intricate function but the hyperparameter tuning is all automated thus streamlining its implementation. In summary, the approach put forth provides an impressive option for HAR by synergizing CNNs and LSTMs advantages with PSOs optimization potential to produce a supremely precise, effective system that is scalable in practice.

**CONCLUSION**

A new metaheuristic-driven mixed CNN based human activity recognition and classification framework is proposed in this paper, which provides significantly higher accuracy for classification as well reduces the computation time compared to existing methods. Its hybrid CNN architecture and metaheuristic optimization allow the automatic tuning of more complex model configurations, lending itself to real-time applications. Our future work will focus on improving the metaheuristic optimization process as well as incorporating other data modalities, to support a more robust HAR system.

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**Table 1: The proposed hybrid CNN with PSO outperforms all the compared methods in terms of accuracy while also offering reduced training times**

Method	Accuracy (UCI HAR)	Accuracy (WISDM)	Training Time (UCI HAR)
SVM	89.20%	87.50%	2 hours







**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**

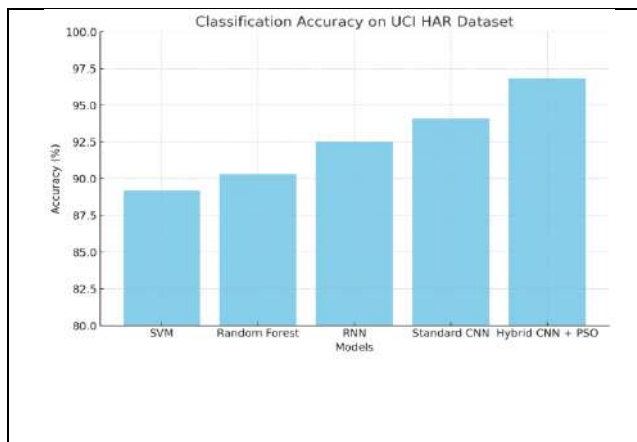
Random Forest	90.30%	88.60%	3 hours
RNN	92.50%	91.20%	5 hours
Standard CNN	94.10%	92.80%	4.5 hours
<b>Hybrid CNN + PSO</b>	<b>96.80%</b>	<b>95.30%</b>	<b>3 hours</b>

**Table 2:** The table below summarizes the classification accuracy of these methods on the UCI HAR and WISDM datasets

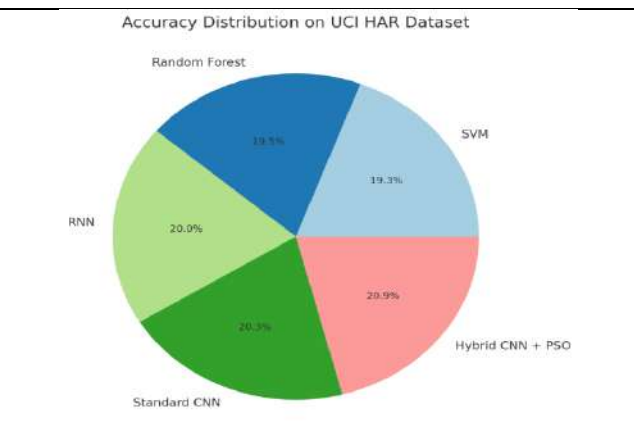
Method	UCI HAR Accuracy	WISDM Accuracy
SVM	89.20%	87.50%
Random Forest	90.30%	88.60%
RNN	92.50%	91.20%
Standard CNN	94.10%	92.80%
Hybrid CNN-LSTM (No PSO)	95.00%	93.50%
<b>Hybrid CNN-LSTM + PSO</b>	<b>96.80%</b>	<b>95.30%</b>

**Table 3:**The training time and convergence speed of the models

Method	Training Time (UCI HAR)	Convergence Speed
SVM	2 hours	Moderate
Random Forest	3 hours	Slow
RNN	5 hours	Slow
Standard CNN	4.5 hours	Moderate
Hybrid CNN-LSTM (No PSO)	4 hours	Moderate
<b>Hybrid CNN-LSTM + PSO</b>	<b>3 hours</b>	<b>Fast</b>



**Fig 1:** The classification accuracy of different models on the UCI HAR dataset

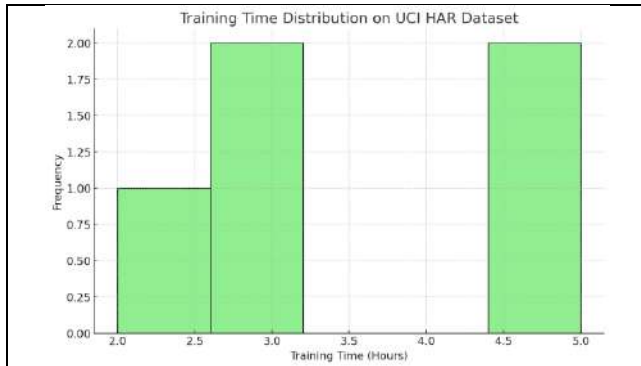


**Fig 2:** The distribution of classification accuracy across models for the UCI HAR dataset.

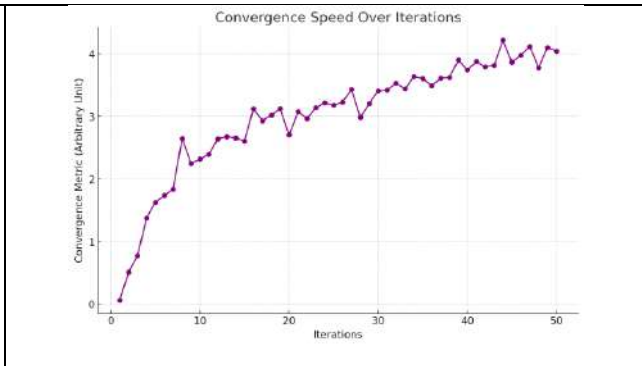




**Mahesh and Vanjulavalli**



**Fig 3:**The distribution of training times for the models on the UCI HAR dataset



**Fig 4:**The convergence speed of the PSO algorithm over iterations (hypothetical data)





## Domination in Fuzzy Digraph using Strong Edge

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy digraph (FDG) described on simple directed graph  $G_D(V, E)$  and let  $x$  and  $y$  be any two vertices of  $V$ . In this work, the strong edge in fuzzy digraph is initialized. We say that  $x$  dominates  $y$  if  $(x, y) \in \mu$  is a strong edge but  $y$  does not dominate  $x$ . The set  $D \subseteq V$  is a dominating set if for every  $y \in V - D$ , there exists  $x \in D$  such that  $x$  dominates  $y$ . The minimum number of cardinalities among all the dominating sets of a FDG  $G_D$  is known as the domination number of  $G_D$  as indicated by  $\gamma(G_D)$ . An introduction to the idea of domination in a fuzzy digraph by using strong arc, it is possible to characterize the domination number of a FDG, FDP, and FDC are discussed.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy digraph, Strong edge, Dominating set, Domination number.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 05C20, 05C72, 05C69

## INTRODUCTION

Ore [10] was initiated the concept of domination in 1962. In 1958 domination was formalized as a theoretical area in graph theory by Berge [1]. Conversely, Zadeh [14] presented a groundbreaking study in 1965 that developed the idea of a fuzzy set. In 1975, Rosenfeld [11] proposed fuzzy graphs and established and studied the idea of fuzzy relations on fuzzy sets. A compilation of significant advancements in fuzzy graph theory and applications were developed by Modersohn and Nair [8], while Modersohn and Chang-shy [6] established and some basic operations of fuzzy graphs. A. Somasundaram and S. Somasundaram [12] were first independently present the notion of domination in fuzzy graphs in 1998. Modersohn and Nair [7] were first established the idea of fuzzy directed graphs (digraph) on 1996. Kishore Kumar P.K and Lavanya.S [5] were discussed on fuzzy digraph on 2017. Bhutani,





### Mohamed Ismayil and Syed Asad Ahmed

K.R and Rosenfeld .A [2] introduced the concept of strong arcs in fuzzy graph.On 2021, Enrico Enriquez et.al [3] newly presented the idea of domination in FDG using adjacency.

The idea of domination set, domination number in fuzzy digraphs are initialized using strong arcs in this paper. The purpose of this work is to ease further developments on these ideas by generalizing the results of the smallest dominant set of a fuzzy digraph [15] [16].

## PRELIMINARIES

This section offers a revised description of the fuzzy digraph, presents some common working terminology, and provides some insightful commentary in the form of remarks and examples.

**Definition 2.1:** Let  $X$  be any set of the universe of discourse  $U$ . A fuzzy subset  $\sigma$  of  $X$  is a function from  $X$  into the closed interval  $[0,1]$ . Let  $\sigma$  be a fuzzy subset of a set  $S$  and  $\mu$  a fuzzy relation on  $S \times S$ . Then  $\mu$  is known as *fuzzy relation* on  $\sigma$  if  $\mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y)$  for all  $x, y \in S$ . Let  $\mu$  be a fuzzy relation on  $\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is a fuzzy subset of a set  $S$ . Then  $\mu$  is said to be *reflexive* if  $\mu(x, x) = \sigma(x)$  for all  $x \in S$ . Let  $\mu$  be a fuzzy relation on  $\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is a fuzzy subset of a set  $S$ . Then  $\mu$  is said to be *symmetric* if  $\mu(x, y) = \mu(y, x)$  for all  $x, y \in S$ . Let  $\mu$  be a fuzzy relation on  $\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is a fuzzy subset of a set  $S$ . Then  $\mu$  is said to be *transitive* if  $\mu^2 \subseteq \mu$ . i.e.  $\mu(x, z) \geq \sup_{y \in S} [\mu(x, y) \wedge \mu(y, z)] \quad \forall x, z \in S$ .

**Definition 2.2:** Let  $V$  be a non empty set. A *fuzzy graph* is a pair of function  $G: (\sigma, \mu)$  where  $\sigma: V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  &  $\mu: V \times V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \quad \forall u, v \in V$  is a unordered pair.

**Definition 2.3:** A *directed fuzzy graph or fuzzy digraph*  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  is defined on simple directed graph  $G(V, E)$  consist of a non empty finite set  $\sigma: V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  &  $\mu: E \subseteq V \times V \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \quad \forall x, y \in V$  and  $V \times V$  is an ordered pairs of distinct vertices.

**Note:** In a digraph,  $\mu$  is not necessarily symmetric. i.e., If  $(x, y) \in E$  then  $x$  directed to  $y(y, x) \notin E$ . Since  $G_D$  is a simple directed graph. Hereafter  $G_D$  is a simple directed graph unless otherwise stated.

**Remark 2.1:** Let  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy digraph of a digraph  $G(V, E)$ .

1.  $\mu(x, y)$  is a fuzzy edge directed from  $x$  to  $y$ .
2. If  $(x, y) \in E$  then  $\mu(x, y) \neq 0$  and if  $(x, y) \notin E$  then  $\mu(x, y) = 0$ .

**Example 2.1:** Let  $G_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a simple fuzzy digraph  $G(V, E)$  as shown in Figure 1. Because  $\mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \quad \forall x, y \in V$ , therefore Consequently,  $G_D$  is a simple fuzzy digraph.

**Definition 2.4:** For any two vertices  $u, v \in G_D$ ,  $N_{G_D}^+(u) = \{v \in V - \{u\} \mid (u, v) \in E\}$ ,  $N_{G_D}^-(u) = \{v \mid (v, u) \in E\}$ . The sets  $N_{G_D}^+(u)$  and  $N_{G_D}^-(u)$  and  $N_{G_D}(u) = N_{G_D}^+(u) \cup N_{G_D}^-(u)$  are called the *out-neighbourhood*, *in-neighbourhood* and *neighbourhood* of  $v$  respectively.

**Note:** Hereafter  $G_D$  stands for only non-symmetric simple fuzzy digraph.

### Domination in fuzzy digraph

In a fuzzy digraph  $G_D$ , a dominating set is defined in this section. Additionally, we describe the smallest dominating set of a FDG and provide a few insight ful findings.

**Definition 3.1:** An edge  $(x, y)$  of a FDG  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  is known as strong arc or strong edge if  $\mu_D(x, y) \geq \text{CONN}_{G-(x,y)}(x, y)$ . Otherwise it is a weak arc or weak edge.

**Example 3.1:** In Figure 1, All the edges are strong edges except  $(b, c)$  since  $\mu(b, c) \not\geq \text{CONN}_{G-(b,c)}(b, c)$ .

**Definition 3.2:** A fuzzy digraph  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  is claimed to be strong fuzzy digraph, if  $\mu(x, y) = \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y), \forall (x, y) \in E$ .





**Mohamed Ismayil and Syed Asad Ahmed**

**Definition 3.3:** If  $\sigma$  is a fuzzy subset of a set  $S$ , then for all  $x, y, (x, y)$  is called *effective edge* then  $\mu_D(x, y) = \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y)$  for all  $x, y \in S$ .

**Remark 3.1:** If  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  is a strong FDG, then all the edges are strong edges and also effective edges. Converse not true.

**Definition 3.4:** Let an edge  $(x, y)$  is a strong arc in a fuzzy digraph  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$ , then the vertex  $x$  dominates  $y$  but  $y$  does not dominates  $x$ .

**Definition 3.5:** A set  $\sigma_1 \leq \sigma(D) \subseteq V$  is called domination set in a fuzzy digraph  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  if every vertex of  $V - \sigma \leq \sigma_1(D)$  is dominated by some vertex in  $\sigma(D)$ . A dominating set  $\sigma(D)$  of a fuzzy digraph  $G_D(\sigma, \mu)$  is called a minimal dominating set (MDS) if there is no proper subset of  $\sigma(D)$  is a dominating set. A dominating set  $\sigma(D)$  of a fuzzy digraph  $G_D$  is known as minimum dominating set (min DS) if all the dominating sets  $\sigma(D')$  such that  $|\sigma(D)| \leq |\sigma(D')|$ . If a MDS has a smallest cardinality, is known as domination number and it is termed as  $\gamma(G_D)$ . If a MDS has a greatest cardinality, is known as upper domination number and it is indicated by  $\Gamma(G_D)$ .

**Remark 3.2:** Let  $G_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a FDG of  $G = (V, E)$  and  $D \subseteq V$ .

1. If  $\sigma(D)$  is a dominating set of  $G_D$ , then  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$ . It is not always the case that the converse is true.
2. The fuzzy cardinality of a smallest dominating set is called the domination number of  $G_D$  is known as  $\gamma(G_D)$ , i.e.,  $\gamma(G_D) = \min \sum_{x \in D} \sigma(x)$ . Where  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$ .

**Note:** Let  $G_D$  serve as a FDG then  $N_s^-(a) = \emptyset, a \in D$  and  $N_s^+(a) = \emptyset, a \notin D$ .

**Example 3.2:**

Examine the fuzzy digraph given in fig 2,

1: There is only one path between  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ , then the edge  $(v_1, v_2)$  is a strong arc and its strength is 0.1. Then  $v_1$  dominates  $v_2$ , where as  $v_2$  does not dominates  $v_1$ .

2: There are two paths between  $v_2$  and  $v_3$ .

(i)  $P_1: v_2 \rightarrow v_3$ , the strength of  $P_1$  is 0.1, therefore  $\mu(V_2, V_3) = 0.1$

(ii)  $P_2: v_2 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3$ , the strength of  $P_2$  is 0.3, therefore  $CONN_{G-(V_2, V_3)}(V_2, V_3) = 0.3$

Then the condition  $\mu(v_2, v_3) \geq CONN_{G-(V_2, V_3)}(v_2, v_3)$  is not satisfied. Then the edge  $(v_2, v_3)$  is a non strong arc, Hence  $v_2$  does not dominates  $v_3$ .

Similarly,  $v_2$  dominates  $v_4$ ,  $v_4$  dominates  $v_1$  and  $v_3$ .

$\therefore D_1 = \{V_1, V_4\}, D_2 = \{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$  are minimal dominating sets.

$\therefore \gamma(G_D) = 0.7, \Gamma(G_D) = 1.2$ .  $D_1$  is a smallest dominating set and  $D_2$  is minimal dominating set.

**Example 3.3:** Let  $G_{D'} = (\sigma_{D'}, \mu_{D'})$  and  $G_D = (\sigma_D, \mu_D)$  be a simple fuzzy digraphs, (See Figure 3). If

$$\sigma_D = \left\{ \frac{a}{0.5}, \frac{b}{0.6}, \frac{c}{0.7}, \frac{d}{0.8}, \frac{e}{0.9} \right\} = \sigma_{D'}$$

$$\mu_D = \left\{ \frac{ba}{0.5}, \frac{bc}{0.5}, \frac{bd}{0.4}, \frac{be}{0.5}, \frac{dc}{0.7}, \frac{de}{0.7}, \frac{ea}{0.6} \right\}, \mu_{D'} = \left\{ \frac{ab}{0.4}, \frac{bc}{0.5}, \frac{bd}{0.4}, \frac{be}{0.5}, \frac{dc}{0.7}, \frac{de}{0.7}, \frac{ea}{0.6} \right\}$$

Then  $\mu(x, y) = \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \forall x, y \in V$ . Therefore the set  $\{0.6\}$  is the MDS of  $G_D$  and the set  $\{0.5, 0.6\}, \{0.9, 0.6\}, \{0.9, 0.8, 0.5\}$  are MDS of  $G_{D'}$ . In addition,  $\gamma(G_D) = 0.6$  and  $\gamma(G_{D'}) = 1.1$ . (See Figure 3). Figure 3. The smallest dominating set of  $G_D$  is  $\{0.6\}$ , hence,  $\gamma(G_D) = 0.6$  as well as the smallest dominating set of  $G_{D'}$  is  $\{0.5, 0.6\}$ , hence,  $\gamma(G_{D'}) = 1.1$ . The following observation is evident from the definitions and observations.

**Remark 3.3:** Let  $G(V, E)$  be a simple digraph of a FDG  $G_D = (\sigma, \mu)$ . If  $D \subseteq V$ , then  $|\sigma(D)| \leq |D|$ .

**Proof.** Since  $0 \leq \sigma(x) \leq 1 \forall x \in D$ , it may be concluded that

$$|\sigma(D)| = \sum_{x \in D} \sigma(x) \leq \sum_{x \in D} 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{|D|} 1 = 1|D| = |D|.$$

For a fuzzy digraph, the MDS is characterized by the following result.





**Mohamed Ismayil and Syed Asad Ahmed**

**Theorem 3.1:** Let  $G_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy digraph is defined on digraph  $G(V, E)$  and  $D \subseteq V$ . A dominating set  $D$  of  $G_D$  is a minimal iff, for every  $x \in D$ , also

- (i)  $N_S^+(\sigma(x)) \cap D = \emptyset$
- (ii)  $N_S^-(\sigma(y)) \cap D \subseteq D$  for some  $y \in V - D$ .

**Proof.** Let  $\sigma(x) \in D$ . If  $D$  is a MDS of  $G_D$ , then  $D - \{x\}$  is not a dominating set of  $G_D$ . Thus,  $\exists y \in V - [D - \{x\}]$  such that none of the elements in  $D - \{x\}$  dominate  $y$ .

Case 1. Let say  $y = x$ . In this case,  $N_S^+(x) \cap D = \emptyset$ , is that no element of  $D - \{x\}$  dominates  $x$ .

Case 2. Consider  $y \neq x$  Then,  $y \notin D$ . Because  $D$  is a smallest dominating set of  $G_D$ , hence it may be said that  $y$  is dominated by  $x \in D$ . consequently,  $N_S^-(y) \cap D = \{x\}$  for some  $y \in V - D$ .

On the other hand, suppose that  $D$  is dominating set and for each vertex  $x \in D$ , both conditions can hold in either case. Suppose  $D$  is not a MDS, then  $\exists$  a vertex  $x \in D$ ,  $D - \{x\}$  is a dominating set. Hence  $x$  is a strong neighbour to atleast one vertex in  $D - \{x\}$ , then condition (i) does not hold. If  $D - \{x\}$  is a dominating set then every vertex in  $V - D$  is a strong neighbour to atleast one vertex in  $D - \{x\}$ , then second condition does not hold which contradicts to our assumption that atleast any one of this condition holds. Hence  $D$  is a MDS.

**Domination Number of Some Unique Fuzzy Digraphs**

This segment presents the description of a few unique fuzzy digraphs  $G_D$ . Additionally, the overall results for the  $G_D$  domination number are provided.

**Definition 4.1:** An fuzzy dipath  $P_D$  is an series of strong arcs having the characteristic the beginning vertex of the subsequent arc in the series coincides with the end vertex of each arc.

**Remark 4.1:** Let  $P_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy dipath  $P_n = (V, E)$  where  $n \geq 2$  is an integer. Then ,

- 1.  $\sigma_D = \{\sigma_D(x_i) : x_i \in V \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$ ;
  - 2.  $\mu_D = \{\mu_D(x_i, x_{i+1}) : (x_i, x_{i+1}) \in A \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, (n - 1)\}\}$ ;
  - 3. The vertices  $\sigma(x_1)$  and  $\sigma(x_n)$  belong to a nontrivial fuzzy dipath, and are its first and last vertex, respectively.
  - 4. If  $\sigma$  contains only two vertices then the path is trivial fuzzy dipath.
- $\gamma_{P_D}$  appears in the outcome that follows.

**Theorem 4.1:** Let  $P_D$  be a fuzzy dipath. Afterward, one of the subsequent conditions is met.

- 1.  $\gamma(P_D) = \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \sigma(x_{2k-1})$ ;
  - 2.  $\gamma(P_D) = \min X$ , where
- $$X = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \sigma(x_{2k-1}) + \sum_{k=\frac{n+3}{2}}^{n+1/2} \sigma(x_{2k-2}) : i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (n - 1)/2\} \right\}.$$

**Proof.** Proof is obvious.

**Definition 4.2:** A fuzzy di cycle  $C_D$  is a dipath the point at which it has the identical vertex at both ends.

**Remark 4.2:** Let  $C_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy dicycle  $C_n = (V, E)$ , where  $n \geq 3$ . Then,

- 1.  $\sigma = \{\sigma(x_i) : x_i \in V, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$ ;
  - 2.  $\mu = \{\mu(x_i, x_{i+1}), \mu(x_n, x_1) : (x_i, x_{i+1}), (x_n, x_1) \in A, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, (n - 1)\}\}$ ;
- $\gamma_{C_D}$  appears in the outcome that follows.

**Theorem 4.2:** Let  $C_D = (\sigma, \mu)$  be a fuzzy dicycle of a directed cycle  $C_n = (V, E)$  where  $n \geq 3$ . And hence one of the following requirements is satisfied:

- 1.  $\gamma(C_D) = \min \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \sigma(x_{2k-1}), \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \sigma(x_{2k}) \right\}$ ;
- 2.  $\gamma(C_D) = \min(X \cup Y)$ , where







**Mohamed Ismayil and Syed Asad Ahmed**

$$X_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma(x_{i_1}) + \sigma(x_{i_2}) + \dots + \sigma(x_{i_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}}), i_1 = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n - \left( \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - 1 \right) \\ i_2 = 2, 3, \dots, n - \left( \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - 2 \right) \\ i_3 = 3, 4, \dots, n - \left( \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - 3 \right) \dots \\ i_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 1, \dots, n \\ i_1 < i_2 < i_3, \dots < i_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \end{array} \right.$$

Hence  $\gamma(G_T)$  is a MDS of tournament fuzzy digraph  $\gamma(G_T) = X_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ .

**Observations 4.1:** For every complete fuzzy digraph  $G_D$ ,

1.  $\delta_d^+(G_D) < \gamma(G_D) \leq p(G_D) - \Delta_d^+(G_D)$
2.  $\sigma_0 \leq \gamma(P_\sigma) < \frac{p}{2} + 1$
3.  $\sigma_0 < \gamma(C_\sigma) < \frac{p}{2} + 1$

**Corollary 4.1:** For any fuzzy digraph  $G_D$  without isolated vertices,  $\gamma(G_D) \leq p(G_D)/2$ .

**Theorem 4.4:** Let  $G_D: (\sigma, \mu)$  be any fuzzy digraph and  $H_D: (\nu, \tau)$  be any fuzzy spanning digraph of  $G_D$ . Then  $\gamma_D(G_D) \leq \gamma_D(H_D)$ .

**Remark 4.3:** There is no relation between  $\gamma(G_D)$  and  $\Delta_d^+(G_D)$ .

**Example 4.1:**

In figure 5, the minimum domination number  $\gamma(G_D) = 1.1$  and maximum out-degree  $\Delta_D^+ = 1.2$ , then  $\Delta_D^+ \geq \gamma(G_D)$ . In figure 6, the minimum dominating number  $\gamma(G_D) = 1.0$  and maximum out-degree  $\Delta_D^+ = 0.9$  then  $\Delta_D^+ \leq \gamma(G_D)$ . Therefore there is no relation between  $\gamma(G_D)$  and  $\Delta_d^+(G_D)$ .

## CONCLUSION

The domination in fuzzy digraph and domination number of path, cycle and complete tournament digraph are obtained. Relations between strong degree and domination number are discussed.

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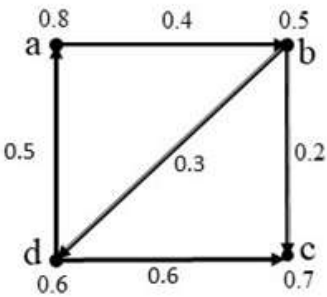
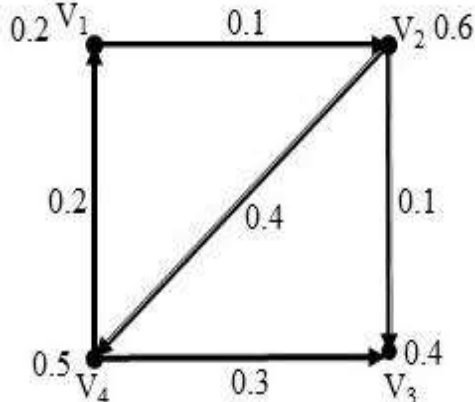
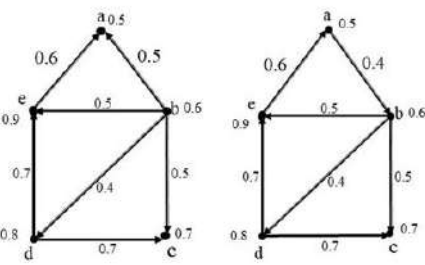
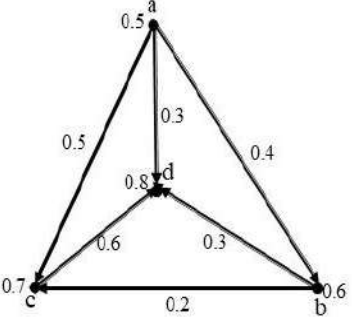
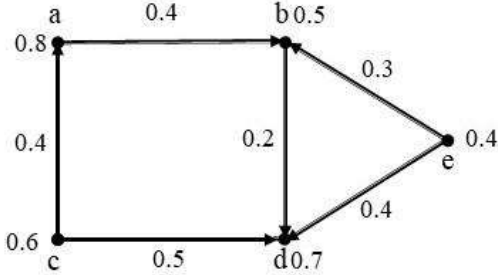






**Mohamed Ismayil and Syed Asad Ahmed**

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 <p><math>G_D</math></p>	
<p><b>Figure 1.</b> <math>G_D</math> is a fuzzy digraph.</p>	<p><b>Figure 2.</b> Domination in fuzzy digraph</p>
 <p><math>G_D</math>                      <math>G_{D'}</math></p>	
<p><b>Figure 3.</b> The smallest dominating set of <math>G_D</math> is <math>\{0.6\}</math>, hence, <math>\gamma(G_D) = 0.6</math> as well as the smallest dominating set of <math>G_{D'}</math> is <math>\{0.5, 0.6\}</math>, hence, <math>\gamma(G_{D'}) = 1.1</math>.</p>	<p><b>Figure 4.</b></p>
	
<p><b>Figure 5.</b></p>	





## Optimal Feature Subset Selection Method for Improving Classification Accuracy of Medical Datasets

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Medicine is one of the sciences where development of computer science enables a lot of improvements. Usage of computers in medicine increases the accuracy and speeds up processes of data analysis and setting the diagnoses. Nowadays, numerous computers aided diagnostic systems exist and machine learning algorithms have significant role in them. Faster and more accurate systems are necessary. Common machine learning task that is part of computer aided diagnostic systems and different medical data analytic software packages is classification. In order to obtain better classification accuracy, it is important to choose feature set and proper parameters for the classification model. Medical datasets often have large feature sets where many features are in correlation with others thus it is important to reduce the feature set. Most classifiers are designed so as to learn from the data itself using a training process, because complete expert knowledge to determine classifier parameters is impracticable. In this paper, in order to improve the accuracy of the classifier with proposed Feature Selection method. The proposed feature selection is used to select the most relevant features by removing the irrelevant and redundant features by means maximizing the feature-class relevancy. Differential evolution optimization is used to find the optimal subset obtained by the above feature-class relevancy methods. The performance of the proposed feature selection is evaluated with classifiers like Random Forest Classifier, Gradient Boosting Tree, Artificial Neural Network and Support Vector Machine.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning, Medical dataset, Feature Selection, Filter based approach, Classifications, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, Artificial Neural Network, Support Vector Machine.



**Shanti and Karthick Babu**

## INTRODUCTION

Progress in computer science and technology development enables improvement in numerous fields and one of them is medicine. In medicine fast and accurate diagnosis can save a patient's life so it is crucial to have good computer aided diagnostic systems (CAD) that can help physicians. Usually, the most essential part of CAD systems is classification [1]. Classification is one of the machine learning tasks while machine learning algorithms are used to gather some knowledge from the set of given data, search for certain patterns and after that make their own decisions based on the learned facts. Nowadays, machine learning algorithms are widespread and studied since they are used in various fields such as medicine, bioinformatic, economy, agriculture, robotic, etc. Classification is a supervised learning task where the output is categorical, the class where certain instance belongs. Supervised learning is a process where the goal is to generate a decision model that will correctly classify unknown instances based on a model build on the training set where the classes of instances are known. Decision model search for patterns in training set data that will enable the classification of new unknown instances [2][3]. The classification of medical datasets is a challenging problem since it usually contains a lot of features and instances. Search for more accurate and faster classification methods in CAD systems is lead by the importance of early and precise diagnose for patient recovery. Each instance used in a classification task is represented by several features that can be numerical or categorical. The classification accuracy, besides classification method, highly depends on the chosen feature set which should enable to classification method to separate instances from different classes and to find similarities of instances that are in the same class. It is hard to determine which features will describe an instance in this way so the usual strategy while collecting data is to describe instances with as much as possible features and then decide which are important. Too many features can lead to the problem where the impact of the main differences and similarities in the decision model decrease since it will try to include all possible information [4]. This is why the feature selection problem attracts scientists and why it becomes one of the research topics. The goal of the feature selection methods is to determine the minimal subset of feature that provides the best classification. The feature selection problem is an exponential problem. For a set with the  $n$  features there are  $2^n$  subsets which means that exhaustive search is not possible (in reasonable time) even for rather small values of  $n$ . For solving problems like this, metaheuristics such as swarm intelligence and optimization algorithms can be used.

## IMPORTANCE OF FEATURE SELECTION

The accuracy of the classifier depends not only on the classification algorithm but also on the feature selection method used. Selection of irrelevant and inappropriate features may confuse the classifier and lead to incorrect results. The solution to this problem is Feature Selection i.e. feature selection is necessary in order to improve efficiency and accuracy of classifier. Feature selection selects subset of features from original set of features by removing the irrelevant and redundant features from the original dataset. It is also known as Attribute selection. Feature selection [5] reduces the dimensionality of the dataset, increases the learning accuracy and improves result comprehensibility. The two search algorithms 'forward selection' and 'backward Eliminations' are used to select and eliminate the appropriate feature. Feature selection is a three-step process namely search, evaluate and stop. Feature selection methods [6] are also classified as attribute evaluation algorithms and subset evaluation algorithms. In first method, features are ranked individually and then a weight is assigned to each feature according to each feature's degree of relevance to the target feature. The second approach in contrast, selects feature subsets and then ranks them based on certain evaluation criteria. Attribute evaluation methods do not measure correlation between feature are hence likely to yield subsets with redundant features. Subset evaluation methods are more efficient in removing redundant features. Different types of feature selection algorithms have been proposed. The feature selection techniques are broadly categorized into three types: Filter methods, Wrapper methods, and Embedded methods. Every feature selection algorithm uses any one of the three feature selection techniques. In this paper, we propose the optimal feature selection algorithm based on Differential Evolution and filter-based feature selection techniques for solving the feature selection problem in classification of medical datasets.



**Shanti and Karthick Babu****RELATED WORKS**

De Silva, Kushan, Daniel Jönsson, and Ryan T. Demmer [7] This work demonstrated the value of combining feature selection with machine learning to identify a wide range of predictors that could enhance prediabetes prediction and clinical decision-making. Feature selection algorithms were run on training data containing 156 preselected exposure variables. Four machine learning algorithms were applied on 46 exposure variables in original and resampled training datasets built using 4 resampling methods. Christo, VR Elgin, et al [8] m. In this work, both Feature and Instance selection are done using the wrapper approach, which uses co-operative co-evolution and random forest classifier. The reduced dataset is used to train a random forest classifier and this trained model helped in making clinical decisions. These decisions assist physicians as the second opinion for diagnosis and treatment. Wisconsin Diagnostic Breast Cancer (WDBC), Hepatitis, Pima Indian Diabetes (PID), Cleveland Heart Disease (CHD), Statlog Heart Disease (SHD), Vertebral Column, and Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) datasets from the University of California Irvine (UCI) Machine Learning repository are used for experimentation. Gandhi, Kriti, et al [9] implemented functions of machine learning in health facilities in a particular system. Instead of directly performing treatment for the patient, if the disease is predicted beforehand using certain machine learning algorithms then the entire process of treatment can be made much more efficient. There are also some cases which occur when early diagnosis of a disease is not performed or carried out. de Lima, Márcio Dias, Juliana de Oliveira Roque e Lima, and Rommel M. Barbosa [10] aimed to present a new feature selection algorithm. In order to validate our study, we used eight benchmark data sets which are commonly used among researchers who developed machine learning methods for medical data classification. The experiment has shown that the performance of our proposed new feature selection method combined with twin-bounded support vector machine (FSTBSVM) is very efficient. Sahebi, Golnaz, et al [11] proposed a generalized wrapper-based feature selection, called GeFeS, which is based on a parallel new intelligent genetic algorithm (GA). The proposed GeFeS works properly under different numerical dataset dimensions and sizes, carefully tries to avoid overfitting and significantly enhances classification accuracy. To make the GA more accurate, robust and intelligent, proposed a new operator for features weighting, improved the mutation and crossover operators, and integrated nested cross-validation into the GA process to properly validate the learning model. The k-nearest neighbor (kNN) classifier is utilized to evaluate the goodness of selected features.

Muthulakshmi, I [12] presented an optimal feature selection based classification model for CKD. For feature selection purposes, particle swarm optimization (PSO) is employed and ant colony optimization (ACO) algorithm is used for the classification of medical data. A benchmark CKD is used to test the proposed model under several measures. Jain, Divya, and Vijendra Singh [13] In this research, a fast, novel adaptive classification system is presented for the diagnosis of chronic diseases. For this purpose, the proposed approach employs a hybrid approach comprising of PCA and ReliefF method with optimized Support Vector Machine classifier. To attain high classification accuracy, comprehensibility, and consistency, efficient parameter optimization approach is applied for the SVM classifier.

Xie, Jingui, et al. [14] This study focused on selecting critical features of demographic information, personal medical history and symptoms and improving the accuracy of syndrome classification. Feature selection methods and classification techniques were applied to mine data on TCM syndromes. Feature selection improved the performance of the classification models. Mezzatesta, Sabrina, et al. [15] Patients with End- Stage Kidney Disease (ESKD) have a unique cardiovascular risk. This study aimed at predicting, with a certain precision, death and cardiovascular diseases in dialysis patients. In particular, the authors obtained the best performances using the non-linear SVC with RBF kernel algorithm, optimizing it with GridSearch. The last is an algorithm useful to search the best combination of hyper-parameters (in the case, to find the best couple, in order to improve the accuracy of the algorithm. Álvarez, Josefa Díaz, et al [16] applied five feature selection algorithms to identify the set of relevant features from 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography images of the main areas affected by PPA from patient records. On the other hand, we carried out classification and clustering algorithms before and after the feature selection process to contrast both results with those obtained in a previous work. We aimed to find the best classifier and the more relevant features from the WEKA tool to propose further a framework for automatic help on diagnosis.





### Shanti and Karthick Babu

Toğaçar, M., et al [17] used lung X-ray images that are available for the diagnosis of pneumonia. The convolutional neural network was employed as feature extractor, and some of existing convolutional neural network models that are AlexNet, VGG-16 and VGG-19 were utilized so as to realize this specific task. Then, the number of deep features was reduced from 1000 to 100 by using the minimum redundancy maximum relevance algorithm for each deep model. Cömert, Zafer, et al [18] In this paper, three filters and two wrappers feature selection methods and machine learning models, which are artificial neural network (ANN), k-nearest neighbor (kNN), decision tree (DT), and support vector machine (SVM), are evaluated on a high dimensional feature set obtained from an open-access CTU-UHB intrapartum CTG database. Raihan-Al-Masud, Md, and M. Rubaiyat Hossain Mondal [19] focused on the application of machine learning algorithms for predicting spinal abnormalities. As a data preprocessing step, univariate feature selection as a filter-based feature selection, and principal component analysis (PCA) as a feature extraction algorithm are considered. A number of machine learning approaches namely support vector machine (SVM), logistic regression (LR), bagging ensemble methods are considered for the diagnosis of spinal abnormality. Özyurt, Fatih [20] White blood cell (WBC) test is used to diagnose many diseases, particularly infections, ranging from allergies to leukemia. A physician needs clinical experience to detect and classify the amount of WBCs in human blood. WBCs are divided into four subclasses: eosinophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, and neutrophils. In the present study, pre-trained architectures, namely AlexNet, VGG-16, GoogleNet, and ResNet, were used as feature extractors. The features obtained from the last fully connected layers of these architectures were combined. Efficient features were selected using the minimum redundancy maximum relevance method. Finally, unlike classical convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures, the extreme learning Machine (ELM) classifier was used in the classification stage thanks to the efficient features obtained from CNN architectures. Li, Jian Ping, et al [21] proposed an efficient and accurate system to diagnosis heart disease and the system is based on machine learning techniques. The system is developed based on classification algorithms includes Support vector machine, Logistic regression, Artificial neural network, K-nearest neighbor, Naïve bays, and Decision tree while standard features selection algorithms have been used such as Relief, Minimal redundancy maximal relevance, Least absolute shrinkage selection operator and Local learning for removing irrelevant and redundant features.

#### PROPOSED OPTIMAL FEATURE SELECTION TECHNIQUE FOR MEDICAL DATASETS

In this proposed technique, the detailed description of the filter-based feature selection techniques and DF optimization algorithm are given. In this proposed approach, the best and worst solution are obtained by converting the real code into binary values string to speed up the process, for reducing the computation time.

##### Gain Ratio Feature Selection

The Gain Ratio [22] is the non-symmetrical measure that is presented to pay back on the bias of the Information Gain (IG). GR is given by Equation (1):

$$GR = \frac{\text{Information Gain}(IG)}{H(X)} \quad (1)$$

Information Gain (IG) is a symmetrical measure.

$$IG = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = H(X) - H(X|Y) \quad (2)$$

The information gained about Y after observing X is alike to the information gained about X after observing Y in the Equation (2). There, a weakness of the IG criterion is that it is biased in favor of features with more values even when they are not more informative. As in the above Equation (2) presents, when the variable Y has to be predicted, then regularize the IG by distributing the entropy of X, and vice versa. Owing to this normalization, the GR values constantly fall in the range [0, 1]. A value of GR = 1 specifies that the knowledge of X totally forecasts Y, and GR = 0 means that there is no relation between Y and X. In opposition to IG, the GR favor variables with lesser values.

##### Differential Evolution Optimization

Differential evolution (DE) is merely one of several approaches through evolutionary algorithm where in actuality the features are search and centred on ant colony. An easy and yet effective, DE give you the benefits usually requires like many optimization methods[23][24]. There are several actions from DE such; 1) ability to handle non-differentiable, nonlinear and value this is certainly multimodal, 2) parallelizability to cope with computation cost that





### Shanti and Karthick Babu

is intensive, 3) simplicity of good use, 4) good convergence properties. Like GA, DE employ factors which can be same of mutation, selection and crossover. The efficiency of DE depends on the handling of target vector and difference in order to acquire a task vector in exploring procedure. Every real-value this is certainly d-Dimensional, a population of NP members is provided. NP will be the population size and D will be the true range that is wide of to be fine-tuned. Among the members of two population like  $y_{s2}$  and  $y_{s3}$  added the vector of weight difference to the  $y_{s1}$  which is third member for creating a trial vector. This action is termed as mutation. A mutant vector is generating relating to for every target vector  $y_{(i,G)}, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M$  a mutant vector using the given equation:

$$w_{j,G+1} = y_{s1,H} + G(y_{s2,H} - y_{s2,H}) \quad (2)$$

Where  $s_1, s_2, s_3 \in \{1, 2, \dots, NP\}$  are integers that are chosen randomly, should be specific from 1 another plus unique through the operating index j. The control rate of Scaling factor F(0,1) that your particular population comprises. In order to improve the variety in connection with perturbed factor vectors, introduction of crossover is takes place. The trial vector:

$$v_{j,H+1} = (v_{1,j,H+1}, v_{2,j,H+1}, \dots, v_{E,j,H+1}) \quad (3)$$

Is from where;

$$v_{kj,H+1} = \begin{cases} w_{kj,H+1} & \text{if } \text{rand}(0,1) \leq d_s \\ y_{kj,H+1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Where the H is the current population and the trial vector  $k^{\text{th}}$  for the dimension of  $v_{(kj,H)}$ . The probability of crossover  $d_s(0,1)$  is a person described value that operates the portion in connection with parameter values which are often and that can be replicated through the mutant. Selection will be the stage to get the vector among the target vector as well as trial vector making use of the aim of generating an individual in terms of generation this is certainly next. Then your causing vector substitutes the vector with which it absolutely was compared [25] if the recently created vector leads to a lower objective function value (better fitness) as compared to population member that is predetermined. But, many factors from DE are instantly transformative without needed user to see by learning from your own error's strategy. In this work that is ongoing size of generation and population are adaptively identifying predicated on a total of features remained from relief-f. Hence, the buyer doesn't always have to initialize those factor values manually.

### Proposed Optimal Feature Selection Method

In this proposed OFS method, instead of using Crossover and Mutation operator of DF optimization, encoding of solution (converting real code to binary string) is introduced to consume the computation time for medical datasets during the classification of diseases. The following are stages involved in this proposed OFS method is given below:

#### Stage 1: Encoding of Solution

In this work, every individual solution in the population is represented as a binary string. The length of every individual solution (binary string) is equal to the number of distinct features available in the medical datasets. The binary code 1 of the solution represents the selection of features and binary code 0 of the solution represents the feature that was not selected. The solution  $S = [F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots, F_m]$  where m is the number of distinct features in datasets. Every position of the solution is binary values,  $F_q \in \{0,1\}$ ; For example, a solution defined as [1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1] specifies that the features with index 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 are selected while the others are not selected. The  $p^{\text{th}}$  solution of generation i is represented as  $S_p^{(i)}$ , and the  $q^{\text{th}}$  position of  $p^{\text{th}}$  solution of generation t is represented  $S_{p,q}^{(i)}$ .

#### Stage 2: Initial population

Set the initial population size of this work as 50. Randomly, we generate 50 solutions with random real values between 0 and 1. After this, the digitization process is applied to each position of individual solution for converting real values to binary values based on below equation:

$$S_{p,q}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1 & S_{p,q}^{(i)} > \text{rand} \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Here rand is a uniformly distributed random number between 0 and 1.





### Shanti and Karthick Babu

#### Stage 3: Fitness function

Fitness function plays a vital role in the optimization problems. A fitness function computes a single positive integer to represent how good the solution is. The fitness of each individual solution in the population is calculated with the help of classifier error rate, which is formulated in below equations:

$$fitness(S_p^{(i)}) = ClassifierErrorRate(S_p^{(i)})$$

The classifier error rate (solution) is the testing error rate:

$$ClassifierErrorRate(S_p^{(i)}) = \frac{Number\ of\ misclassified\ records}{Total\ number\ of\ records} \times 100$$

#### Stage 4: Finding new solutions

The best and worst solutions in the generation  $t$  are used to generate the new solution. The best solution has the lowest fitness score (error rate) and worst solution has the highest fitness score (error rate) in the generation  $i$ . The best solution of iteration  $t$  is represented as  $S_{bt}^{(i)}$  and the worst solution of iteration ' $i$ ' is represented as  $S_{wt}^{(i)}$ . Considering the best and worst solutions of generation ' $i$ ', the  $q^{th}$  position of old solution  $S_{p,q}^{(i)}$  as formulated by the below equation:

$$S_{p,q}^{(i)} = S_{p,q}^{(i)} + A |S_{bt,q}^{(i)} - S_{p,q}^{(i)}| + B |S_{wt,q}^{(i)} - S_{p,q}^{(i)}|$$

Where  $A, B$  are two random numbers between 0 and 1. After this, the digitization process is applied to each position of new candidate solution at generation ' $i+1$ ' for converting real values to binary values based on the below equation:

$$S_{p,q}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1, & S_{p,q}^{(i+1)} > rand \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Here  $rand$  is a uniformly distributed random number between 0 and 1.

#### Stage 5: Termination criteria

The proposed work is an iterative process. The termination criteria of the iterative process can be decided by the following factors:

- maximum number of iterations/generations ( $T_{max}$ )
- convergence rate of fitness score and
- maximum running time limit of iterative process. In this proposed work, the maximum number of iterations ( $T_{max}$ ) is used as the termination criterion.

#### Step by Step procedure for Proposed Optimal Feature Selection Method

Input: Medical Datasets (MD)

Output: Optimal Feature Subset (selected best features)

Step 1: Splitting of the Dataset into Training and Test ( $MD = MD_{tr} + MD_{ts}$ )

Step 2: Applying  $T = GR \leftarrow MD$

Step 3:  $m_f = |T|$

Step 4: Constructing Initial Population Table

Step 4.1: for each solution  $S_p, p=1$  to  $M$  do

Step 4.1.1: for each position  $q$  of solution  $S_p; q=1$  to  $m_f$  do

Step 4.1.2:  $S_{p,q} = rand(0,1)$

Step 4.1.3:  $S_{p,q} = Digitization(S_{p,q})$

Step 4.1.4: end

Step 4.2:  $S_p^{fitness} = computeFitness(S_p, C, f, MD_{tr}, MD_{ts})$

Step 4.3: end

Step 5:  $S_{bt} = findBestSolution()$

Step 6:  $S_{wt} = findWorstSolution()$

Step 7: Iterative Process

Step 7.1: for each iteration  $i=1$  to  $T_{max}$  do





### Shanti and Karthick Babu

Step 7.1.1: for each position  $q$  of solution  $S_p$   $p = 1$  to  $M$  do  
 Step 7.1.1.1: for each position  $q$  of solution  $S_p$ ;  $q = 1$  to  $m_f$  do  
 Step 7.1.1.2:  $A = rand(0,1)$ ;  $B = rand(0,1)$   
 Step 7.1.1.3:  $F_{p,q} = S_{p,q}^{(i)} + A |S_{bt,q}^{(i)} - S_{p,q}^{(i)}| + B |S_{wt,q}^{(i)} - S_{p,q}^{(i)}|$   
 Step 7.1.1.4:  $F_{p,q} = Digitization(F_{p,q})$   
 Step 7.1.1.5: end  
 Step 7.1.2:  $F_p^{fitness} = computeFitness(F_p, C, f, MD_{tr}, MD_{ts})$   
 Step 7.1.3: if  $F_p^{fitness} < S_p^{fitness}$  then  
 Step 7.1.3.1:  $S_p = F_p$   
 Step 7.1.4: end  
 Step 7.2: end  
 Step 7.3:  $S_{bt} = findBestSolution()$   
 Step 7.4:  $S_{wt} = findWorstSolution()$   
 Step 8: end  
 Step 9: Extracting the best optimal feature subset from the  $\Psi_{best}$   
 Step 10: for each position  $j$  of solution  $S_{bt}$   $j=1$  to  $m_f$  do  
 Step 10.1: if is Position Selected( $S_{bt,q}$ ) then  
 Step 10.1.1:  $OF_{bt} = OF_{bt} \cup T[q]$   
 Step 10.2: end  
 Step 11: end  
 Return  $OF_{bt}$

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The medical datasets like Heart Disease [26], Chronic Kidney Disease [27], and Hepatitis [28] are considered from the public UCI and Kaggle Repositories. The performance metrics like Accuracy (in %), and True Positive Rate (in %) are considered in this research work.

### Description of the Datasets

Table 1 depicts the number of features in the given Heart Disease, Kidney Disease and Hepatitis datasets.

### Number of Features obtained

Table 2 depicts the number of features obtained by Gain Ratio, Information Gain, Differential Evolution, Genetic Algorithm. From the table 2, it is clear that the proposed Optimal Feature Selection method generates least number of features than other existing feature selection techniques.

### Classification Accuracy (in %)

The performance analysis of the feature selection techniques like GR, IG, DE, GA, and Proposed OFSM are analysis with the classifiers like Random Forest, Gradient Boosting Tree, Artificial Neural Network and Support Vector Machine. Table 3 gives the Accuracy (in %) for the Heart disease (HD) dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM. From the table 3, it is clear that the original HD dataset, GR processed HD dataset, DE processed HD dataset and proposed OFSM processed HD dataset with SVM classifiers gives increased accuracy than the other feature selection techniques with other classifiers. Table 4 gives the Accuracy (in %) for the Chronic Kidney disease dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM. From the table 4, it is clear that the Original CKD dataset, GR, IG, DE, and GA processed CKD dataset with SVM classifiers gives improved accuracy than the other classifiers. Table 5 gives the Accuracy (in %) for the Hepatitis disease dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed







### Shanti and Karthick Babu

OFSM. From the table 5, it is clear that the Original HP dataset, GR processed HP, DE Processed HP dataset and Proposed OFSM processed HP dataset with ANN gives improved accuracy, and IG processed HP, and GA processed HP dataset gives increased accuracy with RF classifier when it is compared with other classifiers. **True Positive Rate (in %)** Table 6 gives the True Positive Rate (in %) for the Heart disease (HD) dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM. From the table 6, it is clear that the original HD dataset, GR, IG, GA, DE, and Proposed OFSM processed HD dataset with SVM classifiers gives more TPR rate than the other classifiers. Table 7 gives the True Positive Rate (in %) for the Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM. From the table 7, it is clear that the original CKD dataset, GR, DE, and Proposed OFSM processed CKD dataset with SVM classifiers gives more TPR rate than the other classifiers. Table 8 gives the True Positive Rate (in %) for the Hepatitis Disease (HP) dataset obtained by the various classifiers like RF, GBT, ANN, and SVM with Original dataset, GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM. From the table 8, it is clear that the original CKD dataset, GR, DE, GA and Proposed OFSM processed CKD dataset with ANN classifiers gives more TPR rate than the other classifiers.

## CONCLUSION

In medical diagnosis, it is very important to identify most significant risk factors related to disease. Relevant feature identification helps in the removal of unnecessary, redundant attributes from the disease dataset which, in turn, gives quick and better results. In this research work, an optimization-based feature selection with Filter approach is proposed to enhance the classification accuracy of the disease diagnosis. The combination of GR filter-based feature selection with DE optimization to find the most relevant features for the disease detection for various medical datasets like Heart Disease, Chronic Kidney Disease, and Hepatitis disease. From the result obtained, it is clear that the proposed OFSM with SVM classifiers performs better for HD dataset and CKD dataset, whereas proposed OFSM with ANN gives better result for Hepatitis dataset.

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**Shanti and Karthick Babu**

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**Shanti and Karthick Babu**

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**Table 1: Descriptions of the Datasets**

Feature Number	Heart Disease	Kidney Disease	Hepatitis
1	age	age	age
2	sex	bp - blood pressure	sex
3	chest pain type (cp)	sg - specific gravity	steroid
4	resting blood pressure (restbps)	al - albumin	antivirals
5	serum cholestoral (chol)	su - sugar	fatigue
6	fasting blood sugar (fbs)	rbc - red blood cells	malaise
7	resting electrocardiographic results (restecg)	pc - pus cell	anorexia
8	maximum heart rate achieved (thalach)	pcc - pus cell clumps	liver big
9	exercise induced angina (exang)	ba - bacteria	liver firm
10	ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest (oldpeak)	bgr - blood glucose random	spleen palpable
11	the slope of the peak exercise ST segment (slope)	bu - blood urea	spiders
12	number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy (ca)	sc - serum creatinine	ascites
13	thal	sod - sodium	varices
14	Class (Yes, No)	pot – potassium	bilirubin
15		hemo– hemoglobin	alk phosphate
16		pcv - packed cell volume	sgot
17		wc - white blood cell count	albumin
18		rc - red blood cell count	protime
19		htn– hypertension	histology
20		dm - diabetes mellitus	Class: Die, Live
21		cad - coronary artery disease	
22		appet– appetite	
23		pe - pedal edema	
24		ane– anemia	
25	class – class (CKD, Not CKD)		





**Shanti and Karthick Babu**

**Table 2: Number of Features obtained by Feature Selection Techniques for Medical datasets like Heart Disease, Kidney Disease and Hepatitis**

Feature Selection Techniques	Number of Features obtained		
	Heart Disease	Kidney Disease	Hepatitis
Original dataset	13	24	19
Gain Ratio	9	13	15
Information Gain	10	22	17
Differential Evolution	7	15	13
Genetic Algorithm	12	21	16
Proposed Optimal Feature Selection Method	5	11	9

**Table 3: Accuracy (in %) obtained for the heart disease dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	Accuracy (in %) Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM
Original Dataset	43.75	48.16	46.51	<b>49.175</b>
GR processed dataset	66.67	67.76	69.73	<b>69.92</b>
IG processed dataset	61.16	64.64	<b>66.57</b>	64.32
GA processed dataset	61.41	64.59	<b>67.71</b>	65.31
DE processed dataset	68.92	71.19	73.69	<b>74.68</b>
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	77.71	92.76	93.93	<b>95.47</b>

**Table 4: Accuracy (in %) obtained for the Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	Accuracy (in %) Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM
Original Dataset	44.75	46.76	42.86	<b>47.13</b>
GR processed dataset	68.53	69.72	67.43	<b>72.65</b>
IG processed dataset	59.61	60.67	60.54	<b>61.42</b>
GA processed dataset	58.52	59.96	59.86	<b>60.31</b>
DE processed dataset	72.79	72.65	71.37	<b>79.96</b>
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	91.64	93.27	93.72	<b>98.58</b>

**Table 5: Accuracy (in %) obtained for the Hepatitis (HP) Disease dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	Accuracy (in %) Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM
Original Dataset	45.75	46.63	<b>51.34</b>	44.64
GR processed dataset	69.63	69.34	<b>70.27</b>	65.46
IG processed dataset	<b>59.74</b>	59.46	56.46	54.59
GA processed dataset	<b>57.63</b>	56.51	55.37	53.28
DE processed dataset	73.16	71.42	<b>74.17</b>	70.27
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	93.57	92.63	<b>95.15</b>	90.43

**Table 6: True Positive Rate (in %) obtained for the Heart Disease dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	TPR (in %) by Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM





**Shanti and Karthick Babu**

Original Dataset	53.43	53.76	53.62	<b>55.50</b>
GR processed dataset	74.15	72.77	70.17	<b>75.41</b>
IG processed dataset	68.06	66.46	66.23	<b>69.54</b>
GA processed dataset	69.56	69.79	69.37	<b>72.42</b>
DE processed dataset	74.55	73.59	71.76	<b>75.54</b>
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	91.57	93.72	93.85	<b>95.84</b>

**Table 7: True Positive Rate (in %) obtained for the Chronic Kidney Disease dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	TPR (in %) by Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM
Original Dataset	52.44	48.86	47.56	<b>53.94</b>
GR processed dataset	71.83	74.31	73.27	<b>74.98</b>
IG processed dataset	64.37	65.63	<b>64.15</b>	62.36
GA processed dataset	62.45	63.43	<b>64.54</b>	60.35
DE processed dataset	70.46	73.72	72.37	<b>81.24</b>
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	91.61	93.73	93.32	<b>95.78</b>

**Table 8: True Positive Rate (in %) obtained for the Hepatitis Disease (HP) dataset with various classifiers using GR, IG, DE, GA and Proposed OFS method**

Feature Selection Methods	TPR (in %) by Classification Techniques			
	RF	GBT	ANN	SVM
Original Dataset	48.71	50.62	<b>54.73</b>	53.18
GR processed dataset	65.47	67.31	<b>69.78</b>	63.28
IG processed dataset	55.31	57.52	55.62	<b>61.64</b>
GA processed dataset	56.43	58.71	<b>60.47</b>	59.92
DE processed dataset	82.92	81.75	<b>85.73</b>	79.84
Proposed OFSM processed dataset	94.31	94.14	<b>95.72</b>	90.77





## Host Detection Approach Using Optimization and Boosting Classifier in Cloud Computing

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Because of its scalable and dynamic features, cloud computing has gotten a lot of attention from the research community and IT management. Cloud computing allows businesses to outsource their IT infrastructure by providing on-demand access to a shared pool of computing resources. Cloud providers are constructing data centres to meet the ever-increasing demands of cloud consumers. As a result, these cloud data centres use a lot of energy and have the potential to squander a lot of it. Consolidation of Virtual Machines (VMs) aids in resource optimization and, as a result, lowers energy consumption in a cloud data centre. When it comes to VM consolidation, VM placement is crucial. A new revolution for providing pay-as-you-go virtual resources is cloud computing. When users' work needs are received, they are mapped to virtual resources operating on datacenter hosts. It is necessary to detect overloaded hosts in order to achieve workload consolidation. In order to avoid Service Level Agreement (SLA) violations, overloaded host detection is done for workload balancing, creating a list of overloaded hosts that will be helpful when placing virtual machines (VMs). By omitting the overloaded hosts when checking the under loaded host, computational costs are reduced. An optimization-based Host Detection methodology is proposed in this research study to analyse the host based on CPU, Bandwidth, and RAM utilizations in order to find overloaded and under loaded hosts.

**Keywords:** Cloud Computing, Virtual Machine, Host Detection, Overload, Underload, Energy Consumption, Service Level Agreement



**Devipriya et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

A cutting-edge computer architecture called cloud computing enables users to pay-as-you-go rent resources over the Internet. Thus, service providers who do not wish to spend on infrastructure can just license resources from infrastructure providers and pay only for what they consume. A new generation of ecological and energy-efficient ICT may be built on the foundation of cloud technology, in addition to its great economic impact [1] [2]. By enabling the use of fewer physical servers with significantly higher per-server utilisation, virtualization technology in cloud data centres, on either hand, significantly reduces energy consumption. However, it also creates new management issues since a large pool of virtual machines should be managed and provisioned [3]. In reality, in a cloud computing context, energy efficient resource management means assigning a manner that dynamically allocates physical resources to virtualized resources which reduces data centre energy usage while maintaining SLA-based service quality. As a result, experts in this field have been working to create a management system that is effective and optimal and can satisfy these needs. A management solution that maximises energy efficiency in a cloud data centre by using dynamic VM consolidation as a technique of dynamic control [4] [5] [18] [19]. In general, the difficulty of dynamic VM consolidation can be broken down into four sub-problems. When a host is overloaded, live migration of one or more virtual machines from the overloaded host is necessary (host overloading detection); when a host is underloaded, all virtual machines must migrate from it before the host enters sleep mode (host under-loading detection) [20] [21]. (3) selecting the VMs to migrate from an overloaded host (VM selection); and (4) selecting the hosts to receive the migrated VMs (VM placement) [22] [23].

## RELATED WORKS

Mc Donnell, Nicola, Enda Howley, and Jim Duggan [6] A brand-new multi-agent framework called "Gossip Contracts" (GC) was put forth for the development of decentralised cooperation methods. GC was impacted by the Contract Net and Gossip technologies. The authors proposed a GC-based Dynamic Virtual Machine Consolidation (DVMC) method and contrasted it with two well-known methods that also use GC: eco Cloud, a distributed method, and Sercon, a centralised method. Yadav, Rahul, et al [7] VM selection from overloaded hosts is proposed using suggested adaptive heuristic techniques, such as least-medium-square regression and minimal utilisation prediction. These heuristic algorithms lower CDC energy consumption while requiring the least amount of SLA. The suggested VM selection strategy, in contrast to earlier methods, considers the types of running apps and their CPU usage at various points in time across the VMs. Ding, Weichao, et al [8] The framework that is being proposed involves four stages: residual available computing capacity for the host overload detection ; selection of suitable VMs for migration from overloaded hosts based on the required data transfer; host underload diagnosis on multi-criteria Z-score strategy; and allocation of the VMs chosen for migration from underloaded and overloaded hosts on a multi-criteria Z-score strategy. Xiao, Hui, Zhigang Hu, and Keqin Li [9] A new multi-objective VM consolidation strategy was developed based on various thresholds and an Ant Colony System (ACS). The suggested methodology determines the host load status using two CPU usage criteria; VM consolidation happens when the host is overloaded or underloaded. Consolidation uses ACS to select migrating VMs and destination hosts simultaneously, using various selection methods based on the host load status. Aslam, Anjum Mohd, and Mala Kalra [10] presented a VM selection method based on Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). It employed a back propagation learning strategy to train a feed forward neural network to choose a VM from an overloaded host. By learning from the training dataset, it optimises the VM selection problem and enhances the performance of the selection method. Hsieh, Sun-Yuan, et al [11] The suggested VM consolidation methodology assessed the current and planned resource utilisation through host overload (UP-POD) and host underload detection (UP-PUD). To accurately predict future resource use, a Gray-Markov-based model is employed. Li, Lianpeng, et al [12] based on the suggested Robust Simple Linear Regression prediction model, a Host Underloading / Overloading Detection algorithm and a novel VM placement process for SLA aware and energy-efficient consolidation of virtual machines in cloud data centres. Contrary to native linear regression, the proposed approaches modify the prediction and skew toward over-prediction by factoring in the error in the forecast Li, Zhihua, et al [13] A mixed optimization model for VM placement was created in order to determine





Devipriya et al.,

the best mapping between VMs and PMs in the search space. The optimization model is solved using an improved heuristic evolutionary method, resulting in the best VM placement scheme that is globally optimal. In order to consolidate virtual machines, the authors' Energy Efficient- Quality Aware Virtual Machine Consolidation (EQ-VMC) technique combines separate sub-algorithms for host overloading detection, VM selection, and under-loaded host detection. Moghaddam, Seyedhamid Mashhadi, et al [14] The best time to begin host migrations was predicted using various fine-tuned Machine Learning (ML) prediction models for particular VMs. Lexicographically assess migration time and host CPU usage before choosing which VMs to transfer in the second stage. Finally, a unique strategy based on the Best Fit Decreasing (BFD) algorithm was developed to select a destination host for the VMs being migrated.

## OPTIMIZED GRADIENT BOOSTING MACHINE CLASSIFIER BASED HOST DETECTION METHOD

### Artificial Bee Colony Optimization

The artificial bee colony algorithm is a population-based optimization method based on bee intelligence, which is divided into two types: foraging and reproduction (mating) behaviour [15]. Artificial bees scour the search space for viable ideas in a fair amount of time. In the subject of work scheduling, foraging behaviour is the most commonly utilised method. Employed bees are in charge of assigning jobs to resources and communicating with onlooker bees about food sources; onlooker bees are in charge of calculating fitness so that it may be used for further management of the entire assignment process; Bee scouts hunt for fresh search engines [16]. All bees go through a ruthless selection process. The bees remember the new position if the new amount of nectar is more than the old; otherwise, they recall the previous one. The procedure typically comes to an end at the maximum cycle number is reached.

### Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT)

In order to create a regression or classification model, gradient boosting, a potent ensemble machine learning method for regression and classification issues, combines a number of weak prediction models, often decision trees. According to gradient boosting, the GBDT algorithm extends and improves the classification and regression tree model. As opposed to the random forest algorithm, the GBDT learning process incrementally fits new models to produce a more precise assessment of the response variables. Decision trees are built iteratively by the GBDT algorithm. A decision tree is trained from the residuals of the preceding tree in each iteration. The output is provided by the accumulation of the classified results from each tree. Assume there are  $N$  training examples  $\{\{x_i, y_i\}\}_{i=1}^N$ , with the labels  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ , where  $x_i$  is a sample and  $y_i$  is the label for sample  $x_i$ . Let  $L(y, F(x))$  be a loss function and  $F(x)$  be a linear combination of distinct decision trees. For any sample  $x_i$ ,  $L(y_i, F(x_i))$  is the difference between  $F(x_i)$  and  $y_i$ , and  $F(x_i)$  is the classification (the  $i$ -th decision tree) of  $x_i$ . The objective of GBDT is to discover an ideal model  $F(x)$  such that  $L(y, F(x))$  is reduced for a given loss function, where  $i=1$ . To do this, the GBDT algorithm first creates an initial decision tree  $F_0(x)$ , after which  $m$  more trees are created repeatedly. The residuals, which are produced by the provided loss function  $L(y, F(x))$ , are reduced in each iteration by the addition of a new tree,  $h(x)$ . As a result, the following formula can be used to get the ideal model  $F^*(x)$  of GBDT:

$$F^*(x) = F_0(x) + v \sum_{t=1}^m \rho_t * h_t(x)$$

Where  $m$  is the number of iterations,  $v \{0 < v < 1\}$  is the shrinkage parameter controlling the GBDT's learning rate,  $h_t(x)$  stands for the tree trained in the  $t$ -th iteration, and  $\rho_t$  is the weight of  $h_t(x)$ . The following equation's negative gradients stand for the discrepancy between actual value and predicted value:

$$y'_i = - \left[ \frac{\partial L(y_i, F(x_i))}{\partial F(x_i)} \right] F(x) = F_{t-1}(x)$$

At each iteration in GBDT, the loss function is used to obtain residuals. The following step involves building a new decision tree called  $h_t(x)$  in accordance with the following:

$$\{\{x_i, y'_i\}\}_{i=1}^n$$

The following equations calculate the weight of this tree and update the identification model:







**Devipriya et al.,**

$$\rho_t = \arg \min_p \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{t-1}(x) + p * h_t(x))$$

$$F_t(x) = F_{t-1}(x) + v * \rho_t * h_t(x)$$

The 0-1 loss function is used in the GBDT algorithm and is defined as follows:

$$L(y, F(x)) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \neq F(x) \\ 0, & y = F(x) \end{cases}$$

Only a few of the input variables often have a significant impact on the output of the model, and they are rarely equally relevant for the prediction performance.

### Proposed Optimized Gradient Boosting Classifier (OGBC) based Host Detection Method

Gradient Boosting Decision Tree is used in this proposed Host Detection method. VM placement plays an important part in the consolidation of the VMs. Users' job requirements are received and then mapped onto virtual resources operating on datacenter hosts. It is necessary to find the overloaded hosts in order to achieve workload consolidation. The goal of overloaded host detection is to balance workload. It involves compiling a list of overloaded hosts that will be useful when placing virtual machines (VMs) in order to avoid violating service level agreements (SLAs) and omitting overloaded hosts from consideration when determining whether a host is underloaded in order to save on computational costs. In this contribution, an optimization-based Host Detection technique is proposed to analyze the host based on the CPU, Bandwidth and RAM utilizations for detecting the overloaded and underloaded host. Artificial Bee Colony Optimization algorithm is used to update the negative gradients of the Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT) for classification of Host and it uses the power, CPU and Memory threshold for underloading and overloading host. In this proposed Optimization based Host Detection technique, a direction of the negative gradient in the GBDT is updated with respect to potential time, whenever the utilization of the power, CPU, Memory of the Hosts are greater than the prescribed threshold, then that tree will send to the overloaded state. If the utilization of the Power, CPU, and memory are less than the prescribed threshold then the hosts are underloaded. If it is equal, the host is normal for processing. To calculate the thresholds, then the Energy Consumed of the nodes during the particular time. So, the total energy consumption is the summation of each node energy consumed with the total number of nodes.

**Input:** Number of VMs and Hosts

**Output:** Host Classification (Underload or Overload)

**Step 1:** Calculation of host CPU and memory usage based on the number of VMs on the node and the number of jobs allocated to the VMs.

**Step 2:** The Hosts' power calculations are based on CPU and memory use. With a minimum and maximum power usage, the power consumption is normalized using the ABC technique.

**Step 3:** The power consumption of the node during the units of time divided by the energy consumption of the given host.

**Step 4:** Establishment of an Artificial Bee Colony Optimization for host categorization.

**Step 4.1:** Create a population of solutions that are generated at random by scout bees.

**Step 4.2:** Using the default function, assess the current population.

**Step 4.3:** Begin training the Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT) model, CART is preferred as a simple classifier with objective and loss function as softmax.

**Step 4.4:** The food position in the total population is randomly distributed during the training phase, as the fitness is randomly divided among decision trees.

**Step 4.5:** Evaluate the population's fitness function.

**Step 4.6:** Calculate the new solution using the onlooker bees, and assess the new source's suitability.

**Step 4.7:** Begin the ruthless selection process.

**Step 4.8:** Calculate the solution's probability value and normalize it into the interval.

**Step 4.9:** Onlooker bees use probability to come up with fresh solutions.

**Step 4.10:** Determine the new fitness level.

**Step 4.11:** Re-use the greedy selection method.





Devipriya et al.,

**Step 4.12:** If the probability of a solution is not approved, the scout bee will forsake the food source. The generator generates a new random value.

**Step 4.13:** Based on fitness, save the best solution and delete the prior number.

**Step 5:** Update the gradient direction by fitting the new decision model using ABC's ideal best solution.

**Step 6:** Develop a GBT model of regression tree which is used to classify hosts.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Simulation Setup

Consideration is given to the data centre used in this study, which is also a part of Cloud Sim. There are two server models with 400 hosts each, 800 hosts total, and four different kinds of virtual machines in the data centre. The VM instances' CPU capacity is indicated in millions of instructions per second (MIPS). The two types of hosts and the VM types employed in this experiment are listed in the following tables. SLA violations (SLA-V) and Energy Consumption (EC in kWh) are regarded as performance measures. The performance of the proposed OGBC based host detection is analyzed with existing host detection techniques like Artificial Bee Colony (ABC), Local Regression (LR), Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) using the evaluation metrics like Energy Consumption (kWh) and Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) with varying number of number of hosts and number of Virtual Machines (VMs).

### Result obtained at Number of VMs = 100 and Number of Hosts = 400

Table 2.1 depicts the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at host count=400 and VMs count=100. Figure 2.1 depicts the graphical representation of the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at host count=400 and VMs count= 100. From the figure and table 2.1, when compared to the current host identification methods, it is demonstrated that the proposed OGBC uses less energy. Table 2.2 depicts the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at host count=400 and VMs count= 100. Figure 2.2 gives the graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at host count=400 and VMs count= 100. From the figure and table 2.2, when compared to existing methods, it is evident that the suggested OGBC based detection method minimised the SLA violation.

### Result obtained at VMs count = 200 and host count = 400

Table 3.1 depicts the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at host count=400 and VMs count = 200. Figure 3.1 depicts the graphical representation of the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at the host count =400 and VMs count = 200. From the figure and table 3.1, when compared to the current host identification methods, it is demonstrated that the proposed OGBC uses less energy. Table 3.2 depicts the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=400 and VMs count = 200. Figure 3.2 gives the graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at the hosts count=400 and VMs count = 200. From the figure and table 3.2, when OGBC-based detection is compared to existing methods, it is evident that the suggested method reduced SLAV.

### Result obtained at VMs count = 100 and Hosts count= 800

Table 4.1 depicts the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at the VMs count = 100 and Hosts count= 800. Figure 4.1 depicts the graphical representation of the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at the host count=800 and VMs count = 100. From the figure and table 4.1, When compared to the current host identification methods, it is demonstrated that the proposed OGBC uses less energy. Table 4.2 depicts the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at the hosts count=800 and VMs count = 100. Figure 4.2 gives the graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at the hosts count=800 and VMs count = 100. From the figure and table 4.2, when compared to existing methods, it is evident that the suggested OGBC based detection method minimised the SLAV.





Devipriya et al.,

**Result obtained at VMs count = 200 and Hosts count = 800**

Table 5.1 depicts the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200. Figure 5.1 depicts the graphical representation of the EC (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at the hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200. From the figure and table 5.1, when compared to the current host identification methods, it is demonstrated that the proposed OGBC uses less energy. Table 5.2 depicts the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200. Figure 5.2 gives the graphical representation of the SLAV(in %)of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200. From the figure and table 5.2, when compared to existing methods, it is evident that the suggested OGBC-based detection method lowered the SLAV.

**CONCLUSION**

Cloud computing data centres are rapidly expanding to accommodate the enormous demand for high-performance computing (HPC), storage, and networking resources in corporate and scientific applications. Virtual machine (VM) consolidation entails moving virtual machines (VMs) to fewer physical servers in real time, allowing more servers to be turned off or operated in low-power mode, reducing energy consumption, operating costs, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The Artificial Bee Colony Optimization approach was used in this study to improve the weak classifiers of GBDT for host classification. By multiplying the number of VMs and hosts, ABC calculated the memory, CPU, power threshold, and energy usage. Based on the findings, it is obvious that the proposed Optimized Gradient Boosting Classifier based Host identification methodology used less energy and reduced SLA violations as the number of hosts and virtual machines increased. The proposed method is compared to other optimization approaches such as ABC, Local Regression, and Median Absolute Deviation.

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**Devipriya et al.,**

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**Table 1: Host Characteristic used in this research work**

Type	Number of Host	Storage	Number of Cores	RAM	Bandwidth	MIPS
HP ProLiant ML 110G4	400	1GB	2	4096	1GB	1860
HP ProLiant ML 110G4	400	1GB	2	4096	1GB	2660

**Table 2: Characteristic of VM types**

Type of VM	Number of Cores	RAM	MIPS	Storage
VM1	1	613	500	2.5
VM2	1	1740	1000	2.5
VM3	1	1740	2000	2.5
VM4	1	2500	2500	2.5





Devipriya et al.,

**Table 3: EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=400 and VMs count = 100**

Number of Tasks	EC (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	8.52	12.13	15.8	16.5
200	10.44	14.65	18.92	19.61
300	12.42	16.64	19.71	21.01
400	13.86	17.22	21.32	22.35
500	14.23	19.53	22.48	23.47
600	15.78	20.27	23.39	24.67
700	17.34	21.69	25.31	26.88
800	18.91	22.59	26.78	27.53
900	13.67	23.28	27.17	28.62

**Table 4: SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at host count=400 and VMs count=100**

Number of Tasks	SLAV (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.156	0.974	1.193	1.767
200	0.296	1.214	2.282	2.634
300	0.547	2.842	3.254	3.847
400	0.923	3.384	4.214	5.169
500	1.491	5.537	5.743	6.710
600	1.743	6.153	7.425	7.849
700	2.598	7.526	8.362	8.879
800	2.735	8.564	9.421	10.239
900	3.189	10.154	11.868	11.514

**Table 5: EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at host count =400 and VMs count = 200**

Number of Tasks	EC (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	9.36	13.32	16.09	17.40
200	11.53	15.64	19.28	20.17
300	13.35	17.57	20.28	22.19
400	14.79	18.31	22.34	23.62
500	15.43	20.46	23.75	24.85
600	16.96	21.63	24.82	25.75
700	18.42	22.87	26.24	27.79
800	19.28	23.86	27.96	28.44
900	20.65	24.93	28.82	29.27

**Table 6: SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at the hosts count =400 and VMs count = 200**

Number of Tasks	SLAV (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.267	1.085	1.282	1.879
200	0.385	1.325	2.393	2.725
300	0.658	2.933	3.531	3.759
400	1.814	3.854	5.423	5.682





Devipriya et al.,

500	2.285	5.846	6.852	7.921
600	3.256	6.264	8.534	8.975
700	4.487	8.615	9.641	9.988
800	4.764	9.542	10.532	11.318
900	5.297	11.243	13.954	14.154

Table 7: EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at the Hosts count=800 and VMs count = 100

Number of Tasks	EC (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	10.45	14.43	17.21	18.31
200	11.94	16.63	20.37	21.26
300	12.46	18.63	21.37	23.28
400	13.88	19.42	23.43	24.51
500	15.92	21.54	24.86	25.94
600	17.15	22.52	25.93	26.84
700	19.51	23.98	27.35	28.87
800	20.37	24.95	28.85	29.56
900	21.54	25.82	29.91	30.36

Table 8: SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at the hosts count=800 and VMs count = 100

Number of Tasks	SLAV (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.561	1.498	2.913	2.767
200	0.962	2.421	3.822	3.945
300	1.457	3.284	4.524	4.748
400	2.338	4.854	5.524	5.872
500	3.149	6.753	7.852	8.821
600	4.347	7.326	8.516	9.758
700	5.687	9.415	10.451	11.768
800	6.644	10.453	11.511	12.448
900	6.972	11.263	13.959	13.623

Table 9: EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200

Number of Tasks	EC (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	11.45	15.41	17.18	18.32
200	12.64	18.75	20.39	21.28
300	14.46	19.68	21.39	23.28
400	15.68	20.42	23.43	24.26
500	16.55	21.56	24.58	25.58
600	17.69	22.74	25.73	26.66
700	18.53	23.78	27.42	28.94
800	19.82	24.68	28.69	29.55
900	21.76	25.82	29.73	29.92





Devipriya et al.,

Table 10: SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200

Number of Tasks	SLAV (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.672	1.851	2.288	2.789
200	1.294	2.434	3.484	2.836
300	2.546	4.812	5.622	5.848
400	3.148	5.943	7.514	7.821
500	3.852	6.657	8.571	9.832
600	4.551	7.354	9.643	10.886
700	5.578	9.724	10.532	11.877
800	6.853	10.651	11.641	12.429
900	7.386	12.351	14.866	15.256

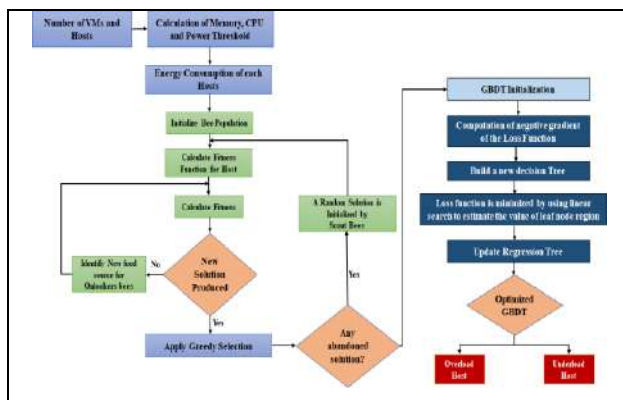


Figure 1: Flowchart of the Proposed Optimized Gradient Boosting Classifier based Host Detection Method in Cloud Computing

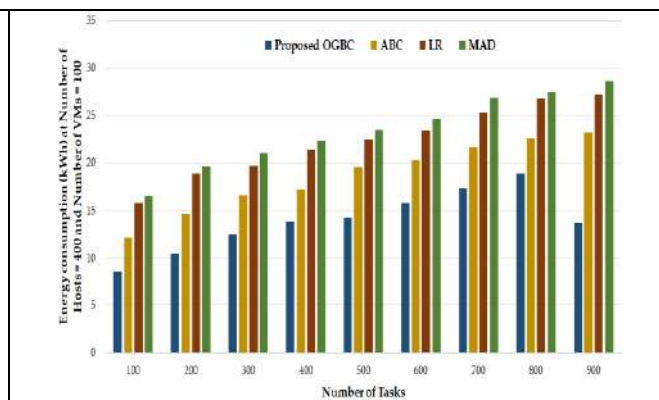


Figure 2: Graphical representation of the EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=400 and VMs count = 100

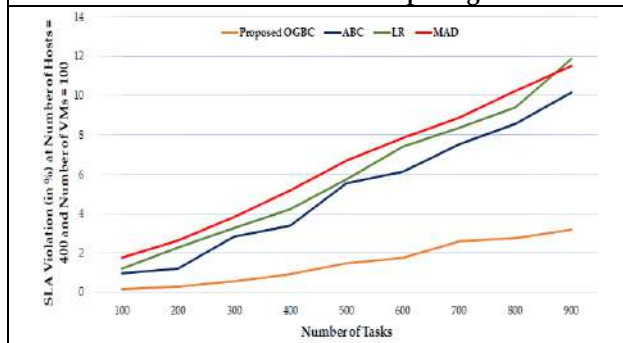


Figure 3: Graphical representation of the SLAV(in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at host count=400 and VMs count= 100

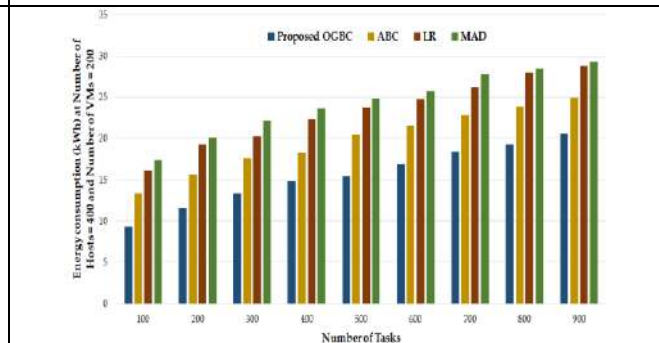


Figure 4: Graphical representation of the EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=400 and VMs count = 200





Devipriya et al.,

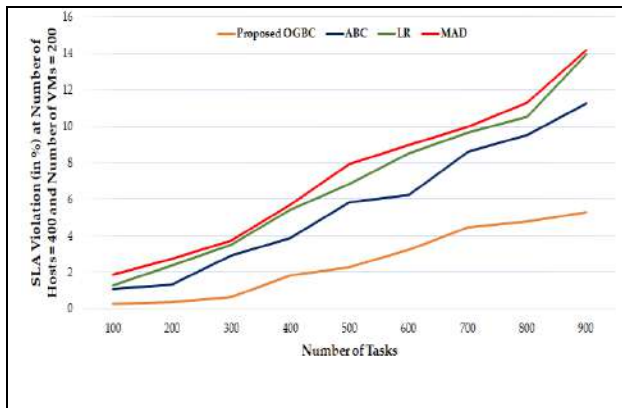


Figure 5: Graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at the hosts count =400 and VMs count = 200

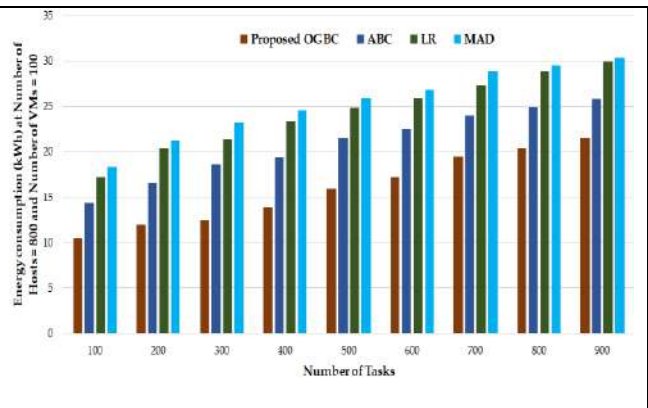


Figure 6: Graphical representation of the EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 100

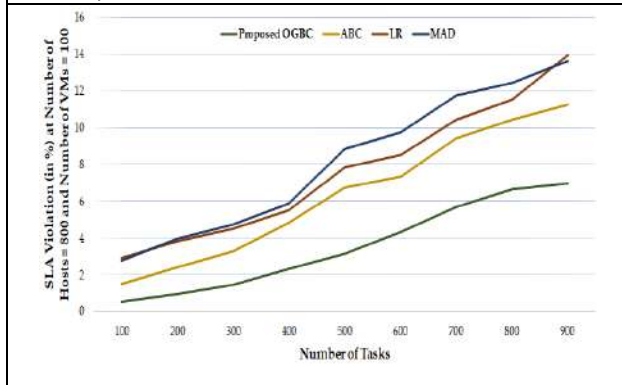


Figure 7: Graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at hosts counts=800 and VMs count = 100

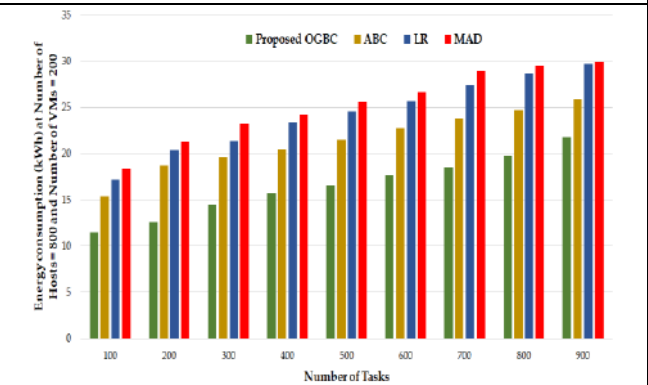


Figure 8: Graphical representation of the EC (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200

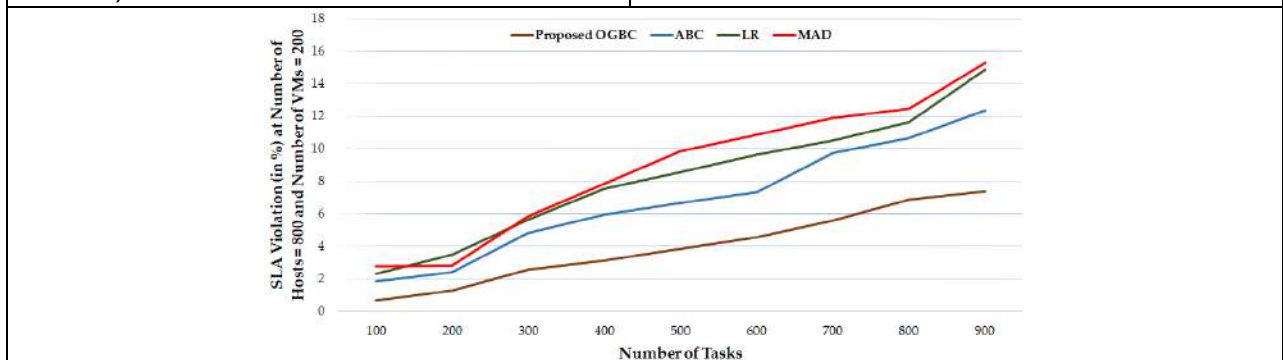


Figure 5.2: Graphical representation of the SLAV (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at hosts count=800 and VMs count = 200







## Discovery of Maximal Frequent Item set using Discarded Elements in Dense Database

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A new method to discover maximal frequent items is proposed in this paper using top-down bottom up iteration and discarded elements in dense database to ease the computational cost and operational cost related to runtime and memory imprints. The proposed approach utilizes simple binary indexing for discarded elements in the transactional row and reducing the density of the dataset initially, and then simple mathematical computations are used to find the resultant maximal items by pruning the unwanted elements instantaneously. The proposed approach is compared with the other existing approaches to gauge its performance and from the experimental work; it is found that the proposed approach was miles ahead of the other state of the art algorithms.

**Keywords:** frequent itemsets, maximal frequent items, denser datasets, discarded elements, cutting edge algorithms

### INTRODUCTION

Numerous current algorithms generate frequent itemsets rapidly and effectively; nevertheless, their primary drawback is the quantity of items they generate. The bulk of frequently found items are meaningless, and there are too many of them. Maximal frequent itemset mining was introduced as a solution to this problem. Imagine, for example, a transaction database with six distinct items and a large number of items overall. The frequent itemsets are





### Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan

often displayed to consumers as their  $2^{6-1}$  subset by the great majority of frequent itemset mining algorithms. The algorithm's failure to finish in a reasonable amount of time (lower execution time) and the subsequent high memory footprints are almost certain due to the enormous volume of the resulting itemsets. To provide the necessary results for the user, most well-known frequent itemset mining algorithms would require  $2^6$  database projection operations to be completed. All that is known as a frequent itemset is one that appears in the transaction database at user-specified times [5]. The item's minimum support value is the number of times or occurrences that meet that criteria. If the minimal support is absent from an itemset's immediate supersets, the itemset is deemed closed. If the immediate supersets of an itemset are not common, the itemset is said to be maximally frequent.

#### Definition1

*"A closed itemset that is not technically included in any other closed itemset is called a maximal frequent itemset."*

#### Property 1

*"To retrieve every frequent itemset at any one moment, maximum itemsets are utilized. Typically, a maximal itemset is defined as a full representation of all frequent itemsets."*

#### Property 2

*"The maximum itemsets are often defined as a subset of closed itemset,.." [7]*

#### Property 3

*"The maximal frequent itemset has no superset that is frequent" [8]*

## PRELIMINARIES

Let  $E$  be an item set ( $E=\{1,\dots,N\}$ ). Let  $X$  be an itemset such that  $A1\subseteq E$ . If the cardinality of itemset  $A1$  is  $k$ , then  $A1$  is a  $k$ -itemset. Assume that database  $T$  is a multi-set of subsets of  $E$ , and that the support of itemsets  $A2$  in  $T$  such that  $A1\subseteq A2$  is represented by  $\text{support}(A1)$ . How frequently  $A1$  happens in the transaction database is described in this case by the itemset support. The set of all frequent itemsets is denoted by  $FI$ , and  $A1$  is considered a frequent itemset if  $\text{support}(A1) = \text{minSup}$ . A set of values is referred to as maximally frequent itemset  $MFI$  if it is frequent and none of its supersets are frequent [4]. The proposed algorithm is executed and then compared with the existing algorithms, GENMAX [1], MAFIA [2] and MAX-Eclat [3] algorithms and the runtime and memory consumptions are noted for a detailed comparison.

## PROPOSED APPROACH

The transactional database with dense elements is initially fetched and database is reduced using by representing only the discarded elements and it almost reduces the database size by 40%. The restructured database is represented in binary format and simple binary operations are carried out to discover the maximal frequent itemsets. The sample database is shown in the following table 1. Consider the transaction database shown in table 1. There are five different elements,  $E = \{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5\}$  and five transactions  $ID = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5\}$  and the user defined minimum support is assumed to be 40%. The first procedure is finding the unique elements present in the sample database and the pseudo code is shown in the figure 2. When searching for unique elements, the process begins with a database scan. Next, every row in the transactional input database is fetched and every element is compared. If the element being compared is found in the  $DE[]$  array, it is ignored; if not, it is stored as a unique element.

## DISCARDED ELEMENT

The unique elements found by the procedure Unique Element is  $\{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5\}$  and the sample dataset is again scanned to find the discarded elements present in every transactional row and the pseudo code is shown below. The transactional rows present in the database  $DT$  is fetched and the set difference between the unique element "u" and the transaction row fetched is discovered, stored along the ID in the restructured output array as





### Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan

shown in the figure 4. The restructured database with discarded elements is shown in the following table 2 and this data is used to find the maximal frequent items. From the table the total number of elements is found to be 9 whereas the total number of elements in the actual input database is found to be 16. The first restructuring process reduced the database size by over 40%. The discarded elements are then marked with 0's and 1's depending upon its presence in the row. If an element is present, then it is marked as "1" else marked as "0" and the resultant binary representation is shown in the following figure 5. The level wise frequent items are found as shown in this section, First the 2 –itemset is discovered. {M1, M2}, {M1, M3}, {M1, M4}, {M1, M5}, {M2, M3}, {M2, M4}, {M2, M5}, {M3, M4}, {M3, M5}, {M4, M5} The binary values of these are fetched from the binary representation and using simple binary operation, it is declared as a maximal or min-maximal itemset. The value of M1 = 0 0 1 0 1 and the value of M2 = 0 0 0 1 1 and they are added to find the number of 0's like shown below, Here the number of zeroes is found to be 2 which is 40% and it is equal to the minimum support value given by the user and this item is considered for further examining. The next level of the tier is examined to prove whether the itemset is maximal, the third element M3 is added to {M1, M2} as shown Here the number of zeroes is found to be 40% which is equal to the user defined minimum support threshold value and it is considered for the next examination as shown below operation, Here the number of zero is found to be 20%, which is lesser than the user defined minimum support value so the 4-itemset {M1, M2, M3, M4} is not a maximal frequent but its immediate predecessor {M1, M2, M3} is a maximal frequent itemset. Similarly all the elements are examined and the maximal frequent itemsets are found. The pseudo code of the proposed algorithm is shown in the figure 6. The maximal frequent itemset found from the sample database is given in the following table 3.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

With a 2.66GHz Intel Pentium I5 processor, 8GB RAM, and Windows 10 operating system, the proposed algorithm was implemented using the Java programming language. It is possible to obtain benchmark datasets from the UC Irvine Machine Learning Database Repository, including chess, mushroom, and connect4. The proposed algorithm is compared with other three algorithms with respect to the execution time and the comparison results are shown in the following section. The above table 5 displays the time taken to finish the execution of the proposed algorithm in conjunction with other cutting edge algorithms that are currently in use on the chess database. The comparison chart is shown in the following figure 8. From the above figures and tables it is quite evident that the proposed approach utilizes less time to execute when the minimum support value is varied and it completely out performed the other three algorithms by a good margin. The max-Eclat is the second best performed algorithm after the proposed algorithm.

## CONCLUSION

In order to find maximum frequent itemsets, a novel vertical data format combined with the binary representation [6] and discarded elements are used, along with some basic arithmetic manipulation described in this paper. In future, data compression can be used to reduce the size of the dataset, which will significantly reduce memory usage when working with denser datasets like Connect that have lengthy transactions. From the experimental results it is clear that the proposed approach utilized 25 – 30% less time to execute and 20 – 25% occupied less memory while discovering the maximal frequent items.

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**Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan**

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**Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan**

**Table 1: Sample database**

ID	ELEMNENTS
1	M1,M2, M3
2	M1, M2, M3, M4
3	M2, M3, M5
4	M1, M3, M4, M5
5	M4, M5

**Table 2: Restructured database**

ID	Transactions
1	M4. M5
2	M5
3	M1, M4
4	M2
5	M1, M2, M3

M1	0	0	1	0	1
M2	0	0	0	1	1
<b>M1, M2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

M1, M2	0	0	1	1	1
M3	0	0	0	0	1
<b>M1, M2, M3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

M1, M2, M3	0	0	1	1	1
M4	1	0	1	0	0
<b>M1, M2, M3, M4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 3: Final result**

SNO	Maximal Itemset
1	M1, M2, M3
2	M1, M3, M4
3	M3, M5
4	M4, M5

**Table 4: Execution time comparison for connect database**

EXECUTION TIME (Sec)					
CONNECT DB					
Algorithm	Minimum Support VALUE				
	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.45
GENMAX	312	288	227	171	117
MAFIA	245	223	189	137	103
Max-Eclat	263	236	193	149	109
<b>PROPOSED</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>87</b>





**Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan**

**Table 5: Execution time comparison for CHESS database**

EXECUTION TIME (Sec)					
CHESS DB					
Algorithm	Minimum Support VALUE				
	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.50
GENMAX	226	192	161	133	88
MAFIA	191	160	130	106	79
Max-Eclat	213	182	157	120	83
PROPOSED	159	138	118	98	70

	<p><b>PROCEDURE UniqueElements( Database DT)</b></p> <p><b>INPUT:</b> Input Database DT  <b>OUTPUT:</b> unique elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Load the input database DT</li> <li>2. Set DE[] = empty</li> <li>3. For each Row ERpresent inDT</li> <li>4. For each Element Epresent in ER</li> <li>5. If [ E present in DE[] ] then</li> <li>6. Fetch Next Element : else</li> <li>7. Store Element ER → DE[]</li> <li>8. End IF</li> <li>9. End For statements</li> <li>10. Return DE[]</li> </ol> <p>END PROCEDURE</p>
--	--

**Figure 1: Relationship diagram**

**Figure 2: Pseudo code to find the unique elements**

<p><b>PROCEDURE DiscardedElement(Database DT, Unique u)</b></p> <p><b>INPUT:</b> Transaction Database DT, Unique u  <b>OUTPUT:</b> Restructured Array[]</p> <p>BEGIN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Load the input database DT</li> <li>2. For each Row R∈DT</li> <li>3. Find The Set Difference</li> <li>4. DF=u \ R</li> <li>5. Store DF in Output array with Transaction ID</li> <li>6. End For</li> <li>7. Return Output array</li> </ol> <p>END PROCEDURE</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">M4, M5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3, M4}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">M5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M2, M3, M5}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">M1, M4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M3, M4, M5}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">M2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M4, M5}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">M1, M2, M3</td> </tr> </table>	{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3}	1	M4, M5	{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3, M4}	2	M5	{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M2, M3, M5}	3	M1, M4	{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M3, M4, M5}	4	M2	{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M4, M5}	5	M1, M2, M3
{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3}	1	M4, M5														
{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M2, M3, M4}	2	M5														
{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M2, M3, M5}	3	M1, M4														
{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M1, M3, M4, M5}	4	M2														
{M1, M2, M3, M4, M5} \ {M4, M5}	5	M1, M2, M3														

**Figure 3: Pseudo code to find the discarded elements**

**Figure 4: Finding the discarded elements in the database**





Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan

ID	1	2	3	4	5
M1	0	0	1	0	1
M2	0	0	0	1	1
M3	0	0	0	0	1
M4	1	0	1	0	0
M5	1	1	0	0	0

Figure 5: Binary representation of the discarded elements

ALGORITHM FindMAX(Database DT, Min SupMp)

INPUT :database T, min supMp  
 OUTPUT: Maximal Frequent Itemsets

1.  $Uni[] = UniqueElement( Database DT)$
2.  $DE = DiscardedElement(database DT, Uni[])$
3. Get the binary representation
4. Do simple binary add and store result binary  $\rightarrow Temp$
5.  $G: Find$  The support of Temp
6. IF  $[Sup[Temp] \geq Mp$  and Temp not in any Superset] then
7. Store Temp in  $MaximalF$
8. ELSE
9. Fetch the next combination and add using binary addition
10. GOTO G
11. End If

Return  $MaximalF$

Figure 6: Pseudo code of the Findmax procedure

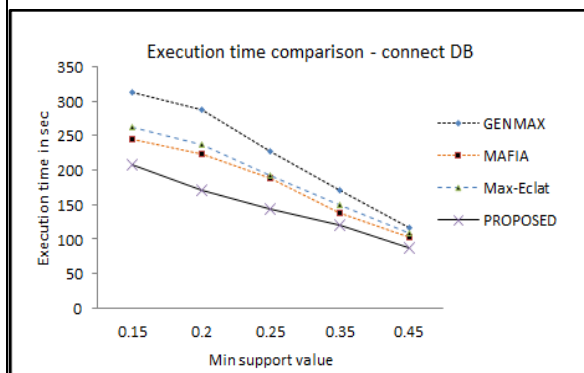


Figure 7: Comparison chart of execution time on Connect DB

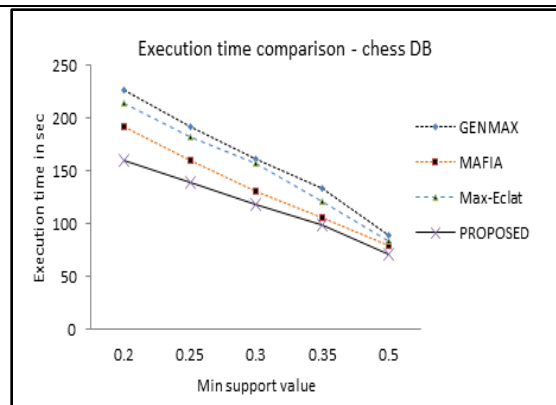


Figure 8: Comparison chart of execution time on Chess DB

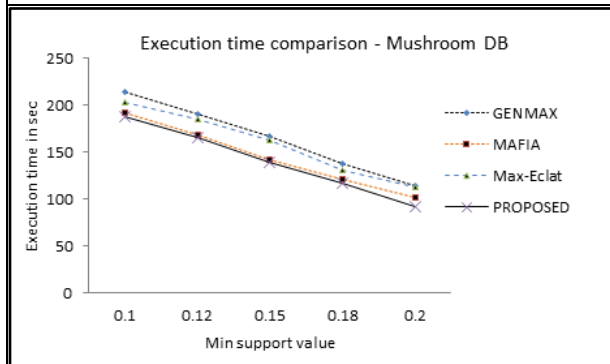


Figure 9: Comparison chart of execution time on Mushroom DB

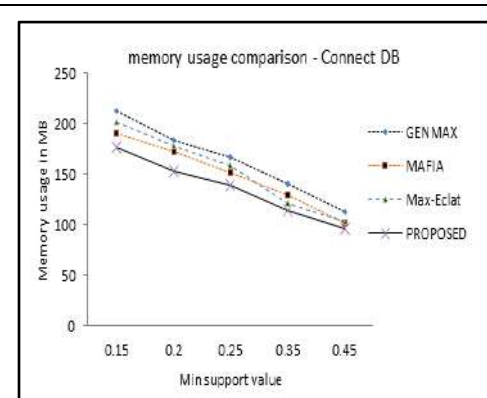


Figure 10: Comparison chart of memory usage on Connect DB





Senthilkumaran and Manivasagan

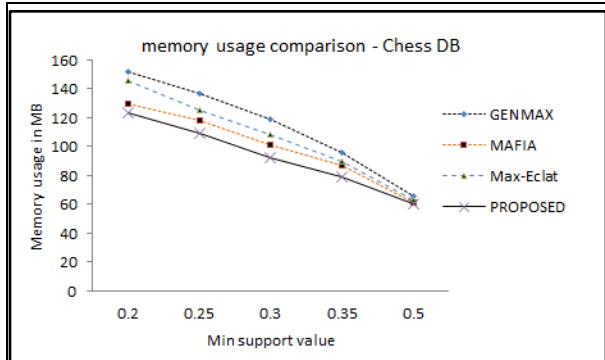


Figure 11: Comparison chart of memory usage on Chess DB

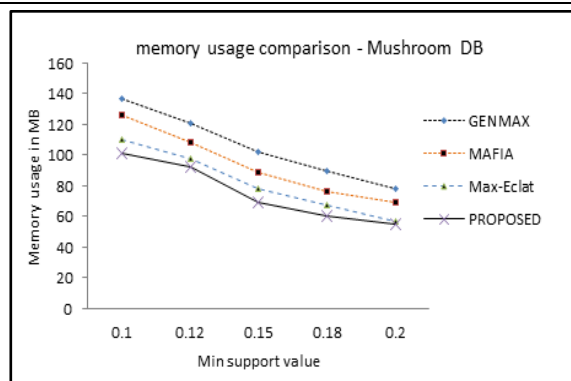


Figure 12: Comparison chart of memory usage on Mushroom DB







## Performance of Machine Learning Techniques to Predict the Spread of Breast Cancer

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research study is to compare different machine learning approaches used in breast cancer prediction by using mammography data. By making such strides, our research significantly advances ongoing attempts to enhance breast cancer prediction, enable earlier diagnosis, and perhaps save lives. With the potential to greatly enhance breast cancer diagnosis and prediction, machine learning techniques have become more important tools in predictive analysis. Through the exploration of various datasets, researchers want to employ various algorithms to predict the incidence of breast cancer, thus supporting the continuous endeavors to augment prediction precision and ameliorate patient consequences. The selected methodology entails a thorough analysis of datasets obtained from prior research, offering a solid basis for the thorough assessment of the precision and dependability of various machine learning algorithms. These methods make use of a wide range of information, such as minute data regarding the size and features of the tumor, to be extremely important in the early detection of breast cancer. With this information at their disposal, medical professionals may make better decisions and help those who are at risk of breast cancer receive timely interventions. In the field of breast cancer prediction, this comparison analysis is highly significant since it aims to determine the best strategy for improving the precision of early detection techniques.

**Keywords:** Random Forest(RF), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Gradient Boosting (GB) and Machine Learning (ML)





Ida Rose and MohanKumar

## INTRODUCTION

The initiation of machine learning techniques has marked a transformative era in breast cancer prediction, offering powerful tools for the analysis and interpretation of complex data. In the domain of supervised learning techniques, the linchpin for training models lies in labeled datasets, enabling the development of models capable of predicting breast cancer percentages on new and unseen data. Boosting algorithms within the realm of supervised learning have garnered attention for their efficacy in this context (Kurian and Jyothi, 2022). These algorithms excel in extracting features from datasets, using them to classify instances as either benign or malignant. However, the performance of these techniques can vary, necessitating a comprehensive comparison and evaluation to discern their effectiveness in breast cancer prediction (Kranjčić et al., 2019). Numerous researchers have undertaken the task of comparing machine learning techniques for breast cancer prophecy, delving into various facets such as demographic information, laboratory results, and mammographic data. A study was conducted to predict breast cancer, employing diverse machine-learning approaches (Rabiei et al., 2022). This comprehensive approach considered demographic, laboratory, and mammographic data, highlighting the multifaceted nature of breast cancer prediction. Another insightful comparative analysis was performed by Ebrahim et al., meticulously evaluating machine learning algorithms using a specific dataset and employing various performance evaluation measures to assess their effectiveness (Qorib et al., 2023). These measures offer crucial insights into the models' capacity to accurately classify instances of breast cancer, aiding in the identification of the most accurate and reliable machine learning technique. Furthermore, certain studies have showcased the dormant of machine learning algorithms in precisely predicting breast cancer based on diverse features and data inputs (Rabiei et al., 2022). Notably, techniques such as Random Forest (RF) have demonstrated higher performance compared to others, emphasizing their promise in enhancing breast cancer prediction and diagnosis (Naeem et al., 2021). The collective results from these studies underscore the considerable possibility of machine learning in improving the accuracy and reliability of breast cancer prediction. The imperative to compare the performance of different machine learning techniques for breast cancer prediction is paramount in discerning the most accurate and reliable methods. Another noteworthy study compared machine-learning techniques with existing risk prediction models, revealing that machine-learning techniques outperformed traditional models in personalized breast cancer risk prediction (Ming et al., 2019). These findings enhance the significant potential of machine learning techniques in advancing breast cancer prediction and diagnosis. Existing literary evidence indicates that in the domain of breast cancer risk prediction, machine learning techniques exhibit promise in providing personalized assessments (Ming et al., 2019). This burgeoning area of research holds great potential for refining and advancing personalized breast cancer prediction models, ultimately contributing to improved patient outcomes and more effective clinical interventions.

### Machine learning techniques

#### Decision Tree

A widely employed and well-regarded supervised learning technique for predicting breast cancer percentage is the utilization of decision trees. These decision trees are structured in a branchy format, where each internal node signifies a feature or attribute, each branch encapsulates a decision rule, and each leaf node denotes the outcome or class label (Kurian and Jyothi, 2022). The notable advantage of decision trees lies in their ease of interpretation, offering valuable insights into the underlying decision-making process. Their versatility is evident in their ability to handle both categorical and numerical data, making them highly adaptable for breast cancer prediction (Kranjčić et al., 2019). However, it's crucial to acknowledge that decision trees are not without their challenges. A notable limitation is their susceptibility to overfitting, a phenomenon wherein the model performs exceedingly well on the training data but struggles to generalize effectively to new, unseen data. Pruning can compromise the predictive accuracy of decision trees in real-world scenarios. To address this concern, regularization techniques, particularly pruning, can be employed to mitigate overfitting and enhance the overall performance of decision trees (Monirujjaman Khan et al., 2022). Pruning, as a regularization technique, involves selectively removing branches and nodes from the decision tree, simplifying its structure. This process prevents the model from



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

becoming overly complex and honing in too closely on the intricacies of the training data. By striking a balance between complexity and simplicity, pruning ensures that decision trees can more effectively generalize to new instances, ultimately bolstering their predictive capabilities in the background of breast cancer prediction. The judicious application of such techniques is crucial in optimizing decision tree models for accurate and reliable breast cancer percentage predictions. Decision trees, with proper regularization, continue to be a valuable asset in the realm of breast cancer prediction, offering interpretable insights while addressing challenges associated with overfitting.

**SVM**

Support Vector Machines (SVMs) stand out as a notable supervised learning technique applied to breast cancer prediction. The core principle of SVMs revolves around finding the prime hyperplane that effectively separates different classes by maximizing the margin between them. A study conducted by Hassan et al. delved into a comparative analysis of three prominent machine learning models for predicting breast cancer survival, with a specific focus on the utilization of support vector machines (Qorib et al., 2023). SVMs have demonstrated commendable performance across various classification tasks, showcasing their effectiveness in the monarchy of breast cancer prediction. Their versatility is particularly evident in handling high-dimensional data, and they exhibit efficacy in scenarios with limited sample sizes. The strength of SVMs lies in their ability to navigate complex datasets, making them a valuable asset in predicting survival outcomes associated with breast cancer. However, it is essential to acknowledge certain challenges associated with SVMs. Their computational expense, especially concerning large datasets, can pose a significant consideration. Additionally, achieving optimal performance may necessitate careful parameter tuning, as SVMs are sensitive to the selection of hyper parameters (Ming et al., 2019). Despite these considerations, the inherent capabilities of SVMs in handling intricate breast cancer prediction tasks, especially in the context of survival outcomes, underline their significance in the broader landscape of machine learning applications in healthcare. The study by Hassan et al. contributes valuable insights into the performance of SVMs in predicting breast cancer survival, emphasizing their adaptability to complex classification tasks and their potential impact on enhancing patient outcomes.

**Gradient boosting**

Gradient boosting has emerged as a highly effective machine-learning technique, particularly in breast cancer prediction. This approach involves combining multiple weak learners, often decision trees, to construct a robust and accurate predictive model. The iterative process of gradient boosting introduces new models to address instances misclassified by their predecessors (Akhtar et al., 2023). In a comprehensive comparative analysis evaluating various machine learning algorithms for breast cancer prediction, Gradient Boosting (GB) stood out as the top-performing algorithm, especially when using the Coimbra Breast Cancer dataset (Akhtar et al., 2023). This highlights the considerable potential of gradient boosting in achieving superior predictive accuracy in the circumstances of breast cancer (Wang et al., 2021). While gradient boosting is established as effective, its implementation can be intricate, requiring careful hyperparameter tuning to prevent overfitting (Kranjčić et al., 2019). Overfitting occurs when a model captures noise in the training data, compromising its generalizability to new, unseen data. To address this, practitioners must fine-tune hyperparameters like the hyperparameter, tree depth, and the number of boosting rounds. The learning rate determines the step size at each iteration, impacting convergence speed, and finding the right balance is crucial for optimal performance. Tree depth influences the complexity of individual decision trees within the ensemble, and striking a balance is vital to avoid underfitting or overfitting (Wang et al., 2021). The number of boosting rounds, representing sequential addition of weak learners, must be carefully chosen to prevent underfitting or overfitting, often determined through cross-validation techniques. Despite these challenges, gradient boosting remains a powerful tool for breast cancer prediction. Its effective implementation requires a nuanced understanding of hyperparameter tuning, ensuring accurate predictions and contributing to advancements in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment. In addition to gradient boosting, several studies have compared various machine learning algorithms for breast cancer prediction. Wu et al. focused on developing and validating classification models for breast cancer-related events (Wu et al., 2022). Chen et al. explored models using XGBoost, random forest, logistic regression, and K-nearest neighbor,



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

comprehensively assessing their performance in breast cancer prediction (Chen et al., 2023). Islam et al. compared classification accuracy, precision, sensitivity, and specificity of different machine learning algorithms on a newly collected dataset (Islam et al 2021). These studies contribute valuable insights, enhancing the collective knowledge on predicting breast cancer and refining methodologies for detection and prognosis (Kranjčić et al., 2019). Shifting to unsupervised machine learning techniques, clustering algorithms play a pivotal role in breast cancer prediction. K-means, hierarchical clustering, and DBSCAN are commonly employed algorithms (Ming et al., 2019). Each has advantages and disadvantages, and their selection depends on factors like computational efficiency and dataset characteristics. Recent research by Bansal et al. highlighted the effectiveness of the Support Vector Classifier (SVC) in breast cancer prediction, achieving high accuracy, precision, and F1 score (Zheng et al., 2023). Decision trees, shore-up vector machines, gradient boosting, and k-means offer unique strengths and weaknesses, emphasizing the need to choose the most suitable technique based on specific requirements (Islam et al., 2021). As breast cancer prediction evolves, ongoing research and comparative studies are crucial to determine the most effective techniques for specific contexts. Similarly, the choice of clustering algorithms requires careful consideration of dataset characteristics and analysis goals for optimal outcomes (Kurian and Jyothi et al., 2022). The proposed algorithm for breast cancer prediction leveraging various machine learning techniques and clustering algorithms emerges as a promising avenue. By integrating strengths from different approaches, this holistic method aims to contribute to advancements in early detection and personalized treatment strategies, further enhancing the field of breast cancer prediction.

**Proposed algorithm**

The proposed algorithm for accurate percentage prediction in breast cancer detection stands at the lead of cutting-edge applications of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in the realm of medical diagnostics. Its foundation is rooted in comprehensive training on extensive datasets, encompassing images of breast tissue samples with known percentages of cancer cells. This meticulous training equips the algorithm with the capacity for pattern recognition, a fundamental aspect of machine learning, enabling it to identify and analyze intricate features within tissue samples. A key strength of the algorithm lies in its ability to scrutinize various characteristics of the tissue samples, including the shape, size, and arrangement of cells. This multifaceted analysis enables the algorithm to discern subtle patterns and nuances that may elude the human eye during traditional visual assessments. Going beyond conventional diagnostic methods, the algorithm provides a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the composition of breast tissue samples. The core functionality of the algorithm revolves around comparing the identified features to the known percentages of cancer cells within the Practice data. This process allows the algorithm to establish correlations between specific patterns and varying degrees of cancer cell presence. Consequently, when faced with new, unseen samples, the algorithm can extrapolate from its learned patterns to make accurate predictions regarding the percentage of cancer cells present. What sets this algorithm apart is its capacity to introduce objectivity and standardization into breast cancer diagnosis. Relying on quantitative data and patterns rather than subjective visual assessments, the algorithm mitigates the potential for human bias. This objectivity not only enhances the accuracy of predictions but also contributes to a more standardized and consistent approach to breast cancer diagnosis, crucial for ensuring uniformity in medical practices. Moreover, the algorithm's efficiency is a notable advantage. It can analyze large numbers of samples in a fraction of the time it would take a human pathologist. This acceleration in the diagnostic process is particularly significant in the context of breast cancer, where timely detection and intervention can significantly impact treatment outcomes. The algorithm's ability to expedite the analysis of samples can lead to faster diagnoses and streamlined development of treatment plans, potentially improving patient outcomes and reducing anxiety in healthcare systems. In essence, the proposed algorithm represents a paradigm shift in breast cancer detection by seamlessly integrating AI and ML technologies. Its ability to learn, adapt, and make predictions based on complex patterns not only enhances diagnostic accuracy but also addresses the challenges associated with subjective assessments. As research and technology continue to advance, the integration of such algorithms into clinical practice holds immense promise for revolutionizing breast cancer diagnosis and treatment.



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar****Dataset selection and preprocessing**

The initial stage in predicting breast cancer percentage through machine learning techniques involves a meticulous process of dataset selection and preprocessing. These datasets typically encompass a variety of information, including demographic details, laboratory results, and mammographic data (Rabiei et al., 2022). Notable examples of datasets commonly used in these studies include the Coimbra Breast Cancer Database and the Wisconsin Breast Cancer Dataset (Monirujjaman Khan et al., 2022). Once the dataset is chosen, a critical step is the application of data cleaning and transformation techniques to ensure the quality and consistency of the data. This includes addressing missing values, eliminating outliers, and standardizing the data when necessary (Kranjčić et al., 2019). The significance of data preprocessing cannot be overstated, as it lays the foundation for machine learning algorithms to effectively learn from the data and subsequently make accurate predictions. Numerous studies have emphasized the importance of this preprocessing step in achieving robust and reliable results in breast cancer prediction (Delen et al., 2005).

Researchers have explored a spectrum of machine learning algorithms in the context of breast cancer prediction, including logistic regression, decision trees, artificial neural networks, and gradient boosting (Akhtar et al., 2023 and Delen et al., 2005). Comparative analyses across these algorithms have been conducted to discern their performance differences and identify the most suitable models for accurate predictions. Following data preprocessing, the next crucial step is feature selection and extraction. This process aims to identify the most pertinent features influencing breast cancer prediction and reduce the dimensionality of the dataset, thereby enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of machine learning models (Akhtar et al., 2023). Various feature selection methods, such as recursive feature elimination and least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO), have been employed in these studies (Qarib et al., 2023). Comparative analyses have also been undertaken to evaluate the performance of different feature selection and classification procedures (Taghizadeh et al., 2022). By strategically selecting the most informative features, machine learning models can effectively capture the underlying patterns and relationships within the data. This not only improves the efficiency of the models but also significantly contributes to the accuracy of predictions regarding breast cancer percentage (El\_Rahman et al., 2021). The integration of feature selection techniques ensures that machine learning models focus on the most relevant aspects of the data, avoiding noise and irrelevant information that might hinder predictive capabilities. In predicting breast cancer percentage through machine learning, each step, from dataset selection and preprocessing to the strategic application of diverse algorithms and feature selection methods, is meticulously designed to optimize the learning process. This comprehensive approach aims to enhance model efficiency and contribute to more accurate predictions in the critical domain of breast cancer diagnosis and prognosis.

**Experimental setup and methodology**

The landscape of machine learning models for breast cancer prediction is extensive, prompting numerous studies to compare their accomplishments and identify the most effective techniques. These comparative analyses serve as valuable tools for researchers and practitioners, allowing them to discern the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches to predicting breast cancer. By evaluating factors such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, as well as considering the specific requirements of the prediction task, researchers can gain insights into the optimal techniques for different scenarios (Naeem et al., 2021). For instance, a comparative study conducted by Kurian et al. in 2022 focused on evaluating the performance of different machine learning classifiers for the early prediction and diagnosis of breast cancer (Kurian and Jyothi., 2022). Similarly, a comparative analysis study in 2023 was conducted examining the performance of multiple machine learning algorithms in breast cancer prediction. These studies contribute to the evolving understanding of which techniques excel in specific contexts and assist in the selection of the most suitable models for breast cancer prediction. In the context of the proposed algorithm, its performance was rigorously validated by comparing its predictions with a dataset obtained from a previous study (Wu et al., 2022). This dataset comprises mammography images depicting both benign and malignant masses. To construct this dataset, 106 mass images were extracted from the INbreast dataset, 53 mass images from the MIAS dataset, and 2188 mass images from the DDSM dataset. All images were standardized to a size of 227\*227 pixels. Extensive testing and validation procedures were employed to assess the performance and accuracy of the



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

proposed algorithm. The implementation of the proposed algorithm was executed using the open-source programming language Python. This choice of technology not only reflects the accessibility and versatility of Python in the field of machine learning but also aligns with the collaborative nature of open-source development. Leveraging Python ensures that the algorithm can be easily shared, replicated, and extended by other researchers and practitioners in the scientific community. By validating the proposed algorithm against established datasets and employing Python for implementation, the research demonstrates a commitment to transparency, reproducibility, and collaboration within the scientific community. This approach not only showcases the algorithm's performance but also sets the stage for further refinement and exploration within the realm of breast cancer prediction through machine learning.

**Evaluation metrics for comparing machine learning techniques**

When comparing machine learning techniques for predicting breast cancer percentage, it is crucial to consider various evaluation metrics to gain a comprehensive understanding of their performance. Researchers in the field of breast cancer prediction consistently emphasize the importance of metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score to assess the effectiveness of different machine learning algorithms (Wang et al., 2021). Accuracy, a fundamental metric, measures the overall correctness of predictions made by the model. A higher accuracy score indicates that the model is making more correct predictions, providing a general overview of its performance across all classes (Rabiei et al., 2022). Precision, another critical metric, evaluates the proportion of correctly predicted positive cases out of all the predicted positive cases. It serves as an indicator of the model's ability to avoid false positives, which is particularly important in medical diagnoses where misclassification can have severe consequences (Ming et al., 2019). On the other hand, recall assesses the proportion of correctly predicted positive cases out of all the actual positive cases. This metric is crucial for evaluating the model's ability to identify all positive cases, emphasizing sensitivity in detecting instances of breast cancer (Kranjčić et al., 2019). F1 score, a harmonic mean of precision and recall, offers a balanced measure that considers both false positives and false negatives. It becomes particularly relevant in scenarios where achieving a balance between precision and recall is essential (Naeem et al., 2021). By employing these evaluation metrics, this work endeavors to compare different machine learning techniques and identify the most effective approach for predicting breast cancer percentage. Each metric provides unique insights into different aspects of model performance, enabling a nuanced evaluation that goes beyond a single measure. To further ensure the robustness of the evaluation process, cross-validation techniques are employed. Cross-validation involves splitting the dataset into multiple subsets, training the models on a combination of these subsets, and evaluating their performance on the remaining subset. This iterative approach helps guard against overfitting, ensuring that the models generalize well to unseen data. A study conducted by Mashudi et al. in 2021 exemplifies the application of cross-validation, comparing the performance of various machine learning techniques for breast cancer classification using 3-fold and 5-fold cross-validation. This approach not only provides a robust evaluation of the model's performance but also aids in selecting the best-performing technique by considering their consistency across different subsets of the data. The utilization of a range of evaluation metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, along with cross-validation techniques, ensures a comprehensive and reliable assessment of machine learning techniques for breast cancer prediction. These measures collectively contribute to identifying the most effective models, fostering advancements in accurate and reliable breast cancer diagnostics.

**RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

The interpretation of the results obtained from the comparison of machine learning techniques is crucial in understanding their implications for breast cancer prediction. The following table represents the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score of the decision tree, SVM, Gradient boosting, and the proposed algorithm. The following figure represents the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score of the decision tree, SVM, Gradient boosting, and the proposed algorithm. By comparing the results and considering the specific context and goals of



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

the prediction task, researchers can determine the technique that offers the highest performance and suitability for breast cancer prediction.

**Limitations and future directions**

Improving breast cancer prediction and diagnosis is a crucial endeavor, but it's equally important to acknowledge and address the limitations inherent in current studies to ensure the validity and generalizability of findings. One significant limitation highlighted in the current study is the reliance on specific datasets, which may not fully capture the diversity of breast cancer cases. Breast cancer is a complex and heterogeneous disease, exhibiting variability in factors such as tumor subtypes, genetic profiles, and patient demographics. Relying on limited datasets may result in biased models that might not generalize well to broader populations. To overcome this limitation, future research should prioritize the inclusion of more diverse and representative datasets, encompassing a wide range of breast cancer cases. This approach aims to mitigate biases and enhance the models' ability to generalize across different patient profiles and tumor characteristics. Moreover, the performance of machine learning algorithms can be influenced by the quality and quantity of the available data. Insufficient or imbalanced datasets may lead to biased model outcomes, affecting the reliability of predictions. Therefore, future research efforts should focus on the collection of high-quality, well-balanced datasets to ensure the robustness and generalizability of machine learning models for breast cancer prediction.

To enhance the external validity of the models and increase their applicability to diverse clinical scenarios, future research directions should also focus on validating the effectiveness of machine learning techniques across different populations and datasets. This approach ensures that the models are not only accurate but also adaptable to various contexts and patient groups. Looking ahead, there are several promising avenues for future research in breast cancer prediction using machine learning. First, exploring the integration of multiple machine learning models and algorithms holds the potential to improve the accuracy and robustness of predictions. Combining the strengths of various models may mitigate individual model weaknesses, leading to more reliable and accurate predictions. Additionally, investigating the impact of incorporating additional features, such as genetic data or lifestyle factors, could enhance the predictive power of machine learning models. The inclusion of diverse data sources could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing breast cancer development and progression, resulting in more nuanced and accurate predictions. Furthermore, conducting longitudinal studies to assess the long-term performance and reliability of machine learning algorithms in predicting breast cancer is crucial. Understanding how these models perform over extended periods ensures their practical viability and relevance in clinical settings. Longitudinal studies also contribute to our understanding of how these models adapt to changes in patient conditions and disease progression over time. In conclusion, while machine learning techniques show great promise in breast cancer prediction, it is imperative to acknowledge and address current study limitations. Future research should prioritize diverse and representative datasets, consider the impact of data quality and quantity, and explore innovative approaches such as the integration of multiple models and the inclusion of additional features. These advancements will contribute to more robust, accurate, and applicable machine learning models for breast cancer prediction, ultimately benefiting clinical practice and patient outcomes.

**RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS**

These are some of the many research implications of this paper. Comprehensive training on large datasets, including pictures of breast tissue samples with known cancer cell percentages, is the basis of this approach. Through careful training, the algorithm gains the ability to recognize patterns, which is a key component of machine learning and allows it to recognize and examine complex features seen in tissue samples. The algorithm's capacity to closely examine the shape, size, and arrangement of the cells in the tissue samples is one of its main strengths. Comparing the detected attributes to the known percentages of cancer cells in the Practice data is the algorithm's primary method of operation. The program can create associations between particular patterns and different levels of cancer cell presence thanks to this approach. As a result, the system is able to extrapolate from its learnt patterns to



**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

accurately forecast the percentage of cancer cells present in new, unknown data. With breast cancer, where prompt identification and therapy can have a major impact on treatment outcomes, this diagnostic process acceleration is especially important. The algorithm's capacity to accelerate sample processing can result in quicker diagnosis and more efficient treatment plan preparation, which could enhance patient outcomes and lessen stress in healthcare systems. By seamlessly fusing AI and ML technologies, the suggested method essentially represents a paradigm leap in breast cancer diagnosis. Its capacity for learning, adapting, and making predictions based on intricate patterns improves diagnostic precision while resolving issues with subjective evaluations. The application of such algorithms in clinical practice holds great promise for transforming breast cancer diagnosis and therapy as long as science and technology continue to progress. It is imperative to carry out longitudinal research to evaluate the long-term efficacy and dependability of machine learning algorithms in the prediction of breast cancer. The process can create associations between particular patterns and different levels of cancer cell presence thanks to this approach. This method is unique in that it can provide objectivity and standardization to the detection of breast cancer. By depending on numerical information and trends instead of arbitrary visual evaluations, the system reduces the possibility of bias from humans. This impartiality helps to ensure uniformity in medical procedures by improving prediction accuracy and promoting a more standardized and consistent approach to breast cancer diagnosis.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this study has made significant strides in comparing various machine learning techniques for predicting breast cancer percentages, yielding valuable insights into their strengths and limitations. The algorithm's capacity to carefully examine the shape, size, and arrangement of the cells in the tissue samples is one of its main strengths. The evaluation metrics employed, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, provided a comprehensive assessment of the performance of different models. The comparison of supervised learning techniques, particularly the use of decision trees, demonstrated promising results, showcasing its versatility in handling both categorical and numerical data. Conversely, unsupervised learning techniques, such as clustering algorithms, showed potential but raised challenges related to interpretability. The critical steps of dataset selection and preprocessing played a pivotal role in ensuring the quality and relevance of the data.

It can analyse a large number of samples in a fraction of the time that a pathologist who works with humans would need. With breast cancer, where prompt identification and therapy can have a major impact on treatment outcomes, this diagnostic process acceleration is especially important. The algorithm's capacity to accelerate sample processing can result in quicker diagnosis and more efficient treatment plan preparation, which could enhance patient outcomes and lessen stress in healthcare systems. By seamlessly fusing AI and ML technologies, the suggested method essentially represents a paradigm leap in breast cancer diagnosis. The robust experimental setup, including the meticulous use of cross-validation techniques, provided a reliable framework for evaluating the performance of the machine learning techniques. The results and analysis not only highlighted the strengths of each technique but also underscored their respective weaknesses, ultimately leading to the identification of the best-performing technique within the context of breast cancer prediction. However, it is imperative to acknowledge the limitations inherent in this study, including the reliance on a specific dataset and the potential for bias in the results. Looking ahead, future research should explore alternative machine-learning techniques and datasets to validate and extend the findings of this study. By diversifying the approaches and datasets, researchers can enhance the generalizability of the results and potentially improve the accuracy of breast cancer prediction models. In summary, this study significantly contributes to the growing body of knowledge on the application of machine learning in healthcare, particularly in the domain of breast cancer prediction. The insights gained from this research not only inform current practices but also pave the way for further advancements and innovations in leveraging machine learning for improved healthcare outcomes.







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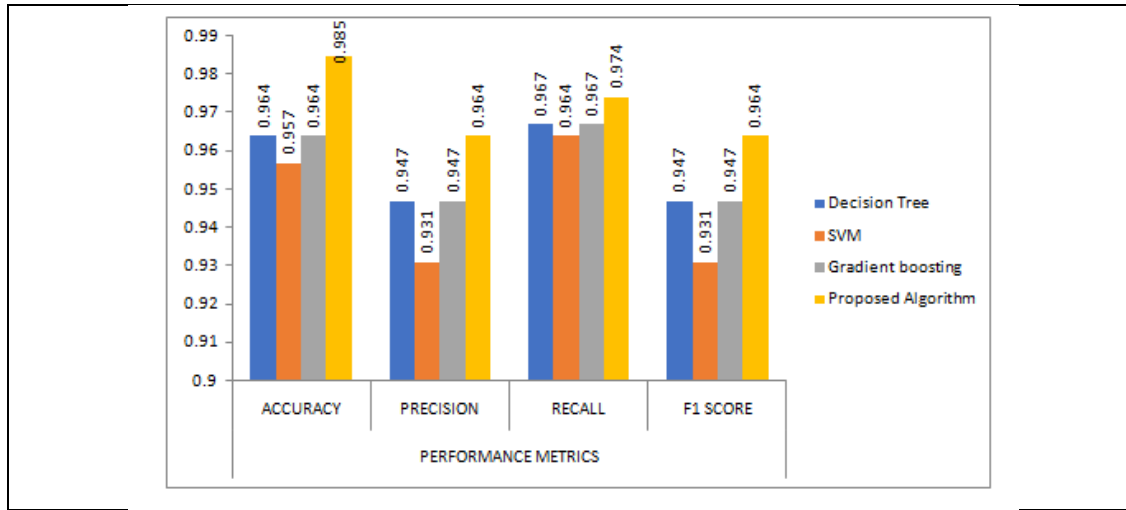




**Ida Rose and MohanKumar**

**Table 1. Comparison of Performance Metrics of various techniques**

TECHNIQUES	PERFORMANCE METRICS			
	ACCURACY	PRECISION	RECALL	F1 SCORE
Decision Tree	.964	.947	.967	.947
SVM	.957	.931	.964	.931
Gradient boosting	.964	.947	.967	.947
Proposed Algorithm	.985	.964	.974	.964



**Fig.1. The Comparison of various Performance Metrics of different techniques.**





## HDLSDP: A hybrid deep learning method for detection of sugarcane diseases

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study presents a novel approach for predicting sugarcane diseases using image processing techniques integrated with a hybrid deep learning model, referred to as Hybrid Deep Learning for Sugarcane Disease Prediction (HDLSDP). The methodology involves capturing high-resolution images of sugarcane leaves affected by various diseases, followed by image processing steps such as enhancement, segmentation, and feature extraction to highlight key disease indicators. A hybrid deep learning model, combining a convolutional neural network (CNN) with a recurrent neural network (RNN), is then developed to leverage both spatial and temporal features from the image data. The HDLSDP model achieved over 98% accuracy in disease classification, outperforming traditional machine learning methods in both accuracy and robustness. These findings suggest that the HDLSDP model can be an effective tool for farmers and agricultural stakeholders to facilitate early detection and timely interventions, thereby promoting sustainable sugarcane production.

**Keywords:** Sugarcane Disease Segmentation, Image Processing, Deep Learning Techniques, Disease Detection.



**Kumaravel and Umamaheswari**

## INTRODUCTION

The Crop health is a cornerstone of agricultural productivity and global food security. Sugarcane, a vital crop for sugar and ethanol production, is especially vulnerable to diseases that can significantly diminish both yield and quality. Accurate and effective disease prediction is essential for timely intervention and sustainable agricultural practices. These studies explore image processing integration and DL technology to improve sugarcane disease detection prediction, providing innovative solutions to modern agricultural challenges. Deep learning has become a ground-breaking technology in the field of artificial intelligence. Offering unparalleled capabilities to analyze complex datasets. In agriculture, DL techniques like CNNs essential for disease diagnosis, pest detection, and crop monitoring. These models excel in extracting hierarchical features from images, enabling precise identification of subtle disease patterns. Compared to traditional diagnostic methods, DL approaches provide superior speed, accuracy, and scalability, making them ideal for sugarcane disease prediction. Image pre-processing forms the foundation of reliable disease prediction systems. It enhances the quality of input data through techniques such as noise reduction, contrast adjustment, resizing, and segmentation. These methods ensure the removal of irrelevant or distorted data, creating clearer inputs for the model. By isolating and emphasizing diseased regions, pre-processing ensures that deep learning models can focus on critical features. Moreover, advanced pre-processing techniques, such as data augmentation, improve the diversity of the training data set, thereby improving the robustness of the model.. This step not only boosts classification accuracy but also minimizes the impact of irrelevant visual elements, optimizing model performance. Pre-processing is particularly critical when dealing with complex agricultural images, where environmental factors like lighting and background variability can complicate disease detection Sugarcane is vulnerable to numerous diseases caused by pathogens such as fungi, bacteria and viruses. Notable diseases like red rot, smut, and mosaic virus exhibit visible symptoms, including stalk lesions, discoloration, and deformities. These diseases can spread rapidly under favourable conditions, leading to significant economic losses if not addressed promptly. Relying on traditional manual inspection methods for disease identification is labor-intensive and prone to errors. Consequently, there is an urgent need for automated, data-driven approaches to address these challenges effectively and ensure timely intervention for disease management. This study aims to leverage the synergy between image processing and deep learning to create a robust and efficient system for sugarcane disease prediction. By enabling early detection, such solutions can empower farmers to take proactive measures, reducing crop losses and enhancing productivity. Ultimately, this integration of technology and agriculture marks a step forward in achieving more sustainable farming practices.

## RELATED WORK

Babu and Srinivas (2023) propose a hybrid ML model to work on the exactness of sugarcane disease prediction. Their approach combines multiple ML algorithms, such as DT and SVM, with image processing techniques for better classification of disease symptoms in sugarcane leaves. The model aims to increase prediction accuracy by incorporating diverse learning mechanisms, which can handle variations in disease patterns across different environmental conditions. Patil and Deshmukh (2023) Investigate the application of Convolutional Neural Networks for detecting sugarcane diseases. specifically focusing on leveraging deep learning to enhance disease identification accuracy. Their study highlights the application of CNN architectures to classify disease symptoms in sugarcane leaves, offering improved performance over traditional image processing techniques Rubini and Kavitha (2024) propose a DL model for early detection of sugarcane diseases using DenseNet for feature extraction and SVM for classification. Their method efficiently identifies various diseases like bacterial blight and wilt by processing leaf images. The model's interpretability is enhanced through Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations (LIME), making it useful for farmers in disease management. Hasan and Alam (2024) proposed a deep learning based model to classify sugarcane diseases using leaf images. Their study used advanced CNNs to improve the accuracy of disease detection in sugarcane crops. By using deep learning techniques, their approach significantly improved the accuracy of disease classification, which is crucial for timely management of sugarcane diseases. Joshi and Kumar (2023) explored the use of deep learning techniques for identifying sugarcane diseases. Their research utilized advanced models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to analyze images of





### Kumaravel and Umamaheswari

sugarcane leaves for disease classification. This work enhances the accuracy and efficiency of sugarcane disease detection, enabling timely interventions and improved crop management. Singh and Jain (2023) explored the use of hybrid ML models to predict sugarcane diseases. Their study combined multiple ML techniques to improve the accuracy of predictions, enabling early detection of diseases affecting sugarcane crops. This approach combined models such as DT and SVM with DL, demonstrating the benefits of hybrid models in improving disease classification and prediction. The study highlighted the potential of these models to reduce crop losses through timely intervention. Narayana and Govindarajan (2023) zeroed in on early discovery of sugarcane illnesses utilizing picture examination methods. His research highlighted the use of ML and DL models, including convolutional neural networks to classify sugarcane diseases from leaf images. The approach aims to improve crop management by identifying disease symptoms early, ultimately increasing yield and quality. Their research is part of the growing field of agricultural bioinformatics, which uses digital tools to optimize disease detection and management. Singh and Jain (2024) proposed a CNN-based sugarcane disease detection and classification system, demonstrating the effectiveness of deep learning in agricultural applications. This study is consistent with previous work, where CNNs achieved high accuracy in plant disease detection, such as 93.20% accuracy in sugarcane disease classification. Recent advances also include hybrid models that integrate CNNs with other techniques such as visual transformers, which have improved diagnostic accuracy for agricultural disease detection.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Dataset Collection

Sugarcane Leaf Disease Dataset is designed to train machine learning models to detect and classify diseases in sugarcane crops, helping improve crop management and performance quality. The dataset contains high-resolution images of sugarcane leaves, categorized as healthy or diseased, to develop models that identify disease types based on visual features.

- **Healthy:** No visible disease.
- **Leaf Scald:** Bacterial infection causing scorched areas.
- **Yellow Leaf Syndrome:** Yellowing due to stress or disease.
- **Brown Rust:** Fungal infection with rust spots.
- **Red Rot:** Fungal disease affecting leaves and stalks.

Image pre-processing is a crucial step in preparing images for ML models, especially in tasks like sugarcane leaf disease prediction. It highlights key features in the images, reduces noise, and facilitates the ability of models, especially deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks, to identify patterns associated with diseases. Below are key preprocessing techniques commonly applied to sugarcane leaf disease datasets.

### Grayscale Conversion

Grayscale conversion simplifies images by removing color and focusing on texture and shape, converting the image into a single intensity channel using the average of RGB values. This helps models concentrate on key features for disease classification without requiring color information.

$$\text{Grayscale value} = 0.2989 \times R + 0.5870 \times G + 0.1140 \times B$$

### Contrast Enhancement

Contrast enhancement improves visibility by increasing the difference between light and dark areas in the image. This helps highlight subtle features like lesions or discoloration, making it easier for the model to distinguish between healthy and diseased areas.

$$I_{\text{new}} = \alpha(I - I_{\text{min}}) + I_{\text{min}}$$





### Kumaravel and Umamaheswari

Where:

$I$  is the original pixel value.

$I_{\min}$  is the minimum pixel value.

$\alpha$  is a contrast factor, greater than 1 for enhancement.

$I_{\text{new}}$  is the enhanced pixel value.

#### Histogram Equalization

Histogram equalization enhances contrast by redistributing pixel intensity values across the entire range, making features more distinguishable and improving detection of subtle disease symptoms.

$$I_{\text{new}} = T(I) = \frac{L-1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^I P(i)$$

#### Adjust Gamma Values

Gamma correction adjusts image brightness by applying a non-linear transformation, brightening or darkening regions to reveal hidden details and make disease symptoms more visible.

$$I_{\text{new}} = I^\gamma$$

#### Adjust Color Tones

Adjusting color tones modifies the image's color balance to emphasize disease-related features, such as yellowing or rust, helping the model detect and classify disease symptoms more effectively.

$$R_{\text{new}} = R + \Delta R, \quad G_{\text{new}} = G + \Delta G, \quad B_{\text{new}} = B + \Delta B$$

#### SEGMENTATION

Image segmentation is a crucial step in the preprocessing pipeline for sugarcane leaf disease prediction. The goal of segmentation is to identify and isolate regions of interest (ROI) in the image that correspond to specific features of the leaf, such as lesions, discoloration, or patterns that indicate disease. This helps machine learning models focus on relevant areas while ignoring irrelevant parts of the image. Below are key segmentation techniques commonly used for disease prediction in sugarcane leaves

##### Thresholding

Thresholding helps isolate disease-related areas, such as lesions or discoloration, by converting the image into a binary format, distinguishing diseased regions from healthy ones. It works by setting a specific intensity value (threshold) to classify pixels as "foreground" (disease) or "background" (healthy) based on their intensity. There are two types: global thresholding, which applies a single threshold to the entire image, and adaptive thresholding, where local thresholds are determined for different regions of the image. This technique effectively highlights disease-affected areas, making them easier to detect and classify in subsequent analysis.

##### ROI-Based Intensity Adjustment

ROI-based intensity adjustment highlights disease-related features by adjusting the intensity values of specific regions of interest (ROI). After isolating the diseased areas using segmentation techniques like thresholding, the pixel intensity in these regions is adjusted to enhance visibility, such as by increasing contrast or brightness. This method helps emphasize disease symptoms, making them more detectable by machine learning models for accurate classification.





### Kumaravel and Umamaheswari

#### Smoothing

Smoothing removes noise and reduces sharp edges in segmented images, helping to create cleaner boundaries between diseased and healthy areas. Filters like Gaussian or median filters are applied to blur the boundaries and smooth out rough regions. Gaussian smoothing reduces high-frequency noise, while median filtering removes salt-and-pepper noise. This process refines segmentation results, ensuring that disease features are more clearly defined and irrelevant regions are eliminated.

#### Region Growing

Region growing segments regions based on pixel similarity, starting from a seed point (typically a known diseased area) and growing outward. The algorithm iteratively adds neighbouring pixels that meet criteria such as color, texture, or intensity similarity. This technique is useful for identifying irregularly shaped disease areas, making it more effective for detecting complex lesions that do not follow simple geometric boundaries. It allows for more accurate detection of disease in regions that may be harder to isolate with traditional methods.

#### Experimental Result

Several studies have been published on various aspects of image processing, including filtering, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. Filtering plays a crucial role in enhancing image quality, with median filters commonly used to reduce noise, such as salt-and-pepper or Poisson noise, thereby preparing the image for further analysis. Some approaches, like order statistics filters, combine median and mean filtering techniques to effectively remove noise, particularly in medical images. Anisotropic filters have also been explored to eliminate background noise while preserving image edges. Additionally, weighted median filters have been introduced to remove high-frequency components and salt-and-pepper noise. Image segmentation involves partitioning an image into regions based on specific features or characteristics, and for example, diseases in sugarcane images can be detected using histogram threshold segmentation. The histogram represents the image's intensity values, while threshold segmentation converts the image into a binary form for disease detection. Feature extraction techniques are employed to capture essential high-level features for classification tasks. Various techniques, such as GLCM are used to extract critical features like entropy, uniformity, energy, color, shape, intensity, and texture to improve performance. The proposed method predicts whether an image contains a disease with 95% accuracy. The architecture of this proposed approach is outlined. The proposed work predicts an image with disease or not-disease with 95% accuracy. The architecture of the proposed work is described in Figure 2

#### ALGORITHM STEPS FOR SUGARCANE DISEASE PREDICTION (HDLSDP)

**Input** : Select a query similar image.

**Output** : Prediction of disease and measure the performance with confusion matrix.

Step 1: Select appropriate sugarcane image.

Step 2: Transform image into gray scale image to reduce noise.

Step 3: Compute the distances

$$D_{ik}^2 = (x_k - v_i)^T (x_k - v_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq c, 1 \leq k \leq N.$$

Step 4: Select the point in the group that has the smallest distance.

Step 5: Calculate the center of the pseudo group.

$$v_i^* = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N x_j}{N_i}$$

Step 6: Select the nearest data point as the center of the cluster

$$D_{ik}^* = \sqrt{\left( (x_k - v_i^*)^T (x_k - v_i^*) \right)}$$

And







**Kumaravel and Umamaheswari**

$$x_i^* = \operatorname{argmin}_i (D_{ik}^{2*}); v_i^{(l)} = \min_i(x_i^*)$$

Until

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \max |v^{(l)} - v^{(l-1)}| \neq 0$$

Step 7: Ending Calculate the partition matrix

Step 8: Measure the mean difference of feature set and measure the prediction factor

Step 9: Predict the disease based on the prediction value.

If  $n > 0.25$  as denoted as Disease

Else denoted as No disease

Step 10: Measure Ratio of problem and estimation using following problem.

$$x^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{observed} - \text{expected})^2}{\text{Expected}}$$

Step 11: Measure sensitivity and specificity using confusion matrix.

Step 12: Find the sensitivity using the attributes of correctly identified true positives.

Step 13: Find specificity that probability of a negative test given that the patient has no disease.

Step 14: Measure and tabulated accuracy using sensitivity and specificity values.

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{(\text{No. TP}) + (\text{No. TN})}{(\text{No. TP}) + (\text{No. TN}) + (\text{No. PF}) + (\text{No. FN})}$$

To simplify the calculation, the magnitude of the gradient is taken into account by the HDLSDP. It is calculated by the Equation (6.1).

$$|\nabla f| = |h_x * f| + |h_y * f| \tag{6.1}$$

basic derivative filters are  $h_x = [1 \ -1]$  and  $h_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

The center of the filter is located in the middle of two adjacent horizontal or vertical pixels (i.e., the grid). In order to use a pixel (rather than a grid) as the center, the filter is expanded to three pixels. Equation (6.2)

$$h_x = [-1 \ 0 \ 1] \text{ and } h_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A pathological sample image after the derivation of gradient magnitude would unambiguously exhibit a crystal clear image for feature segmentation in order to determine the location of disease (or) for color conversation Figure 3 is a black and white image. HDLSDP then computes Background Markers for cleaning up the image, where dark pixels belong to the background. HDLSDP also does not place the background markers to be too close to the edges of the objects. HDLSDP then uses these markings and superimposes on the original image. A clear image of sugarcane with edges for further processing is resulted. Figure 4 exhibits the HDLSDP image Segmentation resulted after using FCM Clustering. HDLSDP then generates features set using GLRLM and GLCM as described in earlier part of this work. Table 1 lists HDLSDP Difference table for GLRLM features set. In Table 2 of the GLRLM difference table, the values 0.0269, 0.0514, 0.0666, 0.0467, 0.0195, and 0.0251 indicate abnormal growth. The non-uniformity values range from 0.02 to 0.04, further highlighting irregularities. In Table 6.2, values exceeding 2 (such as 2.2307, 2.2412, 2.8861, 4.5497, and 2.9124) strongly suggest the presence of anomalous growth. Therefore, based on the data from Tables 1 and 2, it is clear that disease or anomalous growth can be identified. Data for a set of 20 selected images





### Kumaravel and Umamaheswari

are provided in the table. HDLSDP generates a hybrid feature set from the data in Tables 3 and 4, which is then used for disease detection through HDLSDP, as shown in Table 5.

## CONCLUSION

HDLSDP employs thorough pre-processing to enhance image quality by detecting and removing edges, resulting in a clearer representation of the object. It addresses the challenge of segmentation for disease identification by using clustering to segment sugarcane images and isolate the diseased area from the base image. Feature extraction in HDLSDP leverages GLCM and GLRLM features, forming the foundation for prediction. A hybrid feature set, created from the GLCM and GLRLM features, is utilized for sugarcane disease prediction, with segmentation and feature generation serving as critical components.

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**Table 1: HDLSDP difference table for GLRLM features set**

Image Name	RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE
1.jpg	.0206	.0133	.0064	.0005	.0021
2.jpg	.0279	.0288	.0198	.0021	.0016
3.jpg	<b>.0269</b>	.0225	.0095	.0033	.0009
4.jpg	.0051	.0213	.0172	.0053	.0008
5.jpg	<b>.0514</b>	.0041	.0021	.0023	.0021
6.jpg	.0009	.0321	.0023	.0006	.0015
7.jpg	<b>.0666</b>	.0269	.0200	.0043	.0012
8.jpg	<b>.0476</b>	.0451	.0060	.0022	.0026
9.jpg	<b>.0195</b>	.0209	.0006	0.0019	.0001
10.jpg	<b>.0251</b>	.0245	.0375	0.092	.0033





**Kumaravel and Umamaheswari**

**Table 2: HDLSDP GLCM feature**

Image Name	Auto Cor	Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim
1.jpg	.6323	.9572	.6277	.0883	.1280
2.jpg	.0852	.2712	.0985	.0687	.2412
3.jpg	.4100	<b>.2307</b>	.2211	.0754	.2179
4.jpg	.3951	.9544	.0554	.0082	.1011
5.jpg	.4699	<b>.4162</b>	.5108	.0878	.3989
6.jpg	.2099	.4517	.8124	.0654	.1654
7.jpg	.4437	<b>.8861</b>	.5246	.0074	.3366
8.jpg	.6233	<b>.5497</b>	.7437	.0865	.6654
9.jpg	.1283	.5947	.5987	.0654	.1647
10.jpg	.5392	<b>.9124</b>	.4365	.1977	.0469

**Table 3: Hybrid feature set and prediction output**

Img1					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.015525	0.01138	0.004645	0.00049	0.001679	0.571835
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
0.906705	0.577235	0.03783	0.0775	0.220482	No Disease
Img2					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.022875	0.02392	0.014855	0.00251	0.001179	0.034765
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
0.220705	0.048035	0.01823	0.197	0.058407	No Disease
Img3					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
<b>0.021625</b>	<b>0.01558</b>	<b>0.009845</b>	<b>0.00229</b>	<b>0.000721</b>	<b>0.369565</b>
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
<b>2.180205</b>	<b>0.170635</b>	<b>0.02497</b>	<b>0.1674</b>	<b>0.296284</b>	<b>Disease</b>
Img4					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.004625	0.01632	0.012845	0.00499	0.000379	0.344665
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
1.903905	0.014935	0.00777	0.056	0.236643	No Disease
Img5					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
<b>0.045525</b>	<b>0.00442</b>	<b>0.001655</b>	<b>0.00181</b>	<b>0.001679</b>	<b>0.419865</b>
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
<b>2.365705</b>	<b>0.460365</b>	<b>0.03733</b>	<b>0.3484</b>	<b>0.368675</b>	<b>Disease</b>
Img6					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.006975	0.02752	0.001955	0.00011	0.001079	0.159435
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
0.380305	0.800735	0.01163	0.1118	0.150154	No Disease
Img7					





**Kumaravel and Umamaheswari**

RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.033325	0.02192	0.015945	0.00389	0.000779	0.393265
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
2.853605	0.501265	0.00243	0.3662	0.419262	Disease
<b>Img8</b>					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.043675	0.04138	0.005055	0.00171	0.002121	0.572835
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
4.862795	0.737165	0.03947	0.6232	0.692941	Disease
<b>Img9</b>					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.014725	0.01508	0.000745	0.00021	0	0.078835
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
0.692605	1.579835	0.01347	0.168	0.256351	Disease
<b>Img10</b>					
RP	GLN	SRE	RLN	GLRE	Auto Cor
0.020075	0.01932	0.032355	0.00971	0.002892	0.488535
Entro	Dissim	Area	Perim	Diff. Mean	Output
2.792895	0.421635	0.19703	0.0473	0.403175	Disease

**Table 4: HDLSDP prediction on previously judged results**

Image ID	Original Output	Mean Difference	Prediction Output
1.jpg	NLD	.2184	NLD
2.jpg	NLD	.1065	NLD
3.jpg	NLD	.3698	LD
4.jpg	NLD	.2247	NLD
5.jpg	LD	.3464	LD
6.jpg	NLD	.1547	NLD
7.jpg	LD	.4578	LD
8.jpg	LD	.6622	LD
9.jpg	LD	.2511	LD
10.jpg	LD	.4587	LD

**Table 5: HDLSDP performance comparisons**

Method	Sensitivity Ratio in %	Specificity Ratio in %	Accuracy Ratio in %
FCM	94.33	93.66	93.5
KFCM	97.65	97.12	94.35
HDLSDP	98.23	99.32	98.48





Kumaravel and Umamaheswari



Figure 1: Sample Images of Proposed Sugarcane Leaf Disease Image Dataset

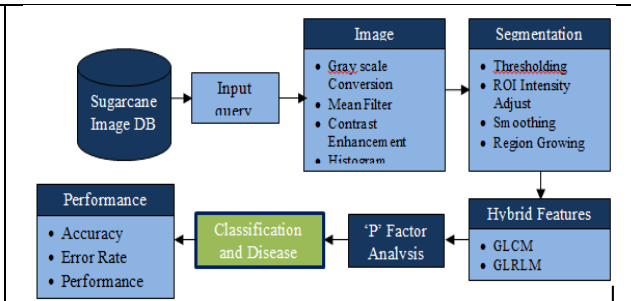


Figure 2: Flow diagram of proposed work

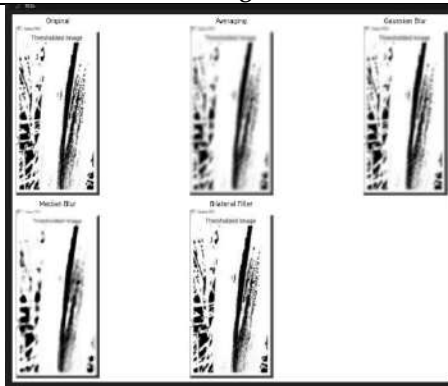


Figure 3: Screenshot of HDLSDP after pre-processing



Figure 4: Screenshot of HDLSDP segmentation

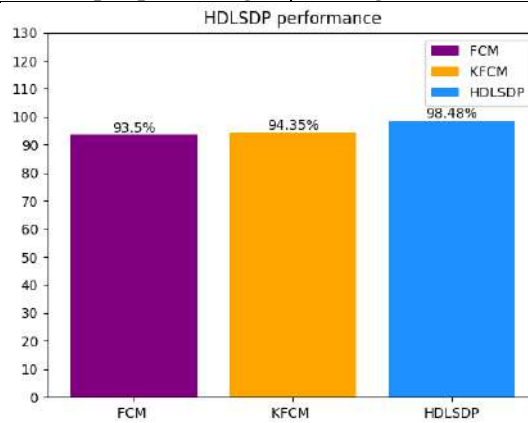


Figure 5: Performance measure comparison of proposed work





## Performance of Plant Disease Detection and Pest Management using Deep Neural Networks

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Disease detection on plants is very much essential and critical for sustainable agriculture and economic growth. This work involves tremendous amount of manual work, an expertise to guide, and absolutely excessive technical processing time. Henceforth, image processing plays an essential role in the detection of popular plant diseases like bacterial and fungal spots and blight. Since the data samples are hugely available as well accurate and deep learning of features is required in identifying the disease. This paper presents a Region based Convolutional Neural Network (R-CNN) based model for plant leaf disease detection and classification. The proposed work is composed of two major steps. First, using selective search, it identifies a manageable number of bounding-box object region candidates (“region of interest” or “RoI”), then it extracts features from each region independently using Convolution network (CNN) for classification. Few specific plants are considered for experiment - tomato, potato and pepper bell. The input image is analyzed and categorized as either healthy or unhealthy. In case of unhealthy, the respective disease will be suggested with pest management solution. Accuracy of RCNN model is compared with CNN model, which obtains a significant and better results.

**Keywords:** Classification; Deep Learning; Disease Detection; Region based Convolutional Neural Network



**Poornima and Sripriya****INTRODUCTION**

Earlier, the diseases in plants are detected using image processing methods. To improve the classification and understanding the features in detail, huge samples are required. Later, deep networks used for processing the huge samples faster and helps to analyze the features in all aspects. Therefore, in this paper, diseased part of the plant is detected using Region based convolutional neural networks, considering fundamental categories of plant diseases in leaves, namely, *Alternaria Alternata*, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, *Cercospora* leaf spot and Healthy Leaves. Mostly these belong to fungal, viral or bacterial type of diseases. The main contribution of this research work are as follows:

- To apply and implement the RCNN algorithm to monitor the growth of the crop and detect the diseased part in the plant.
- To classify the plant disease type.
- To incorporate the global optimization strategy for enhancing the optimal solution.
- To modify the existing solution more efficiently to solve this problem.

Background study of this field and initial experiments using image processing are done earlier and also discussed in [1]. The proposed methodology with model architecture and object detection techniques are discussed in below sections with experimental results.

**BACKGROUND**

Research works in plant disease detection and identification of pest and determining the other external factors like soil, environment, climate, etc were popularly done by many researches of India and china. After a decade, many studies have shown and proven that CNN's work is better in many image processing techniques. The reason is that CNN's automatically extract features without using a feature extraction algorithm explicitly. Later on, with the technical enhancement on Deep Convolutional Neural Network, found to be more efficient in identifying the fine-grained disease severity. Transfer learning with VGGNet, Inception-v3 and ResNet50 architectures are effectively used to build a powerful classification network. Initially as referred in [2], Data Preprocessing includes scaling of arbitrary shaped images in both the model optimization and prediction on the rescaled images. Both the model optimization and prediction is performed on these rescaled images as in [2]. Finally, several random augmentations including random rotation, shearing, zooming, and flipping are applied to the training images. This is followed by building the neural network training Algorithm. Architecture of convolutional neural network begins with several convolutional layers and pooling layers, followed by fully connected layers. The fine-tuned VGG16 model in [2] achieves an accuracy of 90.4% on the test set, demonstrating that deep learning is the new promising technology for fully automatic plant disease severity classification.

Furthermore, authors of [3], defined a novel structure of a deep convolutional neural network based on the AlexNet model by removing partial full connected layers, adding pooling layers, introducing the GoogLeNet Inception structure into the proposed network model, and applying the NAG algorithm to optimize network parameters to accurately identify the leaf diseases. Using a dataset of 13,689 images of diseased leaves, the proposed model was trained to detect leaf diseases. The standard AlexNet model reduces the number of parameters greatly, which has a faster convergence rate, and the accuracy of the model with supplemented images is increased by 10.83% compared with the original set of diseased leaf images. The results indicated that CNN-based model can accurately identify the common types of leaf diseases with high accuracy, and provides a feasible solution for identification and recognition of leaf diseases [3]. Infected part in the plant can be detected with help of color, and other changing properties by using classification algorithm [4]. There are many methods in automated or computer vision for disease detection and classification but still there is lack in this research topic. All the disease cannot be identified using single method. From study of above classification techniques we come up with following solution. The RCNN method is used for predicting the class of a test example. SVM was found competitive with the best available machine learning algorithms in classifying high-dimensional data sets. Deep understanding of features are essential to identify their classification. A study is made from various articles [3-6] to explore the design of deep convolution networks.





**Poornima and Sripriya****DESIGN****Dataset**

The Plant Village dataset (PVD) is the only public dataset for plant disease detection to the best of our knowledge. The data set curators created an automated system using GoogleNet and AlexNet for disease detection, achieving an accuracy of 99.35%. In contrast, we curate real-life images of healthy and diseased plants to create a publicly available dataset.

- The dataset consists of about 20600 images of plant leaves collected under controlled environmental conditions.
- The plant images span the following species: Pepper bell, Potato, Tomato.
- The dataset contains a total of 38 **classes** of plant disease

The proposed approach is as a dataset is collected and pre-processing, Splitting is done in order to separate data for validation, training and testing. The noise is not filtered out in the pre-processing as all the filtering happens during feature extraction. Initially all the images are written in the matrix form with randomly initiated values. Then the filters are initiated with values accordingly to extract the features required for classification. Back propagation is then followed to adjust the weights in the image matrix. The image is then converted into 2D vector then passed through a fully connected layer to obtain the output. Then based on the output, pest management is done which suggests the appropriate pesticide along with the volume to be used is suggested. The volume is suggested based on how fast the disease is spreading and severity of the diseased leaves

**Data Augmentation and Pre- processing**

This includes Augmenting data set Images and listing the images in each class. Augmentation includes rotating, flipping the image so as to create a new version of the image. This is done when the Dataset size is Insufficient. Pre-processing Includes splitting and removing the noise from data.

**Sample output**

Train size( Tomato\_Bacterial\_spot ): 1701

Validation size( Tomato\_Bacterial\_spot ): 319

Test size( Tomato\_Bacterial\_spot ): 106

**DETECTION MODEL****CNN**

The images are resized into 150×150 for faster computations but without compromising the quality of the data. Model takes raw images as an input, so we used CNN's (Convolutional Neural Networks) to extract features, in the model would consist of two parts. The first part of the model (features extraction) consists of 4 Convolutional layers with Relu activation function, each followed by a Max Pooling layer. The second part after the flatten layer contains two dense layers and has 256 hidden units which makes the total number of network trainable parameters is 3,601,478. The last layer has Soft max as activation and 10 outputs representing the 10 classes. The Relu is an activation function that does the non-linear transformation to the input making it capable of learning and performing more complex tasks. The Input image of size 150×150 is fed into the first convolution layer which yields an image of size 74×74. The size of the image is reduced as some of the features are extracted. Then Max pooling is done to further extract the most important features. After the image is passed onto three more convolution layers each followed by a max pooling layer, the size of the image is reduced to 7×7. Then the image is flattened by converting the image into a 2D vector. Then image is passed through a dropout layer to avoid overfitting. The image is then passed onto two dense layers which then gives the result.

**R-CNN**

R-CNN stands for "Region-based Convolutional Neural Networks". The main idea is composed of two steps. First, using selective search, it identifies a manageable number of bounding-box object region candidates ("region of interest" or "RoI"). And then it extracts CNN features from each region independently for classification

How R-CNN works can be summarized as follows:





### Poornima and Sripriya

1. **Pre-train** a CNN network on image classification tasks; for example, VGG or ResNet trained on ImageNet dataset. The classification task involves N classes.
2. Propose category-independent regions of interest by selective search (~2k candidates per image). Those regions may contain target objects and they are of different sizes.
3. Region candidates are **warped** to have a fixed size as required by CNN.
4. Continue fine-tuning the CNN on warped proposal regions for K + 1 classes; Additional one class refers to the background (no object of interest). In the fine-tuning stage, we should use a much smaller learning rate and the mini-batch oversamples the positive cases because most proposed regions are just background.
5. Given every image region, one forward propagation through the CNN generates a feature vector. This feature vector is then consumed by a **binary SVM** trained for **each class** independently.
6. The positive samples are proposed regions with IoU (intersection over union) overlap threshold  $\geq 0.3$ , and negative samples are irrelevant others.
7. To reduce the localization errors, a regression model is trained to correct the predicted detection window on bounding box correction offset using CNN features.

#### FEATURE EXTRACTION

Various features color oriented, shape oriented are extracted which plays significant role in determining the affected region of the leaves. Various features like mean, standard deviation, variance and others are extracted in order to know the health of the leaf.

#### EXPERIMENT AND DISCUSSION

##### Training

Model undergoes a learning phase to better fit the data. 80% of the dataset is used for training. 15% of the data set is used for validation. 5% of the images are used for testing. Total number of epochs used is 105 and there are 43 steps in each epoch. In each layer, the features that are important for classification are extracted. This is done by using a filter whose values are randomly assigned initially. The weights are re-assigned based on the learning accuracy using back propagation. The proposed algorithm is made to run for each individual image. Given below figure shows the detected disease for input image from a particular disease dataset. The CNN model achieves an overall accuracy of 98.6%. The model is confined to tomatoes but it can be extended to other plants also.

##### RCNN

**Analysis:** Plant leaf infected with the alternaria alternate is loaded from database. Contrast enhancement and preprocessing of image is done in the second phase. In image segmentation column one of the cluster is loaded. As the above figure shows the disease classified as Alternaria Alternata. Also area of the affected region in percentage is also shown. To check the accuracy of the our proposed methodology the image is passed through five hundred iteration and every time different clusters is chosen by the algorithm and then accuracy is predicted.

##### Performance evaluation

Different quantitative metrics are used in this work to evaluate the performance of the framework for plant disease detection using a deep learning model. To measure the effectiveness of this system, the accuracy is calculated. In calculating the accuracy, the values for true positive (TP), true negative (TN), false positive (FP) and false negative (FN) for plant leaf disease detection are counted. The results obtained are given in table 5 using the formula.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

(1)





### Poornima and Sripriya

#### Observation and Inference

The below figure sourced from [5], shows the outcome of their investigations and reviews in terms of mean Average Precisions (mAP), and the speed (Frame Per Second—FPS) on some of. Otherwise, the performance of the systems may vary depending on various factors such as backbone architecture, input image size, resolution, model depth, software, and hardware platform.

#### Pest Management

Once the disease is identified, pest management is done to avoid and cure the diseases. Based on the disease and the severity of the disease, the pesticide is suggested.

## CONCLUSION

In the proposed project the development of an image analysis technique is incorporated for leaf disease detection and also the classification of different leaves of different plants are analyzed in accordance with the spots and range of the red pixels in the diseased leaves using image processing technique. The results obtained are found to be more appropriate to detect the diseases. By incorporating the proposed method the precision agriculture can be phased out and modern, affordable, robust, fast and cost effective disease detection mechanism is achieved. Using deep learning techniques we successfully identified the affected area in the plant leaf. Various features of the image are extracted with their numeric values. The RCNN algorithm used here is very much efficient and best case time space complexities are achieved. This project has been considered only for four diseases and further it can be extended for various disease. Web based image processing techniques can be implemented. In this user is provide with two modes with and without internet. In case of web base processing remote area users can upload image in system and whole image system techniques and classification algorithm will be implemented in the cloud itself. Real time monitoring of the data is there using the cloud platform.

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**Poornima and Sripriya**

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**Table 1. Various shape and color oriented features extracted**

Features	Tomato (Anthracoese)	Pepper Bell (Bacterial Blight)	Potato (Cercospora leaf spot)
Mean	5.70649	20.5836	14.8309
S.D	29.9152	53.2367	47.8068
Entropy	0.61544	2.8388	1.7075
RMS	2.5528	7.25563	5.56909
Variance	844.207	2771.5	2150.16
Smoothness	0.9999	1	1
Kurtosis	39.5821	11.8882	15.6088
Skewness	5.9284	3.10853	3.63378
IDM	255	255	256
Contrast	0.2958	2.6487	0.07829
Correlation	0.7321	0.42912	0.9724
Energy	0.9029	0.67342	0.76201
Homogeneity	0.9780	0.91359	0.97495

**Table 2. CNN Results (Accuracy, precision, Recall) and ROC values**

No. of Epochs	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
10	55%	53%	53%
50	86%	84%	85%
105	98%	96%	95%

**Table 3. Estimation of Time and Area affected**

Type of the Disease	Number of the images	Area of the affected region (%)
Alternaria alternata	22	15
Anthracoese	23	15
Bacterial blight	7	12
Cercospora leaf spot	9	18





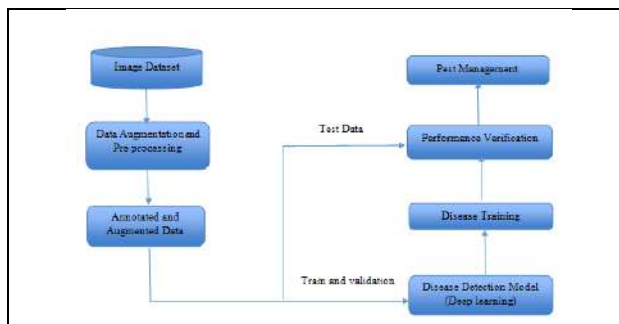
**Poornima and Sripriya**

**Table 4. Accuracy Performance**

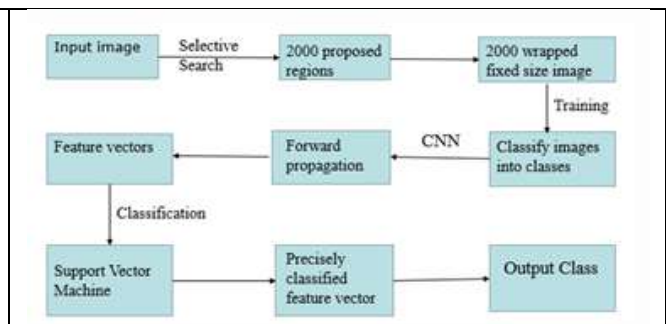
Potato	147	1935	5	65	96.77
Tomato	1514	13723	77	698	95.16
Pepper Bell	1430	965	48	32	96.77

**Table 5. Pest management for the disease**

Name of the Disease	Pest Management	
	Pesticide	Quantity
Tomato_late blight	Pyraclostrobin	8–16 oz
	Dithane M-45	24–32 oz
	Penncozeb 75DF	24–32oz
Tomato_leaf mold	Bravo Weather Stik	38.43–52.84 oz
	Quadris F	5–6 fl oz
	Quadris Top	8 fl oz
Tomato_late Blight	Serenade Max	16-48 oz
	Penncozeb 75DF	24–32 oz
Tomato_bacterial spot	Kocide 3000	12–28 oz
	Penncozeb 75DF	16–24 oz



**Figure 1. Proposed Flow diagram for plant disease detection and Pest management**

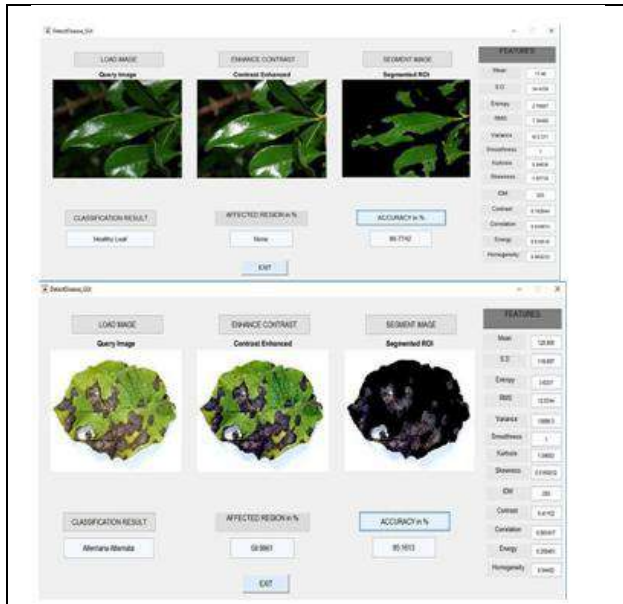


**Figure 2: Workflow of RCNN Model Workflow**

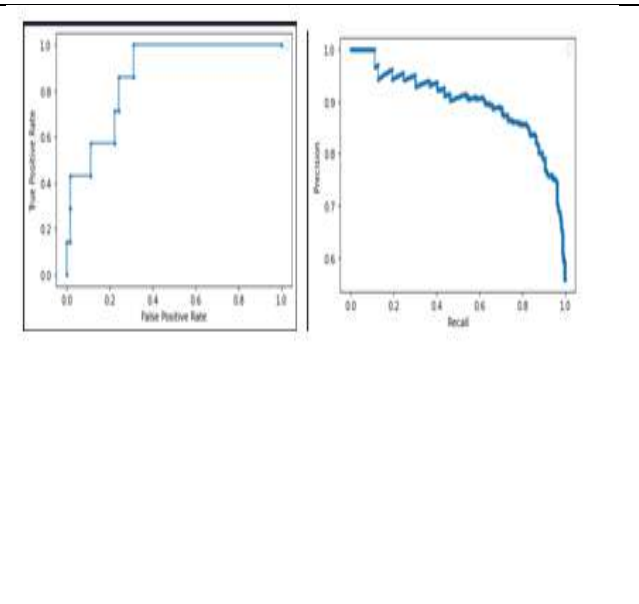




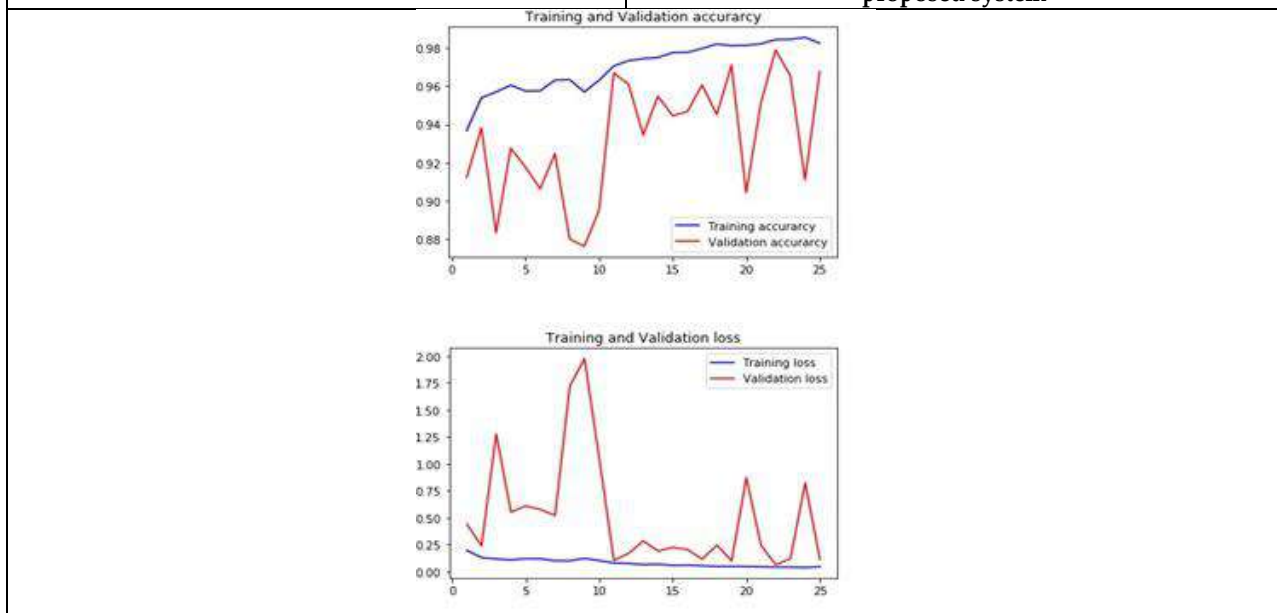
**Poornima and Sripriya**



**Figure 3. Result of diseased leaf**



**Figure 4. Performance measures obtained for the proposed system**



**Figure 5 : Accuracy vs Epoch**





## Quin Terranean Fuzzy Topological Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the concept of Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces, building upon the notion of Quin Terranean fuzzy set. Also the concept of Quin Terranean continuity is introduced and the fundamental properties of image, pre-image of Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets under a function are explored. Furthermore, various separation axioms in Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces are discussed.

### Keywords:

## INTRODUCTION

The fuzzy set concept was introduced by Zadeh [11] in 1965 which served as the basis for mathematical testing and fuzzy concepts that exist in our real world, as well as the development of new branches of mathematics. Applications of the fuzzy set concept, which corresponds to physical situations that cannot be explained, are valuable in a variety of fields, including image processing, data processing, and statistics. Since 1965, a great deal of research has been conducted on this topic. Chang [4] introduced the idea of fuzzy topological spaces in 1968 and extended certain fundamental topological concepts, including continuity, compactness, open and closed sets, to fuzzy topological spaces. Atanassov first published the concept of an intuitionistic fuzzy set [1], and a number of works by him and his associates have been published in the literature [2,3]. After that, Coker [5] started to research intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces. Subsequently, Yager [10] introduced the Pythagorean fuzzy set, a nonstandard fuzzy set. Recently, Pythagorean fuzzy topological spaces were defined by Olgun et al., [7]. In the process of making decisions, Fermatean fuzzy sets, as proposed by Senapati and Yager in 2020 [9], can handle uncertain information more easily. Hariwan and Ibrahim [6] have introduced Fermatean fuzzy topological spaces and studied their properties. The concept of Quin Terranean fuzzy sets which are super set of Fermatean fuzzy sets was introduced by Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakanni [8]. The concept of Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces examined and the continuity of a

86511





### Chitra and Janaki

function between Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces are examined in this paper. In future the categorical characteristics of Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces, as well as applications, Quin Terranean fuzzy nano topological spaces, and Quin Terranean fuzzy soft topological spaces will be explored.

#### PRELIMINARIES

This section provides an overview of the fundamental concepts and definitions essential to understanding the paper's content.

##### Definition 1 : ( Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets ) [1]

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. An intuitionistic fuzzy set  $J$  on  $X$  is defined as

$J = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_J(\tilde{x}), \beta_J(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \tilde{x} \in X \}$  where  $\alpha_J(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $J$  and  $\beta_J(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of non-membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $J$  such that  $0 \leq \alpha_J(\tilde{x}) + \beta_J(\tilde{x}) \leq 1$ , for all  $\tilde{x} \in X$  (intuitionistic condition).

##### Definition 2 : ( Pythagorean Fuzzy Sets ) [7]

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. A Pythagorean fuzzy set  $\mathcal{P}$  on  $X$  is defined as

$\mathcal{P} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \tilde{x} \in X \}$  where  $\alpha_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\beta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of non membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $\mathcal{P}$  such that  $0 \leq (\alpha_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}))^2 + (\beta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{x}))^2 \leq 1$ , for all  $\tilde{x} \in X$  (Pythagorean condition).

##### Definition 3 : ( Fermatean Fuzzy Sets ) [9]

Let  $X$  be a universe of discourse. A Fermatean fuzzy set  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $X$  is defined as

$\mathcal{F} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \tilde{x} \in X \}$  where  $\alpha_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\beta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of non-membership of each element  $\tilde{x} \in X$  to the set  $\mathcal{F}$  such that  $0 \leq (\alpha_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}))^3 + (\beta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}))^3 \leq 1$  for all  $\tilde{x} \in X$  (Fermatean condition) For any FFS  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\tilde{x} \in X$ , the degree of indeterminacy of  $\tilde{x}$  to  $\mathcal{F}$  is defined as  $\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (\alpha_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}))^3 - (\beta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{x}))^3}$  For simplicity, we denote the FFS  $\mathcal{F}$  as  $\mathcal{F} = (\alpha_{\mathcal{F}}, \beta_{\mathcal{F}})$ , where  $\alpha_{\mathcal{F}}$  and  $\beta_{\mathcal{F}}$  represent the membership and non-membership functions, respectively.

##### Definition 4 : ( Quin-Terranean Fuzzy Sets ) [8]

Let  $X$  be a universe of discourse. A Quin-Terranean fuzzy set  $\mathcal{QT}$  in  $X$  is defined as

$\mathcal{QT} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \forall \tilde{x} \in X \}$  where  $\alpha_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of dependence of the element  $\tilde{x}$  and  $\beta_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}) : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of non-dependence of the element  $\tilde{x}$  such that  $0 \leq (\alpha_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}))^{4/5} + (\beta_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}))^{5/4} \leq 1, \forall \tilde{x} \in X$  (Quin-Terranean condition) For any Quin-Terranean fuzzy set  $\mathcal{QT}$  and  $\forall \tilde{x} \in X$ , the degree of hesitance of  $\tilde{x}$  to  $X$  is defined as  $\pi_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}) = (1 - (\alpha_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}))^{4/5} - (\beta_{\mathcal{QT}}(\tilde{x}))^{5/4})^{4/5}$ .

##### Definition 5 (QTFTS)

Let  $X$  be a universe of discourse and  $\mathcal{QT}_1 = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \forall \tilde{x} \in X \}$ ,

$\mathcal{QT}_2 = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x}) \rangle : \forall \tilde{x} \in X \}$  be two Quin – Terranean fuzzy sets, then their operations are expressed as follows,

- (i)  $\mathcal{QT}_1 \cup \mathcal{QT}_2 = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \max(\alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x})), \min(\beta_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x})) \rangle : \forall \tilde{x} \in X \}$ ,
- (ii)  $\mathcal{QT}_1 \cap \mathcal{QT}_2 = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \min(\alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x})), \max(\beta_{\mathcal{QT}_1}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{\mathcal{QT}_2}(\tilde{x})) \rangle : \forall \tilde{x} \in X \}$ .

#### Quin Terranean Fuzzy Topological Spaces

To better understand Quin Terranean fuzzy sets, let's consider an example. Suppose someone wants to evaluate an alternative  $S_i$  based on a criterion  $C_j$ . They might assign a degree of satisfaction of 0.75, indicating that the alternative  $S_i$  fulfills the criterion  $C_j$  to a certain extent. At the same time, they might also assign a degree of dissatisfaction of 0.90, indicating that the alternative  $S_i$  does not fully meet the criterion  $C_j$ . Notice that the sum of these two values is  $0.75 + 0.90 = 1.65$ , which exceeds 1. This means that this scenario cannot be represented using intuitionistic fuzzy sets, which require the sum of membership and non-membership degrees to be less than or equal to 1. Similarly, if we square these values, we get  $(0.75)^2 + (0.90)^2 = 0.5625 + 0.81 = 1.3725$ , which again exceeds 1. This means that







**Chitra and Janaki**

Pythagorean fuzzy sets, which require the sum of squared membership and non-membership degrees to be less than or equal to 1, are also not applicable in this case. Similarly, if we cube these values, we get  $(0.75)^3 + (0.90)^3 = 0.421875 + 0.729 = 1.150875$ , which again exceeds 1. This means that Fermatean fuzzy sets, which require the sum of cube of membership and non-membership degrees to be less than or equal to 1, are also not applicable in this case. However, if we find the values of  $(0.75)^{4.5} + (0.90)^{5.4} = 0.003171 + 0.87660 = 0.879771$ , which is less than or equal to 1. This makes Quin Terranean fuzzy sets a suitable choice for representing this scenario. It should be noted that in this case, we use maximum "max" and minimum "min" in place of maximum "sup" and infimum "inf" if the union and intersection are infinite. In this paper, the Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets (1, 0) and (0, 1) are denoted by the notations  $1_X$  and  $0_X$ , respectively. This means that  $\alpha_{1_X} = 1$ ,  $\beta_{1_X} = 0$  and  $\alpha_{0_X} = 0$  and  $\beta_{0_X} = 1$  respectively.

**Definition 3.1.**

Let  $\tau$  be a family of Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of  $X$  and let  $X$  be a non-empty set. If

- (1)  $1_X, 0_X \in \tau$ ,
- (2) for any  $\{Q\mathcal{T}_i\}_{i \in J} \subseteq \tau$ , then  $\bigcap_{i=1}^n Q\mathcal{T}_i \in \tau$ ,
- (3) for any  $\{Q\mathcal{T}_i\}_{i \in J} \subseteq \tau$ , we have  $\bigcup_{i \in J} Q\mathcal{T}_i \in \tau$ .

Then,  $\tau$  is referred to as a Quin Terranean fuzzy topology on  $X$ , where  $J$  is an arbitrary index set. It is claimed that the pair  $(X, \tau)$  is a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. We refer to every element in  $\tau$  as an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset. A closed Quin Terranean fuzzy subset in  $X$  is the complement of an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset in  $X$ .

**Example 3.2.**

Assume that  $X = \{c_1, c_2\}$ . The family of Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, Q\mathcal{T}_1, Q\mathcal{T}_2\}$  should be examined. where  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 = \{(c_1, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1) = 0.8, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1) = 0.9), (c_2, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2) = 0.1, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2) = 0.9)\}$

$Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{(c_1, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1) = 0.996, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1) = 0.5), (c_2, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2) = 0.7, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2) = 0.9)\}$ . Then

$(X, \tau)$  is a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space, as can be seen. By using Definition 3.1

- (1)  $1_X, 0_X \in \tau$ ,
- (2)  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{(c_1, \min(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1))) = 0.8, (\min(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1)) = 0.9)\}$ ,  
 $\{(c_2, \min(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2)) = 0.1, (c_2, \min(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2)) = 0.9)\} = Q\mathcal{T}_1 \in \tau$  Also
- (3)  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{(c_1, \max(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1))) = 0.996, (\max(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1)) = 0.5)\}$ ,  
 $\{(c_2, \max(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2))) = 0.7, (c_2, \max(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2)) = 0.9)\} = Q\mathcal{T}_2 \in \tau$  Quin Terranean fuzzy Topological space.

**Remark 3.1**

Any fuzzy topological space  $(X, \tau_1)$  in the sense of Chang is obviously a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space in the form  $\tau = \{Q\mathcal{T} : \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}} \in \tau_1\}$  whenever we identify a fuzzy set in  $X$  whose membership function is  $\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}$  with its counter part

$Q\mathcal{T} = \{\langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}), 1 - \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}) : \tilde{x} \in X \rangle\}$  as in the following example.

**Example 3.3**

Assume that  $X = \{c\}$ .

Let  $1_X = \{(c, \alpha_{1_X}(c) = 1)\}$ ,

$0_X = \{(c, \alpha_{0_X}(c) = 0)\}$ ,

$\mathcal{T}_1 = \{(c, \alpha_{\mathcal{T}_1}(c) = 0.6)\}$ ,

$\mathcal{T}_2 = \{(c, \alpha_{\mathcal{T}_2}(c) = 0.3)\}$ . Then  $(X, \tau)$ ,  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, \tau_1, \tau_2\}$  is a fuzzy topological space.

Examine the subsequent set of fuzzy subsets  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, Q\mathcal{T}_1, Q\mathcal{T}_2\}$ , where

$1_X = \{(c, \alpha_{1_X}(c) = 1, 1 - \alpha_{1_X}(c) = \beta_{1_X}(c) = 0)\}$ ,

$0_X = \{(c, \alpha_{0_X}(c) = 0, 1 - \alpha_{0_X}(c) = \beta_{0_X}(c) = 1)\}$ ,





**Chitra and Janaki**

$Q\mathcal{T}_1 = \{ \langle c, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c) = 0.6, 1 - \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c) = \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c) = 0.4 \rangle \}$  and

$Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{ \langle c, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c) = 0.3, 1 - \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c) = \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c) = 0.7 \rangle \}$ .

Observe that  $(X, \tau)$  is a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. Every Fuzzy Topological space is a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space.

**Remark 3.2**

Pythagorean fuzzy subsets of sets can also be thought of as Fermatean fuzzy subsets, just as any intuitionistic fuzzy subset or Fermatean fuzzy subset of a set can be thought of as a Quin Terranean fuzzy subset. Additionally, we note that any intuitionistic fuzzy topological space or Fermatean fuzzy topological space or Pythagorean fuzzy topological space is also a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. However, it is evident that a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space does not have to be a Fermatean fuzzy topological space, Pythagorean fuzzy topological space, or intuitionistic fuzzy topological space.

**Example 3.4**

Let  $X = \{c_1, c_2\}$  be a set with two elements. We define a family of Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets  $\tau$  as follows  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, Q\mathcal{T}_1, Q\mathcal{T}_2\}$ , where

$Q\mathcal{T}_1 = \{ \langle c_1, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1) = 0.996, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1) = 0.5 \rangle, \langle c_2, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2) = 0.7, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2) = 0.9 \rangle \}$

$Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{ \langle c_1, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1) = 0.8, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1) = 0.9 \rangle, \langle c_2, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2) = 0.1, \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2) = 0.9 \rangle \}$

Note that although  $(X, \tau)$  is a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space, it is neither intuitionistic nor Pythagorean nor Fermatean. Since,

$Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2 = \{ \langle c_1, \max(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1)) \rangle = 0.996, (\min(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_1), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_1)) = 0.5) \}, \{ \langle c_2, \max(\alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2)) \rangle = 0.7, (\min(\beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_1}(c_2), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}_2}(c_2)) = 0.9) \} = Q\mathcal{T}_1 \notin \tau$

We observe that  $0.7 + 0.9 > 1; 0.7^2 + 0.9^2 = 1.3 > 1$

Also  $0.7^3 + 0.9^3 = 0.343 + 0.729 = 1.072 > 1$ .

**Remark 3.3**

The topology containing all Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets is referred to as the discrete Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space, while the family  $\{1_X, 0_X\}$  is known as the indiscrete Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. Furthermore, if  $\tau_1 \subseteq \tau_2$ , then a Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_1$  on a set is considered coarser than a Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_2$  on the same set.

**Definition 3.5**

Consider the Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space  $(X, \tau)$ , and the Quin Terranean fuzzy set  $Q\mathcal{T} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}) : \tilde{x} \in X \rangle \}$ . Subsequently, the Quin Terranean fuzzy closure and interior of  $Q\mathcal{T}$  are determined by

(1)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}) = \cap \{ H : H \text{ is closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set in } X \text{ and } Q\mathcal{T} \subseteq H \}$ .

(2)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}) = \cup \{ G : G \text{ is open Quin Terranean fuzzy set in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq Q\mathcal{T} \}$ .

**Remark 3.4**

Let  $Q\mathcal{T}$  be any Quin Terranean fuzzy set in  $X$  and  $(X, \tau)$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. Then,

(1)  $int(Q\mathcal{T})$  is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy set.

(2)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T})$  is a closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set.

(3)  $int(1_X) = 1_X$  and  $int(0_X) = 0_X$ .

(4)  $cl(1_X) = 1_X$  and  $cl(0_X) = 0_X$ .

**Theorem 3.6**

Let  $Q\mathcal{T}_1, Q\mathcal{T}_2$  be Quin Terranean fuzzy sets in  $X$ , and let  $(X, \tau)$  be Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space where  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, Q\mathcal{T}_1, Q\mathcal{T}_2\}$ . Then, the ensuing characteristics are true:

(1)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_1$  and  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 \subseteq cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1)$ .





**Chitra and Janaki**

- (2) If  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_2$ , then  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$  and  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \subseteq cl(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .
- (3)  $Q\mathcal{T}_1$  is open Quin Terranean fuzzy if and only if  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 = int(Q\mathcal{T}_1)$ .
- (4)  $Q\mathcal{T}_1$  is closed Quin Terranean fuzzy if and only if  $Q\mathcal{T}_1 = cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1)$ .
- (5)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .
- (6)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap cl(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .
- (7)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) = int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .
- (8)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup cl(Q\mathcal{T}_2) = cl(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .

**Proof :**

The proof of (1) and (2) follows from Definition 3.5. The proof of (3) and (4) follows by using (1) and (2) and

**Definition 3.5.**

(5) To prove  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ . Let  $\tilde{x} \in int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$  then either  $\tilde{x} \in int(Q\mathcal{T}_1)$  or  $\tilde{x} \in int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$  by using (1)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_1$  and  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_2$  therefore  $\tilde{x} \in Q\mathcal{T}_1$  or  $\tilde{x} \in Q\mathcal{T}_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{x} \in Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2$ .  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$  is an open

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Terranean fuzzy set containing  $\tilde{x}$ . By the definition of interior we have,

$$int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cup int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cup Q\mathcal{T}_2).$$

(6) Similarly we prove as (5) by using the Definition 3.5. and by (1).

(7) we have  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1)$ , also  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \Rightarrow int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ . By Definition 3.5.  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_1$  and  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_2 \Rightarrow int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2$  and  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \in int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ . Consequently, we can observe that  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ , and  $int(Q\mathcal{T}_1 \cap Q\mathcal{T}_2) = int(Q\mathcal{T}_1) \cap int(Q\mathcal{T}_2)$ .

(8) Same as (7) and by using Definition 3.5. and (1), the proof follows.

**Theorem 3.7**

Let  $Q\mathcal{T}$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy set in  $X$ , and let  $(X, \tau)$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space. Then, the resulting characteristics are true:

- (1)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c) = int(Q\mathcal{T})^c$ .
- (2)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}^c) = cl(Q\mathcal{T})^c$ .
- (3)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c)^c = int(Q\mathcal{T})$ .
- (4)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}^c)^c = cl(Q\mathcal{T})$ .

**Proof :**

(1) All the other parts can be proved in a similar way; we only prove (1). Assume that the family of open Quin Terranean fuzzy sets in  $Q\mathcal{T} = \{(\tilde{x}, \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}}(\tilde{x}) : \tilde{x} \in X)\}$  is indexed by the family  $\{\langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) : i \in J \rangle\}$ . Hence,  $int(Q\mathcal{T})^c = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \wedge \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \vee \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$ , and  $int(Q\mathcal{T}) = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \vee \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \wedge \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$ . Given that  $Q\mathcal{T}^c = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$  and  $\alpha_{U_i} \leq \alpha_{Q\mathcal{T}}, \beta_{U_i} \geq \beta_{Q\mathcal{T}}$  for every  $i \in J$ , we deduce that the family of closed Quin Terranean fuzzy sets that contains  $Q\mathcal{T}^c$  is  $\{ \langle \tilde{x}, \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) : i \in J \rangle \}$ ; that is,  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c) = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \wedge \beta_{U_i}(\tilde{x}), \vee \alpha_{U_i}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$ . Thus,  $int(Q\mathcal{T})^c = cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c)$ .

(2) Similarly prove as (1).

(3)  $cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c)^c = (int(Q\mathcal{T})^c)^c$  (by using (1))  
 $= int(Q\mathcal{T})$ .

(4)  $int(Q\mathcal{T}^c)^c = (cl(Q\mathcal{T}^c))^c$  (by using (2))  
 $= cl(Q\mathcal{T})$ .

**Definition 3.8**

Let  $f_{Q\mathcal{T}}: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two non-empty sets. Let  $O$  and  $P$  be (respectively) Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of  $X$  and  $Y$ . Next, as indicated by  $f_{Q\mathcal{T}}[O]$ , the membership and non-membership functions of image of  $O$  with respect to  $f_{Q\mathcal{T}}$  are defined by





Chitra and Janaki

$$\alpha_{f_{QT}[O]}(\tilde{y}) = \begin{cases} \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y})} \alpha_0(z) & \text{if } f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y}) \neq \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\beta_{f_{QT}[O]}(\tilde{y}) = \begin{cases} \inf_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y})} \beta_0(z) & \text{if } f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y}) \neq \emptyset \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

correspondingly. With regard to  $f_{QT}$ , which is represented by  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$ , the membership and non-membership functions of the pre-image of P are given by  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]}(\tilde{x}) = \alpha_{[P]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x}))$  and  $\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]}(\tilde{x}) = \beta_{[P]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x}))$  respectively.

**Theorem 3.9**

Let  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and let X and Y be two non-empty sets. Next, we have

- (1)  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P^c] = f_{QT}^{-1}[P]^c$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset P of .
- (2) if  $P_1 \subseteq P_2$ , then  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]$  where  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of Y .
- (3) if  $O_1 \subseteq O_2$ , then  $f_{QT}[O_1] \subseteq f_{QT}[O_2]$  where  $O_1$  and  $O_2$  are Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of X .
- (4)  $f_{QT}[f_{QT}^{-1}[P]] \subseteq P$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset P of Y .
- (5)  $O \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[f_{QT}[O]]$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset O of X .

**Proof :**

- (1) Assuming any  $\tilde{x}$  in X and any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset P of Y, we can infer from the complement definition that  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P^c]}(\tilde{x}) = \alpha_{P^c}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x}))$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \beta_P(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \\ &= \beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]}(\tilde{x}) \\ &= \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]^c}(\tilde{x}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,  $\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P^c]}(\tilde{x}) = \beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]^c}(\tilde{x})$  is possible. As a result,  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P^c] = f_{QT}^{-1}[P]^c$ .

- (2) Let's say that  $P_1 \subseteq P_2$ . Thus, for every  $\tilde{x} \in X$ , we have that  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1]}(\tilde{x}) = \alpha_{[P_1]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \leq \alpha_{[P_2]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) = \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]}(\tilde{x})$ . Consequently,  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1]}(\tilde{x}) \leq \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]}(\tilde{x})$ . Showing that  $\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1]}(\tilde{x}) \geq \beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]}(\tilde{x})$  is also not difficult. Hence  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]$ .

- (3) Assume  $y \in Y$  and  $O_1 \subseteq O_2$ . The proof is easy to understand if  $f_{QT}(y) = \emptyset$ .

Let  $f_{QT}(y) = \phi$  be assumed. Afterward, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{f_{QT}[O_1]}(y) &= \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(y)} \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[O_1]}(z) \\ &\leq \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(y)} \alpha_{[O_2]}(f_{QT}(z)) \\ &= \alpha_{f_{QT}[O_2]}(y). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,  $\alpha_{f_{QT}[O_1]}(y) \leq \alpha_{f_{QT}[O_2]}(y)$ . In the same way,  $\beta_{f_{QT}[O_1]}(y) \leq \beta_{f_{QT}[O_2]}(y)$ .

- (4) It is possible to write  $f_{QT}(\tilde{y}) = \phi$  for any  $y \in Y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{f_{QT}[f_{QT}^{-1}[P]]}(\tilde{y}) &= \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y})} \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P]}(z) \\ &= \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(\tilde{y})} \alpha_{[P]}(f_{QT}(z)) \\ &\leq \alpha_{[P]}(\tilde{y}). \end{aligned}$$

As an alternative, we have  $\alpha_{f_{QT}[f_{QT}^{-1}[P]]}(\tilde{y}) = 0 \leq \alpha_{[P]}(\tilde{y})$  if  $f_{QT}(\tilde{y}) = \phi$ .

Likewise,  $\beta_{f_{QT}[f_{QT}^{-1}[P]]}(\tilde{y}) = 0 \geq \beta_{[P]}(\tilde{y})$ .





**Chitra and Janaki**

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ Each } \tilde{x} \text{ in } X \text{ has the form } \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[f_{QT}[O]]}(\tilde{x}) &= \alpha_{[f_{QT}[O]]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \\ &= \sup_{z \in f_{QT}^{-1}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x}))} \alpha_{[O]}(z) \\ &\geq \alpha_{[O]}(\tilde{x}). \end{aligned}$$

In the same way,  $\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[f_{QT}[O]]} \leq \beta_{[O]}$ .

**Theorem 3.10**

Let  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two non-empty sets. Then following claims are accurate:

- (1)  $f_{QT}[U_{i \in I} O_i] = U_{i \in I} f_{QT}[O_i]$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $O_i$  of  $X$ .
- (2)  $f_{QT}^{-1}[U_{i \in I} P_i] = U_{i \in I} f_{QT}^{-1}[P_i]$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $P_i$  of  $Y$ .
- (3)  $f_{QT}[O_1 \cap O_2] \subseteq f_{QT}[O_1] \cap f_{QT}[O_2]$  for any two Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets  $O_1$  and  $O_2$  of  $X$ .
- (4)  $f_{QT}^{-1}[\cap_{i \in I} P_i] = \cap_{i \in I} f_{QT}^{-1}[P_i]$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $P_i$  of  $Y$ .

**Definition 3.11**

Let  $A$  and  $U$  be two Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of Quin Terranean fuzzy Topological Spaces. Then, if there is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $H$  such that  $G \subseteq H \subseteq U$ , then  $U$  is said to be a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $G$ .

**Theorem 3.12**

In Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $A$  is open in a Quin Terranean fuzzy Topological space iff it contains a neighbourhood of each of its subsets.

**Proof :**

The prove is obvious

**Definition 3.13**

Let  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and let  $(X, \tau_1)$  and  $(Y, \tau_2)$  be two Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces. If there is a neighbourhood  $M$  of  $L$  such that  $f_{QT}[M] \subseteq N$  for any neighbourhood  $N$  of  $f_{QT}[L]$  and for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $L$  of  $X$ , then  $f_{QT}$  is said to be Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous.

**Theorem 3.14**

Let  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and let  $(X, \tau_1)$  and  $(Y, \tau_2)$  be two Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces. Then, the following statements are comparable:

- (1)  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous.
- (2) Every Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $O$  of  $X$  has a neighbourhood  $N$  of  $f_{QT}[O]$ , and for every neighbourhood  $M$  of  $O$ , we have  $f_{QT}[M] \subseteq N$  for every  $P \subseteq M$ .
- (3) There is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $M$  of  $O$  such that  $M \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $O$  of  $X$  and any neighbourhood  $N$  of  $f_{QT}[O]$ .
- (4)  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $O$  for any Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $O$  of  $X$  and any Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $N$  of  $f_{QT}[O]$ .

**Proof :**

- (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2): Assume that  $f_{QT}$  is a Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous. Let  $N$  be the Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $f_{QT}[O]$  and let  $O$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ . After that,  $f_{QT}[M] \subseteq N$  exists in  $O$ 's Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $M$ . Therefore,  $f_{QT}[P] \subseteq f_{QT}[M] \subseteq N$  if  $P \subseteq M$ .





**Chitra and Janaki**

- (2) ⇒ (3): Let  $N$  be the Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $f_{QT}[O]$  and let  $O$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy set of  $X$ . As we can see from (2), there is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $M$  of  $O$  such that  $f_{QT}[P] \subseteq N$  for every  $P \subseteq M$ . Then,  $P \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[f_{QT}[P]] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  can be written. Since  $P$  can be any subset of  $M$ , we get  $M \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ .
- (3) ⇒ (4): Let  $N$  be a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $f_{QT}[O]$  and let  $O$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ . As a result of (3), a Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $M$  of  $O$  exists where  $M \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ .  $O$ 's Quin Terranean neighbourhood is  $M$ , so there's an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $K$  of  $X$  such that  $O \subseteq K \subseteq M$ . However, since  $M \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ , one can obtain  $O \subseteq K \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ , indicating that  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $O$ .
- (4) ⇒ (1): Define  $O$  as a Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ , and  $N$  as the Quin Terranean neighbourhood enclosing  $f_{QT}[O]$ . According to the hypothesis,  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  is  $O$ 's Quin Terranean neighbourhood. It follows that  $f_{QT}[K] \subseteq f_{QT}[f_{QT}^{-1}[N]] \subseteq N$  since there is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $K$  of  $X$  such that  $O \subseteq K \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ . Furthermore,  $K$  is in  $O$ 's Quin Terranean neighbourhood because it is open Quin Terranean. As a result,  $f_{QT}$  is fuzzy continuous Quin Terranean.

**Theorem 3.15**

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces with  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ , respectively. If  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$  is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ , then  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous. This condition is met for any open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $P$  of  $Y$ .

**Proof :**

Suppose  $f_{QT}$  is continuous. Consider that  $O \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$  and  $P$  is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ . Next, we obtain  $f_{QT}[O] \subseteq P$ . Theorem 3.13 states that since  $P$  is open Quin Terranean, there is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood  $N$  of  $f_{QT}[O]$  such that  $N \subseteq P$ . Thus,  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  is implied to be a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $O$  by the Quin Terranean fuzzy continuity of  $f_{QT}$  and Theorem 3.15 (4). Conversely,  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$  according to Theorem 3.10 (3). As a result,  $O$ 's Quin Terranean neighbourhood also includes  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$ . According to Theorem 3.13, the Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$  is open Quin Terranean since  $O$  is an arbitrary subset of  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$ . On the other hand, consider  $O$  to be a Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$  and  $N$  to be the Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $f_{QT}[O]$ . It follows that  $f_{QT}[O] \subseteq L \subseteq N$  for an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $L$  of  $Y$ .  $f_{QT}^{-1}[L]$  is now open Quin Terranean from the hypothesis. However, we can also write  $O \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[f_{QT}[O]] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[L] \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$ . Because  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N]$  is a Quin Terranean neighbourhood of  $O$ ,  $f_{QT}$ 's Quin Terranean fuzzy continuity is demonstrated.

**Example 3.16**

Let  $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$  have the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_1 = \{1_X, 0_X, O_1\}$ , and  $Y = \{v_1, v_2\}$  have the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_2 = \{1_Y, 0_Y, P_1\}$ , where  $O_1 = \{\langle a_1, 0.8, 0.9 \rangle, \langle a_2, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle\}$  and  $P_1 = \{\langle v_1, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle, \langle v_2, 0.8, 0.9 \rangle\}$ . Let's define  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  as follows:

$$(f_{QT}(x)) = \begin{cases} v_2 & \text{if } \tilde{x} = a_1, \\ v_1 & \text{if } \tilde{x} = a_2. \end{cases}$$

$f_{QT}^{-1}[1_Y] = \{\langle a_1, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle a_2, 1, 0 \rangle\}$ ,  
 $f_{QT}^{-1}[0_Y] = \{\langle a_1, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle a_2, 0, 1 \rangle\}$  and  
 $f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1] = \{\langle a_1, 0.8, 0.9 \rangle, \langle a_2, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle\}$  are open Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of  $X$  since  $1_Y$ ,  $0_Y$ , and  $P_1$  are open Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets of  $Y$ .  $f_{QT}$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous as a result.

**Example 3.17**

Let  $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$  have the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_1 = \{1_X, 0_X\}$  and  $Y = \{v_1, v_2\}$  have the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau_2 = \{1_Y, 0_Y, P_1\}$ , where  $P_1 = \{\langle v_1, 0.996, 0.5 \rangle, \langle v_2, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle\}$ . Let's define  $f_{QT}: X \rightarrow Y$  as follows :





Chitra and Janaki

$$f_{QT}(\tilde{x}) = \begin{cases} v_1 & \text{if } \tilde{x} = a_1, \\ v_2 & \text{if } \tilde{x} = a_2. \end{cases}$$

While  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1] = \{ \langle a_1, 0.996, 0.5 \rangle, \langle a_2, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle \}$  is not an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ ,  $P_1$  is an open Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $Y$ .  $f_{QT}$  is not Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous as a result.

**Remark 3.5**

For any closed Quin Terranean fuzzy subset  $P$  of  $Y$ ,  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P]$  is a closed Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of  $X$ . Then the function  $f_{QT} : X \rightarrow Y$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous.

**Corollary 3.18**

The following are equivalent :

- (1)  $f_{QT} : (X, \tau_1) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_2)$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous.
- (2)  $cl(f_{QT}^{-1}[P]) \subseteq f_{QT}^{-1}[cl(P)]$  for each Quin Terranean fuzzy set  $P$  in  $Y$ .
- (3)  $f_{QT}^{-1}[int(P)] \subseteq int(f_{QT}^{-1}[P])$  for each Quin Terranean fuzzy set  $P$  in  $Y$ .

**Proof :**

Theorems 3.7, 3.9, and 3.15 along with Remark 3.5 make them easily provable.

**Theorem 3.19**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set,  $Y$  be a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space, and  $f_{QT} : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function. After that,  $f_{QT}$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous if and only if there is a coarsest Quin Terranean fuzzy topology ( $\tau_1$ ) over  $X$ .

**Proof :**

Using  $\tau_1 := \{f_{QT}^{-1}[N] : N \in \tau\}$ , we can define a class of Quin Terranean fuzzy subsets  $\tau_1$  of  $X$ . We establish that  $f_{QT}$  is continuous over  $X$  and that the coarsest Quin Terranean fuzzy topology is represented by  $\tau_1$ .

(1) For every  $\tilde{x}$  in  $X$ , we can write  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[0_Y]}(\tilde{x}) = \alpha_{0_Y}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) = 0 = \alpha_{0_X}(\tilde{x})$ . In a similar vein, for every  $\tilde{x} \in X$ , we have

$\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[0_Y]}(\tilde{x}) = \beta_{0_X}(\tilde{x})$ , which implies  $f_{QT}^{-1}[0_Y] = 0_X$ . We now have  $0_X = f_{QT}^{-1}[0_Y] \in \tau_1$  since  $0_Y \in \tau$ . Likewise, it can be easily observed that  $1_X = f_{QT}^{-1}[1_Y] \in \tau_1$ .

(2) Presume  $f_{QT_1}, f_{QT_2}$  are in  $\tau_1$ . When  $J = 1$  and  $2$ , there is a  $P_J \in \tau$  such that

$f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J] = f_{QT_J}$ , meaning that  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J]} = \alpha_{f_{QT_J}}$  and  $\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J]} = \beta_{f_{QT_J}}$  are implied. Consequently, we get that for every  $\tilde{x} \in X$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{f_{QT_1} \cap f_{QT_2}}(\tilde{x}) &= \min \{ \alpha_{f_{QT_1}}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{f_{QT_2}}(\tilde{x}) \} \\ &= \min \{ \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1]}(\tilde{x}), \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_2]}(\tilde{x}) \} \\ &= \min \{ \alpha_{[P_1]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})), \alpha_{[P_2]}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \} \\ &= \alpha_{P_1 \cap P_2}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \\ &= \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1 \cap P_2]}(\tilde{x}). \end{aligned}$$

Likewise, it is not hard to see that  $\beta_{f_{QT_1} \cap f_{QT_2}} = \beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_1 \cap P_2]}$ . Thus, we obtain

$$f_{QT_1} \cap f_{QT_2} \in \tau_1.$$

(3) Let  $\{f_{QT_J}\}_{J \in I}$  represent an arbitrary sub-family of  $\tau_1$ . After that, for every  $J$  in  $I$ , there is a  $P_J$  in  $\tau$  such that  $f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J] = f_{QT_J}$ , implying that  $\alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J]} = \alpha_{f_{QT_J}}$  and

$\beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J]} = \beta_{f_{QT_J}}$ . Thus, for every  $\tilde{x} \in X$ , one can obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{\cup_{J \in I} f_{QT_J}}(\tilde{x}) &= \sup_{J \in I} \alpha_{f_{QT_J}}(\tilde{x}) \\ &= \sup_{J \in I} \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[P_J]}(\tilde{x}) \\ &= \sup_{J \in I} \alpha_{P_J}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \\ &= \alpha_{\cup_{J \in I} P_J}(f_{QT}(\tilde{x})) \end{aligned}$$





**Chitra and Janaki**

$$= \alpha_{f_{QT}^{-1}[\cup_{j \in I} P_j]}(\tilde{x}).$$

Conversely, though, it is evident that  $\beta_{\cup_{j \in I} f_{QT_j}} = \beta_{f_{QT}^{-1}[\cup_{j \in I} P_j]}$  Consequently, we have

$\cup_{j \in I} f_{QT_j} \in \tau_1$ . The continuity of  $f$  is trivial, according to Theorem 3.16. At this point,

we demonstrate that  $f_{QT}$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous and that  $\tau_1$  is the coarsest Quin Terranean fuzzy topology over  $X$ . For any Quin Terranean fuzzy topology over  $X$ , let

$\tau_2 \subseteq \tau_1$  such that  $f_{QT}$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous. If  $N \in \tau$  such that  $f_{QT}^{-1}[N] = P$ , then there exists  $N \in \tau_1$ . Our solution is  $P = f_{QT}^{-1}[N] \in \tau_2$ , since  $f_{QT}$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy continuous with respect to  $\tau_2$ . Therefore, we get  $\tau_2 = \tau_1$ .

**Definition 3.20**

For each  $x$  in  $X$  to be a fixed element in  $X$ , let  $X$  be a non-empty set. Assume that there are two fixed real numbers,  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ , such that  $\tau_1^{4^5} + \tau_2^{5/4} \leq 1$ . Following that, a Quin Terranean fuzzy set of  $X$  is defined as  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_p(\tilde{x}), \beta_p(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$

$$p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}(y) = \begin{cases} (\tau_1, \tau_2) & \text{if } \tilde{y} = \tilde{x}, \\ (0, 1) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

for  $\tilde{y}$  in  $X$ . The support of  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}$  is referred to in this instance as  $\tilde{x}$ . When  $\tau_1 \leq \alpha_{f_{QT}}(\tilde{x})$  and  $\tau_2 \geq \beta_{f_{QT}}(\tilde{x})$ , then a Quin Terranean fuzzy point  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}} \in f_{QT}$  of  $X$  is said to belong to a Quin Terranean fuzzy set  $f_{QT} = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{f_{QT}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{f_{QT}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$ . If the supports of two Quin Terranean fuzzy points are different, they are considered distinct points.

**Remark 3.6**

Let  $f_{QT_1}$  and  $f_{QT_2}$  be two Quin Terranean fuzzy sets of  $X$ , respectively,

$\{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{f_{QT_1}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{f_{QT_1}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$  and  $\{ \langle \tilde{x}, \alpha_{f_{QT_2}}(\tilde{x}), \beta_{f_{QT_2}}(\tilde{x}) \rangle \}$ . Then, for any Quin Terranean fuzzy point  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}$  in  $X$ ,  $f_{QT_1} \subseteq f_{QT_2}$  if and only if  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}} \in f_{QT_1}$  implies  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}} \in f_{QT_2}$ .

**Definition 3.21**

Let  $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in X$  and  $\tau_1, \tau_3 \in (0, 1]$ ,  $\tau_2, \tau_4 \in [0, 1)$ . A topological space  $(X, \tau)$  that is Quin Terranean fuzzy is defined as follows:

(1)  $\mathcal{QT}_0$  For every pair of unique Quin Terranean fuzzy points in  $X$ ,  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}, p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$  there are two open Quin Terranean fuzzy sets  $L$  and  $K$  such that

$$L = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 0, 1 \rangle \}$$

or

$$K = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle \}$$

(2)  $\mathcal{QT}_1$  For every pair of unique Quin Terranean fuzzy points in  $X$ ,  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}, p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$  there are two open Quin Terranean fuzzy sets  $L$  and  $K$  such that

$$L = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 0, 1 \rangle \}$$

and

$$K = \{ \langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle \}$$

**Example 3.22**

Consider the following  $X = \{c_1, c_2\}$  with the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology

$$\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, f_{QT_1}, f_{QT_2}\}; f_{QT_1} = \{ \langle c_1, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle c_2, 0, 1 \rangle \}; f_{QT_2} = \{ \langle c_1, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle c_2, 1, 0 \rangle \}.$$

Consequently,  $\mathcal{QT}_0$  and  $\mathcal{QT}_1$  are  $(X, \tau)$ .

**Corollary 3.23**

Assume that the topological space  $(X, \tau)$  is Quin Terranean fuzzy.  $(X, \tau)$  is  $\mathcal{QT}_0$  if  $(X, \tau)$  is  $\mathcal{QT}_1$ .







**Chitra and Janaki**

**Proof :**

This is a simple proof using Definition 3.22. Here is an illustration demonstrating that the above corollary's converse is not always true.

**Example 3.24**

Let us consider the Quin Terranean fuzzy topology  $\tau = \{1_X, 0_X, f_{QT}\}$ , where  $f_{QT} = \{\langle c_1, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle c_2, 0, 1 \rangle\}$ . Let  $X = \{c_1, c_2\}$ . Hence,  $(X, \tau)$  is  $QT_{T_0}$  but not  $QT_{T_1}$  since there isn't an open Quin Terranean fuzzy set  $K$  with the properties  $K = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle\}$ .

**Theorem 3.25**

Given a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space  $(X, \tau)$ , we have  $\tau_1, \tau_3 \in (0, 1]$  and  $\tau_2, \tau_4 \in [0, 1)$ . For every pair of distinct Quin Terranean fuzzy points  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}, p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$  of  $X$ ,  $cl(p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}) \neq cl(p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}})$ , if  $(X, \tau)$  is  $QT_{T_0}$ .

**Proof :**

Given a set  $(X, \tau)$  and two distinct Quin Terranean fuzzy points  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}, p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$ , let  $X$  be  $QT_{T_0}$ . Then, there are two open Quin Terranean fuzzy sets  $L$  and  $K$  such that

$$L = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 0, 1 \rangle\}$$

or

$$K = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle\}$$

Assume that  $L = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 0, 1 \rangle\}$  is real. The closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set

$L^c = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle\}$  is then made up of  $p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$  but not  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}$ . The smallest closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set containing  $p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$  is represented by  $cl(p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}})$ ; hence,  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}} \notin cl(p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}) \subseteq L^c$ . Hence,  $cl(p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}) \neq cl(p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}})$ .

**Theorem 3.26**

Consider a Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space  $(X, \tau)$ . If  $p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{x}}$  is a closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set for each  $\tilde{x} \in X$ , then  $(X, \tau)$  is  $QT_{T_1}$ .

**Proof :**

Assume that for each  $\tilde{x} \in X$ ,  $p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{x}}$  is a closed Quin Terranean fuzzy set. If  $X$  has two distinct Quin Terranean fuzzy points, let them be  $p_{(\tau_1, \tau_2)}^{\tilde{x}}$  and  $p_{(\tau_3, \tau_4)}^{\tilde{y}}$ . Then,  $\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$  implies that  $p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{x}c}$  and  $p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{y}c}$  are two open Quin Terranean fuzzy sets such that

$$p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{y}c} = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 0, 1 \rangle\}$$

or

$$p_{(1,0)}^{\tilde{x}c} = \{\langle \tilde{x}, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle \tilde{y}, 1, 0 \rangle\}$$

$(X, \tau)$  is therefore  $QT_{T_1}$ .

**CONCLUSIONS**

We using an idea of Quin Terranean Fuzzy set we develop a new notion called Quin Terrenean Fuzzy Topological spaces. The attributes of Quin Terranean Fuzzy closure and interior for Quin Terranean fuzzy subset of a Quin Terranean fuzzy Topological spaces are examined. In addition, we examined separation axioms in Quin Terranean fuzzy topological space and presented the idea of Quin Terranean fuzzy distinct points. The concepts of



**Chitra and Janaki**

connectedness and compactness as well as application in Quin Terranean fuzzy topological spaces will be explored in future research.

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## The Nonsplit Tree Domination Number of Cartesian Product of Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph. A subset  $D$  of  $V$  is called a dominating set of  $G$  if  $N[D] = V$ . The minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$  is called the domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma(G)$ . A dominating set  $D$  of a graph  $G$  is called a tree dominating set (ntr - set) if the induced subgraph  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree. The tree domination number  $\gamma_{tr}(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a tree dominating set. A tree dominating set  $D$  of a graph  $G$  is called a nonsplit tree dominating set (nstd - set) if the induced subgraph  $\langle V - D \rangle$  is connected. The nonsplit tree domination number  $\gamma_{nstd}(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a nonsplit tree dominating set. In this paper, nonsplit tree domination number of cartesian product of some standard graphs are found.

**Keywords:** Domination number, connected domination number, tree domination number, nonsplit domination number.

**Mathematics Subject Classification:** 05C69





## Muthammai and Chitiravalli

### INTRODUCTION

The graphs considered here are nontrivial, finite and undirected. The order and size of  $G$  are denoted by  $n$  and  $m$  respectively. If  $D \subseteq V$ , then  $N(D) = \bigcup_{v \in D} N(v)$  and  $N[D] = N(D) \cup D$  where  $N(v)$  is the set of vertices of  $G$  which are adjacent to  $v$ . The concept of domination in graphs was introduced by Ore[8]. A subset  $D$  of  $V$  is called a dominating set of  $G$  if  $N[D] = V$ . The minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$  is called the domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma(G)$ . Xuegang Chen, Liang Sun and Alice McRac [9] introduced the concept of tree domination in graphs. A dominating set  $D$  of  $G$  is called a tree dominating set, if the induced subgraph  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree. The minimum cardinality of a tree dominating set of  $G$  is called the tree domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_{tr}(G)$ . Kulli and Janakiram [4, 5] introduced the concept of split and nonsplit domination in graphs. A dominating set  $D$  of a graph  $G$  is called a nonsplit dominating set if the induced subgraph  $\langle V - D \rangle$  is connected. The nonsplit domination number  $\gamma_{nsd}(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a nonsplit dominating set. Muthammai and Chitiravalli [6, 7] defined the concept of split and nonsplit tree domination in graphs. A tree dominating set  $D$  of a graph  $G$  is called a nonsplit tree dominating set if the induced subgraph  $\langle V - D \rangle$  is connected. The nonsplit tree domination number  $\gamma_{nstd}(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a nonsplit tree dominating set. The Cartesian product of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is the graph, denoted by  $G_1 \times G_2$  with  $V(G_1 \times G_2) = V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$  (where  $\times$  denotes the Cartesian product of sets) and two vertices  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  and  $v = (v_1, v_2)$  in  $V(G_1 \times G_2)$  are adjacent in  $G_1 \times G_2$  whenever  $[u_1 = v_1 \text{ and } (u_2, v_2) \in E(G_2)]$  or  $[u_2 = v_2 \text{ and } (u_1, v_1) \in E(G_1)]$ . In this paper, nonsplit tree domination numbers of  $P_2 \times C_n, P_3 \times C_n, P_4 \times C_n, P_5 \times C_n, P_2 \times P_n, P_3 \times P_n, P_4 \times P_n, P_5 \times P_n, P_6 \times P_n, C_3 \times C_n, C_4 \times C_n$  are found.

### PRIOR RESULTS

- Theorem 2.1: [2] For any graph  $G$ ,  $\kappa(G) \leq \delta(G)$ .  
 Theorem 2.2: [9] For any connected graph  $G$  with  $n \geq 3$ ,  $\gamma_{tr}(G) \leq n - 2$ .  
 Theorem 2.3: [9] For any connected graph  $G$  with  $\gamma_{tr}(G) = n - 2$  iff  $G \cong P_n$  (or)  $C_n$ .  
 Theorem 2.4: [4] For any graph  $G$ ,  $1 \leq \gamma_s(G) \leq n - 2$ .  
 Theorem 2.5: [4] Let  $G$  be a graph. Then  $\gamma_s(G) = 1$  if and only if there exists only one cut vertex  $v$  in  $G$  with degree  $p - 1$ .  
 Theorem 2.6: [4] If the graph  $G$  has no cut vertices, then  $\gamma_s(G) \geq 2$ .  
 Theorem 2.7: [6] For any graph  $G$ ,  $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{tr}(G) \leq \gamma_{std}(G)$ .  
 Theorem 2.8: [6] For any path  $P_n$  on  $n \geq 3$  vertices,  $\gamma_{std}(P_n) = n - 2$ .  
 Theorem 2.9: [7] For any connected graph  $G$ ,  $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{nstd}(G)$ .  
 Theorem 2.10:[7] For any connected graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) = 1$  if and only if  $G \cong H + K_1$ , where  $H$  is a connected graph with  $(n - 1)$  vertices.  
 Theorem 2.11:[7] For any graph  $G$ ,  $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ns}(G) \leq \gamma_{nstd}(G)$ .  
 Theorem 2.12: [7] For any cycle  $C_n$  on  $n$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(C_n) = n - 2$ ,  $n \geq 3$ .  
 Theorem 2.13: [5] For any connected graph  $G$ ,  $\gamma_{ns}(G) \leq p - 1$ . Further equality holds if and only if  $G$  is a star.

### MAIN RESULTS

In this section, nonsplit tree domination number of Cartesian product graphs is found.

#### NONSPLIT TREE DOMINATION NUMBER OF CARTESIAN PRODUCT OF GRAPHS

**Theorem 3.1:** For the graph  $P_2 \times C_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times C_n) = n$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_2 \times C_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}\}$  where  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}\} \rangle \cong P_2^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong C_n^j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

and  $P_2^i$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  copy of  $P_2$  and  $C_n^j$  is the  $j^{\text{th}}$  copy of  $C_n$  in  $G$ .





**Muthammai and Chitiravalli**

Let  $D = \{v_{12}\} \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \{v_{i1}\} \right)$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{n1}$  is adjacent to  $v_{11}$  and for  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$ ,  $v_{i2}$  is adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  in  $D$ .

Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_n$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle \cong P_n$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = n$ . Let  $D'$  be a minimum nstd - set of  $C_n$ . Then  $|D'| = \gamma_{ns}(C_n) = n - 2$ . To obtain a nstd - set of  $P_2 \times C_n$ , atleast two vertices of  $P_2 \times C_n$  are to added with  $D'$ . Therefore, any nstd - set of  $P_2 \times C_n$  contains atleast  $n$  vertices. Thus,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times C_n) \geq n$ . Therefore,  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) = \gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times C_n) = n$ .

**Remark 3. 1:**

$\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times C_3) = 2$ , since the set  $\{v_{11}, v_{12}\}$  is a minimum nonsplit tree dominating set of  $P_2 \times C_3$ .

**Example 3. 1:**

In the graph  $P_2 \times C_5$  given in Figure 3.1, minimum nstd - set is  $D = \{v_{11}, v_{21}, v_{31}, v_{41}, v_{12}\}$  and  $\langle V(P_2 \times C_5) - D \rangle \cong P_5$ , and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times C_5) = 5$ .

**Theorem 3. 2:** For the graph  $P_3 \times C_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times C_n) = n + 1$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_3 \times C_n$ ,  $n \geq 4$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}\}$  such that  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}\} \rangle \cong P_3^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong C_n^j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , where  $P_3^i$  is the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_3$  and  $C_n^j$  is the  $j$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $C_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = (\{v_{11}, v_{13}\}) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \{v_{i2}\} \right)$  and then  $D \subseteq V(G)$  and  $|D| = n - 1 + 2 = n + 1$ . Here  $v_{n2}$  is adjacent to  $v_{12}$  and for  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n - 1$ ,  $v_{i1}$  and  $v_{i3}$  are adjacent to  $v_{i2}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree obtained by attaching a pendant edge at one support of  $P_n$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle \cong P_{2n-1}$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = n + 1$ . The maximum length of a path obtained from  $C_n$  is  $n - 1$ . Let  $D'$  be a nstd - set of  $G$ . Then  $D'$  contains  $(n - 1)$  vertices of  $C_n$  and atleast two vertices of  $P_3 \times C_n$ , for adjacency. Therefore,  $D'$  contains atleast  $(n + 1)$  vertices and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times C_n) \geq n + 1$ .

Thus,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times C_n) = n + 1$ .

**Example 3.2:**

In the graph  $P_3 \times C_4$  given in Figure 3.2, minimum nstd - set is  $D = \{v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{22}, v_{32}, v_{13}\}$  and  $\langle V(P_3 \times C_4) - D \rangle \cong P_7$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times C_4) = 5$ .

**Remark 3.2:**

$\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times C_3) = 3$ , since the set  $\{v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{13}\}$  is a minimum nstd - set of  $P_3 \times C_3$ .

**Theorem 3.3:** For the graph  $P_4 \times C_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times C_n) = 2n - 1$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_4 \times C_n$ ,  $n \geq 4$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}\}$  such that  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}\} \rangle \cong P_4^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong C_n^j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  where  $P_4^i$  is the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_4$  and  $C_n^j$  is the  $j$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $C_n$  in  $G$ .

**Case1.**  $n \geq 6$

Let  $D = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^4 \{v_{i1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-3} \{v_{i+3,1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-3} \{v_{i+2,3}\} \right) \cup \{v_{n-2,2}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$  and  $|D| = 2n - 1$ . Here  $v_{31}$  is adjacent to  $v_{41}$  and for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ,  $v_{2i}$  and  $v_{ni}$  is adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  and for  $i = 3, 4, \dots, n - 1$ ,  $v_{i4}$  and  $v_{i2}$  are adjacent to  $v_{i3}$ .





**Muthammai and Chitiravalli**

Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree obtained from  $P_{2n-3}$  by attaching a pendant edge each at  $v_{n-2,1}$  and  $v_{n-2,3}$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is a connected graph obtained from  $C_4$  by attaching a path of length  $(n + 2)$  and  $(n - 6)$  at  $v_{22}$  and  $v_{32}$  respectively. Therefore,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstr}(G) \leq |D| = 2n - 1$ . Thus,  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) = \gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times C_n) = 2n - 1$ .

**Case 2.  $n = 4$**

The set  $D = \{v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{22}, v_{23}, v_{33}\}$  is a minimum nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times C_4) = 7$ .

**Case 3.  $n = 5$**

The set  $D = \{v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{41}, v_{51}, v_{52}, v_{53}, v_{43}\}$  is a minimum nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times C_5) = 9$ .

**Example 3.3:**

In the graph  $P_4 \times C_6$  given in Figure 3.3, minimum nstd - set is  $\{v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{41}, v_{51}, v_{61}, v_{33}, v_{43}, v_{53}, v_{42}\}$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times C_6) = 11$ .

**Theorem 3.4:** For the graph  $P_2 \times P_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) = n, n \geq 2$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_2 \times P_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}\}$  where  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}\} \rangle \cong P_2^i, i = 1, 2$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong P_n^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and

$P_2^i$  is the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_2$  and  $P_n^j$  is the  $j$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{i2}$ , for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ , is adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating

set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_n$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle \cong P_n$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstr}(G) \leq |D| = n$ . Let  $D'$  be a minimum tree dominating set of  $G$ . Then  $|D'| = \gamma_{tr}(P_n) = n - 2$ . To obtain a nstd - set of  $P_2 \times P_n$ , atleast two vertices of  $P_2 \times P_n$  are to be added with  $D'$  and therefore, any nstd - set of  $P_2 \times P_n$  contains atleast  $n$  vertices. Thus,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) \geq n$ . Hence,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) = n$ .

**Example 3.4**

In the graph  $P_2 \times P_5$  given in Figure 3.4, minimum nstd - set is  $\{v_{12}, v_{22}, v_{32}, v_{42}, v_{52}\}$  and  $\langle V(P_2 \times P_5) - D \rangle \cong P_5$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_5) = 5$ .

**Theorem 3.5:** For the graph  $P_3 \times P_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times P_n) = 2n, n \geq 3$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_3 \times P_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}\}$  where  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}\} \rangle \cong P_3^i, i = 1, 2, 3$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong P_n^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $P_3^i$  is the  $i$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_3$  and  $P_n^j$  is the  $j$ <sup>th</sup> copy of  $P_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-3} \{v_{i+3,3}\} \right) \cup \{v_{12}, v_{n2}, v_{13}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{23}$  is adjacent to  $v_{13}$  and  $v_{33}$  is

adjacent to  $v_{43}$  and for  $v_{i2}$  in  $V - D$  is adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  in  $D$  for  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n - 2$ ,  $v_{i2}$  in  $V(G) - D$  is adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_{2n}$ ,  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is a connected graph obtained from  $C_4$  by attaching path of length  $n - 4$  at  $v_{32}$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = 2n$ . The graph  $P_3 \times P_n$  can be divided into two blocks  $P_2 \times P_n$  and  $P_n$ .  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) = n$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) = n - 2$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum nstd - set of  $P_3 \times P_n$ . Then  $D$  contains  $2n - 2$  vertices from the blocks  $P_n$  and  $P_2 \times P_n$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree, atleast 2 vertices (from the block  $P_2 \times P_n$ ) can be added with  $2n - 2$  vertices of  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  contains atleast  $2n$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times P_n) \geq 2n$ . Hence,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times P_n) = 2n$ .

**Example 3.5:**

The graph  $P_3 \times P_4$  given in Figure 3.5, minimum nstd - set is  $\{v_{11}, v_{21}, v_{31}, v_{41}, v_{12}, v_{42}, v_{13}, v_{43}\}$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times P_4) = 8$ .





**Muthammai and Chitiravalli**

**Theorem 3.6:** For the graph  $P_4 \times P_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times P_n) = 2(n + 1)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .

**Proof:** Let  $G \cong P_4 \times P_n$ ,  $n \geq 4$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}\}$  such that  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}\} \rangle \cong P_4$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong P_n$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  where  $P_4^i$  is the  $i$ th copy of  $P_4$  and  $P_n^j$  is the  $j$ th copy of  $P_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i4}\} \right) \cup \{v_{12}, v_{13}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $v_{i2}$  and  $v_{i3}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are

adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  and  $v_{i4}$  respectively in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_{2(n+1)}$ ,  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle \cong P_2 \times P_{n-1}$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = n + n + 2 = 2(n + 1)$ . The graph  $P_4 \times P_n$  can be divided into two blocks  $P_2 \times P_n$  and  $P_2 \times P_n$ .  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) = n$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum nstd - set of  $P_4 \times P_n$ . Then  $D$  contains  $n$  vertices from each block  $P_2 \times P_n$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree, atleast 2 vertices (atleast one vertex from each block) can be added with  $2n$  vertices of  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  contains atleast  $2n + 2$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times P_n) \geq 2n + 2$ . Hence,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times P_n) = 2n + 2$ .

**Example 3.6:**

In the graph  $P_4 \times P_6$ , given in Figure 3.6, minimum nstd - set is  $\{v_{11}, v_{21}, v_{31}, v_{41}, v_{51}, v_{61}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{24}, v_{34}, v_{44}, v_{54}, v_{64}\}$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_4 \times P_6) = 14$ .

**Theorem 3.7:** For the graph  $P_5 \times P_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_5 \times P_n) = 3n$ ,  $n \geq 5$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_5 \times P_n$ ,  $n \geq 5$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}, v_{i5}\}$  such that  $\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}, v_{i5}\} \rangle \cong P_5$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong P_n$ , for  $1 \leq j \leq n$  where  $P_5^i$  is the  $i$ th copy of  $P_5$  and  $P_n^j$  is the  $j$ th copy of  $P_n$  in  $G$  and  $|V(G)| = 5n$ .

Let  $D = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^4 \{v_{1,i+1}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-2} \{v_{i+1,5}\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-3} \{v_{i+3,3}\} \right) \cup \{v_{n2}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{n4}$  is

adjacent to  $v_{n3}$  and  $v_{23}$  is adjacent to  $v_{13}$  and  $v_{33}$  is adjacent to  $v_{43}$  and  $v_{n5}$  is adjacent to  $v_{n-1,5}$  and for  $i = 2, 3, 4, \dots, n - 1$ ,  $v_{i2}$  and  $v_{i4}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  and  $v_{i5}$  respectively in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_{3n}$ ,  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is a connected graph obtained from  $P_2 \times P_3$  by attaching a path of length  $n - 2$  and  $n - 4$  at  $v_{34}$  and  $v_{32}$  respectively. Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = n + 4 + n - 2 + n - 3 + 1 = 3n$ . The graph  $P_5 \times P_n$  can be divided into two blocks  $P_3 \times P_n$  and  $P_2 \times P_n$ .  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_2 \times P_n) = n$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_3 \times P_n) = 2n$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum nstd - set of  $P_5 \times P_n$ . Then  $D$  contains  $3n$  vertices from above the blocks  $P_2 \times P_n$  and  $P_3 \times P_n$ . Therefore,  $D$  contains atleast  $3n$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_5 \times P_n) \geq 3n$ .

**Example 3.7:**

In the graph  $P_5 \times P_7$  given in Figure 3.7, minimum nstd - set is  $\{v_{11}, v_{21}, v_{31}, v_{41}, v_{51}, v_{61}, v_{71}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{15}, v_{25}, v_{35}, v_{45}, v_{55}, v_{65}, v_{72}, v_{43}, v_{53}, v_{63}, v_{73}\}$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_5 \times P_7) = 21$ .

**Theorem 3.8:** For the graph  $P_6 \times P_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_6 \times P_n) = 3(n + 1)$ ,  $n \geq 6$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong P_6 \times P_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}, v_{i5}, v_{i6}\}$  where

$\langle \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, v_{i4}, v_{i5}, v_{i6}\} \rangle \cong P_6$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong P_n$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $P_6^i$  is the  $i$ th copy of  $P_6$  and  $P_n^j$  is the  $j$ th copy of  $P_n$  in  $G$ .





**Muthammai and Chitiravalli**

Let  $D = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{i1}\}\right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^5 \{v_{1,i+1}\}\right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \{v_{i+1,6}\}\right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-2} \{v_{i+2,3}\}\right) \cup \{v_{n2}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here, for  $i = 3, 4, \dots, n$ ,  $v_{i2}$  and  $v_{i4}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{i3}$  in  $D$  and for  $i = 3, 4, 5, \dots, n$ ,  $v_{i5}$  in  $V(G) - D$  is adjacent to  $v_{i6}$  in  $D$  and for  $1 \leq i \leq 6$ ,  $v_{2i}$  in  $V(G) - D$  is adjacent to  $v_{1i}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_{3n+3}$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is a connected graph obtained from  $P_2 \times P_6$  by attaching a path of length  $n - 1$  at  $v_{24}$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = n + 5 + n - 1 + n - 2 + 1 = 3(n + 1)$ . The graph  $P_6 \times P_n$  can be divided into two blocks  $P_5 \times P_n$  and  $P_n$ .  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_5 \times P_n) = 3n$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_n) = n - 2$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum nstd - set of  $P_6 \times P_n$ . Then  $D$  contains  $3n - 2$  vertices from the blocks  $P_n$  and  $P_5 \times P_n$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree, atleast five vertices (from the blocks) can be added with  $3n - 2$  vertices of  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  contains atleast  $3n + 3$  vertices,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_6 \times P_n) \geq 3n + 3$ . Hence,  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_6 \times P_n) = 3n + 3$ .

**Example3.8:**

In the graph  $P_6 \times P_7$  given in Figure 3.8, minimum nstd - set is  $D = \{v_{11}, v_{21}, v_{31}, v_{41}, v_{51}, v_{61}, v_{71}, v_{12}, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{15}, v_{16}, v_{72}, v_{33}, v_{43}, v_{53}, v_{63}, v_{73}, v_{16}, v_{26}, v_{36}, v_{46}, v_{56}, v_{76}\}$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(P_6 \times P_7) = 24$ .

**Theorem 3.9:** For the graph  $C_3 \times C_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(C_3 \times C_n) = n + 1, n \geq 3$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong C_3 \times C_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{1i}, v_{2i}, v_{3i}\}$  where  $\langle \{v_{1i}, v_{2i}, v_{3i}\} \rangle \cong C_3^i, i = 1, 2, 3$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong C_n^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $C_3^i$  is the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $C_3$  and  $C_n^j$  is the  $j^{th}$  copy of  $C_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = \left(\bigcup_{i=2}^n \{v_{i2}\}\right) \cup \{v_{13}, v_{23}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{11}$  and  $v_{12}$  are adjacent to  $v_{13}$  and for  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$ ,  $v_{i1}$  and  $v_{i3}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{i2}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle \cong P_{n+1}$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is a connected graph obtained from  $C_n$  by attaching path of length  $n - 2$  at  $v_{n1}$  and an edge at  $v_{12}$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) \leq |D| = 2 + n - 1 = n + 1$ .

**Theorem 3.10:** For the graph  $C_4 \times C_n$ ,  $\gamma_{nstd}(C_4 \times C_n) = 2n - 2, n \geq 4$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G \cong C_4 \times C_n$  and let  $V(G) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{v_{1i}, v_{2i}, v_{3i}, v_{4i}\}$  where  $\langle \{v_{1i}, v_{2i}, v_{3i}, v_{4i}\} \rangle \cong C_4^i, i = 1, 2, 3$  and  $\langle \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \dots, v_{nj}\} \rangle \cong C_n^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $C_4^i$  is the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $C_4$  and  $C_n^j$  is the  $j^{th}$  copy of  $C_n$  in  $G$ .

Let  $D = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \{v_{i1}\}\right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-2} \{v_{i+2,3}\}\right) \cup \{v_{n-1,2}\}$ . Then  $D \subseteq V(G)$ . Here  $v_{13}$  and  $v_{23}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{n3}$  and  $v_{33}$  in  $D$  and  $v_{n4}$  and  $v_{n2}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{n3}$  in  $D$  and  $v_{n1}$  is adjacent to  $v_{11}$  in  $D$  and for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n - 1$ ,  $v_{i2}$  and  $v_{i4}$  in  $V(G) - D$  are adjacent to  $v_{i1}$  in  $D$ . Therefore,  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$  and  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree obtained from  $P_{2n-3}$  by attaching a path of length 1 at  $v_{n-1,3}$ . Since  $\langle D \rangle$  is a tree and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  is connected,  $D$  is a nstd - set of  $G$  and is also minimum. Hence  $\gamma_{nstd}(G) = |D| = 1 + n - 1 + n - 2 = 2n - 2$ .

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we find the nonsplit tree domination number of Cartesian products of cycles  $C_n \times C_m$ .



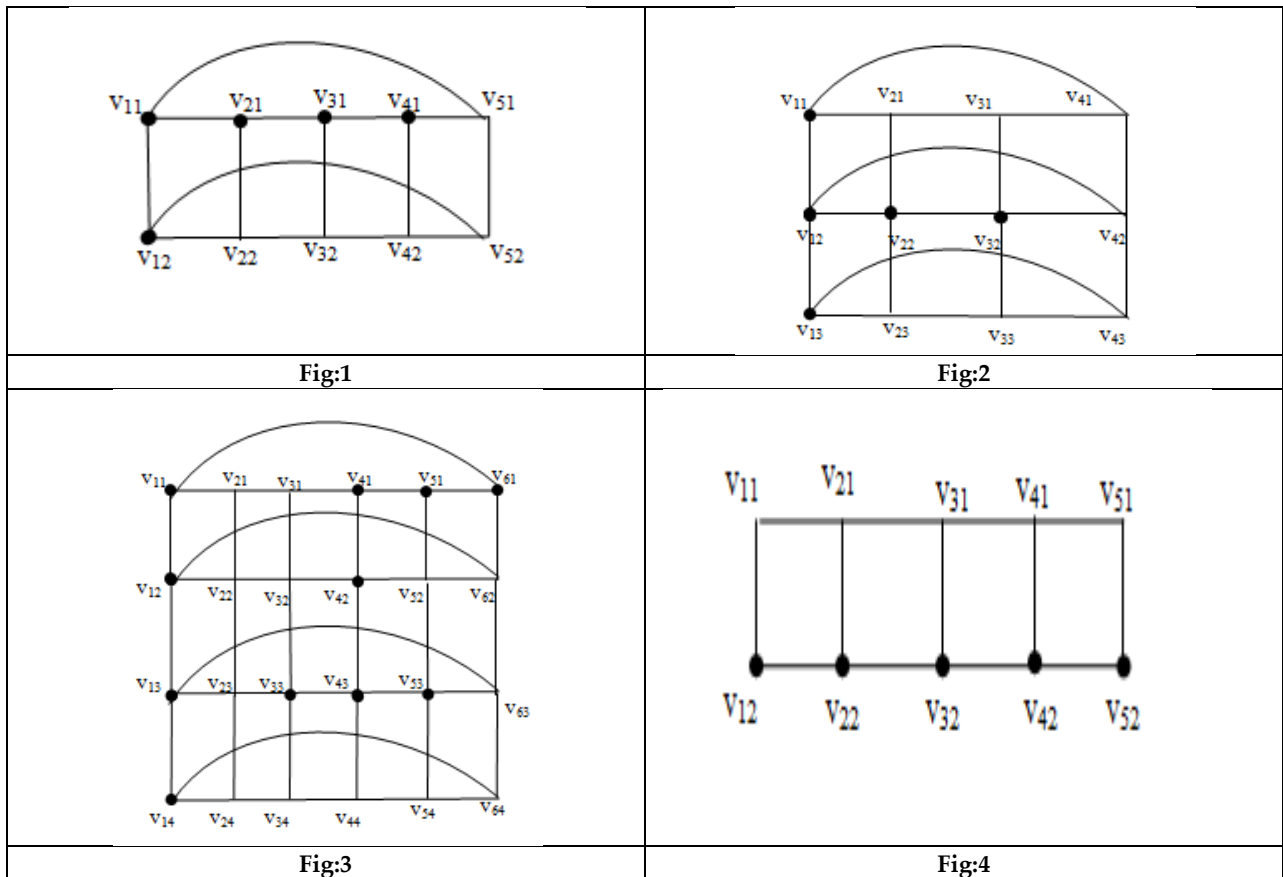




**Muthammai and Chitiravalli**

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Muthammai and Chitiravalli

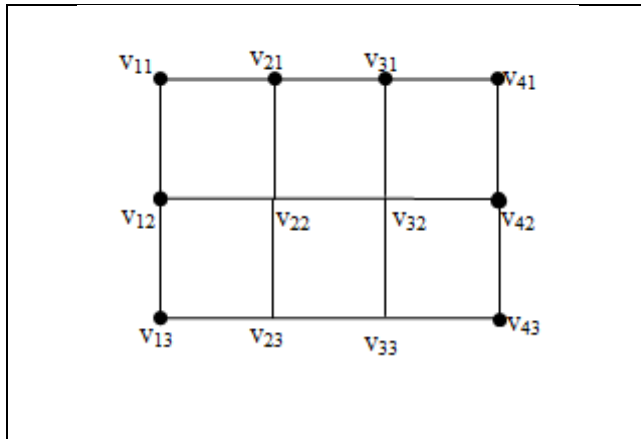


Fig:5

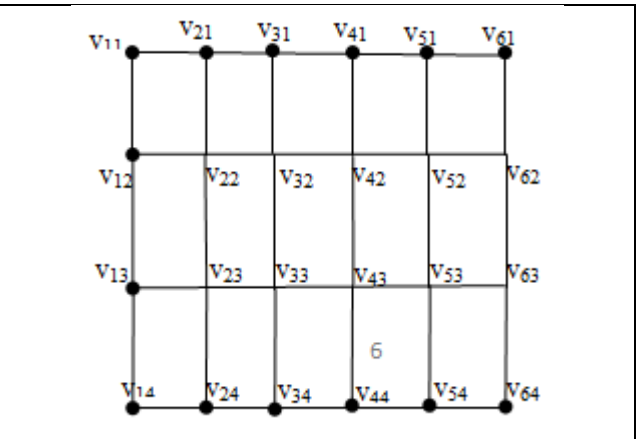


Fig:6

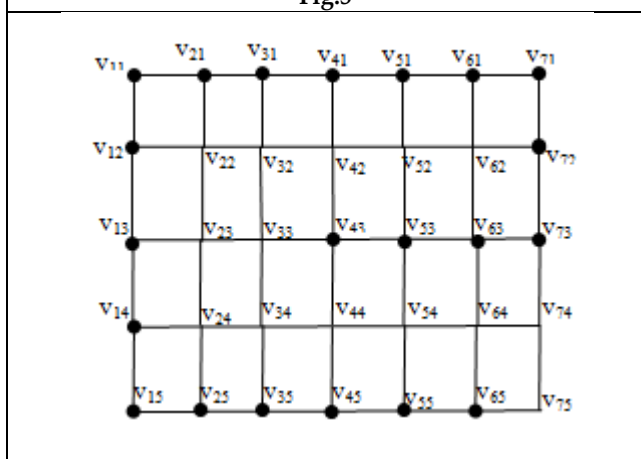


Fig:7

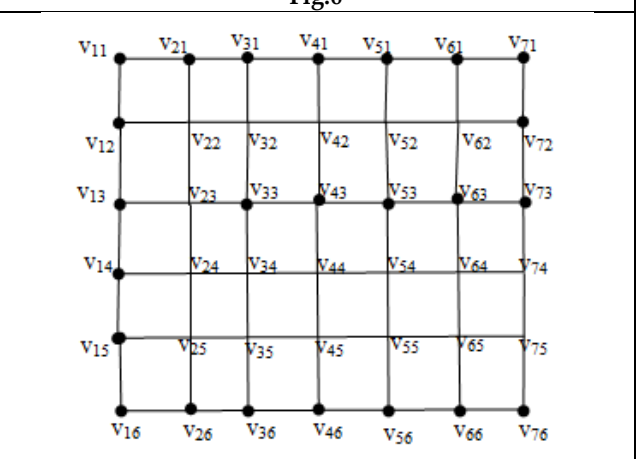


Fig:8





## Antimagic Labeling of Some New Graphs

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Received: 16 Sep 2024

Revised: 30 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Oct 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A common technique for analyzing and solving many graph-related problems is graph labeling, which involves giving labels or weights to the vertices and edges of a graph. Previous research on this area has only employed a small number of positive barrier approaches. If all of the labels on a graph with  $q$  edges can be written without repetition with the values  $1, 2, 3, \dots, q$ , and the sums of the labels of the rims incident to each vertex are amazing, the graph is said to be antimagic. The  $DC_r$ ,  $AC_r$ ,  $Br_r$ ,  $CH_r$ ,  $CSF_r$ , and shell butterfly graphs are antimagic is shown in this study.

**Keywords:** Antimagic labeling- (A.M.L), Antimagic graph, Armed Crown graph, Closed helm graph.

**AMS subject classifications:** 05C78.

## INTRODUCTION

Graphs which are taken into consideration on this paper are connected, simple, undirected and finite [9, 3]. The concept of A.M.L of a graph was brought by Hartsfield et al, [8]. In 1990, [8], they conjectured that any related graph with  $q \geq 2$  edges has an A.M.L, that is, an edge labeling  $\tau \{1, 2, \dots, q\} = [q]$ , such that for each wonderful vertices  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $\tau^x \neq \tau^y$  where  $\tau^x = \sum_{e \in E(x)} \tau(e)$  and  $E(V)$  is the set of edges of the graph incident to vertex  $x$ . Also that all related graphs besides  $K_2$  are anti-magic, which stays unsettled. (Antimagic labeling - AML). It's far believed that every one different related graphs at least a few antimagic labeling. This is proposed as a conjecture by using in [1] which states that "Every linked graph apart from  $K_2$  are AM". The idea AML of a graph changed into brought by means of Hartsfield et al, [8] proved that  $K_{1,N}$ ,  $P_n$ ,  $C_n$ ,  $W_n$ , and  $K_{m,n}$ ,  $K_{2,m}$ ,  $m \geq 3$  admit AML. Alon et al. [1] confirmed that the final conjecture is genuine for dense graphs. They confirmed that all graphs with  $n (\geq 2)$  vertices and minimum degree  $\omega(\log n)$  are anti-magic. In addition they proved that if  $G$  is a graph with  $n (\geq 4)$  vertices and the maximum degree  $\Delta(G) \geq 4n - 2$ , then  $G$  is AM and all complete partite graphs besides  $K_2$  are anti-magic.





**Manimegalai and Vidhya**

To demonstrate a few intriguing training procedures for graphs with an antimagic labeling, re- searchers have tried a variety of novel approaches. Even though some graph commands have been shown to be antimagical, the Hartsfield et al. conjecture remains valid for trees. Over the past fifteen years, intriguing developments have occurred, and a number of graph trainings have been demonstrated to allow for antimagic labeling (see [4, 10, 11, 12]). However, the Hartsfield et al. supposition is still valid for timber. Furthermore, Wang [12] established that greater dimensions torus graphs and the Cartesian combination of cycles and ordinary graphs are anti-magic. Please refer to Gallian [7]’s dynamic survey article for further hypotheses and outstanding problems about anti-magic graphs and related types of graph labeling problems.

By connecting each vertex of the cycle  $C_n$  to the pendant edge, the Armed Crown graph can be obtained. a closed steering wheel The graph obtained by taking a helm  $H_n$  and adding edges between the pendent vertices is denoted as  $CH_n$ .

The network obtained by connecting the independent vertices of a sunflower graph  $SF_n$  that are not adjacent to its primary vertex is known as a closed sunflower graph, or  $CSF_n$ .

A graph of Octopus One method to achieve  $On, (n \geq 2)$  is to combine a star graph  $K_{1,n}$  with a common vertex through a fan graph  $F_n, (n \geq 2)$ , where  $n$  can be any positive integer. that is,  $On = F_n + K_{1,n}$ .

**Preliminaries**

**Definition 2.1.** In an ordered triple  $G = (V (G); E(G); I_G)$ , an unordered pair of elements of  $V (G)$  is associated with each member of  $E(G)$ , an unordered set disjoint from  $V (G)$ , and  $I_G$  is an incidence map. The vertices of  $G$  are elements of  $V (G)$ , whereas the edges of  $G$  are members of  $E(G)$ .

**Definition 2.2.** A graph labeling task involves assigning integers to either the vertices or the edges, or both, depending on favorable conditions. The labeling is called a vertex labeling (or edge labeling) if the set of vertices (or edges) represents the mapping’s domain. In 1990, Harts- field et al. brought A.M.L. in the following ways.

**Definition 2.3.** If a graph with  $q$  edges could be labeled with  $1, 2, 3, \dots, q$  without duplication and the sums of the labels of the edges incident to each vertex are distinct, the graph is said to be antimagic.

**Definition 2.4.** When two pendant vertices are attached to each vertex of a path  $P_z$ , the resulting graph is known as a double comb graph. denoted by  $P_z \odot 2K_1$ .

**Definition 2.5.** The degree splitting graph  $DS(G)$  for a graph  $G(V, E)$  is obtained from  $G$  by joining  $w_x$  to every vertex of  $V_x$  and adding a new vertex  $w_x$  for each partition  $V_x$  that has at least two vertices.

**Definition 2.6.** A shell-butterfly is described as a double shell graph with precisely two pendant edges on the apex.

**Some graphs with antimagic labeling**

**Theorem 3.1.**  $(DC_z)$ , where  $z \geq 4$ , is an A.M. graph.

Proof. Let  $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_z$  be the vertices of path  $P_z$  and  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_z$  be the vertices connected to  $v_x$  for  $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z$  respectively. Additionally  $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_z$  be the pendant ver- tices connected to  $v_x$  for  $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z$ . Now we outline  $\tau : E(DC_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 3z - 1\}$  as according to the following case.

**Case i**  $z \not\equiv 0 \pmod 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau (v_x a_x) &= x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau (v_x b_x) &= z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau (v_x v_{x+1}) &= 2z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

One can take a look at that, the above every vertex of the outline labeling function will produce a unique vertex label.  $DC_z$ .

Therefore  $\tau$  is an A.M.L.

Consequently, the graph  $DC_z$  is an antimagic graph.





**Manimegalai and Vidhya**

**Case ii**  $z \equiv 0 \pmod 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(v_x a_x) &= x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_x b_x) &= z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \\ \tau(v_{z-1} b_{z-1}) &= 2z \\ \tau(v_z b_z) &= 2z - 1 \\ \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) &= 2z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Via the definition of A.M.L for each vertex in  $DC_z$ , the above-defined labeling characteristic function will produce a unique vertex label. As a result,  $\tau$  is an A.M.L. The graph  $DC_z$  is there- fore an A.M graph.

**Example 3.1.** The graph  $DC_9$ , and  $DC_8$ , its A.M.L is explained in Figure 1.

**Theorem 3.2.** The graph  $AC_z$ ,  $z \geq 4$  is an A.M graph.

*Proof.* Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_z$  be the vertices associated to  $v_x$  for  $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z$ , and let  $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_z$  be the vertices of cycle  $C_z$ . For each  $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z$ , let  $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_z$  be the pendant vertices attached to  $a_x$ . In accordance with the following example, we now sketch

$$f\tau : E(AC_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 3z\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(a_x b_x) &= x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(u_x b_x) &= z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) &= 2z + x && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \\ \tau(v_1 v_z) &= 3z - 1 \\ \tau(v_{z-1} v_z) &= 3z \end{aligned}$$

It is possible to verify that the above-described labeling function will produce unique vertex labels for each vertex in  $AC_z$ .

Consequently,  $\tau$  is an A.M.L.

As a result, the graph  $AC_z$  is an A.M graph.

**Example 3.2.** The graph  $AC_6$  and its A.M.L is explained in Figure 2.

**Theorem 3.3.** Every shell-butterfly graph where the shells' route orders are  $m$  and  $l$  is antimagic when  $m = l$ .

*Proof.* Permit  $G$  be a shell-Butterfly graph with  $z$  vertices and  $q$  edges. Let  $y(y \geq 3)$  be the path order of the shells of  $G$ . We outline  $G$  as follows: The two pendant vertices of  $G$  are denoted as  $u_{(2y+1)}, u_{(2y+2)}$ . Denote the apex of  $G$  as  $u_0$ . Denote the vertices in the path of the right shell of  $G$  from back to top as  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_y$ . The vertices in the path of the left shell of  $G$  are denoted from pinnacle to bottom as  $u_{y+1}, u_{y+2}, \dots, u_{2y-1}, u_{2y}$ . The two pendant vertices of  $G$  are represented as  $u_{(2y+1)}, u_{(2y+2)}$ .

**Case i**  $z \not\equiv 0 \pmod 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(v_0 v_{2y+1}) &= 1 \\ \tau(v_0 v_{2y+2}) &= 2 \\ \tau(v_0 v_x) &= z - x + 3 && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq n \tau(v_0 v_{z+x}) && = z + x + 2 \\ & && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) && = 3z - x + 2 \\ & && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \tau(v_{z+x} v_{z+x+1}) && = 3z + x + 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

It is simple to confirm that the labeling function given above, which defines antimagic labeling, will produce unique vertex labels for each vertex in  $G$ .

As a result,  $\tau$  is an A.M.L. As a result,  $G$  is an A.M. graph

**Case ii**  $z \equiv 0 \pmod 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(v_0 v_{2y+1}) &= 1 \\ \tau(v_0 v_{2y+2}) &= 2 \\ \tau(v_0 v_x) &= z - x + 3 && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \tau(v_0 v_{z+x}) && = z + x + 2 \\ & && \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \tau(v_0 v_{z-1}) && = 2z + 2 \end{aligned}$$





**Manimegalai and Vidhya**

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(v_0v_z) &= 2z - 1 + 2 \\ \tau(v_xv_{x+1}) &= 3z - x + 2 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_{z-x}v_{z+x+1}) &= 3z + x + 1 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Using the A.M.L. concept, the labeling function given above will produce unique vertex labels for each vertex in G. As a result,  $\tau$  is an A.M.L. The graph G is therefore an A.M graph.

**Example 3.3.** In Figure 3 describes an A.M.L of G.

**Theorem 3.4.** The graph  $Br_z$  is an A.M graph for  $z \geq 4$ .

*Proof.* Let  $V(Br_z) = \{x\} \{v_x : 1 \leq x \leq z\} \{u_x : 1 \leq x \leq z - 1\}$ . The maximum and minimum degrees are  $\Delta(Br_z) = x$ ,  $\delta(Br_z) = 3$ . Describe  $\tau : E(Br_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 5(z - 1)\}$  as per the following case.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(u_xu_{x+1}) &= x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \\ \tau(v_{x+1}u_x) &= z + 2(x) - 2 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_1u_1) &= z - 1 \\ \tau(v_{x+1}u_{x+1}) &= z + 2(x) - 1 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \\ \tau(v_xv_{x+1}) &= 3z - 4 + x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(xv_x) &= 4z - 5 + x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \end{aligned}$$

An easy verification shows that, all the vertices of  $Br_z$  are having distinct labels. As a result the given graph is an A.M graph.

**Example 3.4.** In Figure 4 A.M.L of  $Br_5$ .

**Theorem 3.5.** The graph  $CSF_z$ , for  $z \geq 5$ , is an antimagic graph.

*Proof.* Let  $V(CSF_z) = \{v\} \{v_x : 1 \leq i \leq z\} \{u_x : 1 \leq x \leq z\}$ . The maximum and minimum degrees are  $\Delta(CSF_z) = x$ ,  $\delta(CSF_z) = 4$ . Describe  $\tau : E(CSF_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 5z\}$  as per the subsequent case. To show that CSF has A.M.L we take two cases namely, when z is odd and when z is even.

**Case i z is even**

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(vv_x) &= x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_xv_{x+1}) &= z + x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_zv_1) &= 2z \end{aligned}$$

**Case ii z is odd**

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(vv_x) &= x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z \quad \tau(v_xv_{x+1}) = z + x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \quad \tau(v_zv_1) = 2z \\ \tau(v_{x+1}u_x) &= 2z + 2x - 1 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_{x+1}u_{x+1}) &= 2z + 2x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_1u_z) &= 4z - 1 \\ \tau(v_1u_1) &= 4z \\ \tau(u_xu_{x+1}) &= 4z + x \quad \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(u_1u_z) &= 5z \end{aligned}$$

Simple verification indicates that the labeling characteristic function defined above will produce unique labels for each vertex in  $CSF_z$ .  $\tau$  is therefore an A.M.L.

Thus the given graph  $CSF_z$  is an antimagic graph.

**Example 3.5.** In Figure 5 explains A.M.L of CSs.





**Manimegalai and Vidhya**

**Theorem 3.6.** *The graph  $O_z$  is an antimagic graph for  $z \geq 4$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $V(O_z) = \{x\} \cup \{v_x : 1 \leq x \leq z\} \cup \{u_x : 1 \leq x \leq z\}$ . The maximum and minimum degrees are  $\Delta(O_z) = z, \delta(O_z) = 1$ . Consider  $\tau : E(O_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 3z - 1\}$  as per the subsequent case.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(vv_x) &= x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(vu_x) &= 2z + 1 - x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) &= 2z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

An clean verification suggests that, all the vertices of  $Br_z$  are having distinct labels. Also by the definition of A.M.L given graph is an antimagic graph, Hence  $O_z$  is an antimagic graph.  $\square$

**Example 3.6.** *In Figure 6 explains A.M.L of  $O_5$ .*

**Theorem 3.7.** *The graph  $CH_z$ , for  $z \geq 5$ , is an antimagic graph.*

*Proof.* Let  $V(CH_z) = \{v\} \cup \{v_x : 1 \leq x \leq Z\} \cup \{u_x : 1 \leq x \leq Z\}$ . The maximum and mini- mum degrees are  $\Delta(CH_z) = Z, \delta(CH_z) = 3$ . Define  $\tau : E(CH_z) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 4z\}$  as per the following case.To prove that  $CH_z$  has A.M.L we look into two cases namely, when  $z$  is odd and when  $z$  is even.

**Case i z is even**

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(vv_x) &= x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) &= z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_z v_1) &= 2z \\ \tau(v_x u_x) &= 2z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(u_x u_{x+1}) &= 3z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 2 \\ \tau(u_z u_1) &= 4z - 1 \\ \tau(u_{z-1} u_z) &= 4z \end{aligned}$$

**Case ii z is odd**

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(vv_x) &= x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(v_x v_{x+1}) &= z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(v_z v_1) &= 2z \\ \tau(v_x u_x) &= 2z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z \\ \tau(u_x u_{x+1}) &= 3z + x \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq z - 1 \\ \tau(u_z u_1) &= 4z \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic function beyond define labeling will produce distinct labels for each vertex in  $CH_z$ . The presented graph  $CH_z$  is an antimagic graph since  $\tau$  is an A.M.L.

**Example 3.7.** *In Figure 7 A.M.L of  $CH_5$ .*





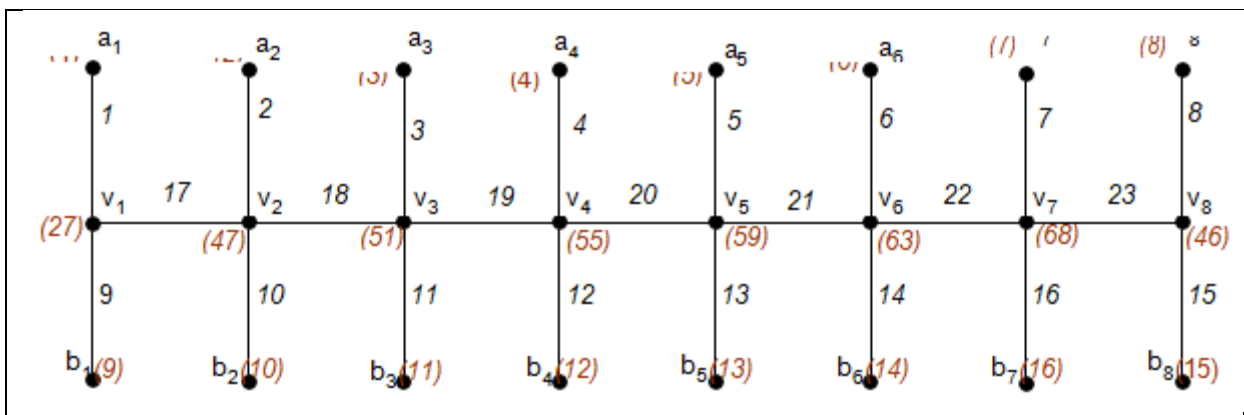
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**CONCLUSION**

The topic of this work is the antimagic labeling of the following graphs: the closed sunflower graph ( $CSF_2$ ), the double comb graph ( $DC_2$ ), the diamond graph ( $Br_2$ ), and the closed helm graph ( $CH_2$ ). There is room for research into the investigation of antimagic labeling for diverse graph families and in the setting of distinct graph operations.

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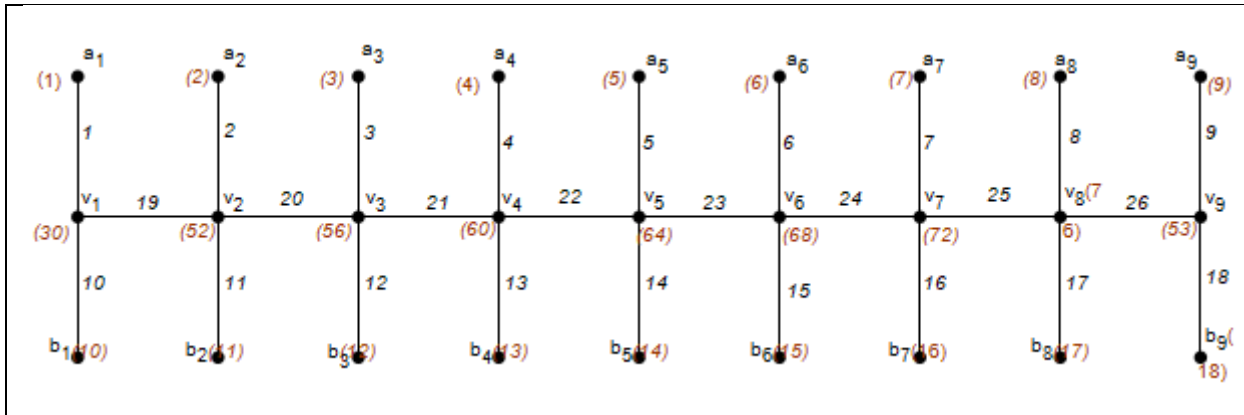
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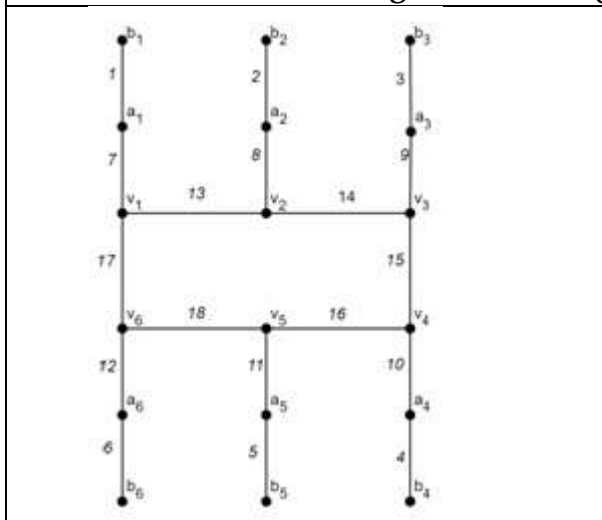




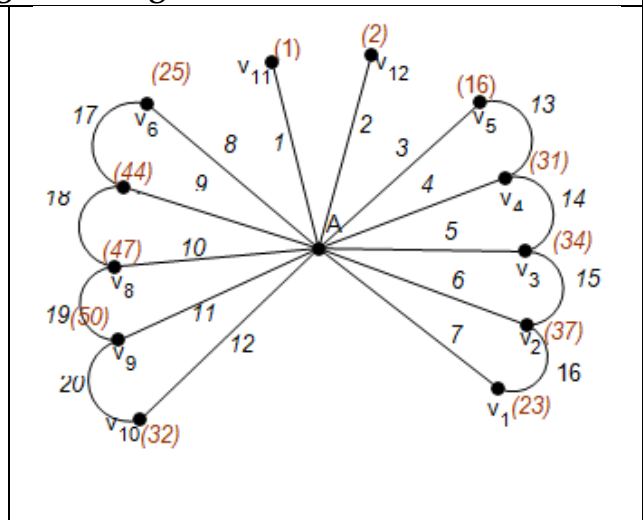
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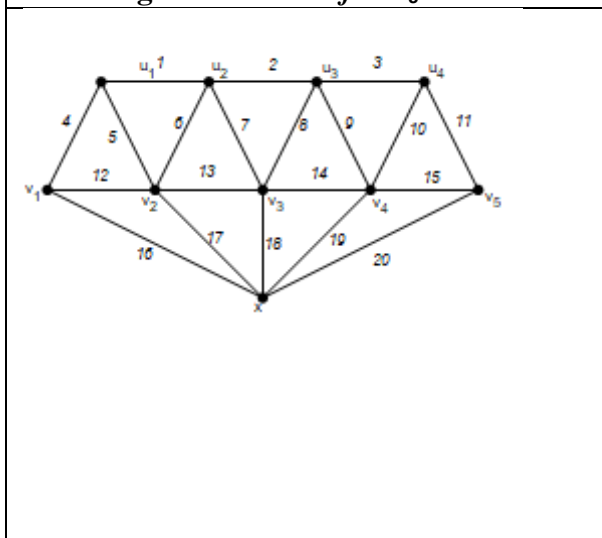
**Figure 1: antimagic labeling of  $DC_8$  and  $DC_9$**



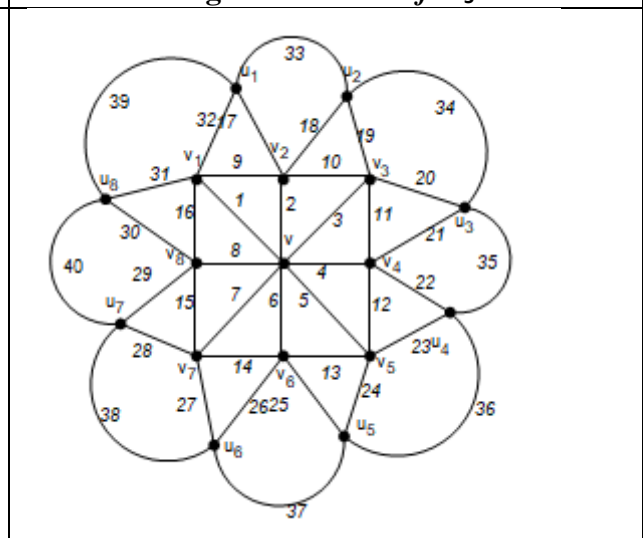
**Figure 2: A.M.L of  $AC_6$**



**Figure 3: A.M.L of  $G_5$**



**Figure 4: A.M.L  $Br_5$**

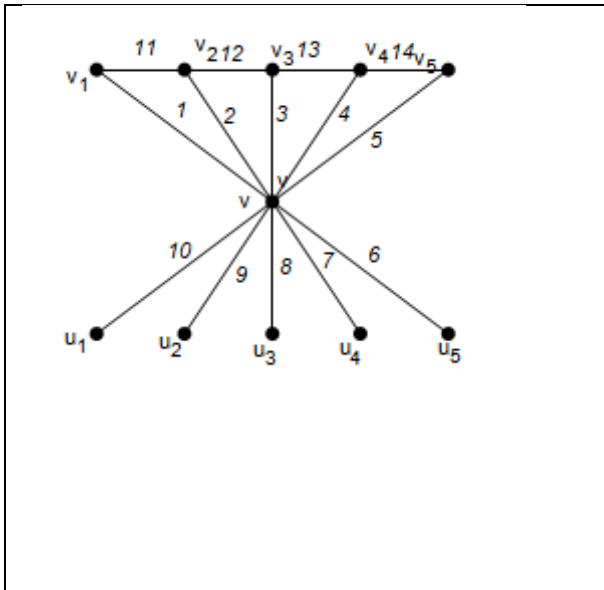


**Figure 5: A.M.L of  $CSF_8$**

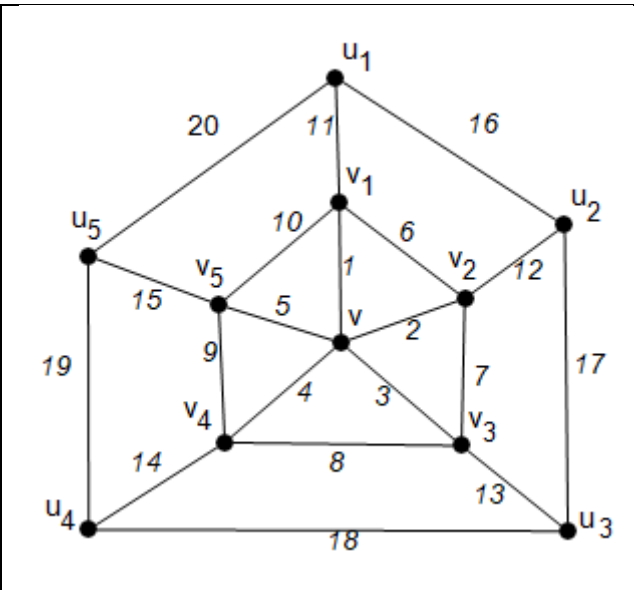




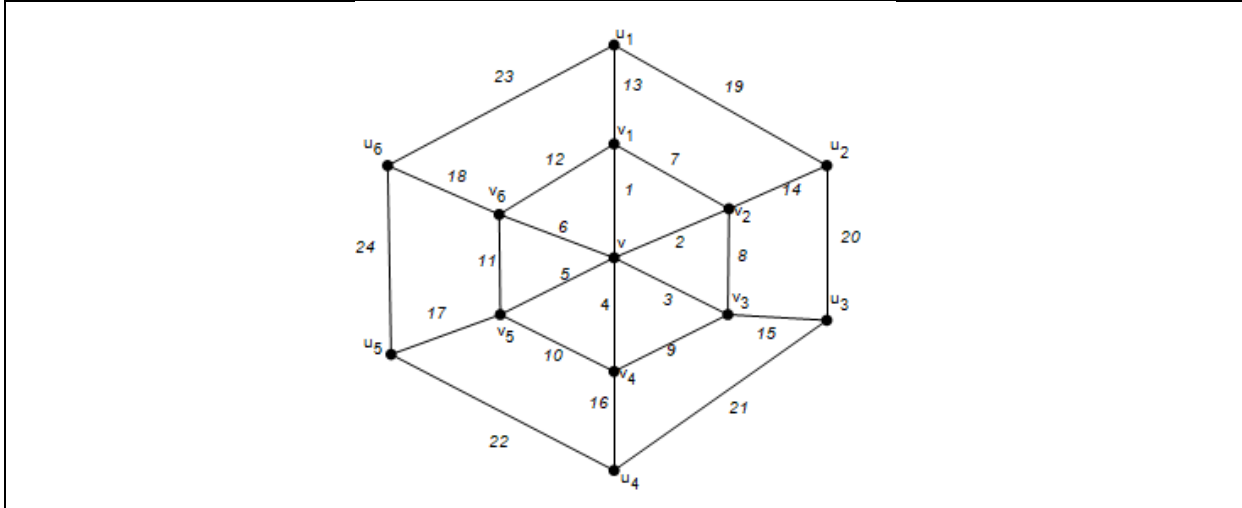
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**Figure 6: A.M.L of  $O_5$**



**Figure 7: antimagic labeling of  $CH_5$**



**Figure 8: antimagic labeling of  $CH_6$**





## Soft Generalized Closed Sets in Soft Grill Topological Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we present the concept of  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed sets in the soft grill topological spaces and examine their characteristics. Additionally, we refine existing theorems by utilizing  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed sets, and we demonstrate the remarks with various examples.

**Key words:** Grill, Soft grill topological space,  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set,  $\zeta_S$  closed set.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of soft grill topological spaces was first introduced by Rodyna A, et-al[6]. In subsequent work, Rodyna A. et-al[7] provided insights into soft perfect sets. K. Kannan[4] further developed the field by defining soft generalized closed sets within soft topological spaces. In summary, these contributions collectively advance the study of soft topology and its applications in various mathematical contexts.

### Preliminaries

#### Definition 2.1 [6]

Let  $\mathcal{X}$  be an initial universe set and  $\mathcal{A}$  be a set of parameters. Let  $P(\mathcal{X})$  denote the power set of  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  be a non empty subset of  $\mathcal{A}$ . A pair  $(\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{B})$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{B}}$  is said to be soft set over  $\mathcal{X}$ , where  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{B}}$  is mapping given by  $\mathcal{F}: \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow P(\mathcal{X})$ . In other words, a soft set over  $\mathcal{X}$  is a parameterized family of subsets of the universe  $\mathcal{X}$ .

i.e.,  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{B}} = \{ \mathcal{F}(a) : a \in \mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F}(a) = \emptyset \text{ if } a \notin \mathfrak{B} \}$ . If  $SS(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$  denote is the family of all soft subsets over  $\mathcal{X}$ .





**Chandramathi and Nithya**

**Definition 2.2 [6]**

Let  $\tau_S$  be the collection of soft sets over  $X$ , then  $\tau_S$  is said to be a soft topology on  $X$ . If the following axioms:

- (i)  $\widetilde{\emptyset}_{\mathcal{A}}, \widetilde{X}_{\mathcal{A}}$  belong to  $\tau_S$
- (ii) The union of any number of soft sets in  $\tau_S$  belongs to  $\tau_S$ .
- (iii) The intersection of any two number of soft sets in  $\tau_S$  belongs to  $\tau_S$ .

The triplet  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  is said to be a soft topological space or soft space.

**Definition 2.3 [6]**

A non empty collection  $\zeta_S \subseteq SS(X, \mathcal{A})$  of soft sets over  $X_{\mathcal{A}}$  is called a soft grill, if the following conditions hold:

- (i) If  $F_B \in \zeta_S$  and  $F_B \subseteq H_B$ , which implies  $H_B \in \zeta_S$ .
- (ii) If  $F_B \subseteq H_B \in \zeta_S$ , which implies  $F_B \in \zeta_S$  or  $H_B \in \zeta_S$ .

The quadruplet  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  is said to be soft grill topological space.

**Definition 2.4 [6]**

Let  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  be a soft topological spaces and  $\zeta_S$  be a soft grill over  $X_{\mathcal{A}}$ . We define a soft operator  $\varphi_{\zeta}: SS(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow SS(X, \mathcal{A})$  denoted by  $\varphi_{\zeta}(F_B, \tau_S)$  or  $\varphi_{\zeta}(F_B)$  for any  $F_B \in SS(X, \mathcal{A})$ , called the operator associated with the soft grill  $\zeta_S$  and the soft topology  $\tau_S$  and is defined by  $\varphi_{\zeta}(F_B) = \{x_B: U_{\mathcal{A}} \cap F_B \in \zeta_S \text{ for all soft open neighbourhood } U_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ of } X_{\mathcal{A}}\}$ .

**Definition 2.5 [6]**

Let  $\zeta_S$  be a soft grill over  $X_{\mathcal{A}}$ . Another soft operator is denoted as  $\chi_{\zeta}: SS(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow SS(X, \mathcal{A})$  as  $\chi_{\zeta}(F_B) = F_B \cup \varphi_{\zeta}(F_B)$  for every  $F_B \in SS(X, \mathcal{A})$ .

**Theorem 2.6 [6]**

Let  $\zeta_S$  be a soft grill on a soft topological spaces  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  and  $F_B \in SS(X, \mathcal{A})$ , soft  $\tau_{\zeta}$ -dense itself such that  $F_B \subseteq \varphi_{\zeta}(F_B)$ . Then  $F_B = \tau_{\zeta} - cl_S(F_B) = cl_S(\varphi_{\zeta}(F_B)) = \varphi_{\zeta}(F_B) = \chi_{\zeta}(F_B)$ .

**Definition 2.7 [4]**

A soft set  $F_B$  is called a soft generalized closed (soft  $\mathcal{G}$ -closed) in a soft topological spaces  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  if  $cl_S(F_B) \subseteq U_{\mathcal{A}}$ , whenever  $F_B \subseteq U_{\mathcal{A}}$  and  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  soft open in  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ .

**$\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set**

In this section, we define a novel category of soft generalized closed sets within the framework of soft grills as follows:

**Definition 3.1:**

Let  $\zeta_S$  be a soft grill over a soft topological space  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ . A soft set  $F_B$  is called  $\zeta_S$  generalized closed set (briefly  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set), if  $\chi_{\zeta}(F_B) \subseteq U_{\mathcal{A}}$ , whenever  $F_B \subseteq U_{\mathcal{A}}$  and  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  is  $\zeta_S$  soft open in  $(X, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ . The complement of such set will be called  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  open set (resp.  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  open set).

**Example 3.2:**

Let  $X = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3\}$  and  $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ ,  
 $\tau_S = \{\widetilde{\emptyset}, \widetilde{X}, K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4, K_5, K_6, K_7, K_8, K_9, K_{10}, K_{11}, K_{12}\}$ , and  
 $\zeta_S = \{\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5, \rho_6, \rho_7, \rho_8, \widetilde{X}\}$ , where  $K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4, K_5, K_6, K_7, K_8, K_9, K_{10}, K_{11}, K_{12}, \rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5, \rho_6, \rho_7, \rho_8$  are soft subsets over  $X_{\mathcal{A}}$ , we get the following  
 $K_1 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1\}\}, K_2 = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_2\}\}, K_3 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}, K_4 = \{\{\mu_2, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_2, \mu_3\}\},$   
 $K_5 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}, K_6 = \{\{\mu_3\}, \{\mu_3\}\}, K_7 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1\}\}, K_8 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_2\}\},$   
 $K_9 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_3\}\}, K_{10} = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}, K_{11} = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\},$   
 $K_{12} = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}, \rho_1 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}, \rho_2 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1\}\}, \rho_3 = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_2\}\},$   
 $\rho_4 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}, \rho_5 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_2, \mu_3\}\}, \rho_6 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\},$   
 $\rho_7 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1\}\}, \rho_8 = \{X, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ . If  $F_B = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ , then  $F_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.





**Chandramathi and Nithya**

**Remark 3.3:**

If  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is a soft subsets in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ , then  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq cl_S(\mathcal{F}_R)$ .

**Example 3.4:**

In above Example 3.2, then  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) = \emptyset$ ,  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $cl_S(\mathcal{F}_R) = \{\{\mu_2, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ , therefore  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq cl(\mathcal{F}_R)$ .

**Theorem 3.5:**

Every soft closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $\mathcal{F}_R$  be any soft closed set, then  $cl_S(\mathcal{F}_R) = \mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  where  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ ,  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq cl_S(\mathcal{F}_R) = \mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Hence  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set.

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen from the following example.

**Example 3.6:**

In above example 3.2 and  $\mathcal{F}_R = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set but not soft closed set.

**Theorem 3.7:**

Every soft  $\tau_\zeta$  closed set is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set.

**Proof:**

Let  $\mathcal{F}_R$  be a soft  $\tau_\zeta$  closed set and then  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_R$  implies that  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \cup \mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{F}_R \cup \mathcal{F}_R = \mathcal{F}_R$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open. Hence  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_R$ , whenever  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open. Therefore,  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed.

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen from the following example.

**Example 3.8:**

Let  $\mathcal{X} = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3\}$ ,  $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ ,  $\tau_S = \{\emptyset, \mathcal{X}, K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4, K_5, K_6, K_7, K_8\}$  and  $\zeta_S = \{\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5, \rho_6, \rho_7, \rho_8, \rho_9, \mathcal{X}\}$ , where  $K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4, K_5, K_6, K_7, K_8, \rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5, \rho_6, \rho_7, \rho_8$  are soft subsets over  $\mathcal{X}$ , the following  $K_1 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ ,  $K_2 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \mathcal{X}\}$ ,  $K_3 = \{\mathcal{X}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ ,  $K_4 = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_2\}\}$ ,  $K_5 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}$ ,  $K_6 = \{\{\mu_2, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_2, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $K_7 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_3\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $K_8 = \{\{\mu_3\}, \{\mu_3\}\}$ ,  $\rho_1 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}$ ,  $\rho_2 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ ,  $\rho_3 = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_2\}\}$ ,  $\rho_4 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_2\}\}$ ,  $\rho_5 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_2, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $\rho_6 = \{\{\mu_1\}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $\rho_7 = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ ,  $\rho_8 = \{\mathcal{X}, \{\mu_1, \mu_3\}\}$ ,  $\rho_9 = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mathcal{X}\}$ . If  $\mathcal{F}_R = \{\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ , then  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) = \{\{\mu_1\}, \mathcal{X}\}$ ,  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mathcal{X}\}$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ -closed set but not soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -closed set.

**Theorem 3.9:**

If  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  is any soft grill space and  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}_A$  then the following are equivalent.

- (1)  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set.
- (2)  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  whenever  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ .
- (3) For all  $x_R \in \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R)$   $cl_S(\{x_R\}) \cap \mathcal{F}_R \neq \emptyset_A$ .
- (4)  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R$  contains no nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set.
- (5)  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R$  contains no nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set.

**Proof:**

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2), If  $\mathcal{F}_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ - $\mathcal{G}$  closed set. So clearly  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  whenever  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ .

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3), Suppose  $x_R \in \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R)$ . If  $cl_S(\{x_R\}) \cap \mathcal{F}_R = \emptyset_A$ , then  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}_A - cl_S\{x_R\}$ , where  $\mathcal{X}_A - cl_S\{x_R\}$  is a  $\zeta_S$  open set and by assumption  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}_A - cl_S\{x_R\}$ . Which is a contradiction to (2)  $x_R \in \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R)$ , therefore  $cl_S(\{x_R\}) \cap \mathcal{F}_R \neq \emptyset_A$ .

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (4), Suppose  $M_R \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R$ ,  $M_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ -closed and  $x_R \in M_R$ . Since  $M_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}_A - \mathcal{F}_R$  and  $M_R$  is  $\zeta_S$ -closed, then  $\mathcal{F}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}_A - M_R$  and hence  $cl_S(\{x_R\}) \cap \mathcal{F}_R = \emptyset_A$ . Therefore,  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R$  contains no nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set.

(4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5), Since  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) - \mathcal{F}_R = (\mathcal{F}_R \cup \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R)) - \mathcal{F}_R = \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \cap \mathcal{F}_R^c = (\mathcal{F}_R \cap \mathcal{F}_R^c) \cup (\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \cap \mathcal{F}_R^c) = \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_R) \cap \mathcal{F}_R^c$ . Therefore contains no nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set.





**Chandramathi and Nithya**

(5)  $\Rightarrow$  (1), Let  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  such that so  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \not\subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Given  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \cap (\mathcal{X}_A - \mathcal{U}_A) = \emptyset_A$  or  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - [\mathcal{X}_A - (\mathcal{X}_A - \mathcal{U}_A)] = \emptyset_A, \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{F}_B \neq \emptyset_A$ .  
 In addition  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \cap (\mathcal{X}_A - \mathcal{U}_A) \subseteq \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \cap (\mathcal{X}_A - \mathcal{F}_B) = \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S$  closed set in  $\mathcal{X}_A$ , since  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) = cl_S(\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B))$  is closed in  $\mathcal{X}_A$ . Also  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{U}_A \subseteq \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{F}_B$ . Then we have  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{F}_B$  contains a nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set. This is contradiction of (5) and completes the proof.

**Corollary 3.10:**

Let  $\zeta_S$  be a soft grill on a space  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B$  be a  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set. Then the following are equivalent:

- 1)  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is a soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -closed.
- 2)  $\tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S$  closed in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .
- 3)  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S$  closed in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .

Proof:

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2): If  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -closed, then  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_B$ , which implies that  $\tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \cap \mathcal{F}_B^c = \mathcal{F}_B \cap \mathcal{F}_B^c, \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \cap \mathcal{F}_B^c = \emptyset_A$  and so,  $\tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$  is a  $\zeta_S$  closed set.

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3): It is clear, Since  $\tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B = \varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$ . Hence  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S$  closed in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1): If  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S$  closed in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set, then by Theorem 3.9 (5),  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) - \mathcal{F}_B$  contains no nonempty  $\zeta_S$  closed set. Therefore  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \setminus \mathcal{F}_B = \emptyset_A$  and this proves  $\varphi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) = \mathcal{F}_B$ . Hence  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -closed.

**Theorem 3.11:**

Every soft  $\mathcal{G}$ -closed in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .

Proof:

Let  $\mathcal{F}_B$  be any soft  $\mathcal{G}$ -closed and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  be any soft open set containing  $\mathcal{F}_B$ . Since every soft open set is  $\zeta_S$  open set and  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is soft  $\mathcal{G}$ -closed set we have,  $cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . But  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq cl(\mathcal{F}_B)$ . Thus, we have  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ , whenever  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Hence  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ .

The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen from the following example.

**Example 3.12:**

In the above example 3.8 and if  $\mathcal{F}_B = \{\{\mu_2\}, \{\mu_1\}\}$ , then  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set but not soft  $\mathcal{G}$ -closed.

**Theorem 3.13:**

Let  $\zeta_S$  be a grill on a space  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ . If  $\mathcal{F}_A$  is soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -dense in itself and  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set, then  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\mathcal{G}$  closed.

Proof:

Let  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\tau_\zeta$ -dense itself and  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$ . Let  $\mathcal{U}_A$  be a  $\zeta_S$  open set containing  $\mathcal{F}_B$ , then  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Since soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -dense itself, we get  $cl(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  whenever  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\mathcal{G}$  closed.

**Theorem 3.14:**

If  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$ , then  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is also  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.

Proof:

Suppose that  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$ . Let  $\mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is a  $\zeta_S$  open in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ . Since  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B$  and  $\mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ , we have  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ , hence  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  { $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed}. Since  $\mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$ , we have  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{H}_B) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)) = \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.

**Theorem 3.15:**

If  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B, \mathcal{H}_B$  be a soft subset of  $\mathcal{X}_A$  such that  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B)$ , then  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is also  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.

Proof:

Suppose  $\mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ , where  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is a  $\zeta_S$  open in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A})$ . Since  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set,  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A \Rightarrow \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Now,  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \Rightarrow \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{H}_B) \subseteq \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ . Thus  $\tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{H}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  implies  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{H}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and hence  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.

**Corollary 3.16:**

Soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -closure of every  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.





### Chandramathi and Nithya

**Theorem 3.17:**

If  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set in  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$ , then  $\mathcal{F}_B$  and  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is also soft  $\mathcal{G}$  closed set.

Proof:

Let  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \tau_\zeta - cl_S(\mathcal{F}_B)$  and by Theorem 3.15,  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set. Again,  $\mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \mathcal{H}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \Rightarrow \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{H}_B) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)) = \mathcal{F}_B \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \Rightarrow \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) = \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{H}_B)$ . Thus  $\mathcal{F}_B$  and  $\mathcal{H}_B$  are soft  $\tau_\zeta$ -dense it self and hence Theorem 3.13. Therefore  $\mathcal{F}_B$  and  $\mathcal{H}_B$  is also soft  $\mathcal{G}$  closed set.

**Remark 3.18:**

If  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  be an soft grill, for every  $\mathcal{F}_B \in \zeta_S$ ,  $\mathcal{F}_B$  is a  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed.

**Theorem 3.19:**

If  $(\mathcal{X}, \tau_S, \mathcal{A}, \zeta_S)$  be an soft grill, then every  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$  is an  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed for every soft subset  $\mathcal{F}_B$  of  $\mathcal{X}_A$ .

Proof:

Let  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$ , where  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is  $\zeta_S$  open. Since  $\chi_\zeta(\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)) \subseteq \chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$ , whenever  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B) \subseteq \mathcal{U}_A$  and  $\mathcal{U}_A$  is a  $\zeta_S$  open. Therefore  $\chi_\zeta(\mathcal{F}_B)$  is  $\zeta_S - \mathcal{G}$  closed set.

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## Management of *Grahani Roga* in *Ayurved* - A Single Case Study

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

*Grahani* is an important concept Described in *Ayurved*, related to the seat of *Agni*, (digestive fire). In *Ayurved*, *Agni*, the digestive fire, plays a fundamental role in the entire process of digestion, absorption, and metabolism of food, as well as the elimination of waste materials. It's considered crucial for the metabolism and digestion of food. When this *Agni* becomes, *manda* then improper digestion of ingested food leads pathological condition known as *Grahaniroga* the impairment of *Agni* can lead to irregularities in the digestive process, including incomplete digestion of food, improper absorption of nutrients, and disturbances in bowel movements These disruptions in gastrointestinal function give rise to the symptoms associated with *Grahaniroga*, such as abdominal pain, bloating, altered bowel habits, and discomfort. *Grahaniroga* is correlated with IBS (Irritable Bowel Syndrome). The primary complaints of a 24-year-old male patient were come to Opd with the complaints of pain in abdomen for 3 months, on and off loose stool and Discomfort followed by a constipation. He took therapy from Allopathic medicines but he did not get much improvement. So, the patient was admitted to our Institute for a treatment and the patient experienced roughly 80% alleviation in his illness symptoms.

**Keywords:** *Grahani*, *Agni*, *Annvaha strotas*, *Panchkarma*.







## Shweta and Mrunal Bhoir

### INTRODUCTION

In *Ayurved*, *Grahani* is an important concept related to the digestive system and the seat of *Agni*, the (digestive fire). *Grahani* refers to the small intestine, which is considered the primary site of digestion and absorption of nutrients in *Ayurvedic* medicine<sup>1</sup>. *Grahani* is a disease which affects large population globally especially in developing country and associated with improper food habits along with stressful lifestyle.

यदन्नं देहधात्वोजोबलवर्णादिपोषकम् । तत्राग्निर्हेतुराहारान्नं ह्यपक्ववादसादयः ॥ Which nourishes the food body, Dhatu, Oja, Bala, Varna etc. everyday. In this case *Jatharagni* is the main reason because from uncooked food, Dhatus like Ras etc. cannot be generated.<sup>2</sup>

### ETIOLOGY OF GRAHANI ROGA

Samanya nidana - Abhojana, Ajirna, Atibhojan, Vishmashan, Guru, sheeta, Atiruksha, Dushit bhojan, Virechana, Vaman, Sneha ka asamyak prayog, Desha, Kaal, Ritu vishamta, Vega dharana<sup>3</sup>. Vishishta nidana- Vataj Grahani: Sevan of Katu, Tikta, Kashaya rasa, Atiruksha, dushitbhojan, Atibhojan, Pramitashan, Anshan, Veganigraha, Atimaithun<sup>4</sup>. Pitaj Grahani- Sevan of Katu, Amla rasa yukta aahar, Ajeerna, Vidhai anna, Kshara (Alkaline food)<sup>5</sup>. Kaphaj Grahani-Guru, Atisnidha, Sheeta bhojan, Atiruksha, Bhuktamatra swapna<sup>6</sup> The Pathogenesis of *Grahaniroga* works around *Agnidosha* which associated with impaired digestive function of digestive fire. *Grahani* is a disease which affects large population globally especially in developing country and associated with improper food habits along with lifestyle. The Pathogenesis of *Grahaniroga* works around *Agnidosha* which associated with impaired digestive function of digestive fire. The prevalence of *Grahani roga* is influenced by various factors, including dietary habits, lifestyle choices, stress levels, and environmental factors *Grahani* and *Agni* are interdependent, functionally weak *Agni* i.e., *Mandagni*, causes improper digestion of ingested food, which leads to *Ama Dosha*. This *Ama Dosha* is a root cause of most of the diseases. Among them *Grahani Roga* is the prime disease of Gastro intestinal tract *Mandagni* leads to *Ama dosha* which may result in *Grahani Roga* over time *Acharya charak* says that when partially digested and partially undigested substances moves downward in Gastrointestinal tract produces a disorder known as a *Grahani Roga* due to a *Durbla Agni*<sup>7</sup> *Acharya Vagbhata* consider *Grahni* in a *Asthmahagada*. In *Ayurved* *Mandagni* is considered as the root cause for the manifestation of many diseases<sup>8</sup>. It has rightly been said by *Vagbhata* that all the ailment of body, especially diseases of alimentary tract arise due to the malfunction of *Agni*, *Agni Dusti* (*Mandagni* or *Vishmagni* or *Tikshmagni*-collectively it is called *Grahani Dosha*. *Grahaniroga* is correlated with IBS (Irritable Bowel Syndrome) which is characterised by a group of symptoms that can significantly undermine the quality of life of the patient. It is a functional gastrointestinal disorder characterized by a group of symptoms accompanied together that include abdominal pain and changes in the consistency of bowel movement.

### CASE PRESENTATION

A 24 year -old male patient was enrolled at our institute hospital with registration number 241297.

### CHIEF COMPLAINTS

For the previous 3 months patients main complaints were pain in abdomen and loose stool on and off, constipation, indigestion, Discomfort.

### HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS

Prior to four months, the patient appeared healthy however over time. He started to experience symptoms such as pain in abdomen and complaints of loose stool on and off, indigestion. He had treatment with numerous allopathic medications, but he did not much improve. In the end, the patient was admitted to our Institute for treatment.

### PAST HISTORY AND FAMILY HISTORY

- Use of antibiotics
- No History of using a medication currently



**Shweta and Mrunal Bhoir**

The History of his family indicated that no such complaint had ever been filed. However, he once engages in ordinary Agnidusthi nidana, such as Guru, Ruksha, shita, katu, amla, Tikshna kshara, viruddh Aahar vihar and Vishamaasanand Vega vidharan, Chinta, viruddh aahar, indisciplinary lifestyle and bad food habits. There was no familial background present.

**GENERAL AND SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION:****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:**

- Blood pressure-124/84 mmhg
- Pulse rate- 82/min
- Respiratory rate- 17/min
- Temperature-98.4 F
- Odema- No odema
- Pallor- No pallor
- Icterus- No icterus
- Clubbing- No clubbing
- Gait- Normal

**ASHTASTHANA PARIKSHA-**

- Nadi (Pulse)- vata piita Pradhna
- Mala (Stool)- irregular, constipated
- Mutra(Urine)- prakruta (5- 6/Day)(1-2/ night)
- Jivha (Tongue)- saama
- Shabda(Voice)- Prakruta
- Sparsha(Tactilation)-Samashitoshna
- Druk (Eyes)- prakruta
- Akriti- Madhyama

**SAMPRAPTI****SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION**

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM-** Onauscultation normal sounds heard and no abnormality detected.

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM-** S1 S2 heard and no abnormality detected.

**GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM**

Inspection-No Discoloration

Palpation- soft and moderate widespread pain in abdomen.

Percussion- No abnormality Detected.

Auscultation- Bowel Sounds Heard.

Bowel movements- 4-5 episodes of Diarrhoea/ 4-5 Days and Constipation 2 -3 Days.

Micturation- Normal

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM****HIGHER MENTAL FUNCTION**

Conscious level-Fully conscious

Orientation- Well oriented to Time, Place, Person

Memory- Intact

Speech- Fluent

**INVESTIGATION-** Not advised





### Shweta and Mrunal Bhoir

#### TREATMENT

**SHODHAN CHIKITSA-** Before *sadhyovaman kaphauttkleshitaahar* given (3 Days Before).

**Sansarjana Karam-** *Peya, Vilepi, Krita Akrita Yusha, Krita Akrita Krishra* given during the treatment.

#### SHAMAN CHIKITSA-

#### RESULT AND OBSERVATION

On the day of first visit of Opd after getting a proper history and through check up the patient was done to admit Ipd for 15 Days along with the treatment schedule. After receiving therapies 15 days patient was discharged as patient was feeling quiet well. The patient was then instructed to take a oral medication with pathya aahar vihar.and follow up visit was requested after a15 days. After 15 Days he contacted the opd and reported that his bowel habits had improved than before and marked improvement was observed.

#### DISCUSSION-

*Grahani Roga* is a disease related to the gastrointestinal tract. In the present era of fast food, irregularity in diet, sedentary lifestyle and mental stress;

psychological factors *Kamakrodha* leads to *AgniDusti (Mandagni or Vishmagni or Tikshmagni-collectivelyit is called Grahani Roga. Aharaja Nidana* causing *Agnimandhya*.In the adolescent age group people usually do *Adhyashana, Vishamashana Ratrijagarana* and *Diwasvapana*, which leads to *Tridosha Dushti* – mainly *Samana Vayu, Pachaka Pitta*, and *Kledaka Kapha*, and also tension or anxiety is prevalent, leading to *Agni Dushti* and finally, *Amavastha* of *Grahani*, which leads to *Ama Dosha* and finally, it results in *Grahani Roga*. Therefore the goal of treatment should be increase *Agni* power which will decrease *Ama* production.

#### DASHMOOLATAILA

*Dashamoola Taila* contents are *Bilva, Shyonaka, Gambhari, Patala, Agnimantha, Shalparni, Prishnparni, Brihati, Kantkari, Gokshura*, etc. *Dashamoola* is renowned for its superior digestive properties as well. It balances the stomach's excess acid, giving instant relief from heartburn and acidity while also enhancing digestion and lowering constipation. Along with treating ailments like bloating, cramping in the abdomen, and flatulence, it also boosts appetite and encourages the body to absorb nutrients more effectively. This amazing herbal treatment meets the needs of all three *doshas (Pitta, Kapha, and Vata)* because of its *Tridosha nashak* characteristics.

#### SADYOVAMAN-

Here, *Vamana Karma* is carried out immediately on the basis of requirement of *dosha avastha, Vyadhi avastha* and *Bala ofragna (patient)* with following *Purvakarmas* like *Aama Pachana, Snehana* and *Swedana* indicated in *Grahani roga* with (*koshna Jala*)*doshas* located in *Grahani* and associated with incomplete digestion of food along with *Vishtambha* (constipation), *Praseka* (excessive salivation), *Arti* (Pain), *Vidaha* (burning sensation), *aruchi* and *Gaurava*.

#### VIRECHANA-

*Virechana* is the Prime treatment for *Pitta dosha* & also effectively manages the *Kapha & Vata dosha*. It pacifies the *Pitta dosha* by *adhobhagharana*. So *Virechana* has its specific action on *Pitta & Kapha dosha* which are expelled from *Amashya, Grahani & Pakvasya* through *adhomarga*.

#### KAMDUGDHA RAS-

The main ingredient of *Kamdugdha ras* are *Mukta pisti, Pravala pisti, Muktasukti Pisti, Kapardika bhasma, Sankha bhasma, Svarna gairika* and *Amrta satvaKamdugdha ras*. It reduces heat in the body, balances acid production in the stomach, reduces inflammation of the organs of the digestive system and lowers the tendency of bleeding. It mainly acts on *Pitta Dosha, Kamadugha rasa* which consists of *Madhura* and *Sheeta Virya* drugs reduces *Pitta dosha* and reduces inflammation. *Kapardika Bhasma* is in *Katu, Tikta* in *rasa, Ushna Virya, Vata Kaphaghna*. It is alkaline in nature, hence helps in neutralization of excessive acid formation in the stomach and reduces pain (stomach).





### Shweta and Mrunal Bhoir

#### SWARAN PARPATI-

The key ingredients of *Swarna Parpati* are *Swarna Bhasma*, *Shuddha Gandhak*, *Kajjali*. It helps to maintain the *vata, pitta, kapha*. It possessing antacid, antiseptic properties, it helps to control Diarrhoea and other symptoms.

#### BILVADI GUTIKA-

*Bilvadi Gutika* contains *Bilva, Tulsi, Karanj, Tagara, Devadaru, Haritaki, Bibhitaki, Amalaki*. *Bilvadi Gutika* is ayurvedic formulation prepared with ingredients beneficial in controlling stomach upset due to indigestion or contaminated, improperly cooked food. It helps to relieve symptoms associated with Diarrhoea and dysentery such as pain in abdomen. This *Gutika* also helps to improve appetite and digestion.

Following hospital Discharge, the patient was taking only oral drugs, identical to those prescribed by the Ipd. Patients' overall improvement indicated that the treatment was successful. Thus, the *Amapaachna* and *Agni Deepna* are the primary therapeutic regimen for *Grahani roga*.

### CONCLUSION

The treatment prescribed in this case, the combination included *pathya ushnoudak, Takra* along with *Abhyanga, Sadyovaman, Virechan* and oral medications- *Kamdugdha Rasa, Swaran parpati, Bilvadi Gutika* had shown significant relief to the patient. While the symptoms of *Grahani roga* have shown moderate improvement, the need for long-term care remains crucial to effectively address the underlying illness. In *Grahani roga Ayurved* treatment typically involves a combination of dietary modifications, lifestyle changes, herbal remedies, detoxification therapies, and stress management. *Ayurvedic* treatments helps to alleviate symptoms and improve overall well-being. Thus, it is evident that *Grahani* (IBS) can be effectively treated through its *Ayurvedic* management and *Pathya aahar vihar*.

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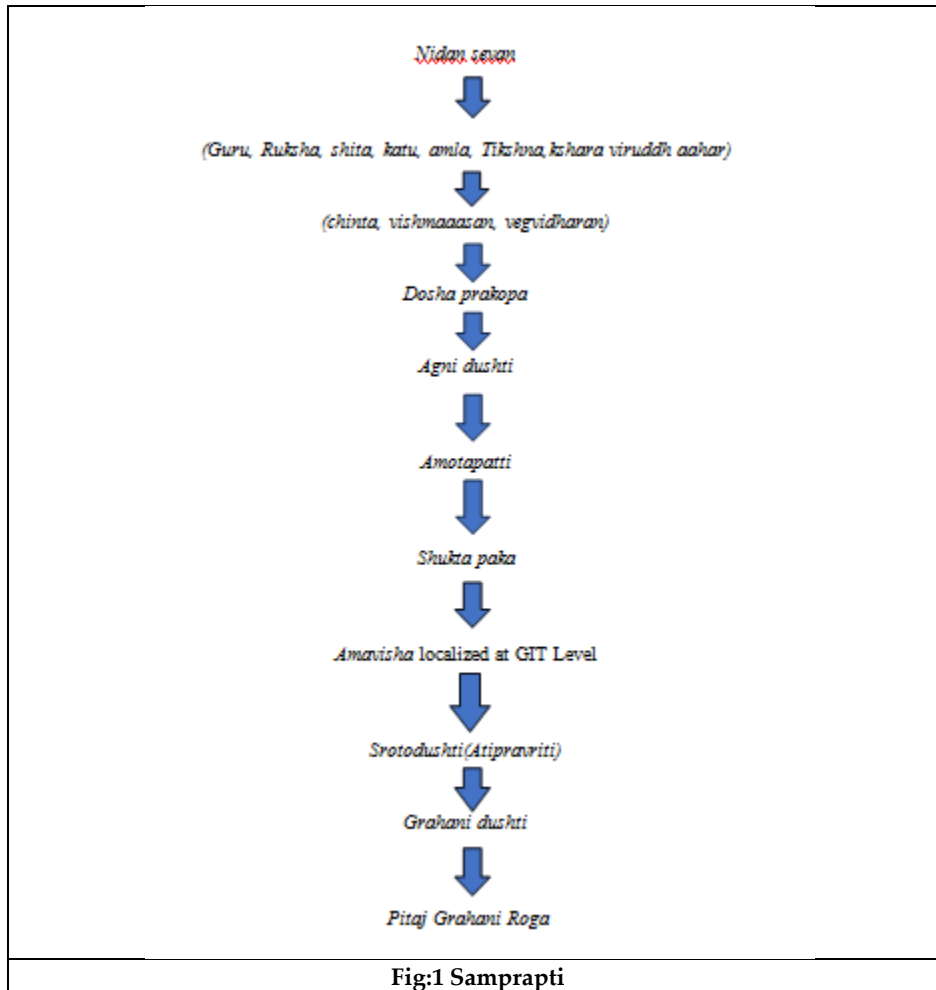
**Shweta and Mrunal Bhoir**

**Table:1 SHODHAN CHIKITSA- Before sadhyovaman kaphauttkleshitaahar given (3 Days Before).**

PROCEDURE	TIME DURATION
Sarvanga Abhyanga with Dashmoola Taila followed by a Vaspa Sweda	1 Day
Sadyo vamana with Dugdha (4- 5 Glass) Yasthimadhu fant (5Glass) Saindhav udak(3- 4 Glass)	1 Day
Virechan after(10 days) with Trivrit avleha (15gm) ,patankar kadha (7 glass),koshan jal .	1 Day

**Table:2 SHAMAN CHIKITSA**

MEDICINE	DURATION	DOSAGE
Kamdugdha Rasa	1BD before food	125 mg
Swarna Parpati	1 BD before food	250 mg
Bilvadi Gutika	2 BD	1 gm





## Vehicle Density and Type Detection Feature Extraction with Classification Using Improved Faster RCNN

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This research details an exhaustive investigation into vehicle density and type detection using live video images. We present an Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (ECNN) for efficient feature extraction and compare it to more conventional approaches like SIFT, Speeded-Up Robust Features (SURF), Local Binary Patterns (LBP), and Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG). The suggested ECNN model is built to capture complex information from car photos to achieve better feature representation. A more advanced Faster Region-based Convolutional Neural Network (R-CNN) is used to identify and categorize automobiles into different classes properly. This model shows enhanced accuracy in recognizing several cars in crowded circumstances, tuned for real-time processing. Compared to more conventional approaches, the ECNN achieves better precision, recall, and computing efficiency results. A robust framework for estimating vehicle densities and detecting their types has been developed using ECNN for feature extraction and the improved Faster R-CNN for classification. This framework can be used in intelligent transportation systems and traffic monitoring.

**Keywords:** ECNN, Feature extraction, Improved Faster R-CNN, Vehicle density detection

## INTRODUCTION

Congestion is a constant problem in cities, and the demand for effective traffic management systems has grown in response to the worldwide surge in automobile use [1]. To optimize traffic flow, improve road safety, and decrease environmental impact, intelligent transportation systems (ITS) rely on vehicle density and type identification [2-3]. Applications such as automated toll systems, traffic monitoring, and congestion management depend on accurate



**Mohanapriya et al.,**

vehicle identification and categorization [4-7]. Even though these techniques have seen a lot of applications, they have certain limits, such as being sensitive to size differences, occlusions, and illumination. In addition, their functionality is often inadequate in intricate and ever-changing traffic situations where various vehicles cohabit [8-9].

The capacity of deep learning-based techniques to automatically learn and extract hierarchical features from data has made them a prominent choice for tackling these difficulties [10, 11]. When it comes to visual identification tasks, such as vehicle detection, Convolutional CNNs have shown to be very effective [12–13]. When it comes to crowded traffic situations, however, regular CNNs could still have trouble understanding the complexities, such as estimating vehicle density and accurately classifying vehicle kinds [14–15]. To accurately recognize vehicles in intricate traffic situations, we provide an Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (ECNN) for reliable feature extraction [16–17]. Compared to more conventional approaches, the ECNN's ability to capture spatial hierarchies and fine-grained features results in more accurate feature representation [18–20]. To categorize the cars, we use a Faster R-CNN, an enhanced Faster Region-based Convolutional Neural Network calibrated explicitly for the rapid and precise identification of diverse vehicle types [21–23].

The main contribution of the paper is:

- Feature extraction using Enhanced CNN
- Classification using improved Faster RCNN

This paper is structured as follows: We first review existing feature extraction techniques and their limitations in vehicle detection tasks. We then introduce our proposed ECNN and discuss its architecture and advantages over conventional methods. The improved Faster R-CNN model is presented next, highlighting its enhancements for vehicle type classification.

**Motivation of the paper**

Accurate vehicle density and type recognition are becoming more critical due to the rising complexity of urban traffic and the necessity for effective traffic control systems. Although conventional feature extraction techniques are extensively employed, they can provide inaccurate and inefficient results when applied to dynamic and crowded situations. In contrast to these traditional approaches, the possibilities for deeper learning models to provide more dependable and accurate answers inspired this work. This framework will help advance intelligent transportation systems and overcome these challenges.

**Background study**

Chen, X. [2] Using magnetic sensing, magnetic signal feature extraction, and classification, the author provides a method for identifying and classifying road vehicles in this study. Intelligent transportation systems can benefit from this method's analysis of road traffic. By using this route, the author can plant magnetic sensors along the roadside without causing any traffic flow delays. Maintenance and deployment costs were lowered as a result. Godse, S. P. et al. [6]. These authors' research introduces using Raspberry Pi and Python programming languages to create an adaptive traffic control system that relies on image analysis. A potential drawback of the clock's automatic usage in traffic management was the time lost waiting for lights to change. Kim, K. et al. [10] Presented below was the paper's main contribution. To begin with, it improves vehicle detection at various sizes by adding two additional object prediction layers to the standard Yolo-v3 model. Adding a third prediction layer between the medium-sized item prediction layer and the larger one

Kong, X. et al. [11] The author presented a novel approach to vehicle detection in aerial photos in this research. These authors' primary focus was the problems with size variation and dense layout. The author first created a Parallel RPN structure to address the vehicle's constantly changing size relative to the discrete feature receptive field. Next, the author improved detection in dense locations by proposing the Scale-NMS and Densityassigner strategies, which used the object's density information that was already known. Lahinta, F. et al. [13] Video footage captured at the Teling crossroads in Manado City, North Sulawesi, was used in this investigation. Camera placement is excellent if you want high-quality footage to feed into your system. The slope angle was 55 degrees, and the camera was 5 meters tall. Also, the vehicle's shadow can be eliminated thanks to the study's findings, which show that the item





Mohanapriya et al.,

underwent morphological processing for improved object outcomes. If more than one car were in a shadow, the number of vehicles in the shade could be reduced to one car. Consequently, morphological processes were crucial to conducting this research. Memon, S. et al. [15] The authors were currently implementing traffic camera footage from various sources. The author designs an easy-to-use interface that lets users pick the area that needs analysis. Then, the author employs image processing methods to count the cars and classify them using machine learning algorithms. Rafique, A. et al. [17] the author provides a system for detecting vehicles in drone aerial photos. Intelligent traffic control, traffic control administration, and innovative surveillance systems were all possible topics covered by the suggested paradigm. An innovative traffic monitoring system that used a custom-built pyramid pooling module to improve vehicle detection efficiency.

### Problem definition

One of the biggest problems with ITS is recognizing and categorizing cars accurately in heavily populated areas with traffic. Traditional feature extraction approaches such as HOG, LBP, SIFT, and SURF in complicated real-time situations cannot always provide dependable results. These approaches have poor detection accuracy and efficiency because they are sensitive to changes in size, occlusions, and illumination. This study aims to address the pressing need for more sophisticated methods to circumvent these constraints and provide accurate, real-time vehicle density estimates and type recognition. Our suggested method utilizes an Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (ECNN) for feature extraction and an improved Faster R-CNN for classification. Our goal is to significantly enhance detection accuracy, efficiency, and resilience in challenging traffic problems.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Here, we provide the two primary parts of the suggested approach to vehicle density and type detection: feature extraction and classification. We employ an Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (ECNN) for feature extraction, designed to capture intricate details from vehicle images with superior accuracy compared to traditional methods.

### Dataset collection

The dataset utilized for this study was sourced from Kaggle, specifically from <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/nehalbirla/vehicle-dataset-from-cardekho>. This dataset is a comprehensive collection of vehicle images that includes various vehicle types, such as cars, bikes, buses, and trucks. It features a diverse range of images captured under different conditions, including varying lighting, angles, and backgrounds, which are essential for developing robust vehicle detection and classification models.

### Feature extraction using Enhanced CNN

By automatically learning and collecting complex characteristics from vehicle photos, Enhanced Convolutional Neural Networks (ECNNs) enable feature extraction, which yields a more accurate and detailed representation than conventional approaches. Traditional feature extraction methods, such as HOG, LBP, SIFT, and SURF, depend on manually constructed features that frequently fail to handle complicated traffic situations. That is why this ECNN was developed to surpass these methods. The ECNN uses deep learning to improve vehicle detection and classification, especially in difficult situations.

### HOG

The Histogram of Gradient (HOG) is a suggested feature extraction descriptor for detecting vehicle density in images. Not only is it low dimensional and rotation-invariant, but it is also practically easy to calculate. The method builds a histogram of the magnitudes of the local gradients of pixel intensities without considering their orientation, as the name suggests. The proposed feature is unlike current rotation invariant features in that it is naturally oriented and does not need extra processing steps. It breaks down the magnitude values into 16x16 blocks to produce the histogram. Due to its low dimensionality, HOG outperforms competing algorithms in most photo classification and segmentation tasks.







Mohanapriya et al.,

$$G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times I_{Gray} \tag{1}$$

$$G_m = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2} \tag{2}$$

$$HOGM(d) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M f(G_m(i, j), d), k \in [0, D - 1] \tag{3}$$

The operators generate the direction-dependent gradients  $G_m$  and  $G_y$ , whereas the magnitude  $G_m$  remains constant regardless of rotation.

**LBP**

For each center pixel with a 3x3 pixel neighborhood, it compares the gray value to its 8 surrounding pixels to get a binary value. This is how it works. Accordingly, the LBP operator can be seen as a sequential collection of binary comparisons involving the gray values of the core pixels and their neighboring pixels; the quantity of comparisons is proportional to the number of pixels in the selected neighborhood. The binary value will be translated into decimals to get the LBP value. Here is how the LBP operator's output value is defined:

$$LBP(x_c, y_c) = \sum_{i=0}^7 2^i S(g_i - g_c) \tag{4}$$

Separating the picture into nine smaller sections is necessary to create the LBP histogram. Finally, for every subregion, the LBP histogram has to be calculated.

**SIFT**

When applied to picture data, the SIFT method mimics the multi-scale features seen in scale space theory. The idea behind it is that there is only one kind of linear transformation kernel: the Gaussian kernel.

$$L(x, y, \sigma) = G(x, y, \sigma) * I(x, y) \tag{5}$$

$$G(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \tag{6}$$

**SURF**

SURF uses a fast, stable, and repeatable approximation to the determinant of the Hessian to find features. In a perfect world, the input picture would be convolved with the second-order derivatives of a Gaussian of a specific scale to produce the Hessian. Figure 3 shows how a box filter can approximate this instead of second-order Gaussian filters. By defining the so-called integral image,  $I$ , in terms of an input picture  $I$ , box filters can be assessed very quickly.

$$II(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^x \sum_{j=0}^y I(i, j) \tag{7}$$

By using  $II$ , we can calculate the sum across any 2D area of any size that is aligned with the axes in just four lookups.

**Enhanced CNN**

Now, we can determine the network's convolutional layers' backpropagation updates. Several input maps can be combined into a single output map using convolutions. Overarchingly, we possess that.

$$X_j^l = f \left( \sum_{i \in M_j} X_i^{l-1} * k_{ij}^l + b_j^l \right) \tag{8}$$

An additive bias  $b$  is applied to each output map, but different kernels are convolved into the input maps for each output map.

$$\delta_j^l = \beta_j^{l+1} \left( f'(u_j^l) \cdot up(\delta_j^{l+1}) \right) \tag{9}$$

The upsampling procedure comprises only tiling each input pixel  $n$  times in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the output when the subsampling layer executes a factor of  $n$  subsampling. Using the Kronecker product is one approach to creating this function successfully, as we shall see later.





**Mohanapriya et al.,**

**Classification using improved Faster RCNN**

The improved Faster R-CNN classifies automobiles more precisely using a real-time performance-optimized R-CNN. The improved Faster R-CNN model can accurately categorize automobiles into different categories and rapidly locate relevant areas in photos. Vehicle density and type detection systems benefit from this updated version's enhanced performance, specifically tailored to handle many cars in crowded traffic situations. Among the changes made to this version is increased detection speed and accuracy. We quickly examine the Faster R-CNN model to lay the framework for our research. Quicker R-CNN is a two-stage detector that uses a shared bottom convolutional layer, an RPN, and a classifier based on ROI as its major components. Figure 2, on the left, shows the building's blueprint.

An initial representation of an input image is created by the bottom convolutional layers working together to produce a convolutional feature map. The training loss equals the combined losses of the RPN and ROI classifiers.

$$L_{det} = L_{rpn} + L_{roi} \text{ ----- (10)}$$

Pictured in Figure 3 is the Faster R-CNN design that we use. A 16-layer VGG-16 convolutional neural network is the foundation of this powerful visual feature extraction tool. Object detection networks share convolutional properties with the network's top layer, the region proposal network (RPN). The RPN takes each input picture and suggests areas that might potentially contain objects. After that, the data from these regions are combined and sent to a final network that refines the categorization and bounding boxes. When compared to similar prior work, such as R-CNN and Fast R-CNN, the RPN allows for substantial computational improvements.

$$L(\{p_j\}, \{t_i\}) = \frac{1}{N_{cls}} \sum_i L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*) + \lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_i p_i^* L_{reg}(t_i, t_i^*) \text{ ----- (11)}$$

**Algorithm 1: Improved Faster RCNN**

**Input:**

1. **Input Image:** A vehicle image from the dataset, represented as a matrix of pixel values.

**Steps:**

- The input image is passed through the base network (VGG-16) to produce a convolutional feature map.
- The RPN generates candidate object proposals by sliding a small network over the feature map.
- $L_{det} = L_{rpn} + L_{roi}$
- The RPN outputs objectness scores and bounding box regressions for each sliding window position.
- $L(\{p_j\}, \{t_i\}) = \frac{1}{N_{cls}} \sum_i L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*) + \lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_i p_i^* L_{reg}(t_i, t_i^*)$
- ROIs are pooled from the feature map according to the proposals generated by the RPN.
- The pooled features are passed through a classifier to predict the vehicle category.
- Bounding box regression is performed to refine the coordinates of the detected objects.

**Output:**

1. **Vehicle Classification Results:**
  - Predicted vehicle categories for each detected vehicle in the image.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This section presents and analyzes the results of implementing the proposed vehicle density and type detection framework. We begin by evaluating the performance of the ECNN in feature extraction, comparing its effectiveness with traditional methods such as HOG, LBP, SIFT, and SURF. The significance of various characteristics in our vehicle detection and classification model was assessed using feature importance analysis, as shown in Figure 4. By analyzing the model's decision-making process based on feature significance, we can learn how the algorithm differentiates between different kinds of vehicles and their densities.





Mohanapriya et al.,

A chart comparing training accuracy values is shown in Figure 5. Training accuracy scores are shown on the y-axis, and epochs are shown on the x-axis. Figure 6 displays a chart comparing training loss values. Epochs are shown on the x-axis, while the training loss value is shown on the y-axis. You can see the ROC curve in Figure 7. The x-axis displays the rate of false positives, while the y-axis displays the rate of real positives.

The table 1 and figure 8 comparison of accuracy values across three methods—LBP, HOG, and ECNN—reveals significant differences in their performance. The LBP method shows the lowest accuracy at 0.025, indicating that it struggles with the task at hand and is far less effective compared to the other methods. The HOG method improves upon this with an accuracy of 0.22, suggesting better, yet still limited, performance. In stark contrast, the ECNN method achieves a perfect accuracy of 1.0, demonstrating its superior capability in accurately classifying or predicting the data. This wide gap in accuracy highlights the effectiveness of ECNN over traditional methods like LBP and HOG, making it the most reliable option for the task.

Table 2 and Figure 11 show results for the different methods, revealing a clear performance improvement with the progression from RCNN to Improved Faster RCNN. **RCNN** achieved an accuracy of 95.21%, with precision, recall, and F-measure values of 95.24%, 95.21%, and 95.32%, respectively. **Faster RCNN** showed enhanced performance, with accuracy rising to 96.24% and precision to 96.25%, recall reaching 96.87%, and F-measure slightly decreased to 96.14%. The **Improved Faster RCNN** demonstrated the highest metrics across all evaluated aspects, achieving an accuracy of 97.21%, precision of 96.25%, recall of 96.34%, and the highest F-measure of 97.11%. These results underscore the effectiveness of the Improved Faster RCNN in providing superior classification performance, particularly in terms of accuracy and F-measure, highlighting its potential for more accurate and reliable vehicle detection and classification.

## CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated the effectiveness of combining an Enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (ECNN) for feature extraction with an improved Faster R-CNN for vehicle density and type detection. Through comprehensive analysis and comparison with traditional feature extraction methods, including HOG, LBP, SIFT, and SURF, the proposed ECNN has proven to provide superior feature representation, capturing intricate details necessary for accurate vehicle classification. The improved Faster R-CNN further enhances the system's ability to accurately detect and classify vehicles in real-time, even in complex and congested traffic scenarios. The framework presented in this paper has significant potential applications in traffic monitoring, congestion management, and automated vehicle classification, contributing to the development of more efficient and safer urban transportation networks. The **Improved Faster RCNN** demonstrated the highest metrics across all evaluated aspects, achieving an accuracy of 97.21%, precision of 96.25%, recall of 96.34%, and the highest F-measure of 97.11%. Future work will focus on further optimizing the ECNN and Faster R-CNN models for even greater accuracy and speed and exploring the integration of additional data sources, such as LIDAR and radar, to enhance the robustness of vehicle detection and classification in varying environmental conditions.

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Mohanapriya et al.,

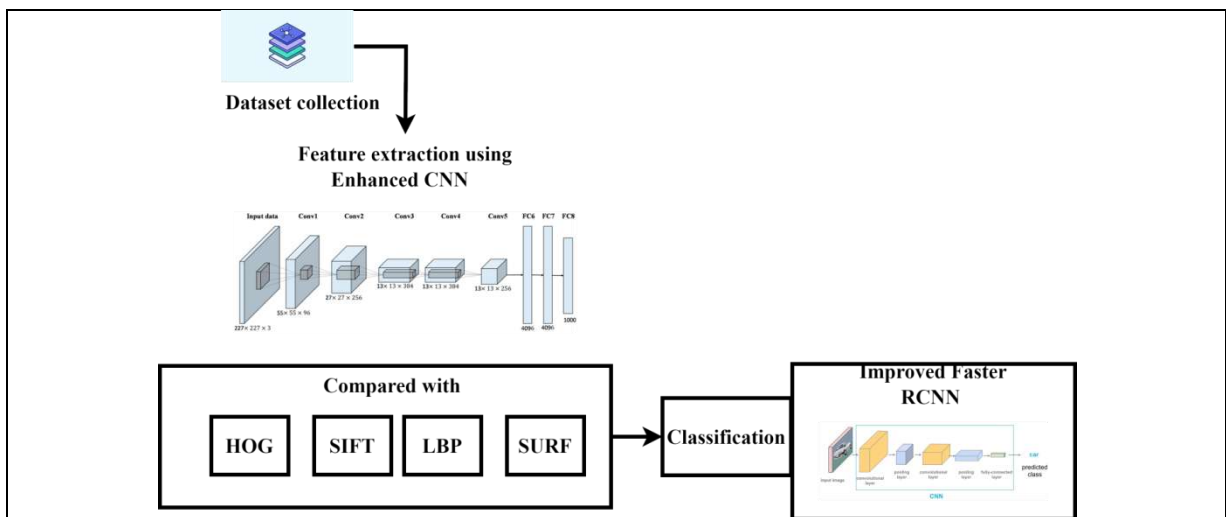
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**Table 1: ECNN feature extraction value comparison table**

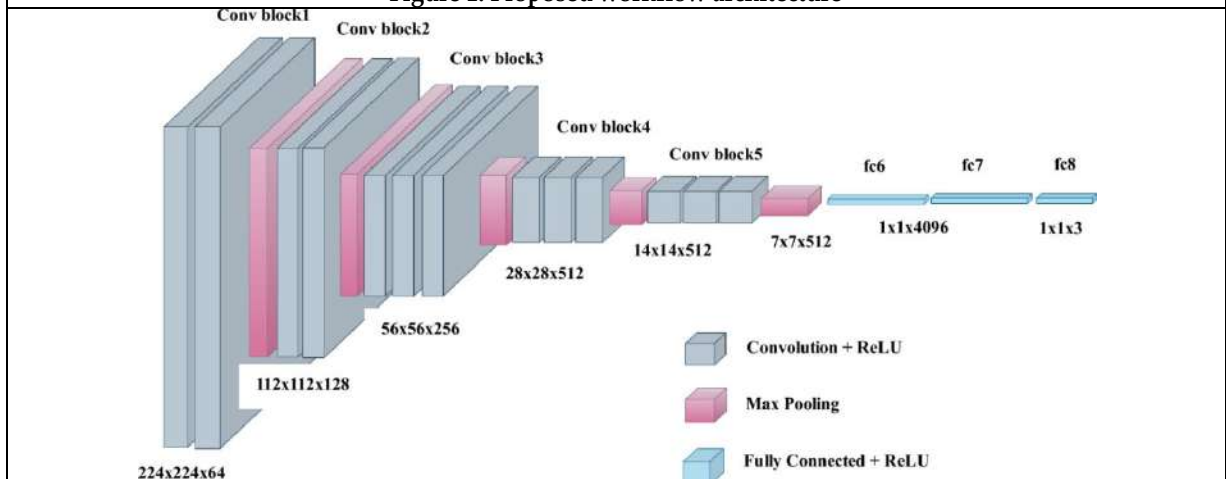
Methods	Accuracy
LBP [24]	0.025
HOG [25]	0.22
ECNN	1.0

**Table 2: Classification performance metrics comparison chart**

Methods	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-measure
RCNN [4]	95.21	95.24	95.21	95.32
Faster RCNN [11]	96.24	96.25	96.87	96.14
Improved Faster RCNN	97.21	96.25	96.34	97.11



**Figure 1: Proposed workflow architecture**



**Figure 2: ECNN architecture**





Mohanapriya et al.,

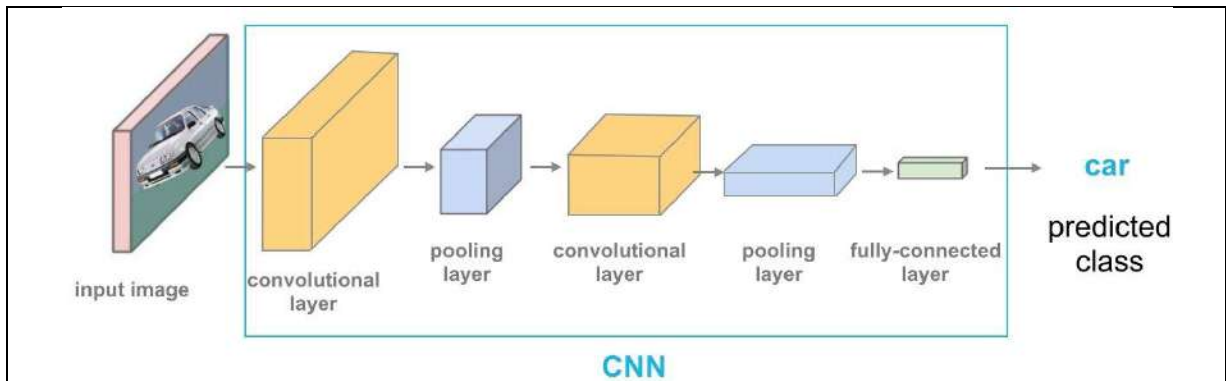


Figure 3: Faster R-CNN architecture

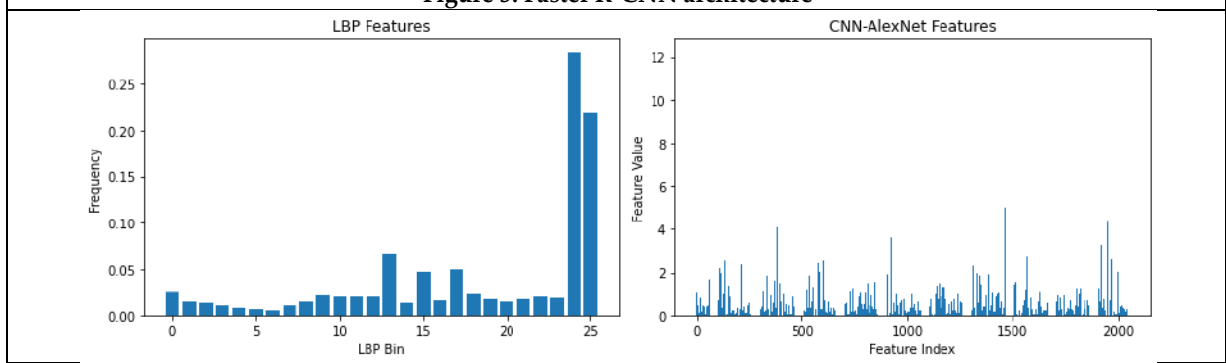


Figure 4: Feature importance

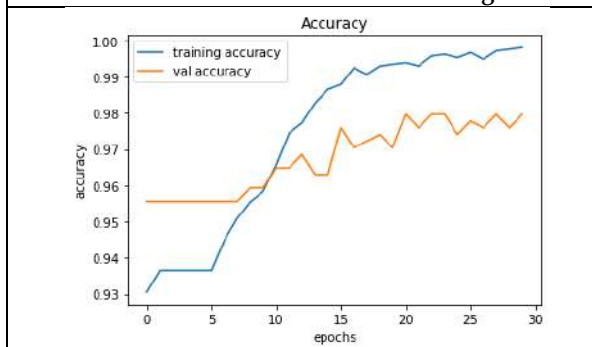


Figure 5: Training accuracy value comparison chart

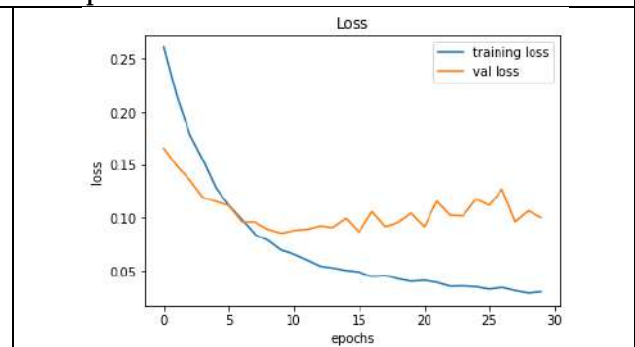


Figure 6: Training loss value comparison chart

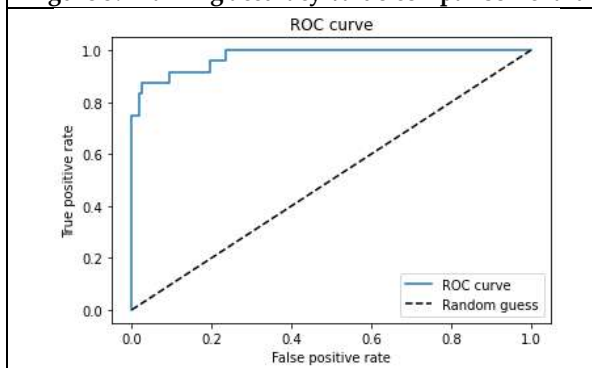


Figure 7: RCO curve

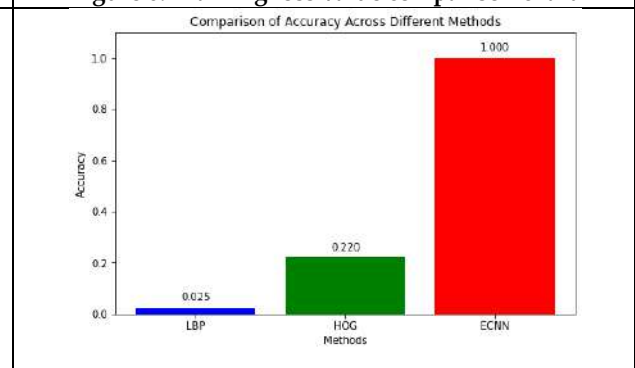
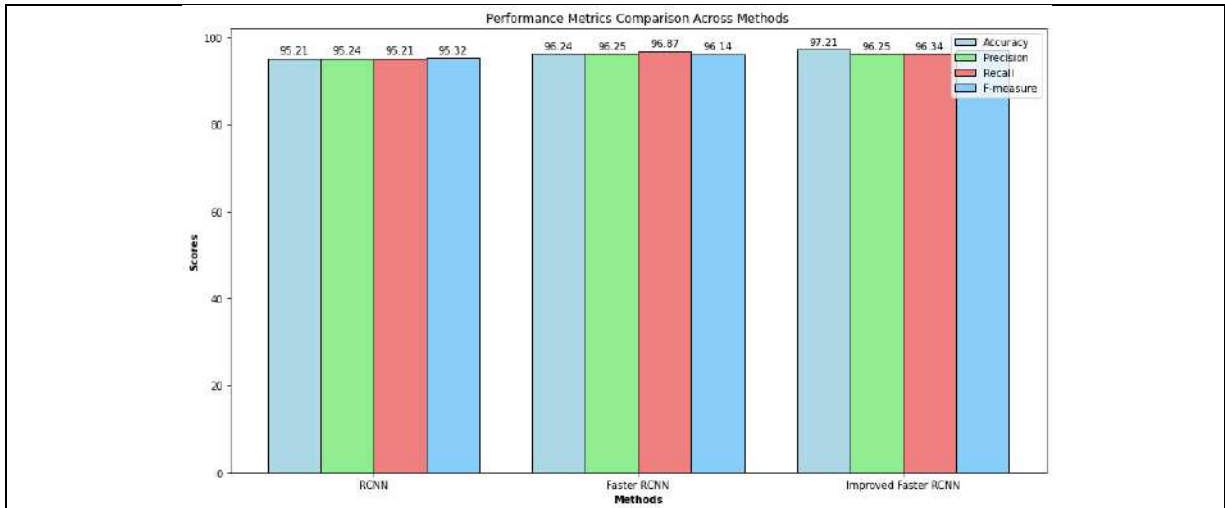


Figure 8: ECNN feature extraction value comparison chart





**Mohanapriya et al.,**



**Figure 9: Classification performance metrics comparison chart**





# Dynamic Forecasting through Hidden Markov Models and Lag Analysis: Explicitly Focusing on Agriculture

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the Hidden Markov Models to analyze the temporal dynamics of oilseed cultivating areas, providing a robust predictive framework. It addresses challenges in displaying these areas and aims to obtain parameters using Lag Analysis. The MATLAB-generated sequence from the trained HMM predicts the future evolution of the oilseed area, based on learned patterns and lag analysis. Then determine the accuracy metrics and validate the estimated sequence. This study improves predictive modeling approaches specifically for oilseed farming, which has consequences for society's utilisation of resources and efficient management of agriculture.

**Keywords:** Hidden Markov Model, Lag Analysis, Oilseed, Accuracy Metrics, Time Series

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a cornerstone of global economies, providing sustenance, raw materials, and livelihoods for a large section of the world's people. Accurate forecasting of key variables such as crop area is critical to making informed decisions in the dynamic regions of agricultural management. Extensive modeling techniques are required for credible forecasts because of the complexities inherent in agricultural systems, which are characterized by intricate temporal patterns and interdependence. Early in the 20th century, Russian mathematician Andrey Markov invented the idea of the Markov chain. It is a stochastic process that follows specific probabilistic principles to transition between several states. The Markov property, which asserts that the likelihood of transitioning to any given state depends only on the present state and time elapsed, regardless of how the system arrived at its current state, is the





**Vyshnavi and Muthukumar**

primary characteristic that distinguishes a Markov chain. Markov chains are used to represent systems that have a memoryless quality, in which the future state depends only on the current state and not on the preceding series of events. These chains contain discrete state spaces. Early uses of Markov chains were discovered in several disciplines, including statistics, probability theory, economics, and physics. They were especially helpful for describing stochastic processes that exhibit some degree of randomness as they change over time. Within the framework of Markov chains, scientists concentrated on creating techniques for calculating the likelihood of various states and forecasting the system's long-term behavior. Leonard E. Baum and associates developed the Hidden Markov Model in the 1970s, expanding on the idea of the Markov chain. An HMM is a Markov chain extension in which the states are related to observable outcomes or emissions but not directly observable. Through probabilistic processes, the seen data is produced by the hidden states. When underlying states cannot be directly observed yet have an impact on observable data, HMMs are utilized to simulate the system. Because of this, HMMs are very helpful for modeling sequential data that has an underlying structure, like time series in finance, DNA sequences, or speech signals. To capture the specifics of agricultural dynamics, the study employs Hidden Markov Models and Lag Analysis. HMMs perform well at dealing with time-dependent processes, making them ideal for modeling temporal fluctuations in agriculture. Lag Analysis takes into account past trends, cyclical patterns, and other temporal dynamics that may have an impact on the current situation of the oilseed industry. The primary goal of this study is to determine the parameters of a 4-state Hidden Markov Model that explicitly incorporates Lag Analysis.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Kavitha G, Udhayakumar A, & Nagarajan D [3] described the Hidden Markov Model (HMM) as used to investigate trend analysis of stock market activity. It determines steady-state probability distribution values and identifies a one-day difference in stock close values for a specified period. The purpose is to determine the best-hidden state sequence for the trend, and six of them are generated and compared. J C Joshi, K Tankeshwar and Sunita Srivastava [4] developed to predict quantitative snowfall in the Indian Himalayan mountain ranges of Pir-Panjal and Great Himalayan. The model employs nine meteorological variables derived from the previous 20 years and has been verified for two winters using root mean square error, accuracy metrics, and the Heidke skill score. Yuanwei Sun and Dashe Li [11] described an adaptive hidden Markov model (AHMM) for forecasting seawater chemical data from aquaculture farms in eastern China. To train parameters, the model employs seasonal and trend decomposition using Loess (STL) and the autonomous search grasshopper optimization algorithm (ASGOA). A sequence similarity measuring method and a linear regression equation are utilized to match comparable sequences in historical intervals. Liyuan Zhang, Wentong Yang, and Chunlei Liang [6] presented to reduce agricultural losses caused by drought disasters, a risk assessment model incorporating static and dynamic assessments. The HMM applicability is evaluated using data from the region, suggesting the need for increased agricultural risk prevention initiatives.

Xiaofei Xua, Zeyu Zhanga, Yanbin Chenb, and Li Lia [10] presented an updated Hidden Markov Model (HMM) to increase the quality of wireless sensor network (WSN) data by addressing challenges such as communication interference and data failure. Matti Pastell and Lilli Frondelius [7] presented the employed an ultra-wide-band indoor positioning system to construct a model for measuring dairy cow feeding time. The HMM tracked the feeding habits of 50 cows over seven days, calculating feeding probability with a logistic regression model and the Viterbi algorithm. Aditya Gupta and Bhuwan Dhingra [1] described a Maximum Posteriori HMM technique for forecasting stock prices for the following day using past data. The method takes into account fractional changes in stock value as well as intraday high and low values. It is evaluated on a variety of equities and compared to existing approaches based on HMMs and Artificial Neural Networks with Mean Absolute Percentage Error. Md. Rafiul Hassan and Baikunth Nath [8] introduced the Hidden Markov Model (HMM) approach for forecasting stock prices in interconnected marketplaces, with a focus on airlines. HMMs are used to identify behavioural data patterns from previous datasets, and forecasts are created by interpolating nearby values. This novel technique of stock market forecasting introduces a new paradigm.





## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Hidden Markov Model

A Hidden Markov Model (HMM) is a mathematical model that is used to represent a system that changes states over time. An HMM's distinguishing property is that the states are not directly observable; rather, the model creates a sequence of observable outputs or symbols based on the underlying, hidden states. The use of probabilities to predict the possibility of transitioning between states and emitting certain symbols distinguishes HMMs.

### Important Elements of an HMM

- **State Space (S):** The hidden states of HMMs are limited in number. The system or underlying processes that produce the observable data are represented by these states. However, it is not possible to observe these states directly.  $S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_N\}$  is the set of hidden states, where  $N$  is the total number of hidden states.
- **Observation Space (O):** The collection of all observable events or symbols that an HMM can produce at any given time step.  $O = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_M\}$  is the set of observable symbols or outputs, where  $M$  is the total number of distinct symbols.
- **State Transition Probabilities (A):** Transition probabilities determine the changes from one state to another. The transition probabilities from state  $i$  to state  $j$  are represented by the expression  $a_{ij}$ . Typically, these probabilities are arranged into a transition matrix  $A$ , where  $A_{ij} = P(E_{t+1} = S_j / E_t = S_i)$ , indicating the probability of transitioning from state  $S_i$  to  $S_j$ .
- **Observation Emission Probabilities (B):** Every hidden state has a probability distribution across observable events or symbols associated with it. Emission probabilities are used to represent these distributions. Let  $B = [b_{jk}]$  be the emission probability matrix, where  $b_{jk} = P(w_k \text{ at } t / E_t = S_j)$ , indicating, given that the system is in state  $S_j$ , the probability of emitting the symbol  $w_k$  at time  $t$ .
- **Initial State Distribution ( $\pi$ ):** The model includes an initial state distribution, denoted by  $\pi$ , representing the probability distribution over the initial states. If  $\pi_i$  is the probability of starting in the state  $S_i$ , then  $\pi_i = P(E_1 = S_i)$ .
- **Model Parameters ( $\lambda$ ):** Model parameters, collectively denoting  $\{A, B, \pi\}$ . These notations provide a clear and organized method of representing the model and its elements by allowing the dynamics of an HMM to be represented in terms of probabilities and sequences.

### Lag Analysis

Lag analysis in time series is the process of investigating the relationship between observations at different points in time, usually by comparing the values of a variable at distinct lags. This method is critical for comprehending the temporal dependencies included in the data. Initially, the lag is defined as the time gap between observations. Analysts can visualize potential patterns or connections by establishing lagged variables, which shift the original variable's values by the set lag. Visual inspection using scatter plots, autocorrelation plots, or lag plots is frequently used to identify these correlations. Overall, lag analysis acts as a fundamental step in time series analysis, offering crucial insights into the temporal relationships within the data and directing the development of successful forecasting and modeling strategies. In addition, the lag analysis makes it easier to identify potential outliers or irregularities in the data that may need special treatment during modeling or forecasting. The mathematical definition of lagging is a time series variable, where the lag is expressed as the variation between consecutive values. That is, given a time series variable  $X$  and observations at distinct time points  $t$ , the lagged value  $LX_t$  at time  $t$  is defined as

$$LX_t = X_t - X_{t-1}$$

- $LX_t$  is the lagged value at time  $t$ .
- $X_t$  is the value of the variable at time  $t$ .
- $X_{t-1}$  is the value of the variable at the previous time point ( $t-1$ ).





### Vyshnavi and Muthukumar

This formula determines how the variable changes over time by calculating the change or difference between successive observations in the time series. Flowchart for oilseed area forecast using Lag analysis and Hidden Markov Models

#### Accuracy Measurement Techniques

##### Percentage Correct (PC)

Percentage Correct is a measure of performance used to evaluate prediction accuracy in classification issues. It is measured as a percentage of the number of right guesses divided by the total number of forecasts. The formula for calculating Percentage Correct is as follows:

$$PC = \frac{\text{Number of Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total Number of Predictions}} \times 100$$

This metric shows the proportion of cases for which the model's predictions agree with the actual results, giving a clear indication of a predictive model's overall accuracy. A higher PC number denotes more accurate forecasts, while a lower one denotes less accurate predictions.

##### Critical Success Index (CSI)

The Critical Success Index is a performance statistic that is often used to assess forecast accuracy in the context of binary categorization, particularly in meteorology. It takes into account both true positive (TP) and true negative (TN) predictions, focusing on the model's capacity to forecast events (successes) and non-events (right rejections) while discouraging false positives (Type I mistakes) and false negatives (Type II errors). The Critical Success Index is mathematically defined as:

$$CSI = \frac{TP}{TP+FP+FN}$$

where:

- TP is the number of true positives.
- FP is the number of false positives.
- FN is the number of false negatives.

The CSI ranges from 0 to 1. Better performance in capturing the important events of interest is indicated by a higher CSI value.

##### Heidke Skill Score (HSS)

The Heidke Skill Score is a statistical metric used to evaluate the prediction model's performance, particularly in the context of binary or categorical classification tasks. It compares the number of correct and wrong predictions provided by a model to what would be predicted by random chance. The Heidke Skill Score is defined as follows:

$$HSS = \frac{2 \times (TP \times TN - FP \times FN)}{(TP + FN) \times (FN + TN) + (TP + FP) \times (FP + TN)}$$

The Heidke Skill Score ranges from -1 to 1. A higher HSS number indicates greater skill in anticipating the stated occurrences when compared to random chance.

##### Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE)

The Mean Absolute Percentage Error is an effective measure for assessing the accuracy of a forecasting or prediction model, particularly when dealing with time series data. The average absolute percentage difference between predicted and actual values is measured by MAPE. It is given as a percentage. The mathematical definition of MAPE is as follows:

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \left| \frac{A_t - F_t}{A_t} \right| \times 100$$

N is the number of observations.

$A_t$  is the actual value at time t.

$F_t$  is the forecasted value at time t.

MAPE represents the average absolute error as a percentage, making it simple to understand. It goes from 0% to infinity, with lower numbers signifying higher accuracy. A MAPE of 0% represents a perfect forecast, whereas higher values suggest a larger amount of error.





**Vyshnavi and Muthukumar**

**Discrete Probability Adjustment (DPA)**

A metric called Discrete Probability Adjustment is used to assess how well categorical predictions or classifications in a discrete system are accurate. It is especially crucial when handling results that fit into discrete states or categories. DPA is a tool used to evaluate how well the model classifies observations into predetermined categories. Discrete Probability Adjustment is defined mathematically as follows, which is commonly stated as follows:

$$DPA = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(x_i, \hat{x}_i)$$

N is the number of observations.

$x_i$  is the true value of the i-th observation.

$\hat{x}_i$  is the predicted value of the i-th observation.

$\delta(x_i, \hat{x}_i)$  is the Kronecker delta function.

A higher DPA scores indicate a better ability to accurately categorize oilseed areas.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Hidden Markov Model Parameters and Steady-State Probability Distribution for Lags 1 to 4**

➤ **Lag-1**

$$\bullet \quad \begin{matrix} S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.14 & 0.57 & 0.28 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.37 & 0.37 & 0 \\ 0.66 & 0.16 & 0 & 0.16 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} S1 & S2 & S3 & S4I & D \\ S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.55 & 0.44 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Steady-state probability distribution,  $\pi = [0.304, 0.391, 0.260, 0.043]$

➤ **Lag-2**

$$\bullet \quad \begin{matrix} S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.09 & 0.636 & 0.272 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} S1 & S2 & S3 & S4I & D \\ S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.16 & 0.83 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Steady-state probability distribution,  $\pi = [0.136, 0.545, 0.227, 0.09]$

➤ **Lag-3**

$$\bullet \quad \begin{matrix} S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.66 & 0.33 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.07 & 0.84 & 0 & 0.07 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} S1 & S2 & S3 & S4I & D \\ S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.35 & 0.64 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Steady-state probability distribution,  $\pi = [0.142, 0.666, 0.095, 0.095]$

➤ **Lag-4**

S1 S2 S3 S4I D





## Vyshnavi and Muthukumar

$$\bullet \quad \text{TPM} = \begin{matrix} S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.37 & 0.12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.25 & 0.75 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{EPM} = \begin{matrix} S1 \\ S2 \\ S3 \\ S4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Steady-state probability distribution,  $\pi = [0.1, 0.45, 0.25, 0.2]$

Table 1 depicts a time series dataset spanning multiple years, with a variable and its lagged values for up to four periods. Each row corresponds to a specific year, demonstrating the variable's changes throughout time. The presence of lagged values shows that the data contains potential temporal dependencies. Further research utilizing time series techniques may uncover underlying patterns or trends. Table 2 presents states and symbols of observations in a lagged Hidden Markov Model up to LAG-4. For every lag, a row represents an observation sequence and its related states. The model can forecast states and identify patterns based on observed symbols across time-related data. Table 3 depicts the comparison of actual and predicted states across lags 1 to 4 revealing the model's performance in capturing temporal dependencies, suggesting its efficiency in predicting sequential patterns. Table 4 indicates the performance metrics for lag analysis are presented in the provided table. The accuracy of predictions varies between lags, with values ranging from 16.6% to 33.3%. Higher values indicate better predictive accuracy. CSI values vary between lags, ranging from 0.091 to 0.2857. Higher values suggest better skill in predicting events relative to random chance. HSS values vary between -0.420 and -0.089, indicating the ability of the model to predict events beyond random chance. Negative values indicate poor performance in comparison to random predictions. The MAPE values range from 36.11% to 88.8%. Lower values indicate less prediction error, with 36.11% being the lowest and 88.8% being the highest error. DPA values vary between 0 and 0.6, indicating the proportion of actual events.

## CONCLUSION

The study assesses the Hidden Markov Model application for predicting oilseed cultivating areas, concluding that Lag 4 is a good choice due to its capacity to capture sequential patterns and temporal relationships in data. The model's performance is based on a higher percentage of correctness, a higher critical success index, and a lower mean absolute percentage error. However, the ideal lag is determined by the precise objectives of the analysis as well as the inherent trade-offs among evaluation criteria. The study highlights the significance of employing HMMs for predictive modeling in agricultural situations since they specialize in capturing complex temporal dynamics and sequential relationships within the dataset. The model's capacity to accommodate lagged observations improves its ability to properly estimate future trends. When associated with HMMs, lag analysis is an effective method for analyzing and predicting the evolution of oilseed cropping regions over time. The findings expand predictive modeling approaches and have practical implications for efficient agricultural resource management.

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**Table 1: Time Series Data with Lagged Values (1992-2016)**

SI.NO	YEAR	DATA	LAG-1	LAG-2	LAG-3	LAG-4
1	1992-93	24.26	-	-	-	-
2	1993-94	26.20	1.94	-	-	-
3	1994-95	26.09	-0.11	1.83	-	-
4	1995-96	26.31	0.22	0.11	2.05	-
5	1996-97	25.96	-0.35	-0.13	-0.24	1.7
6	1997-98	25.30	-0.66	-1.01	-0.79	-0.9
7	1998-99	26.90	1.6	0.94	0.59	0.81
8	1999-00	25.24	-1.66	-0.06	-0.72	-1.07
9	2000-01	22.77	-2.47	-4.13	-2.53	-3.19
10	2001-02	22.64	-0.13	-2.6	-4.26	-2.66
11	2002-03	21.49	-1.15	-1.28	-3.75	-5.41
12	2003-04	23.66	2.17	1.02	0.89	-1.58
13	2004-05	27.52	3.86	6.03	4.88	4.75
14	2005-06	27.86	0.34	4.20	6.37	5.22
15	2006-07	26.51	-1.35	-1.01	2.85	5.02
16	2007-08	26.69	0.18	-1.17	-0.83	3.03
17	2008-09	27.56	0.87	1.05	-0.30	0.04
18	2009-10	25.96	-1.60	-0.73	-0.55	-1.9
19	2010-11	27.22	1.26	-0.34	0.53	0.71
20	2011-12	26.31	-0.91	0.35	-1.25	-0.38
21	2012-13	26.48	0.17	-0.74	0.52	-1.08
22	2013-14	28.05	1.57	1.74	0.83	2.09
23	2014-15	25.60	-2.45	-0.88	-0.71	-1.62
24	2015-16	26.09	0.49	-1.96	-0.39	-0.22





**Vyshnavi and Muthukumar**

**Table 2: Observations and State Transitions in a Hidden Markov Model with Lagged Symbols (LAG-1 to LAG-4)**

LAG-1		LAG-2		LAG-3		LAG-4	
Observing Symbol	State	Observing Symbol	State	Observing Symbol	State	Observing Symbol	State
I	S3	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	S2	I	S3	-	-	-	-
I	S2	I	S3	I	S3	-	-
D	S2	D	S2	D	S2	I	S3
D	S2	D	S2	D	S2	D	S2
I	S3	I	S2	I	S2	I	S3
D	S1	D	S2	D	S2	D	S2
D	S1	D	S1	D	S1	D	S1
D	S2	D	S1	D	S1	D	S2
D	S1	D	S2	D	S1	D	S1
I	S3	I	S3	I	S2	D	S2
I	S4	I	S4	I	S4	I	S4
I	S2	I	S4	I	S4	I	S4
D	S1	D	S2	I	S3	I	S4
I	S2	D	S2	D	S2	I	S4
I	S3	I	S3	D	S2	I	S3
D	S1	D	S2	D	S2	D	S2
I	S3	D	S2	I	S2	I	S3
D	S1	I	S2	D	S2	D	S2
I	S2	D	S2	I	S2	D	S2
I	S3	I	S3	I	S2	I	S3
D	S1	D	S2	D	S2	D	S2
I	S2	D	S1	D	S2	D	S2

**Table 3: Comparison of Actual and Predicted States for Lags 1 to 4 in a Sequence Analysis.**

Lag	Actual States						Predicted States					
1	S2	S1	S2	S4	S3	S2	S3	S4	S2	S3	S1	S1
2	S2	S2	S2	S3	S4	S3	S2	S2	S3	S2	S2	S2
3	S1	S2	S2	S2	S4	S4	S2	S2	S4	S3	S2	S2
4	S2	S1	S2	S3	S4	S4	S2	S3	S2	S2	S3	S2

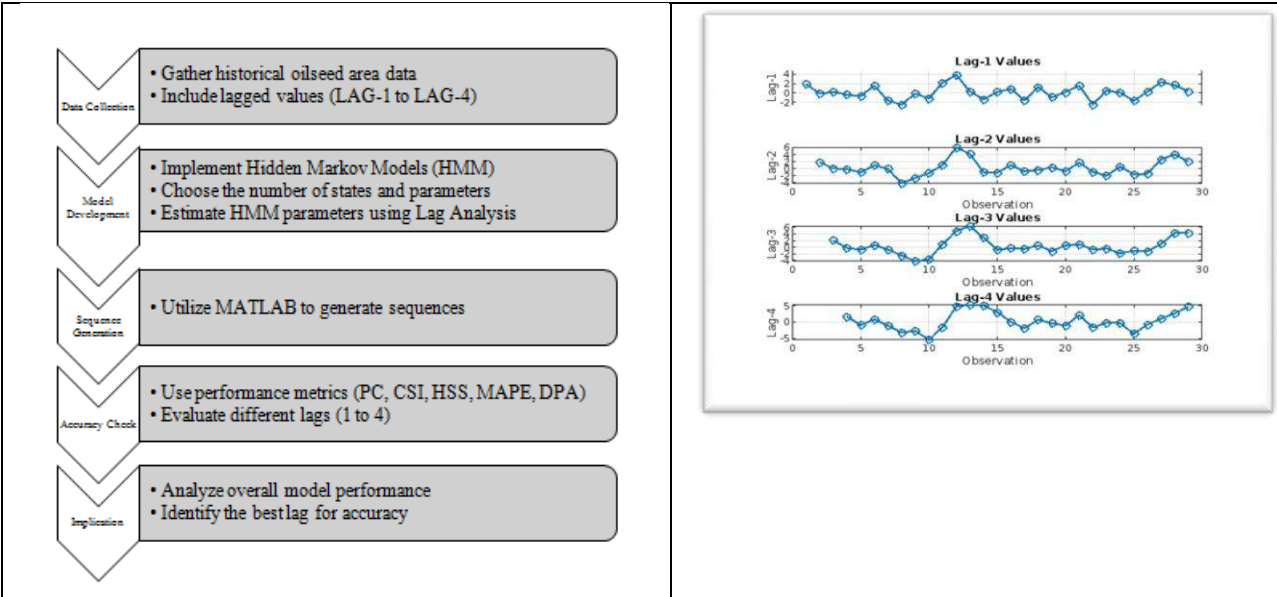
**Table 4: Performance Metrics for Lag Analysis: PC, CSI, HSS, MAPE, and DPA for Lags 1 to 4**

Lag	PC	CSI	HSS	MAPE	DPA
1	16.6%	0.091	-0.420	88.8%	0.4
2	33.3%	0.222	-0.212	44.4%	0
3	16.6%	0.111	-0.381	75.5%	0.5
4	33.3%	0.2857	-0.089	36.11%	0.6

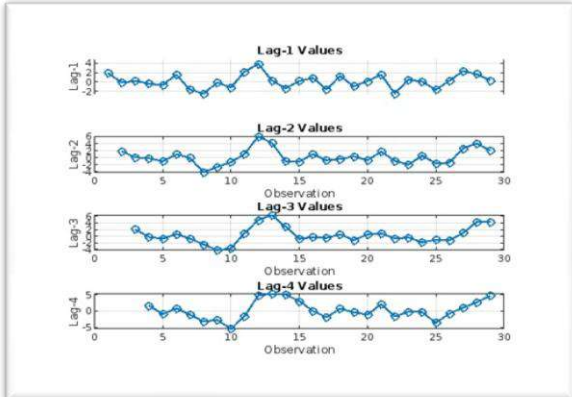




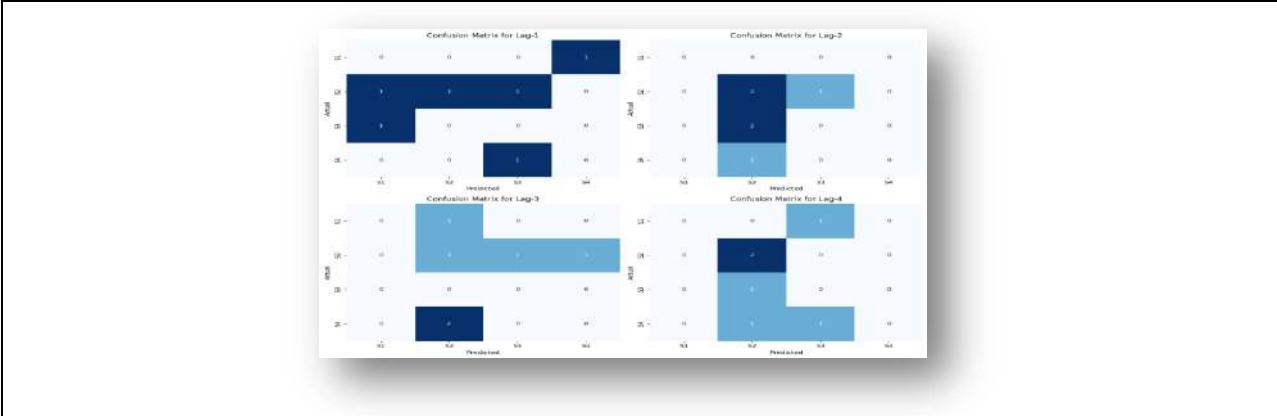
**Vyshnavi and Muthukumar**



**Fig:1** Flowchart for oilseed area forecast using Lag analysis and Hidden Markov Models



**Figure 2.** Graphical representation of the analysis of lagged values in time series data.



**Figure 3.** Accuracy of State Predictions at Different Lags







## Exploring Corona Covering Numbers in Specialized Graph Structures

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A vertex cover set  $S \subseteq V(G)$  is a corona cover set if every vertex  $v \in S$  such that  $d_{\langle S \rangle}(v) = 1$  or there exist a vertex  $u \in S$  with  $d_{\langle S \rangle}(u) = 1$  and  $uv \in E$ . The least cardinality of a corona cover set is the corona covering number of a graph and it is expressed as  $\tau_c(G)$ . The authors have already attained this number for many standard types of graphs and obtained some general bounds. In continuous of that in this article, we enhance the evaluation of  $\tau_c$  for some special types of graphs.

**Keywords:** Vertex covering, pendant vertex, support vertex

**AMS classification number:** 05C69

## INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

We consider simple, finite and undirected graphs, vertex and edge set of  $G$  is expressed as  $V$  and  $E$  respectively. G. Mahadevan et al. introduced a concept of corona covering number [2]. A vertex set  $S \subseteq V(G)$  is a vertex cover if  $\langle V - S \rangle$  is an empty graph. The minimum cardinality of a vertex cover set is the vertex covering number and it is expressed as  $\alpha(G)$ . A vertex cover set  $S \subseteq V(G)$  is a corona cover set if every vertex  $v \in S$  such that  $d(v) = 1$  or there exist a vertex  $u \in S$  with  $d(u) = 1$  and  $uv \in E$ . The least cardinality of a corona cover set is the corona covering number of a graph and it is expressed as  $\tau_c$ . The corona covering number for some standard graphs and some special types of graph has been discussed in [2] and [3]. Umbrella graph is obtained by joining central vertex of fan graph  $F_t$  to any one of the pendant vertex of path  $P_{p-1}$  by an edge [4]. Consider an edge  $xy$  and a ladder graph  $L_p$  with a vertex set  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p\}$  the pencil graph  $PC_p$  is obtained by joining  $x$  to  $v_1$  and  $u_1$  of  $L_p$  and joining  $y$  to  $v_p$  and  $u_p$  of  $L_p$  [5]. Consider a path  $P_{2p+1}$ ,  $p(P_{t-1})$ ,  $p(P_{t-2})$  and  $p(\bar{P}_2)$ , the human chain graph is obtained by joining pendant





Mahadevan et al.,

vertices of  $i^{th}$  copy of path  $P_{t-1}$  to  $2i^{th}$  vertex of  $P_{2p+1}$  with an edge and joining of any one of the pendant vertex of  $i^{th}$  copy of  $P_{t-2}$  to  $2i^{th}$  of  $P_{2p+1}$  with an edge and the other pendant vertex in  $i^{th}$  copy of  $P_{t-2}$  is joined to two vertices of  $i^{th}$  copy of  $\bar{P}_2$  with an edge[6]. The corona covering number for some more special types of graphs will be discussed in the section 2. Throughout this paper the set of white vertices denote the corona cover set of the given graph.

Corona Covering number of graphs

**Theorem 2.1** For human chain graph,  $CH_{p,t}, \tau_C(CH_{p,t}) = \begin{cases} \frac{4tp}{3} - p & \text{for } t \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + p & \text{for } t \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + 2p & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

**Proof.** Let  $V(CH_{p,t}) = \{u_h : 1 \leq h \leq 2p + 1\} \cup \{v_h^g : 1 \leq h \leq t - 1, 1 \leq g \leq p\} \cup \{w_h^g : 1 \leq h \leq t - 2, 1 \leq g \leq p\} \cup \{x_g, u_g : 1 \leq g \leq p\}$  and  $E(CH_{p,t}) = \{u_h u_{h+1} : 1 \leq h \leq 2p\} \cup \{v_h^g v_{h+1}^g : 1 \leq h \leq t - 2, 1 \leq g \leq p\} \cup \{w_h^g w_{h+1}^g : 1 \leq h \leq t - 3, 1 \leq g \leq p\} \cup \{v_1^g u_h, v_{t-2}^g u_h : h = 2g, 1 \leq g \leq p\} \cup \{w_{t-2}^g x_g, w_{t-2}^g y^g : 1 \leq g \leq p\}$ . Assume  $S_1 = \{u_h : h \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}, S_2 = \{w_h^g : 1 \leq g \leq p, h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}\}, S_3 = \{w_h^g : 1 \leq g \leq p, h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 1 \pmod{3}\} \cup \{v_h^g : 1 \leq g \leq p, h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}\}, S_4 = \{v_h^g : 1 \leq g \leq p, h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 1 \pmod{3}\}$

Then  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 \cup S_3 & \text{for } t \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ S_1 \cup S_3 \cup \{w_{t-2}^j\} & \text{for } t \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_4 & \text{for } t \equiv 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$  is a corona cover set of  $CH_{p,t}$  and

hence  $\tau_C(CH_{p,t}) \leq |S| = \begin{cases} \frac{4pt}{3} - p & \text{for } t \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + p & \text{for } t \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + 2p & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Let  $S'$  be a corona cover set of  $CH_{p,t}$ . Suppose  $D$  is a vertex cover set of cardinality at most

$N = \begin{cases} \frac{4pt}{3} - p - 1 & \text{for } t \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + p - 1 & \text{for } t \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + 2p - 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$  then  $\langle D \rangle$  has a vertex  $u$  such that  $d_{(D)}(u) = 0$ . Thus we have  $|S'| \geq N + 1 = \begin{cases} \frac{4pt}{3} - p & \text{for } t \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + p & \text{for } t \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ 4p \lfloor \frac{t}{3} \rfloor + 2p & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Hence the result follows.

In the graph in figure 6 the set of white vertices is corona cover set of minimum cardinality and hence  $\tau_C(CH_{3,10}) = 39$ .

Illustration:

In the given figure 5,  $t = 10 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ . Thus  $4(3) \lfloor \frac{10}{3} \rfloor + 3 = 39$ .

**Theorem 2.2** For a Pencil graph,  $PC_n, \tau_C(PC_p) = \begin{cases} 4 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor + 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ \text{Does not exists} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

**Proof.** Let  $V(PC_p) = \{u_h, v_h, x, y : 1 \leq h \leq p\}$  and  $E(PC_p) = \{u_h u_{h+1}, v_h v_{h+1} : 1 \leq h \leq p - 1\} \cup \{v_h u_h : 1 \leq h \leq p\} \cup \{v_1 x, u_1 x, v_p y, u_p y, xy\}$ . Assume  $S_1 = \{v_h, x : h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 1 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6}\} \cup \{u_h : h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 4 \pmod{6}\}$ .

Then  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ S_1 \cup \{y\} & \text{for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ \text{Does not exists} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$  is a corona cover set of  $PC_p$  and





**Mahadevan et al.,**

$$\text{hence } \tau_c(PC_p) \leq |S| = \begin{cases} 4 \binom{p}{3} + 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ \text{Does not exists} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let  $S'$  be a corona cover set of  $PC_p$ . Suppose  $D$  is a vertex cover set of cardinality at most

$$N = \begin{cases} 4 \binom{p}{3} & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor - 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ \text{Does not exists} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \text{ then } \langle D \rangle \text{ has an vertex } u \text{ such that } d_{\langle D \rangle}(u) = 0. \text{ Thus we have}$$

$$|S'| \geq N + 1 = \begin{cases} 4 \binom{p}{3} + 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 4 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ \text{Does not exists} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Hence the result follows.

**Example 2.2**

In the graph in figure 6 the set of white vertices is corona cover set of minimum cardinality and hence  $\tau_c(PC_{14}) = 20$

**Illustration:** In the given figure 6,  $p = 14 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ , thus  $4 \lfloor \frac{14}{3} \rfloor = 20$ .

**Theorem 2.3** For a Umbrella graph,  $U(t, p)$ ,

$$\tau_c(U(t, p)) = \begin{cases} 2 \binom{p}{3} + \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 2 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$$

**Proof.** Let  $V(U(t, p)) = \{u_h, v_g, x: 1 \leq h \leq t, 1 \leq g \leq p - 1\}$  and

$E(U(t, p)) = \{u_h u_{h+1}, x u_g, v_1 x, v_k v_{k+1}: 1 \leq h \leq t - 1, 1 \leq g \leq t, 1 \leq k \leq p - 2\}$ .

Assume  $S_1 = \{u_h, x, v_g: h \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, g \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}\} \cup \{u_h: h \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 4 \pmod{6}\}$ .

Then  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 \cup \{v_{p-2} - \{v_{p-1}\}\} & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ S_1 & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$  is a corona cover set of  $U(t, p)$  and hence  $\tau_c(U(t, p)) \leq |S| =$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \binom{p}{3} + \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 2 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$$

Let  $S'$  be a corona cover set of  $U(t, p)$ . Suppose  $D$  is a vertex cover set of cardinality at most

$$N = \begin{cases} 2 \binom{p}{3} + \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor - 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 2 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor - 1 & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$$

then  $\langle D \rangle$  has an vertex  $u$  such that  $d_{\langle D \rangle}(u) = 0$ . Thus we have

$$|S'| \geq N + 1 = \begin{cases} 2 \binom{p}{3} + \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 2 \lfloor \frac{p}{3} \rfloor & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases}$$

Hence the result follows.

**Example 2.3**

In the graph in figure 6 the set of white vertices is corona cover set of minimum cardinality and hence  $\tau_c(U(8,9)) = 10$ .

**Illustration:** In the given figure 7,  $p = 9 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ , thus  $2 \binom{9}{3} + \lfloor \frac{8}{2} \rfloor = 10$ .





**Mahadevan et al.,**

## CONCLUSION

Corona covering number has been discussed for some standard graphs as well as some notable special types of graphs in this paper, we have attained the corona covering number for some more special types graphs.

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# Identifying the Leading Social Media Platform through Hexa Graph Topology with Representation of Matrix

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In summary, applying hexa graph topology with matrix representation to social media allows for a systematic analysis of platform usage patterns and behaviors. This methodological approach can lead to valuable insights for both academic research and practical applications in social media marketing and platform management. By applying this method to different social media platforms, researchers can draw conclusions about which platforms are more interconnected, have higher engagement levels, or exhibit distinct usage patterns.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Hexa Graph Topology with representation of Matrix

## INTRODUCTION

Nano graph topology refers to a network structure where each node has a very small number of connections relative to the size of the network. Unlike traditional graph topologies that may have nodes with numerous connections (like social networks), nano graph topology typically involves nodes with only a handful of connections, often two or three, sometimes referred to as low-degree networks. Using graph theory and matrix representations allows us to analyze complex networks like social media platforms effectively. By constructing and analyzing the incidence matrix and computing centrality metrics, we can determine which platform is the leading one based on the interactions and connectivity observed in the collected data from 2024. Working on this paper that aims to identify the most prominent social network using hexa graph topology and an incidence matrix representation.





**Mohanapriya and Santhiya**

**Definition 1.1(14)** Let  $G$  be a undirected graph with six disjoint graph decomposition  $J_h(s)$  where  $h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  of  $G$ . Consider  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six subgraphs of  $G$ , then we define a lower hexa subgraph and upper hexa subgraph as  $H^-(S_i) = \cup_{s \in G\{s: J_1(s) \subseteq S_1, J_2(s) \subseteq S_2, J_3(s) \subseteq S_3, J_4(s) \subseteq S_4, J_5(s) \subseteq S_5, J_6(s) \subseteq S_6\}}$ ,  $H^+(S_i) = \cup_{s \in G\{s: J_1(s) \cap S_1 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_2(s) \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_3(s) \cap S_3 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_4(s) \cap S_4 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_5(s) \cap S_5 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_6(s) \cap S_6 \neq \emptyset$  boundary hexa subgraph is defined as  $B_N(S) = H^-(S_i) - H^+(S_i)$ .

**Definition 1.2 (14).** Let  $G$  be the non-empty undirected graph and  $J_h(s), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$ . Then for any six subgraphs  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  of  $G$  and  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \phi, H^-(S_i), H^+(S_i), B_h(S_i)\}$ . Let  $S_i \subseteq G, \zeta_H(S_i)$  satisfies the following axioms

- $G, \forall \phi \in \zeta_H(S_i)$ , where  $G =$  full graph with edge set,  $\phi =$  Null graph
- Any union of elements of  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is in  $\zeta_H(S_i)$
- The finite intersection of the elements of  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is in  $\zeta_H(S_i)$ .

Then a pair  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is known as Hexa graph topology on  $G$  with regard to a subgraph  $S_i$  of  $G$ . We call the pair  $(G, \zeta_H(S_i))$  as the Hexa graph topological space on  $G$ . The elements of Hexa graph topological spaces are regarded as Hexa open subgraph of  $G$  and the complement of the Hexa open subgraph of  $G$  is called an Hexa closed subgraph of  $G$ .

**Definition 1.3 (14).** Let  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six subgraphs of  $G, \zeta_H(S_i) = \{\phi, G\}$  be a collection of the trivial subgraphs of  $G$ , then  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and is said to be the Indiscrete Hexa graph topology on  $G$ .

**Definition 1.4 (14).** Let  $G$  be a non-empty undirected graph and for a six subgraph  $S_i$  of  $G$ . If  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is the Hexa Graph topology on  $G$  concerning to  $S_i$ , then  $B = \{G, H^-(S_i), B_h(S_i)\}$  is the basis for  $\zeta_H(S_i)$ .

**Social Media platform**

Social media has revolutionized online communication, enabling individuals to create and share content at an unprecedented rate. This transformation is reshaping how people interact and disseminate information, driven by its ease of use, speed, and extensive reach. In this section, we utilize the definition of Hexa graph topology to explore its application in representing social network data. We delve into the Hexa graph and examine its incidence matrix. Additionally, to enhance comprehension, we provide several illustrative examples. Here are some key aspects and trends in social media:

**Types of Social Media Platforms:**

**Social Networking:** Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram where users connect with friends, family, or professionals.

**Media Sharing:** Platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and Snapchat where users share photos, videos, and stories.

**Microblogging:** Twitter is a prominent example where users share short updates (tweets).

**Discussion Forums:** Platforms like Reddit where users engage in discussions on various topics through posts and comments.

**Video Sharing:** YouTube, Video, and TikTok are platforms dedicated to sharing and consuming video content.

**Representation of Hexa graph topology with Incidence Matrix**

Let  $G$  be a graph of social network with vertex of persons are  $\{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$  and edges of social networks are  $F$ -stands for facebook,  $I$ -stands for Instagram,  $T$ -stands for twitter,  $Y$ -stands for youtube,  $PI$ - stands for P-interest. where the vertices represent persons and the edges represent different types of social network connections (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Pinterest). The following table shows that the sample of 6 persons and their respective social network connections. Consider the above social network analysis graph  $G$  with there are 5 persons (vertices) and 6 different social networks ( Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Twitter, P-Interest)





**Mohanapriya and Santhiya**

Then its incidence matrix M is

$$M = [b_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(assuming 1 indicates a connection and 0 indicates no connection). Let's denote the 6 persons as {a, b, c, d, e, f}. And denote the 5 social networks as {F, I, Y, T, P}. The incidence matrix M will have 6 rows (one for each person) and 5 columns (one for each social network).

- The first row corresponds to person (a). The 1's in the first and second columns indicate that person (a) is connected to Facebook (F) and Instagram (I) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (a) is not connected to YouTube(Y), Twitter(T) and P-Interest (P).
- The second row corresponds to person (b). The 1's in the first, second, third, fifth columns indicate that person (b) is connected to Facebook (F), Instagram (I), you tube (Y) and P-Interest (P) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (b) is not connected to Twitter(T).
- The third row corresponds to person (c). The 1's in the first, second and fifth columns indicate that person (c) is connected to Facebook (F), Instagram (I) and P-Interest(P) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (c) is not connected to You tube(Y), Twitter(T).
- The fourth row corresponds to person (d). The 1's in the first and third columns indicate that person (d) is connected to Facebook (F) and you-tube(Y) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (d) is not connected to Instagram(I), Twitter(T) and P-Interest (P).
- The fifth row corresponds to person (e). The 1's in the first, second and fourth columns indicate that person (e) is connected to Facebook (F), Instagram (I) and Twitter(T) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (e) is not connected to You-tube(Y) and P-Interest (P).
- The sixth row corresponds to person (f). The 1's in the first and fourth columns indicate that person (f) is connected to Facebook (F) and Twitter(T) respectively. The 0's in the remaining columns, indicate that person (f) is not connected to Instagram(I), You-tube(Y) and P-Interest (P).

$N_i$	$J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_h(N_i)$	$H(N_i)$
{F, I}	{{F, I, Y}, {T, P}}	$\varnothing$	{F, I, Y}
{F, I, Y, P}	{{F, Y}, {I, T}, {P}}	{F, Y, P}	G
{F, I, P}	{{F, T}, {I, Y}, {P}}	{P}	G
{F, Y}	{{F, I, T}, {Y, P}}	$\varnothing$	G
{F, I, T}	{{F, I}, {Y, T}, {P}}	{F, I}	{F, I, Y, T}
{F, T}	{{F, Y, T}, {I, P}}	$\varnothing$	{F, Y, T}

Here  $N_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be six persons with their linked social networks and  $J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of G. Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) = \{F, Y, I, P\}$ ,  $H^-(N_i) = \{F, Y\}$ ,  $B_h(N_i) = \{I, P\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{F, Y\}, \{I, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on G.

**Identifying the leading social media platform through Hexa graph topology with representation of Matrix**

**Case 1:** Consider the above example, G be a graph of social network with vertex of persons are {a, b, c, d, e, f} and edges of social networks {F, I, Y, T, P} and the Hexa graph topology on G is  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{F, Y\}, \{I, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$  and the basis is  $B = \{G, \{I, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\} \dots (1)$





**Mohanapriya and Santhiya**

**Case 1.1:** when we remove Instagram from the incidence matrix then we will get the new incidence matrix is

$$M = [b_{ij}] = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$			
$N_i$	$J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_-(N_i)$	$H^+(N_i)$
{F}	{(E, Y), {T, P}}	$\varphi$	{E, Y}
{E, Y, P}	{(E, Y), {T}, {P}}	{E, Y, P}	{E, Y, P}
{E, P}	{(E, T), {Y}, {P}}	{P}	{E, T, P}
{E, Y}	{(E, T), {Y, P}}	$\varphi$	G
{E, T}	{(E, T), {Y, T}, {P}}	{E}	{E, Y, T}
{E, T}	{(E, Y, T), {P}}	$\varphi$	{E, Y, T}

Here  $N_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be six persons with their linked social network of G and  $J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of G. Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) = \{E, Y, P\}, H^+(N_i) = \{F\}, B_h(N_i) = \{Y, P\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{F\}, \{Y, P\}, \{E, Y, P\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on G and the basis is  $B = \{G, \{Y, P\}, \{E, Y, P\}\}$ ----- (2).  
Here (1) (2)

**Case 1.2:** when we remove You-tube from the incidence matrix then we will get the new incidence matrix is

$$M = [b_{ij}] = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$			
$N_i$	$J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_-(N_i)$	$H^+(N_i)$
{E, I}	{(E, T), {I, P}}	$\varphi$	G
{E, I, P}	{(E, T), {I, T}, {P}}	{E, P}	G
{E, I, P}	{(E, T), {I}, {P}}	{I, P}	G
{E}	{(E, I, T), {P}}	$\varphi$	{E, I, T}
{E, I, T}	{(E, I), {I}, {P}}	{E, I, T}	{E, I, T}
{E, T}	{(E, I), {I, P}}	$\varphi$	G

Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) = \{E, I, P, T\}, H^+(N_i) = \{E, I, T\}, B_h(N_i) = \{P\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{P\}, \{E, I, T\}, \{E, I, P, T\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on G and the basis  $B = \{G, \{E, I, P, T\}, \{P\}\}$ .....(3). Here(1) (3)

**Case 1.3:** when we remove Twitter from the incidence matrix then we will get the new incidence matrix is

$$M = [b_{ij}] = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$			
$N_i$	$J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_-(N_i)$	$H^+(N_i)$
{E, I}	{(E, I, Y), {P}}	$\varphi$	{E, I, Y}
{E, I, Y, P}	{(E, Y), {I}, {P}}	{E, Y, I, P}	G
{E, I, P}	{(E, I, Y), {P}}	{E, P}	G
{E, Y}	{(E, I), {Y, P}}	$\varphi$	G
{E, I}	{(E, P), {I, Y}}	$\varphi$	G
{E}	{(E, I, P), {Y}}	$\varphi$	{E, I, P}







**Mohanapriya and Santhiya**

Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) = \{F, Y, I, P\}$ ,  $H^-(N_i) = \{F, I\}$ ,  $B_h(N_i) = \{Y, P\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{F, I\}, \{Y, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and the basis  $B = \{G, \{Y, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$ .....(4). Here (1) (4)

**Case 1.4:** when we remove P-Interest from the incidence matrix then we will get the new incidence matrix is

$$M = [b_{ij}] = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$N_i$	$J_h(n), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_-(N_i)$	$H^-(N_i)$
$\{F, I\}$	$\{\{F, I, Y\}, \{I\}\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{F, I, Y\}$
$\{F, I, Y\}$	$\{\{F, Y\}, \{I, I\}\}$	$\{F, Y\}$	$G$
$\{F, I\}$	$\{\{F, I\}, \{I, Y\}\}$	$\emptyset$	$G$
$\{F, Y\}$	$\{\{F, I, I\}, \{Y\}\}$	$\{Y\}$	$G$
$\{F, I, I\}$	$\{\{F, I\}, \{Y, I\}\}$	$\{F, I\}$	$G$
$\{F, I\}$	$\{\{F, Y, I\}, \{I\}\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{F, Y, I\}$

Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) = \{F, Y, I\}$ ,  $H^-(N_i) = \{F, Y\}$ ,  $B_h(N_i) = \{I\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{I\}, \{F, Y\}, \{F, Y, I\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and the basis  $B = \{G, \{I\}, \{F, Y, I\}\}$ .....(5).

Here (1) (5)

**Case 1.5:** when we remove Facebook we will get the Lower Hexa sub- graph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H_-(N_i) =$

$\{F, Y, I, P\}$ ,  $H^-(N_i) = \{F, Y\}$ ,  $B_h(N_i) = \{I, P\}$  then  $\zeta_H(N_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{F, Y\}, \{I, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and the basis  $B = \{G, \{I, P\}, \{F, Y, I, P\}\}$ ----- (6)

Here (1) = (6), CORE = { Facebook }

## CONCLUSION

Using hexa graph topology in matrix form allows us to model and analyze complex networks like social media platforms. By constructing and analyzing the Incidence matrix, we can identify Facebook as a leading social media platform based on its connectivity and influence within the network of social media platforms.

**Global Reach:** Facebook has a massive user base that spans across continents, making it a platform with extensive global reach.

**Diverse Features:** Over the years, Facebook has expanded its features beyond just social networking, incorporating messaging (Face-book Messenger), photo and video sharing, events, groups, and more.

**Integration with Other Platforms:** Facebook has acquired other popular platforms like Instagram and Whats-app, which has further strengthened its user base and offerings.

**Advertising Platform:** It's also a significant advertising platform, allowing businesses to reach specific demographics effectively.

**Established User Habits:** Many users have established habits and connections on Facebook, making it difficult for other platforms to completely displace its usage.

Facebook emerge as a leading platform due to its extensive user connectivity, influential user base, and well-defined community structures. However, it's important to note that social media trends can change rapidly, and new platforms and technologies can emerge that may alter the landscape in the future.





### Mohanapriya and Santhiya

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the editors and the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments and insightful suggestions. Their contributions have significantly enhanced the quality of this paper.

## DECLARATIONS

- Consent to participate -Not Applicable
- Consent for publication -Not Applicable
- Author's contributions :
- Author 2 - Review and Editing the Manuscript
- Author 1 - Wrote the Manuscript, Prepared the content, and typed.
- Compliance with Ethical Standards:
- This article does not contain any studies with human participants
- or animals performed by any of the authors.

### Conflict of interest/Competing interests:

Author 1 declares that she has no conflict of interest.

Author 2 declares that she has no conflict of interest

**Funding** -Not Applicable

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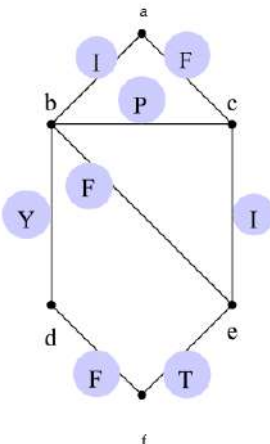
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**Mohanapriya and Santhiya**

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	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">persons</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">linked with</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{a}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, I}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{b}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, I, Y}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{c}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, I, P}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{d}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, Y}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{e}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, I, T}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">{f}</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">{F, T}</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	persons	linked with	{a}	{F, I}	{b}	{F, I, Y}	{c}	{F, I, P}	{d}	{F, Y}	{e}	{F, I, T}	{f}	{F, T}
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<p><b>Figure 1 -Social Media:</b></p>	<p><b>Figure 2: Social network analysis Graph</b></p>														
															
<p><b>Fig.3. Social network analysis graph</b></p>															





## A Novel Study on Cubic Bipolar Pythagorean Fuzzy Sets and its Application in Multimedia Decision Making Problems

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Traditional fuzzy sets may not be sufficient to handle uncertainty and vagueness in complicated decision-making processes, particularly in settings with contradictory information and ambiguity. A number of fuzzy set extensions, including Pythagorean fuzzy sets and bipolar fuzzy sets, have been proposed in order to get around these restrictions. In this research, we present a new hybrid model called Cubic Bipolar Pythagorean Fuzzy Sets (CBPFS), which combines the advantages of bipolar and Pythagorean fuzzy sets in a cubic framework, because cubic functions are included, the CBPFS provides a more comprehensive depiction of membership and non-membership degrees than traditional models. This model goes beyond the bipolar feature to include positive and negative assessments of a notion, which is important in cases where conflicting or dual viewpoints must be taken into account. Further enhancing the capacity to handle uncertainty, the Pythagorean nature allows the sum of the squared membership and non-membership degrees to be less than or equal to one. The theoretical foundations, mathematical characteristics, and applications of CBPFS in domains like risk assessment, pattern recognition, and multi-criteria decision-making are described in this study. We show that CBPFS offers an improved framework for modelling uncertainty and enhancing decision-making accuracy in practical situations through numerical examples and comparative analysis.

**Keywords:** Cubic bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy set, P-union, P-intersection, R-union, R-intersection, Score function, Accuracy function, Distance measures.





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**INTRODUCTION**

Fuzzy sets (FS) were first proposed by Zadeh [4] in 1965 as a way to deal with ambiguity and unknown data when making decisions. Because FS's membership function is defined between 0 and 1, information can be represented more freely and handling ambiguous and imprecise data is made simpler. The intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) was first presented by Atanassov [1] in 1986. Since membership degree (MD) and non-membership degree (NMD) are used to describe IFS. Cubic interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets were introduced by Jun [3] to solve some Decision-making problems. In certain real-world scenarios, the model user's (or decision-maker's) total membership and non-membership degrees are greater than 1, yet their square sum is less than (or equal to) 1. Pythagorean fuzzy sets were so recently presented by Yager [16] to address similar situations. Peng and Yang [11] further provide the concept of interval valued Pythagorean fuzzy sets. Abbas [2] introduced Cubic Pythagorean fuzzy sets, with a membership degree of interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy sets and a non-membership degree of Pythagorean fuzzy sets, were introduced based on the idea of cubic sets [6, 10]. Pythagorean fuzzy set uses are seen in [3,5]. Garg [5] proposed new correlation coefficients for Pythagorean fuzzy sets and applied in fields such as pattern recognition and medical diagnosis. Garg and Kaur [6] formulated correlation coefficients within a cubic intuitionistic fuzzy framework and explored their application in multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problems. Peng et al. [11] and Riaz and Tehrim [12] introduced a new model called the cubic bipolar fuzzy set (CBFS), which is a combination of BFS and IVBFS.

In this paper, we introduce a new class of Cubic Bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy sets (CBPFSs) which play a vital role in decision-making processes. Compared to the current methods, this model provides greater precision and flexibility because it can simultaneously handle bipolar Pythagorean and interval-valued bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy data. The resulting model provides the most information regarding the prevalence of ratings, bipolarity, and inexactness in both positive and negative aspects.

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1**

Assume  $M$  be a universe of discourse. A **cubic bipolar fuzzy set (CBFS)**  $A$  in  $M$  can be defined as

$$A = \{(x, [\mu_A^+(x), \mu_A^-(x)], \alpha_A(x)) \mid x \in M\}$$

where  $[\mu_A^+(x), \mu_A^-(x)]$  is the IVBFS and  $\alpha_A(x)$  is the BFS. An element of the above set can be represented by

$$A = \{([\rho_A^{+l}, \rho_A^{+u}], [\rho_A^{-l}, \rho_A^{-u}], [\alpha_A^+, \alpha_A^-])\}$$

**Definition 2.2**

Let  $A = (\mu_A, \alpha_A)$  and  $B = (\mu_B, \alpha_B)$  be two CBFSs in  $M$ . Then we define:

- (i) (Equality)  $A = B$  if  $[\rho_A^{+l}, \rho_A^{+u}] = [\rho_B^{+l}, \rho_B^{+u}]$ ,  $[\rho_A^{-l}, \rho_A^{-u}] = [\rho_B^{-l}, \rho_B^{-u}]$ ,  $\alpha_A^+ = \alpha_B^+$  and  $\alpha_A^- = \alpha_B^-$
- (ii) (P - order)  $A \subseteq_P B$  if  $[\rho_A^{+l}, \rho_A^{+u}] \subseteq [\rho_B^{+l}, \rho_B^{+u}]$ ,  $[\rho_A^{-l}, \rho_A^{-u}] \supseteq [\rho_B^{-l}, \rho_B^{-u}]$ ,  $\alpha_A^+ \leq \alpha_B^+$  and  $\alpha_A^- \geq \alpha_B^-$
- (iii) (R - order)  $A \subseteq_{RB} B$  if  $[\rho_A^{+l}, \rho_A^{+u}] \subseteq [\rho_B^{+l}, \rho_B^{+u}]$ ,  $[\rho_A^{-l}, \rho_A^{-u}] \supseteq [\rho_B^{-l}, \rho_B^{-u}]$ ,  $\alpha_A^+ \geq \alpha_B^+$  and  $\alpha_A^- \leq \alpha_B^-$

**Definition 2.3**

The complement of CBFS  $A = (\mu_A, \alpha_A)$  is defined to be a cubic bipolar fuzzy set  $A^c = (\mu_A^c, \alpha_A^c)$  where  $\mu_A^c = \{[1 - \rho_A^{+u}, 1 - \rho_A^{+l}], [-1 - \rho_A^{-u}, -1 - \rho_A^{-l}]\}$  be the complement of the IVBFS  $\mu_A = \{[\rho_A^{+l}, \rho_A^{+u}], [\rho_A^{-l}, \rho_A^{-u}]\}$  and  $\alpha_A^c = (1 - \alpha_A^+, -1 - \alpha_A^-)$  be the complement of BFS  $\alpha_A = (\alpha_A^+, \alpha_A^-)$ .

**Definition 2.4**

A **Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS)**  $P$  in a universe  $M$  is defined as

$$P = \{(x, \mu_P(x), \vartheta_P(x)) \mid x \in M\}$$

where the mappings  $\mu_P : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_P : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote respectively the degree of membership and degree of non-membership of each element  $x \in M$  to the set  $P$ , and  $0 \leq (\mu_P(x))^2 + (\vartheta_P(x))^2 \leq 1$  for every  $x \in M$ . The Pythagorean fuzzy number (PFN) can be represented as a pair of functions  $P = (\mu_P, \vartheta_P)$ .

The indeterminacy degree of  $x$  to  $P$  is defined as  $\pi_P = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_P(x))^2 - (\vartheta_P(x))^2}$

**Definition 2.5**

The score function of a PFN  $P = (\mu_P, \vartheta_P)$  is defined as follows:  $S_C(P) = (\mu_P(x))^2 - (\vartheta_P(x))^2$  where  $-1 \leq S_C(P) \leq 1$ .





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

**Definition 2.6**

Let  $P = (\mu_P, \vartheta_P)$  be a PFN. Then the accuracy function of  $P$  is defined as follows:  $A_C(P) = (\mu_P(x))^2 + (\vartheta_P(x))^2$  where  $0 \leq A_C(P) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.7**

The distance between  $P_1 = (\mu_{P_1}, \vartheta_{P_1})$  and  $P_2 = (\mu_{P_2}, \vartheta_{P_2})$  is defined as

$$\delta(P_1, P_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left| (\mu_{P_1})^2 - (\mu_{P_2})^2 \right| + \left| (\vartheta_{P_1})^2 - (\vartheta_{P_2})^2 \right| + \left| (\pi_{P_1})^2 - (\pi_{P_2})^2 \right| \right)$$

**Definition 2.8**

Let  $M$  be a universe of discourse. An **interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy set (IVPFS)**  $P$  is defined as

$$P = \{x, [\mu_P^l(x), \mu_P^u(x)], [\vartheta_P^l(x), \vartheta_P^u(x)] \mid x \in M\}$$

where  $[\mu_P^l, \mu_P^u] \subset [0, 1]$  and  $[\vartheta_P^l, \vartheta_P^u] \subset [0, 1]$  are the interval numbers, such that  $\mu_P^l \leq \mu_P^u$ ,  $\vartheta_P^l \leq \vartheta_P^u$  and  $0 \leq (\mu_P^u)^2 + (\vartheta_P^u)^2 \leq 1$ .

Let  $\pi_P(x) = [\pi_P^l(x), \pi_P^u(x)]$  for all  $x$  in  $M$ , then  $\pi_P$  is called the IVPF index of  $x$  to  $M$ , where

$$\pi_P^l(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_P^l(x))^2 - (\vartheta_P^l(x))^2}$$

$$\pi_P^u(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_P^u(x))^2 - (\vartheta_P^u(x))^2}$$

**Definition 2.9**

The score function of a IVPFN  $P =$

$([\mu_P^l, \mu_P^u], [\vartheta_P^l, \vartheta_P^u])$  is defined as follows:

$$S_C(P) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mu_P^l)^2 + (\mu_P^u)^2 - (\vartheta_P^l)^2 - (\vartheta_P^u)^2 \right)$$

where  $0 \leq S_C(P) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.10**

Let  $P = ([\mu_P^l, \mu_P^u], [\vartheta_P^l, \vartheta_P^u])$  be a IVPFN. Then the accuracy function of  $P$  is defined as follows

$$A_C(P) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mu_P^l)^2 + (\mu_P^u)^2 + (\vartheta_P^l)^2 + (\vartheta_P^u)^2 \right)$$

where  $-1 \leq A_C(P) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.11**

The distance between  $P_1 = ([\mu_{P_1}^l, \mu_{P_1}^u], [\vartheta_{P_1}^l, \vartheta_{P_1}^u])$  and  $P_2 = ([\mu_{P_2}^l, \mu_{P_2}^u], [\vartheta_{P_2}^l, \vartheta_{P_2}^u])$  is defined as

$$\delta(P_1, P_2) = \frac{1}{6} \left( \left| (\mu_{P_1}^l)^2 - (\mu_{P_2}^l)^2 \right| + \left| (\mu_{P_1}^u)^2 - (\mu_{P_2}^u)^2 \right| + \left| (\vartheta_{P_1}^l)^2 - (\vartheta_{P_2}^l)^2 \right| + \left| (\vartheta_{P_1}^u)^2 - (\vartheta_{P_2}^u)^2 \right| + \left| (\pi_{P_1})^2 - (\pi_{P_2})^2 \right| + \left| (\theta_{P_1})^2 - (\theta_{P_2})^2 \right| \right)$$

**Definition 2.12**

A **Pythagorean cubic fuzzy set (PCFS)**  $P_C$  for an element  $x$  in the universe  $M$  is defined as

$$P_C = \{x, (\mu_{P_C}(x), \vartheta_{P_C}(x)) \mid x \in M\}$$

where  $\mu_{P_C}(x) = ([\mu_{P_C}^l(x), \mu_{P_C}^u(x)]; \alpha_{P_C}(x))$  and  $\vartheta_{P_C}(x) = ([\vartheta_{P_C}^l(x), \vartheta_{P_C}^u(x)]; \beta_{P_C}(x))$  are two cubic sets which characterizes

the degree of membership and degree of non-membership of  $P_C$  such that  $0 \leq (\mu_{P_C}^u(x))^2 + (\vartheta_{P_C}^u(x))^2 \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq$

$$(\alpha_{P_C}(x))^2 + (\beta_{P_C}(x))^2 \leq 1.$$

The Pythagorean cubic fuzzy number (PCFN) can be represented by  $P_C = (\mu_{P_C}, \vartheta_{P_C})$ .

Let  $\pi_{P_C}(x) = ([\pi_{P_C}^l(x), \pi_{P_C}^u(x)]; \pi_{P_C}(x))$  for all  $x$  in  $M$ , then  $\pi_{P_C}$  is called the PCF index of  $x$  to  $M$ , where  $\pi_{P_C}^l(x) =$

$$\sqrt{1 - (\mu_{P_C}^l(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{P_C}^l(x))^2}, \pi_{P_C}^u(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{P_C}^u(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{P_C}^u(x))^2}$$

$$\pi_{P_C}(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\alpha_{P_C}(x))^2 - (\beta_{P_C}(x))^2}$$

**Definition 2.13**





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

The score function of a PCFN  $P_C = (\mu_{P_C}, \vartheta_{P_C})$ , in which  $\mu_{P_C}(x) = ([\mu_{P_C}^l(x), \mu_{P_C}^u(x)]; \alpha_{P_C}(x))$  and

$\vartheta_{P_C}(x) = ([\vartheta_{P_C}^l(x), \vartheta_{P_C}^u(x)]; \beta_{P_C}(x))$  is defined as

$$\text{follows: } S_C(P_C) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{P_C}^l + \mu_{P_C}^u - \alpha_{P_C}}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{P_C}^l + \vartheta_{P_C}^u - \beta_{P_C}}{3} \right)^2 \right)$$

where  $0 \leq S_C(P_C) \leq 1$

**Definition 2.14**

Let  $P_C = (\mu_{P_C}, \vartheta_{P_C})$  be a PCFN, where  $\mu_{P_C}(x) = ([\mu_{P_C}^l(x), \mu_{P_C}^u(x)]; \alpha_{P_C}(x))$  and

$$\vartheta_{P_C}(x) = ([\vartheta_{P_C}^l(x), \vartheta_{P_C}^u(x)]; \beta_{P_C}(x)) \text{ Then the accuracy function of } P \text{ is defined as follow } A_C(P_C) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{P_C}^l + \mu_{P_C}^u + \alpha_{P_C}}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{P_C}^l + \vartheta_{P_C}^u + \beta_{P_C}}{3} \right)^2 \right)$$

where  $-1 \leq A_C(P_C) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.15**

Assume  $M$  to be a universal set. A **Bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy set (BPFS)**  $P_B$  is defined as follows:

$$P_B = \{ (x, [\mu_{P_B}^+, \vartheta_{P_B}^+], [\mu_{P_B}^-, \vartheta_{P_B}^-]) \mid x \in M \}$$

where the mappings  $\mu_{P_B}^+ : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote the positive membership degree,  $\vartheta_{P_B}^+ : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote the positive non-membership degree,  $\mu_{P_B}^- : M \rightarrow [-1, 0]$  denote the negative membership degree and  $\vartheta_{P_B}^- : M \rightarrow [-1, 0]$  denote the negative non-membership degree of each element  $x \in M$  to the set  $P_B$  such that

$$0 \leq (\mu_{P_B}^+)^2 + (\vartheta_{P_B}^+)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{and } 0 \leq (\mu_{P_B}^-)^2 + (\vartheta_{P_B}^-)^2 \leq 1.$$

The bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy number (BPFN) can be represented by  $P_B = (\mu_{P_B}^+, \vartheta_{P_B}^+, \mu_{P_B}^-, \vartheta_{P_B}^-)$ . The degree of indeterminacy

$$\pi_{P_B}^+(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{P_B}^+(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{P_B}^+(x))^2} \text{ and } \pi_{P_B}^-(x) = -\sqrt{1 - (\mu_{P_B}^-(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{P_B}^-(x))^2}.$$

**Definition 2.16**

The score function of a BPFS  $P_B = (\mu_{P_B}^+, \vartheta_{P_B}^+, \mu_{P_B}^-, \vartheta_{P_B}^-)$  is defined as follows:  $S_C(P_B) = \frac{1}{2}((\mu_{P_B}^+)^2 - (\vartheta_{P_B}^+)^2 + (\mu_{P_B}^-)^2 - (\vartheta_{P_B}^-)^2)$  where  $0 \leq S_C(P) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.17**

Let  $P_B = (\mu_{P_B}^+, \vartheta_{P_B}^+, \mu_{P_B}^-, \vartheta_{P_B}^-)$  be a BPFN. Then the accuracy function of  $P_B$  is defined as follows:  $A_C(P_B) = \frac{1}{2}((\mu_{P_B}^+)^2 + (\vartheta_{P_B}^+)^2 + (\mu_{P_B}^-)^2 + (\vartheta_{P_B}^-)^2)$ , where  $-1 \leq A_C(P_B) \leq 1$ .

**3. CUBIC BIPOLAR PYTHAGOREAN FUZZY SET**

**Definition 3.1**

Let  $M$  be a universe of discourse. A **cubic bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy set (CBPFS)**  $C_{BP}$  on universe set  $M$  is defined as follows

$$C_{BP} = \{ (x, C(x), \sigma(x)) \mid x \in M \}$$

where  $C(x) = \{ (x, [\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}], (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})), [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})] \mid x \in M \}$  represents the IVBPFS defined on  $M$

while  $\sigma(x) = \{ (x, [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+], [\mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]) \mid x \in M \}$  represents the BPFS defined on  $M$  in which the mappings  $\mu_{C_{BP}}^+ : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote the degree of positive membership,  $\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+ : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote the degree of positive non-membership,  $\mu_{C_{BP}}^- : M \rightarrow [-1, 0]$  denote the degree of negative membership and  $\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^- : M \rightarrow [-1, 0]$  denote the degree of negative non-membership of each element  $x \in M$  to the set  $P_B$  such that  $(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}) \subset [0, 1]$ ,  $(\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u}) \subset [0, 1]$ ,  $(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}) \subset [-1, 0]$ ,  $(\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u}) \subset [-1, 0]$  and  $\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} \leq \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}$ ,  $\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} \leq \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}$ ,  $\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u}$ ,  $\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u}$ .

Also,  $0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u})^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})^2 \leq 1$ ,

$$0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u})^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})^2 \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l})^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l})^2 \leq 1,$$





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) &= (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) = (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) = (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) = \\
 (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ &= \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ = \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- = \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^- \text{ and } \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- = \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-. \\
 \mathbf{P - order } C_{BP_1} \subseteq_P C_{BP_2} &\text{ if } (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), \\
 (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) &\subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \leq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \geq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- \leq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^- \text{ and } \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- \geq \\
 \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-. \\
 \mathbf{R - order } C_{BP_1} \subseteq_R C_{BP_2} &\text{ if } (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), \\
 (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) &\subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \geq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \\
 \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- &\geq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^- \text{ and } \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 3.3**

Let  $C_{BP_i} = (C_i, \sigma_i)$  where  $i \in \Lambda$ , be a family of CBPFs defined over the set  $M$ . Then we define:

(i) **P - union:**

$$\bigcup_P C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(ii) **P - intersection:**

$$\bigcap_P C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(iii) **R - union:**

$$\bigcup_R C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(iv) **R - intersection:**

$$\bigcap_R C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

**Definition 3.4**

Let  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$  in which  $C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$  be a CBPF defined over the universe  $M$ . Then, the complement of  $C_{BP}$  can be defined as  $(C_{BP})^c = (C^c, \sigma^c)$  where  $C^c = ([ (1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}, 1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}), (1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u}, 1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}) ], [ (-1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}, -1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}), (-1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u}, -1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}) ])$  and  $\sigma^c = [1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+, 1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, -1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, -1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$ .

**Theorem 3.5**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFs defined over the universal set  $M$ . Then the following properties are hold under  $P - order$ :

- (i)  $C_{BP_1} \cup_P C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cup_P C_{BP_1}$
- (ii)  $C_{BP_1} \cap_P C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cap_P C_{BP_1}$
- (iii)  $(C_{BP_1} \cup_P C_{BP_2})^c = (C_{BP_1})^c \cap_P (C_{BP_2})^c$
- (iv)  $(C_{BP_1} \cap_P C_{BP_2})^c = (C_{BP_1})^c \cup_P (C_{BP_2})^c$ .

Proof: Straightforward.

**Theorem 3.6**







**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFs defined over the universal set  $M$ . Then the following properties are hold under  $R$ -order:

- (i)  $C_{BP_1} \cup_R C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cup_R C_{BP_1}$
- (ii)  $C_{BP_1} \cap_R C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cap_R C_{BP_1}$
- (iii)  $(C_{BP_1} \cup_R C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cap_R (C_{BP_2})^C$
- (iv)  $(C_{BP_1} \cap_R C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cup_R (C_{BP_2})^C$ .

Proof: Straightforward.

**Definition 3.7**

The score function of a CBPFN  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$ , in which  $C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$  is defined as follows:  $S_C(C_{BP}) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 \right)$ , where  $0 \leq S_C(C_{BP}) \leq 1$

**Definition 3.8**

Let  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$  be a CBPFN, where

$$C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$$

$$0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l})^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l})^2 \leq 1$$

and  $0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^+)^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+)^2 \leq 1,$

$$0 \leq (\mu_{C_{BP}}^-)^2 + (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-)^2 \leq 1.$$

We denote this pair  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$  where  $C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$  is known as cubic bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy number (CBPFN).

Let  $\pi_{C_{BP}}(x) = ([\pi_{C_{BP}}^{+l}(x), \pi_{C_{BP}}^{+u}(x)], [\pi_{C_{BP}}^{-l}(x), \pi_{C_{BP}}^{-u}(x)]); [\pi_{C_{BP}}^l(x), \pi_{C_{BP}}^u(x)])$  for all  $x$  in  $M$ , then  $\pi_{P_C}$  is called the CBPF index of  $x$  to  $M$ , where

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{C_{BP}}^{+l}(x) &= \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}(x))^2}, \\ \pi_{C_{BP}}^{+u}(x) &= \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u}(x))^2}, \\ \pi_{C_{BP}}^{-l}(x) &= \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}(x))^2}, \pi_{C_{BP}}^{-u}(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u}(x))^2} \text{ and} \\ \pi_{C_{BP}}^l(x) &= \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^l(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^l(x))^2}, \\ \pi_{C_{BP}}^u(x) &= \sqrt{1 - (\mu_{C_{BP}}^u(x))^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^u(x))^2}. \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 3.2**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFs defined over the universal set  $M$  in which

$$C_1 = ([(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u})]), \sigma_1 = [\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^-] \\ C_2 = ([(\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u})]), \sigma_2 = [\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-].$$

Then we define:

**Equality**  $C_{BP_1} = C_{BP_2}$  if

$$(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) = (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) = (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) = (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) = (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ = \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ = \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- = \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- = \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-.$$

**P-order**  $C_{BP_1} \subseteq_P C_{BP_2}$  if  $(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}),$





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \leq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \geq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- \leq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^- \text{ and } \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- \geq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^- \\
 &\mathbf{R - order} C_{BP_1} \subseteq_R C_{BP_2} \text{ if } (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), \\
 &(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \subseteq (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}) \supseteq (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \geq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \\
 &\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+ \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^- \geq \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^- \text{ and } \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^- \leq \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 3.3**

Let  $C_{BP_i} = (C_i, \sigma_i)$  where  $i \in \Lambda$ , be a family of CBPFSs defined over the set  $M$ . Then we define:

(i) **P - union:**

$$\bigcup_P C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(ii) **P - intersection:**

$$\bigcap_P C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(iii) **R - union:**

$$\bigcup_R C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

(iv) **R - intersection:**

$$\bigcap_R C_{BP_i} = \left\{ \left[ \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{+u} \right), \left( \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right), \left( \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-l}, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^{-u} \right) \right], \left[ \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^+, \inf_{i \in \Lambda} \mu_{C_{BP_i}}^-, \sup_{i \in \Lambda} \vartheta_{C_{BP_i}}^- \right] \right\}$$

**Definition 3.4**

Let  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$  in which  $C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$  be a CBPFS defined over the universe  $M$ . Then, the complement of  $C_{BP}$  can be defined as  $(C_{BP})^C = (C^C, \sigma^C)$  where  $C^C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma^C = [1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+, 1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, 1 - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, 1 - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$ .

**Theorem 3.5**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFSs defined over the universal set  $M$ . Then the following properties are hold under  $P - order$ :

- (i)  $C_{BP_1} \cup_P C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cup_P C_{BP_1}$
- (ii)  $C_{BP_1} \cap_P C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cap_P C_{BP_1}$
- (iii)  $(C_{BP_1} \cup_P C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cap_P (C_{BP_2})^C$
- (iv)  $(C_{BP_1} \cap_P C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cup_P (C_{BP_2})^C$ .

Proof: Straightforward.

**Theorem 3.6**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFSs defined over the universal set  $M$ . Then the following properties are hold under  $R - order$ :

- (i)  $C_{BP_1} \cup_R C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cup_R C_{BP_1}$
- (ii)  $C_{BP_1} \cap_R C_{BP_2} = C_{BP_2} \cap_R C_{BP_1}$





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

$$(iii) (C_{BP_1} \cup_R C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cap_R (C_{BP_2})^C$$

$$(iv) (C_{BP_1} \cap_R C_{BP_2})^C = (C_{BP_1})^C \cup_R (C_{BP_2})^C.$$

Proof: Straightforward.

**Definition 3.7**

The score function of a CBPFN  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$ , in which  $C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$  and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$  is defined as follows:  $S_C(C_{BP}) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 \right)$ , where  $0 \leq S_C(C_{BP}) \leq 1$

**Definition 3.8**

Let  $C_{BP} = (C, \sigma)$  be a CBPFN, where

$$C = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})])$$

and  $\sigma = [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]$ . Then the accuracy function of  $C_{BP}$  is defined as follows:  $A_C(C_{BP}) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 \right)$ , where  $-1 \leq A_C(C_{BP}) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 3.9**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFs defined over the universal set  $M$  in which

$C_1 = ([(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u})])$ ,  $\sigma_1 = [\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_1}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^-]$ ,  $C_2 = ([(\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u})])$ ,  $\sigma_2 = [\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP_2}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-]$ . Then the normalized Hamming distance (NHD) measure between  $C_{BP_1}$  and  $C_{BP_2}$  can be defined as follows:

**Definition 3.10**

Let  $C_{BP_1} = (C_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $C_{BP_2} = (C_2, \sigma_2)$  be two CBPFs defined over the universal set  $M$ . Then the normalized Euclidean distance (NED) between  $C_{BP_1}$  and  $C_{BP_2}$  is defined as follows:

$$\delta_E(C_{BP_1}, C_{BP_2}) = \left( \frac{1}{12} \left( \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l})^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u})^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l})^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u})^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l})^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u})^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l})^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u})^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^+)^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^+)^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^+)^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^+)^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\mu_{C_{BP_1}}^-)^2 - (\mu_{C_{BP_2}}^-)^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\vartheta_{C_{BP_1}}^-)^2 - (\vartheta_{C_{BP_2}}^-)^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^{+l})^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^{+l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^{+u})^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^{+u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^{-l})^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^{-l})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^{-u})^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^{-u})^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^l)^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^l)^2 \right|^2 + \left| (\pi_{C_{BP_1}}^u)^2 - (\pi_{C_{BP_2}}^u)^2 \right|^2 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

**Algorithm - CBPFs CRITIC Method:**

**STEP 1:** Input the CBPF matrix  $D$  according to positive and negative feedback ratio provided by the decision maker.

$$D_{m \times n} = (d_{ij})_{m \times n} = ([(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u})], [(\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l}, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u})]), [\mu_{C_{BP}}^+, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+, \mu_{C_{BP}}^-, \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-]_{m \times n}$$

**STEP 2:** Compute the score values of  $S(a_{ij})$  where  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots m$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3 \dots n$  using the equation

$$S(A_{m \times n}) = S(a_{ij}) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^+}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^-}{3} \right)^2 \right).$$

**STEP 3:** Utilize CRITIC method to compute the attributes weight.

**Step 3(i):** The decision matrix is normalized using the following equation

$$NDM = [d_{ij}^*]_{m \times n} = \begin{cases} \frac{d_{ij} - d_j^{worst}}{d_j^{best} - d_j^{worst}} & \text{for benefit criteria} \\ \frac{d_j^{worst} - d_{ij}}{d_j^{worst} - d_j^{best}} & \text{for non - benefit criteria} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } d_j^{worst} = \min_i d_{ij} \text{ and } d_j^{best} = \max_i d_{ij}$$





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

**Step 3(ii):** Compute the correlation coefficient of the attributes  $A_i$  to  $A_n$  using the following equation

$$r_{ik} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (d_{ij}^* - \bar{d}_j^*)(d_{ik}^* - \bar{d}_k^*)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (d_{ij}^* - \bar{d}_j^*)^2 (d_{ik}^* - \bar{d}_k^*)^2}} \text{ where}$$

$$\bar{d}_j^* = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m d_{ij}^* \text{ and } \bar{d}_k^* = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m d_{ik}^*$$

**Step 3(iii):** Compute the Standard deviation for each attribute

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (d_{ij}^* - \bar{d}_j^*)^2}, \text{ for every } j=1,2,3,\dots,n.$$

**Step 3(iv):** Calculate the deviation degree  $\phi$  of criterion  $C_j$  from the other criteria

$$\phi_j = s_i \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - r_{ik}), j=1,2,3,\dots, n$$

**Step 3(v):** Estimate the weights of the attributes.

$$w_j = \frac{\phi_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j} \text{ for every } j=1,2,3,\dots, N$$

**Algorithm -CBPFS CRITIC TOPSIS METHOD**

**Step 1:** Each alternative is evaluated with respect to  $k$  criteria. All the cubic bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy values are assigned to the alternatives with respect to each criterion to form a decision matrix as

$$D = [d_{ij}]_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \dots & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \dots & d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \vdots & d_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

For each entry  $d_{ij} = A = \langle x, [(\mu_{CBP}^{+l}, \mu_{CBP}^{+u}), (\vartheta_{CBP}^{+l}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{+u})], [(\mu_{CBP}^{-l}, \mu_{CBP}^{-u}), (\vartheta_{CBP}^{-l}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{-u})], [\mu_{CBP}^+, \vartheta_{CBP}^+, \mu_{CBP}^-, \vartheta_{CBP}^-] \rangle$ ,  
 $\mu_{CBP}^{-l}, \mu_{CBP}^{-u}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{-l}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{-u} \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\mu_{CBP}^{+l}, \mu_{CBP}^{+u}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{+l}, \vartheta_{CBP}^{+u} \in [0, 1]$ .  $\mu_{ij}^+ \in [0, 1]$  represents strongly satisfied grade,  
 $\vartheta_{ij}^+ \in [0, 1]$  represents dissatisfied grade,  $\mu_{ij}^- \in [-1, 0]$  represents satisfied grade,  $\vartheta_{ij}^- \in [-1, 0]$  represents strongly dissatisfied grade.

**Step 2:** Weights of each criterion is evaluated using CBPT CRITIC method.

(i.e.)  $W = [w_1 \ w_2 \ \dots \ w_r]^T$  and  $\sum_{j=1}^r w_j = 1$ , Where  $w_j$  is the weight for  $j$ th criterion.

**Step 3:** A cubic bipolar Pythagorean fuzzy weighted decision matrix is computed by multiplying the decision matrix to weight vector as

$$B \cdot W = [s_{ij}]_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} & \dots & s_{1n} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} & \dots & s_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ s_{m1} & s_{m2} & \vdots & s_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

where each entry  $= \langle x, [m_{ij} n_{ij}], [o_{ij} p_{ij}], [q_{ij} r_{ij}], [s_{ij} t_{ij}], (u_{ij} \ v_{ij} \ w_{ij} \ z_{ij}) \rangle$  is calculated as  $m_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^{-l}$ ,  $n_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^{-u}$ ,  $o_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^{-l}$ ,  $p_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^{-u}$ ,  $q_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^{+l}$ ,  $r_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^{+u}$ ,  $s_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^{+l}$ ,  $t_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^{+u}$ ,  $u_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^-$ ,  $v_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^-$ ,  $w_{ij} = w_j \mu_{ij}^+$ ,  $z_{ij} = w_j \vartheta_{ij}^+$  where  $i = 1,2,3 \dots m$  and  $j = 1,2,3 \dots n$

**Step 4:** Cubic Bipolar Pythagorean Fuzzy positive ideal solutions (CBPFPIS, for short) and Cubic Bipolar Pythagorean Fuzzy Negative ideal solutions (CBPFNIS, for short) are computed using

$$CBPFPIS = \{(M_1^P N_1^P O_1^P P_1^P Q_1^P R_1^P S_1^P T_1^P U_1^P V_1^P W_1^P Z_1^P) (M_2^P N_2^P O_2^P P_2^P Q_2^P R_2^P S_2^P T_2^P U_2^P V_2^P W_2^P Z_2^P)\}$$

$$CBPFNIS = \{(M_1^N N_1^N O_1^N P_1^N Q_1^N R_1^N S_1^N T_1^N U_1^N V_1^N W_1^N Z_1^N) (M_2^N N_2^N O_2^N P_2^N Q_2^N R_2^N S_2^N T_2^N U_2^N V_2^N W_2^N Z_2^N)\}$$

Where  $M_j^P = \min_i \{m_{ij}\}$ ,  $N_j^P = \min_i \{n_{ij}\}$ ,  $O_j^P = \max_i \{o_{ij}\}$ ,  $P_j^P = \max_i \{p_{ij}\}$ ,  $Q_j^P = \max_i \{q_{ij}\}$ ,  $R_j^P = \max_i \{r_{ij}\}$ ,  $S_j^P = \min_i \{s_{ij}\}$ ,  $T_j^P = \min_i \{t_{ij}\}$ ,  $U_j^P = \min_i \{u_{ij}\}$ ,  $V_j^P = \max_i \{v_{ij}\}$ ,  $W_j^P = \max_i \{w_{ij}\}$ ,  $Z_j^P = \min_i \{z_{ij}\}$ , and  $j = 1,2,3 \dots n$ ,  
 $M_j^N = \max_i \{m_{ij}\}$ ,  $N_j^N = \max_i \{n_{ij}\}$ ,  $O_j^N = \min_i \{o_{ij}\}$ ,  $P_j^N = \min_i \{p_{ij}\}$ ,  $Q_j^N = \min_i \{q_{ij}\}$ ,  $R_j^N = \min_i \{r_{ij}\}$ ,  $S_j^N = \max_i \{s_{ij}\}$ ,  $T_j^N = \max_i \{t_{ij}\}$ ,  $U_j^N = \max_i \{u_{ij}\}$ ,  $V_j^N = \min_i \{v_{ij}\}$ ,  $W_j^N = \min_i \{w_{ij}\}$ ,  $Z_j^N = \max_i \{z_{ij}\}$ , and  $j = 1,2,3 \dots n$ .





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

**Step 5:** Euclidean distances of each alternative  $D_i (i = 1,2,3 \dots m)$  from CBPFPIIS and CBPFNIS are calculated using the formulae given below

$$d(D_i, CBPFPIIS) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \sum_{j=1}^n ((m_{ij} - M_j^P)^2 + (n_{ij} - N_j^P)^2 + (o_{ij} - O_j^P)^2 + (p_{ij} - P_j^P)^2 + (q_{ij} - Q_j^P)^2 + (r_{ij} - R_j^P)^2 + (s_{ij} - S_j^P)^2 + (t_{ij} - T_j^P)^2 + (u_{ij} - U_j^P)^2 + (v_{ij} - V_j^P)^2 + (w_{ij} - W_j^P)^2 + (z_{ij} - Z_j^P)^2)}$$

$$d(D_i, CBPFNIS) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \sum_{j=1}^n ((m_{ij} - M_j^N)^2 + (n_{ij} - N_j^N)^2 + (o_{ij} - O_j^N)^2 + (p_{ij} - P_j^N)^2 + (q_{ij} - Q_j^N)^2 + (r_{ij} - R_j^N)^2 + (s_{ij} - S_j^N)^2 + (t_{ij} - T_j^N)^2 + (u_{ij} - U_j^N)^2 + (v_{ij} - V_j^N)^2 + (w_{ij} - W_j^N)^2 + (z_{ij} - Z_j^N)^2)}$$

**Step 6:** Relative closeness degree to CBPFPIIS is represented as  $q(D_i)$  and it is calculated using the formula:

$$\lambda(D_i) = \frac{d(D_i, CBPFNIS)}{d(D_i, CBPFNIS) + d(D_i, CBPFPIIS)}, i = 1,2,3 \dots m.$$

**Step 7:** The alternative with the highest relative closeness degree is the best alternative.

**NUMERICAL EXAMPLE:**

A small airline is looking to purchase a new aircraft and has narrowed it down to four options: Aircraft A, Aircraft B, Aircraft C and Aircraft D. The airline wants to choose the best aircraft based on the following criteria: Passenger Capacity(C1), Range (C2), Cost Efficiency (C3) and Maintenance Requirements(C4).

**STEP 1:** Input the CBPF interval valued matrix  $D$  according to positive and negative feedback ratio provided by the decision maker.

	C1	C2
<b>A1</b>	{{[0.5, 0.6], [0.1, 0.4], [-0.5, -0.3], [-0.6, -0.4]}, [0.8, 0.5, -0.7, -0.6]}	{{[0.2, 0.5], [0.3, 0.4], [-0.3, -0.2], [-0.7, -0.4]}, [0.6, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7]}
<b>A2</b>	{{[0.3, 0.7], [0.5, 0.7], [-0.5, -0.3], [-0.7, -0.5]}, [0.8, 0.4, -0.3, -0.3]}	{{[0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.4], [-0.5, -0.1], [-0.8, -0.6]}, [0.8, 0.5, -0.7, -0.6]}
<b>A3</b>	{{[0.4, 0.5], [0.4, 0.6], [-0.6, -0.5], [-0.5, -0.4]}, [0.4, 0.2, -0.7, -0.2]}	{{[0.1, 0.3], [0.1, 0.4], [-0.3, -0.1], [-0.7, -0.6]}, [0.3, 0.5, -0.8, -0.4]}
<b>A4</b>	{{[0.4, 0.7], [0.1, 0.4], [-0.9, -0.3], [-0.4, -0.3]}, [0.8, 0.5, -0.9, -0.1]}	{{[0.5, 0.6], [0.3, 0.6], [-0.7, -0.2], [-0.4, -0.4]}, [0.7, 0.4, -0.5, -0.7]}
	C3	C4
<b>A1</b>	{{[0.3, 0.4], [0.3, 0.7], [-0.7, -0.5], [-0.6, -0.5]}, [0.7, 0.5, -0.4, -0.5]}	{{[0.4, 0.7], [0.3, 0.5], [-0.7, -0.5], [-0.5, -0.3]}, [0.7, 0.4, -0.8, -0.3]}
<b>A2</b>	{{[0.6, 0.8], [0.3, 0.5], [-0.4, -0.3], [-0.5, -0.3]}, [0.8, 0.5, -0.7, -0.4]}	{{[0.5, 0.7], [0.3, 0.7], [-0.8, -0.7], [-0.6, -0.4]}, [0.7, 0.5, -0.4, -0.5]}
<b>A3</b>	{{[0.4, 0.5], [0.3, 0.6], [-0.6, -0.2], [-0.7, -0.4]}, [0.8, 0.6, -0.7, -0.5]}	{{[0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.5], [-0.4, -0.3], [-0.6, -0.2]}, [0.4, 0.4, -0.9, -0.1]}
<b>A4</b>	{{[0.1, 0.4], [0.2, 0.4], [-0.8, -0.3], [-0.6, -0.5]}, [0.8, 0.1, -0.9, -0.1]}	{{[0.7, 0.8], [0.2, 0.5], [-0.8, -0.7], [-0.5, -0.4]}, [0.5, 0.6, -0.4, -0.2]}





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

**STEP 2:** Compute the score values of  $S(d_{ij})$  where  $i = 1,2,3 \dots m$  and  $j = 1,2,3 \dots n$  using the equation  $S(D_{m \times n}) = S(d_{ij}) = \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{+}}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{+}}{3} \right)^2 \right) + \left( \left( \frac{\mu_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \mu_{C_{BP}}^{-}}{3} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-l} + \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-u} - \vartheta_{C_{BP}}^{-}}{3} \right)^2 \right)$

Score value	C1	C2	C3	C4
<b>A1</b>	-0.03333	-0.14	0.343333	0.23
<b>A2</b>	0.473333	0.11	0.13	0.606667
<b>A3</b>	0.406667	0.026667	0.056667	0.016667
<b>A4</b>	-0.02333	0.173333	0.123333	0.753333

**STEP 3:** Utilize CRITIC method to compute the attributes weight.

**Step 3(i):** The decision matrix is normalized using the following equation

NDM	C1	C2	C3	C4
<b>A1</b>	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.2896
<b>A2</b>	1.0000	0.7979	0.7442	-0.8009
<b>A3</b>	0.8684	0.5319	1.0000	0.0000
<b>A4</b>	0.0197	1.0000	0.7674	-1.0000

**Step3(ii):** Compute the correlation coefficient of the attributes  $A_1$  to  $A_4$

CORRELATION	A1	A2	A3	A4
<b>A1</b>	1.0000	0.2580	0.6327	0.2248
<b>A2</b>	0.2580	1.0000	0.7626	-0.7063
<b>A3</b>	0.6327	0.7626	1.0000	-0.0850
<b>A4</b>	0.2248	-0.7063	-0.0850	1.0000

**Step 3(iii):** Compute the Standard deviation for each attribute

SD	0.5364	0.4330	0.4342	0.4593
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**Step 3(iv):** Calculate the deviation degree  $\varphi$  of criterion  $C_j$  from the other criteria

1-r <sub>jk</sub>	H1	H2	H3	H4
<b>H1</b>	0.0000	0.7420	0.3673	0.7752
<b>H2</b>	0.7420	0.0000	0.2374	1.7063
<b>H3</b>	0.3673	0.2374	0.0000	1.0850
<b>H4</b>	0.7752	1.7063	1.0850	0.0000

**Step 3(v):** Estimate the weights of the attributes.  $A1 = 0.2224$ ,  $A2 = 0.2559$ ,  $A3 = 0.1614$ ,  $A4 = 0.3603$

**CBPF CRITIC TOPSIS :**

**STEP 1, STEP 2, and STEP 3** follow the same process as outlined in the CRITIC method.

**STEP 4:**





**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

	C1	C2
A1	{{[0.111, 0.133], [0.022, 0.089], [-0.111, -0.067], [-0.133, -0.089]}, [0.178, 0.111, -0.156, -0.133]}	{{[0.044, 0.111], [0.067, 0.089], [-0.067, -0.044], [-0.156, -0.089]}, [0.133, 0.178, -0.111, -0.156]}
A2	{{[0.077, 0.179], [0.128, 0.179], [-0.128, -0.077], [-0.179, -0.128]}, [0.154, 0.102, -0.077, -0.077]}	{{[0.128, 0.154], [0.051, 0.102], [-0.128, -0.026], [-0.205, -0.154]}, [0.205, 0.128, -0.179, -0.154]}
A3	{{[0.065, 0.081], [0.065, 0.097], [-0.097, -0.081], [-0.081, -0.065]}, [0.065, 0.032, -0.113, -0.032]}	{{[0.016, 0.048], [0.016, 0.065], [-0.048, -0.016], [-0.113, -0.097]}, [0.048, 0.081, -0.129, -0.065]}
A4	{{[0.144, 0.144], [0.036, 0.144], [-0.324, -0.108], [-0.144, -0.108]}, [0.288, 0.180, -0.324, -0.216]}	{{[0.180, 0.216], [0.108, 0.216], [-0.252, -0.072], [-0.144, -0.144]}, [0.252, 0.144, -0.180, -0.252]}

	C3	C4
A1	{{[0.067, 0.089], [0.156, 0.067], [-0.156, -0.111], [-0.133, -0.111]}, [0.156, 0.111, -0.089, -0.111]}	{{[0.089, 0.156], [0.067, 0.111], [-0.156, -0.111], [-0.111, -0.067]}, [0.156, 0.089, -0.178, -0.057]}
A2	{{[0.154, 0.205], [0.077, 0.128], [-0.102, -0.077], [-0.128, -0.072]}, [0.205, 0.128, -0.179, -0.102]}	{{[0.128, 0.179], [0.077, 0.179], [-0.205, -0.179], [-0.154, -0.102]}, [0.179, 0.128, -0.102, -0.128]}
A3	{{[0.065, 0.081], [0.048, 0.097], [-0.097, -0.032], [-0.113, -0.065]}, [0.129, 0.097, -0.113, -0.081]}	{{[0.032, 0.048], [0.065, 0.081], [-0.065, -0.048], [-0.097, -0.032]}, [0.065, 0.065, -0.145, -0.048]}
A4	{{[0.036, 0.144], [0.072, 0.144], [-0.288, -0.108], [-0.216, -0.180]}, [0.288, 0.036, -0.324, -0.216]}	{{[0.252, 0.288], [0.072, 0.180], [-0.288, -0.252], [-0.180, -0.144]}, [0.180, 0.216, -0.144, -0.072]}

**STEP 5:**  
CBPFPIS

C1	C2
{{[0.144, 0.179], [0.022, 0.089], [-0.097, -0.067], [-0.179, -0.128]}, [0.288, 0.032, -0.077, -0.216]}	{{[0.180, 0.216], [0.016, 0.065], [-0.048, -0.016], [-0.205, -0.154]}, [0.252, 0.081, -0.111, -0.252]}

C3	C4
{{[0.036, 0.081], [0.156, 0.144], [-0.288, -0.111], [-0.113, -0.065]}, [0.129, 0.128, -0.324, -0.081]}	{{[0.252, 0.288], [0.065, 0.081], [-0.065, -0.048], [-0.180, -0.144]}, [0.180, 0.065, -0.102, -0.128]}

**CBPFNIS**

C1	C2
{{[0.065, 0.081], [0.128, 0.179], [-0.324, -0.108], [-0.081, -0.065]}, [0.065, 0.180, -0.324, -0.032]}	{{[0.016, 0.048], [0.108, 0.216], [-0.252, -0.072], [-0.113, -0.089]}, [0.048, 0.178, -0.180, -0.065]}

C3	C4
{{[0.154, 0.205], [0.048, 0.067], [-0.097, -0.032], [-0.216, -0.180]}, [0.288, 0.036, -0.089, -0.216]}	{{[0.032, 0.048], [0.077, 0.180], [-0.288, -0.252], [-0.097, -0.032]}, [0.065, 0.216, -0.178, -0.048]}

**STEP 6:**Euclidean distances of each alternative  $D_i(i=1,2,3.....m)$  from CBPFPIS and CBPFNIS and Relative closeness degree to CBPFPIS is represented as  $q(D_i)$  and it is calculated. The alternative with the highest relative closeness degree is the best alternative

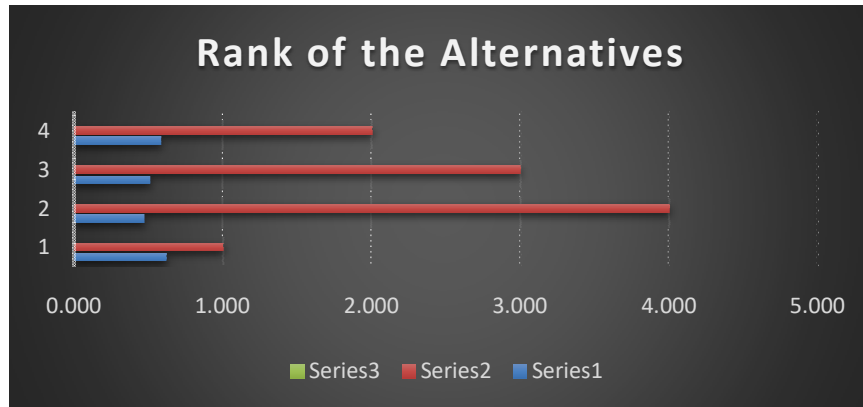




**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmugasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

Alternatives	$D_i^+$	$D_i^-$	$D_i$	Rank of Alternatives
A1	0.241	0.398	0.623	<b>1</b>
A2	0.375	0.341	0.476	<b>4</b>
A3	0.369	0.392	0.515	<b>3</b>
A4	0.378	0.539	0.588	<b>2</b>

COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ATTRIBUTES:



Thus, by using CBPF CRITIC TOPSIS method we have ranked the alternatives,  $A1 > A4 > A3 > A2$ .

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we have introduced a new hybrid model called cubic bipolar Pythagorean sets. We defined some operations on CBPFS by using P-order and R-order. A numerical example for CBPFS CRITIC TOPSIS method was demonstrate to choose the best aircraft.

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**Nagalakshmi Palanisamy and Maragathavalli Shanmughasundaram<sup>a</sup>**

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## Public Relations for Social Awareness: A Descriptive Approach

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Public relations is a tool to create a positive image among the people. Society needs a catalyst to become aware of the social welfare scheme and take advantage of benefits from the central, state, and other non-government sectors. The present study deals with people's thoughts on public welfare schemes and the role of public relations in disseminating information to improve people's lives. The researcher did descriptive research with the help of a survey. People grow less satisfied with PR specialists' mass media for pushing development ideas as they learn more. Public relations makes literate and educated adolescents more aware of public welfare schemes than adults and older respondents.

**Keywords:** Welfare scheme, development, public relations officer, society and awareness

### INTRODUCTION

"Public" is derived from the Latin *publicus*, which means "Of the people." The word "Public" has its roots in ancient Rome, although it is argued that the emergence of democracy in the 18<sup>th</sup> century is intimately related to the concept of a public sphere (Hannay, 2005). According to Oxford University the term "Public" refers to ordinary members of the broader society. The word public is not readily apparent. The public is not merely what other people may see; it is also a delicate web of social norms that determine what actions are proper and permissible (Forsey, 2023). Humans



**Sudhakar Shukla et al.,**

strive for interpersonal relationships. The person's representational desires have a significant impact on their connection. Relationships are based on feelings: supportive, cautious, envious, hostile, and benign. A relationship might be good or negative, passive or active, or neutral. It can also be neutral. In any case, people are free to accept, reject, or change the connection as they see fit (Guerrero et al., n.d.). Public Relations (PR) is an organized communication strategy that aims to build constructive relationships between corporations and their target audience. Enhancing a company's credibility, fostering a favourable public image, and managing interactions with a variety of stakeholders—such as clients, staff, financiers, the press, and the rest of the public—are the objectives of public relations (Forsey, 2023). Public relations specialists employ a range of strategies, including community involvement, online platform management, media interactions, and handling crises, to uphold the organization's good reputation and build trustworthiness (Kowal, 2024). Although the phrase "public relations" has origins in history, it is thought to have emerged at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In these ancient societies, public opinion was manipulated by emperors using a variety of communication channels. Still, the contemporary notion of public relations as a career began to take shape in the United States (Boston) at the beginning of the 1900s, especially with the advent of mass media and industrialisation (Nartya, 2023). Edward Bernays, known as the "father of public relations," was an early innovator in the field of contemporary public relations. Many public relations practices are attributed to Bernays, who formalised several of the tenets through his roles in publicity during the First World War and was shaped by the theories of his uncle, the psychologist Sigmund Freud. "Crystallizing Public Opinion," one of his initial publications on the topic, was released in 1923 (Tye & Bernays, 2002). As the industry grew, the word "public relations" acquired popularity and was extensively used to refer to the activity of fostering connections between public relations firms and the wider population. These days, public relations is a broad field that includes many different communication tactics and methods meant to establish and preserve goodwill and interactions.

**Government Public Relations (GPR)**

Government public relations, sometimes referred to as government media relations, is a speciality type of PR that focuses on formal correspondence between governments, their delegates, and other organisations. It is essential to contemporary government because it makes communication and interaction with the public, stakeholders, and media easier (Dong et al., 2023). Public Relations (PR) for the government is crucial to advancing rules and regulations, building public confidence, and advancing accountability. It uses a range of public relations techniques, such as internet marketing, relations with media outlets, and community engagement. Obtaining expectations from the public, controlling unpleasant public impressions, and smashing a balance between openness and national security are some of the difficulties that government public relations can overcome (Pranjić, 2023). Every firm that depends on regulations from the government, understands the foundations of government public relations. Chief executive officers, company executives, and corporations can navigate critical governmental procedures by understanding the fundamentals. The government's public relations finally concentrate on official interactions with the public about laws and regulations at the federal level (Lee et al., 2022).

**Public Relations to articulate government policies**

Public Relations (PR) and government policy have a complex and mutually beneficial interaction. Public Relations and government policies are related in that both require effective communication administration, interaction with stakeholders, opinion forming, and policy-objective lobbying (Singh, 2019). Openness, responsibility, and trust among citizens regarding government procedures for making decisions are all dependent on successful media relations strategies.

- a) **Domination on public opinion:** By creating the story around government policies, public relations help to impact how the public views them. Through strategic and clever messaging and involvement with diverse stakeholders, PR experts aim to address concerns, alleviate unfavourable perceptions, and emphasize the positive consequences and justification of underlying policies (Aytac, 2024).
- b) **Stakeholder involvement:** To obtain input, create acceptance, and encourage backing for governmental programs, strong and efficient publicity entails interacting with a variety of stakeholders, such as companies, NGOs, community organizations, and the press. This involvement ensures that policies are applied in a way that considers the requirements and worries of many stakeholders (Morehouse & Saffer, 2023).



**Sudhakar Shukla et al.,**

- c) **Response system:** Government agencies use Public Relations (PR) as a feedback system to assess the public's emotions, reactions, and impressions of policy. Public relations specialists may give legislators insightful information and support in modifying their strategy by keeping an eye on the press, social media discussions, and public response (Wang et al., 2022).
- d) **Communicating objectives of policies:** Public relations specialists may successfully explain the intentions, perks, and reasons for government programs to the public. PR ensures that people grasp the goal and significance of the policies, eliminating misunderstandings and opposition (Al Olaimat et al., 2022).
- e) **Narrative art:** In terms of public relations for the government, it acts as a focused prism through which citizens can interact with the government. It is a successful strategy meant to improve public perceptions of elected officials. In government public relations, it is crucial to make sure that the narrative is comprehensible, raising the public's awareness and shaping social behaviour. Through storytelling, public relations professionals working in government may efficiently interact with the public and present government officials as regular people with feelings who can sympathize and offer services and support when needed. It's also a productive approach to setting up gatherings, getting spectators involved in social events, and motivating individuals to act (Nagda, 2021).
- f) **Social network management:** Social media channels are essential for the spread of news in the current internet era. Public relations specialists can oversee government social media pages to communicate policy modifications, interact with the public, and respond to any comments or questions and comments immediately (Popovych et al., 2020).
- g) **Transmission method:** Government organisations use public relations as a crucial transmission method to tell people about their initiatives, policies, plans, and choices. Public relations specialists create messages, select suitable routes for communication, and oversee the dissemination of information to guarantee that it efficiently hits the intended audience (Sriramesh & Verčič, 2020).
- h) **Catastrophe treatment:** Public relations is essential for controlling a predicament and preventing adverse reputational consequences during times of crisis or conflict involving governmental actions. To allay fears and preserve public confidence in government entities, PR specialists create catastrophe communication tactics, respond to media requests, and give clear guidelines to people (Caramela, 2023; Chon, 2019).
- i) **Promoting policy:** Promoting government programs or initiatives through press coverage, community perception manipulation, and public support mobilisation is another aspect of public relations. Popular relations strategies can enhance political and popular sympathy for government objectives and contribute to building speed for policy changes (Sanders, 2019).

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study was undertaken on Vietnam's communist government's communication techniques during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. Vietnam was hailed as a global epidemic hero in 2020, but the attitude shifted when the Delta variety struck the country. To determine the reason for these alterations, a mixed qualitative approach was employed. This comprises a case study, as well as manual and algorithmic theme evaluations of government news and social media materials. This study sheds light on the efficiency of public relations and propaganda methods during a global pandemic, as well as revisiting propaganda ideas and uses in relevance to public relations today (Le & Block, 2024). Public relations is an important instrument for the government because it promotes democratization and good governance. Another study looked into the public relations techniques and issues in the West Wollega Zone Government Communication Affairs Office. To accomplish this, the researcher conducted a case study with qualitative research approach. They collected data through interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. According to the study's findings, the zone's public relations industry engages in two key activities. It informs the government about the population's emotions and views by performing situational analysis and public perception polls. It also raises public awareness of the government's plans, successful outcomes, and governance actions by utilising various media channels through media outreach initiatives (Hase & Tafara, 2022). The purpose of another study was to determine the effect of public relations techniques in raising public awareness of government



**Sudhakar Shukla et al.,**

initiatives in Nairobi's Central Government ministries. For this study, the researcher employed a descriptive survey approach. Primary data was acquired mostly through surveys. The researcher used interview schedule to gather information. According to the study, media relations, interaction with the community, sponsorships, and social occasions all have a beneficial and significant effect on government initiative education. The study suggests that greater interaction techniques be constructed and fully integrated into the system. and any organization's public relations division helps to advance its goals and improves consumer satisfaction (Kaleli et al., 2021). Today, people widely use social media everywhere and can assist in a variety of initiatives. This issue has also prompted a new method of public relations and termed online public relations (Online PR). The USA has conducted a study in 2019 to determine the style of communication-based on Grunig and Hunt's public relations models in a message or tweet imposed by DGT PR (Taxmin). This study focuses on DGT's official Twitter account by referencing Waters and William's study of government entities in the United States. The researchers have applied quantitative approach by employing content analysis method. The results show that DGT PR employed all four public relations models simultaneously, but it is not yet optimal, and taxmin uses public data patterns more than other forms of communication trends (Nurfurqonah et al., 2019). 67-year-olds in a Danish municipality were studied for oral health care planning and evaluation. The goals were to assess general and oral health and lifestyle and social network impacts. The researchers taken interviews of over 200 Danish residents. The finding suggests that inactive lifestyle and unsupportive social networks affect ill health (Petersen & Nörtov, 1989).

**Research methods and materials**

This part of the research work contains research problems, research objective and hypothesis. It also contains research method, technique, design and sample design along with nature of data and demographic profile of the respondents.

**Research problems**

Research problems of the study are as follows:

- a. Is there any association between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations?
- b. Is there any relationship between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes?
- c. Is there any relationship between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes?
- d. Is there any association between education level of respondents and their expectation from the public relations department?

**Research objectives**

- a. To know the association between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.
- b. To find out the relation between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes.
- c. To understand the relation between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes.
- d. To analyse the association between education level of respondents and their expectation from the public relations department.

**Hypothesis**

Ha1: There is an association between education level of respondents and their expectation from the public relations department.

Ha2: There is an association between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.



**Sudhakar Shukla et al.,**

Ha3: There is an association between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes.

Ha4: There is an association between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes.

**Research method**

The researchers did descriptive research which is quantitative in nature. They did survey with the help of closed ended questionnaire to meet the objective of the research. The researchers applied cross-sectional research design for data collection.

**Sample design**

The research has taken 10 villages and wards in the Varanasi division as the sampling frame. People having age more than 18 are selected with the help of purposive sampling technique.

**Variable, data and duration of the study**

The research has taken both independent and dependent variables. The data collected for the present study is both nominal and ordinal in nature. The researchers have collected data for three month between January to March 2023. We collected primary data from survey and secondary data from books, newspapers, magazines and research papers.

**Demographic profile of the respondents****Tool of data analysis and representation**

For the data analysis we used Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS). For data representation we have taken help of MS Office.

**Analysis**

We have did cross tabulation of various variables to meet the objectives of the research. To test the hypothesis, researchers applied Chi-square test.

**Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their satisfaction on the mass media used by the PR professionals to promote development schemes.**

Education is the key to maximizing human potential, promoting societal growth, and equipping future generations to navigate and create the universe around them. And the satisfaction is the deep buzz of happiness and fulfilment that comes from attaining one's priorities, objectives, or aspirations. This table illustrates that 64.4% of post graduate respondents and 33% of graduate respondents express satisfaction with the mass media employed by PR professionals to promote development schemes, whereas 66.7% of graduate and 35.6% of post graduate respondents report dissatisfaction. Conversely, 100% of primary educated, 75.0% of secondary educated respondents are not satisfied with the effectiveness of PR professionals in promoting development schemes.

**Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.**

Education is the lifelong process of gaining beliefs, information, and skills that enable people to reach their full potential and make a positive contribution to society. And the significance of age stems from its function as a basic component of human growth, directing social norms, obligations, and prospects while also impacting personal experiences, viewpoints, and capacities during various phases of life. The current table indicates that 100% of literate youth, 77.7% post-graduate youth and 58.3% graduate youth become informed about public welfare schemes through public relations. Additionally, a nominal portion of post-graduate adult (17.8%) and majority population of secondary educated respondents gain awareness through public relations. Only 4.4% of post-graduate old aged





Sudhakar Shukla et al.,

respondents and 8.3% graduate respondents become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.

**Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relations is important in providing public welfare schemes related information.**

The level of education refers to the stage or degree of formal education that a person has completed or obtained, which is usually classified by educational milestones such as primary, secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, or vocational levels. An opinion is an individual's subjective position or believe that is based on personal experiences, beliefs, or interpretations rather than objective facts. It expresses one's opinion or perspective on a certain subject, problem, or issue. The given table demonstrates that 77.8% of post graduate, 41.7% graduated, and 25% secondary educated respondents believe that public relations officials are critical for disseminating information about public welfare programs. On the other hand, 13.3% of post-graduate, 16.7% graduate respondents are disagree with the above statement. 100% primary educated and 75.0% secondary educated respondents are not in the situation to take any decision on the above statement so they have chosen 'can't say' option.

**Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes.**

The relationship between the education level of respondents and their opinions is proven by the data. With higher levels of education often corresponding to differing perspectives. As educational attainment increases, individuals may form opinions that are influenced by their level of knowledge, critical thinking skills, and exposure to diverse perspectives. This relationship underscores the importance of considering educational background when analysing opinions and viewpoints within a population. According to the table 4.4, 100.0% primary-educated and 75.0% secondary educated respondents don't find the relationship between effects of public welfare schemes on the reductions of migration from the villages. 46.7% post graduate respondents show a belief in the reduction of migration from the villages due to public welfare schemes. Among graduate respondents, only 29.2% believe in the reduction, with 50.0% disagree, they think that public welfare schemes are not able to reduce the migration of villagers.

**Hypothesis Test**

Hypothesis has been tested with the help of Chi-Squire test. This test is very common for the non-parametric data.

**Ho1: There is no association between education level of respondents and their satisfaction from the public relations department.**

There is a relation between education level of respondents and their satisfaction from the public relations department because p-value 0.000 is less than the significance level i.e. 0.05. So, null hypothesis "There is no association between education level of respondents and their satisfaction from the public relations department" is rejected.

**Ho2: There is no relation between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.**

There is an association between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations because p-value 0.000 is less than the significance level i.e. 0.05. So, null hypothesis "There is no association between education level and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations" is rejected.

**Ho3: There is no association between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes.** There is an association between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes because p-value 0.000 is less than the significance level i.e. 0.05. So, null hypothesis "There is no association between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relation official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes" is rejected.





Sudhakar Shukla et al.,

**Ho4:** There is no association between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes. There is an association between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes because p-value 0.000 is less than the significance level i.e. 0.05. So, null hypothesis “There is no association between education level of the respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes” is rejected.

## RESULTS & CONCLUSION

### RESULTS

Compared to educated adults and older individuals, educated young respondents are more likely to learn about public welfare schemes through PR efforts. Additionally, the results reveal that as people's educational attainment increases, they perceive the role of PR professionals in disseminating information about public welfare schemes as more significant. In terms of rural migration, the majority of respondents across various education levels, fifty percent of graduate respondent do not believe that public welfare initiatives have effectively reduced migration. However, even among those with advanced education, there isn't a unanimous agreement, although postgraduate-educated respondents, with minor variations in percentages, view these initiatives as somewhat beneficial in curbing rural migration. Research found an association between the education level of respondents and their expectations from public relations regarding providing information about public welfare schemes.

### CONCLUSION

As people become more educated as primary to graduate, their satisfaction levels decrease regarding the mass media utilised by PR professionals for promoting development schemes. But advanced educated people agree with this statement. Literate and educated youth respondents become more aware of the public welfare schemes through public relations as compared to literate and educated adults and old respondents. As individuals' educational level rises, they perceive the role of public relations officers in providing information about public welfare schemes as more important. Concerning the migration of villagers, the majority of respondents believe that public welfare schemes have not contributed to reducing migration. However, even among the highly educated, there is no clear consensus, although post-graduate educated respondents, with slight differences in percentages, perceive these schemes as beneficial in reducing the migration of villagers.

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Sudhakar Shukla et al.,

**Table:1 Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their satisfaction on the mass media used by the PR professionals to promote development schemes.**

Education level of respondents	Respondent's satisfaction on the mass media used by the PR professionals to promote development schemes.		
	Yes	No	Can't say
Literate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Secondary	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Graduate	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Post Graduate	64.4%	35.6%	0.0%

**Table:2 Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.**

Education level of respondents	Age of the respondents who become aware about the public welfare schemes through public relations.		
	Youth	Adult	Old
Literate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Graduate	58.3%	33.3%	8.3%
Post Graduate	77.8%	17.8%	4.4%

**Table:3 Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their opinion on public relations is important in providing public welfare schemes related information.**

Education level of respondents	The role of public relations official are important in providing information about public welfare schemes		
	Yes	No	Can't say
Literate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Secondary	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%
Graduate	41.7%	16.7%	41.7%
Post Graduate	77.8%	13.3%	8.9%

**Table:4 Cross tabulation between education level of respondents and their opinion on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes.**

Education level of respondents	Opinion of respondents on migration of villagers reduced due to public welfare schemes.		
	Yes	No	Can't say
Literate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Secondary	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%
Graduate	29.2%	50.0%	20.8%
Post Graduate	46.7%	42.2%	11.1%

**Table:4**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	33.497 <sup>a</sup>	3	.000





**Sudhakar Shukla et al.,**

**Table:5**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	34.314 <sup>a</sup>	6	.000

**Table:6**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	78.813 <sup>a</sup>	6	.000

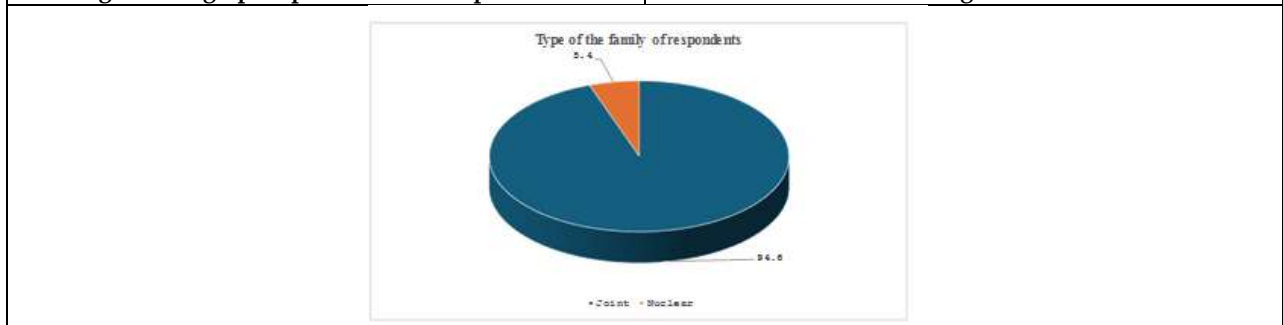
**Table:7**

Pearson Chi-Square	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	63.792 <sup>a</sup>	6	.000



**Fig:1 Demographic profile of the respondents**

**Fig:2**



**Fig:3**





## C-Peptide : A Part of Insulin Boon for Diabetes

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Once thought of as a by-product of insulin metabolism, C- peptide has become an integral part of diabetes research and treatment. This article provides an overview of the many facets of C- peptide, including its molecular structure and its important role in diabetes treatment. Beginning with the mechanism of C-peptide with its biosynthesis and physiological functions within the endocrine pancreas. A satisfied understanding of its biological effects is provided by research on its signaling pathways and interactions with insulin receptors. Investigating the approaches for C-peptide collection and measurement, from simple procedures like serum assays to more complex ones like C-peptide secretion testing. C-peptide's precision and dependability as a diagnostic marker for differentiating between type 1 and type 2 diabetes in personalized diabetic treatment. Examine and review the therapeutic potential of C- peptide replacement therapy as monotherapy or in combination with insulin. Recent studies have highlighted its potential to improve glycemic control, reduce hypoglycemic episodes, and enhance insulin sensitivity. Including the examining of the impact of C-peptide on diabetes complications, including neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy. Evidence suggests that C-peptide may have protective effects on these complications, further emphasizing its therapeutic promise. In summary, C-peptide has transcended its historical role as a biomarker, becoming an indispensable tool in diabetes diagnosis and management. As our understanding of its mechanisms and clinical applications continues to grow, C-peptide holds the potential to revolutionize diabetes care and mitigate its associated complications.

**Keywords:** diabetes mellitus, c-peptide, c-peptide for diabetes mellitus, c-peptide for diabetes complication





Smita Sadar et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a chronic, irreversible illness brought on by the body's incapacity to process and control blood glucose as a result of either the pancreatic overproduction of insulin or the insulin's incapacity to control blood glucose levels[1]. Insulin is a polypeptide hormone that the beta cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans secrete. It regulates blood glucose levels and facilitates the absorption and use of glucose [2]. "Insulin resistance" is a condition that exists in diabetic patients. It happens when the hormone "insulin" is resisted by the body's cells, leading to an inability to respond to insulin. A reduction in sensitivity to insulin's metabolic effects and insulin-mediated glucose elimination can be used to characterize insulin resistance. As a result, there is an accumulation of glucose in the blood, which ultimately results in type 2 diabetes[3]. Diabetes can arise for a variety of reasons, and the management of each type varies. Diabetes comes in many forms; however there are three primary varieties: gestational diabetes (diabetes brought on by pregnancy), type 1 diabetes, and type 2 diabetes as shown (figure 1). Insulin therapy is currently used as a treatment for diabetes mellitus. Proinsulin is the precursor for insulin and c-peptide. While insulin, hormone, is used to satisfy the insulin deficiency and to treat diabetes. On the other hand, C-peptide has drawn the interest of numerous researchers as a potential alternative treatment for diabetes and associated consequences. C Peptide insulin is composed of 31 amino acids and is released equimolarly from pancreatic beta cells, when proinsulin is separated from insulin[4-7]. C- peptide was first identified as part of the insulin molecule in 1967. It was initially thought to be a simple, physiologically non-active protein[6,8]. However, recent studies have demonstrated that C-peptide is a bioactive hormone with potential to treat diabetes conditions. C peptide has been clinically evaluated as a surrogate marker to track the progression of type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes, and to evaluate the impact of interventions. C-peptide is a short polypeptide chain that is formed as a byproduct during the production of insulin in the pancreas. It serves as an indicator of insulin secretion since it is cleaved from proinsulin to form mature insulin. C-peptide is released into the bloodstream in roughly equal amounts to insulin, making it a useful marker for assessing endogenous insulin production. In the context of diabetes mellitus, C-peptide plays a significant role in understanding the disease and its management. Type 1 and type 2 are the two primary forms of diabetes mellitus.

### Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

This is an autoimmune condition where the body's immune system attacks and destroys the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. As a result, people with type 1 diabetes produce very little to no insulin. Since insulin and C-peptide are both synthesized from proinsulin, people with type 1 diabetes have low or undetectable levels of C-peptide. Measuring C-peptide levels in these individuals can help confirm the type of diabetes and assess their remaining beta cell function[9,10].

### Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

In type 2 diabetes, the body becomes resistant to the effects of insulin, and over time, the pancreas may struggle to produce enough insulin to meet the body's needs. C-peptide levels in type 2 diabetes can vary. In the early stages, C-peptide levels might be normal or even elevated due to the pancreas working harder to compensate for insulin resistance. However, as the disease progresses, C-peptide levels might decline as beta cell function deteriorates[11-13]. The introduction of C-peptide in the context of diabetes mellitus involves using C-peptide measurements to gather information about a person's insulin production. This data can be useful in a few ways:

### Treatment Decision

In some cases, people with type 2 diabetes might still have a significant amount of endogenous insulin production. Knowledge of C-peptide levels can guide treatment decisions, including the potential use of certain medications or insulin therapy.

### Assessment of Beta Cell Function

C-peptide levels can provide insights into the remaining function of beta cells. This can be valuable in predicting disease progression and adjusting treatment strategies over time.





Smita Sadar et al.,

### Research and Clinical Trials

C-peptide measurements are also important in research studies and clinical trials aimed at developing new treatments or interventions for diabetes. They can serve as a marker of treatment effectiveness.

In summary, C-peptide is a valuable tool in the management and understanding of diabetes mellitus. It helps healthcare professionals diagnose the type of diabetes, assess beta cell function, guide treatment decisions, and contribute to diabetes-related research.

### WHAT IS C-PEPTIDE AND USE OF C-PEPTIDE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

C-peptide testing is an effective and widely used approach to evaluate pancreatic beta cell functions [14-15]. After the breakdown of proinsulin and the production of insulin, both exogenous and endogenous c-peptide are produced at the same rate [16-17]. Why is c-peptide testing more suitable than insulin as a guide for beta cell function? First-pass metabolism of c-peptide in the body occurs at a slower rate than that of insulin, with a half-life of 20-30 minutes, compared to insulin's half-life of 3-5 minutes. This provides a more consistent test window for fluctuating beta cell responses. Furthermore, c-peptide is cleared at a constant rate in the peripheral circulation, whereas insulin clearance is variable, making direct measurement less uniform. Furthermore, in insulin treated patients with diabetes, measuring c-peptide avoids the risk of cross-reactivity of the assay between endogenous and exogenous insulin. In healthy individuals, plasma c-peptide concentrations in the fasting state are 0.3-0.6 nmol/l, and postprandial increases to 1-3 nmol [17]. c-peptide plays an important role in the diagnosis of non-diabetic hypoglycaemia, as well as in the diagnosis of conditions like insulinoma and false-acid hypoglycaemia. However, this area is not covered here. C-peptides may also play an important role in predicting future glycaemic control, hypoglycaemic response, and risk of diabetes complications. In this article, we will look at the key sampling methods for determining c-peptides. We will also provide guidance on what is the most reliable and practical sampling method. Finally, we will provide a summary of the clinical relevance of c-peptide sampling by reviewing the growing literature on this topic.

### Application of C-peptide,

- You might get the C-peptide test:
  - To distinguish between type 1 and type 2 diabetes.
  - When you have type 1 diabetes and your physician requires information on the amount of insulin your pancreas is still producing.
  - To find out if it time to start insulin in a patient with type 2 diabetes.
  - To determine the reason for your hypoglycemia or low blood sugar.
  - To diagnose a tumor of the pancreas that release insulin, called as insulinoma.
  - If you've had your pancreas removed.

### MECHANISM OF C-PEPTIDE

C-peptides act on a wide range of cell types by activating specific intracellular pathways (see fig.1A). When C-peptides are administered at physiological concentrations to renal tubular and endothelial cells, the intracellular concentrations of  $Ca^{2+}$  ( $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ ) are rapidly increased [18] (fig.1B). C-peptides also phosphorylate phospholipase c (PLC), a few protein kinase c (PKC) isoenzyme (PKA) isoenzyme, and PKA isoenzyme 3-kinase (P3-kinase) [19-20]. Another important cellular end effect induced by C-peptides is its regulatory effect on  $Na^+ K^+$ -ATPase mediated by PLC; PLC isoenzyme (ATPase) isoforms ( $\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ); and Rho A isoenzyme (MAPK) [19-23] signalling (Rho A). For example, studies in primary culture with ouabain show that 86Rb<sup>+</sup> a marker of  $Na^+ K^+$ -ATPase activity is stimulated by C-peptide in renal tubular cells (primary culture). C-mediated effect is abolished by pretreatment with pertussis toxin or cell incubation in  $Ca^{2+}$  free medium. C-peptide enhances  $Na^+ K^+$ -ATPase expression by activating the transcription factor ZEB (Zimmer in-Fibre E-Box Binding Protein) [24]. Fig (A): C-peptides interact with cell membranes to activate a G-protein that is sensitive to apertussis toxin.  $Ca^{2+}$  is then influxed and eNOS is activated resulting in NO. PLC, specific isomers, and MAPK complex are also activated.  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ -ATPase is activated and DNA binding is done to several transcription factors. This leads to an increase in mRNA for eNOS and an increase in protein synthesis for eNOS. PI3-K is also activated resulting in transcriptional activity that is PPAR-mediated.





**Smita Sadar et al.,**

Dashed lines indicate interactions with insulin signalling pathway. IRS-1, Insulin Receptor substrate 1. GS, Glycogen Synthesis. AA, Amino Acid Absorption. DID, Diacyl Glycerol. FAK, Focal Adhesion Kinase. **(B):** The top panel shows the tracing of the 340: 380 fluorescence ratio prior to and during exposure of human renal tubular cells (Fura-2 / AM-loaded) stimulated by 5 nmol / L human C- peptide. The bottom panel shows cell images (first panel) in transmission light and colour code (the next three panels) representing  $(Ca^{2+})_i$  at the time points indicated by the (red) spot indicators (above) in the trace. **(C):** Top Panel: Effect of Different C-Protein Concentrations on ERK 1/2 Phosphorylation Top Panel: Human Renal Tubular Cells were Serum Suppressed overnight and Stimulated with Human C-Protein Top Panel: Western Blot Analysis of Human Renal Lysates Western Blot Analysis of Phosphorylated Protein (p) of Human Renal Tubules. **(D):** The Effects of C-Proteins and Inhibitors on OUBAIN-SENSITIVE 86RB+ Uptake Indicative of  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ - ATPase Activity Primary Human Renal Tubular Cells C-Proteins (red bars) Gramma (orange bars) C-Peptide + Pertussis Toxin (green bars) 10 min incubation Difference from Control (blue bars) Data Source: Ref. 25 (**figure 2**). C-peptide also has a second cellular end effect by inhibiting the activity of eNOS in endothelial cells. ENOS activity is reduced in diabetes, leading to altered microcirculation. This altered microcirculation is thought to be a contributing factor to microvascular complications development. In the physiological range, c-peptide activates eNOS and increases nitric oxide synthesis in endothelial cells concentration-dependent[25]. C-peptide did not induce NO production in cells treated with pertussis toxin, nor did it induce NO production when calcium-binding was applied to the medium. C-peptides have also been shown to induce eNOS gene transcription via ERK1/2 (Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase), resulting in increased eNOS protein expression in cells[26]. Taken together, these data suggest that C- peptides induce endothelial NO release to induce vascular smooth muscle relaxation, resulting in increased blood flow. C-peptide not only increases  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ -ATPase expression and eNOS expression, but it also stimulates several cell transcription factors (such as cAMP- responsive element-binding protein (CREB), activating transcription factors 1/2 (ATF1/ATF2), Bcl2), Peroxisome Proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)- $\gamma$  (ZEB), activator protein 1 (ILP1), sterol regulatory element-binding transcription factor (SREBF-1) and nuclear factor (NF)- $\kappa$ B), which are essential for cell processes like cell growth, migration and proliferation, inflammatory responses and apoptosis. C-peptide, on the other hand, has been shown to activate Insulin Receptor Tyrosine Kinase, Insulin Receptor Substrate 1 Tyrosine Phosphorylation, and Glycogen Synthesis Kinase 3 Phosphorylation. Subsequent effects result in the mobilization of Glucose, the promotion of Amino Acid Absorption, and the synthesis of glycogen. This suggests that the signalling of C-peptides may interact with the Insulin pathway at the Insulin Receptor level[27-28].

### IT'S CORELATION

In individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus, lacking C-peptide leads to inflammation in vascular endothelial cells, but replacing C-peptide can prevent this inflammation, while having too much C-peptide shows its inflammatory effects. C-peptide prevents both blood-retinal barrier damage and retinal neovascularization, which makes it one of the most promising drugs to treat and prevent diabetic retinopathy.[29] Increased levels of c-peptide have repeatedly been linked to higher rates of cardiovascular and overall mortality in individuals who do not have diabetes. This is presumably because raised c-peptide levels are a marker of insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome phenotype. Similar findings have been observed in some, but not all, observational studies in T2DM.[30]

### METHOD OF COLLECTION

Due to its polypeptide nature and its sensitivity to enzymatic peptide cleavage, serum C- peptide measurements must be performed immediately after sample collection. Therefore, gel tubes must be used to collect the sample on ice to transport it to the laboratory. Samples must then be centrifuged immediately and stored under unfrozen conditions until estimation is complete. However, for plasma C- peptide determination, EDTA prepared tubes can be used, as this increases the stability of the sample at room temperature for 24 hours, thus making plasma the preferred sample. The quantification of c- peptide levels in the venous system can be conducted in the following modes: random, fasting, and stimulated. Random sampling is conducted at any time of the day, disregarding recent food intake. Samples for fasting are collected following an 8 to 10-hour fasting period. Stimulation methods may include glucagon administration, intravenous or oral glucose administration, the administration of tolbutamide (a sulphonyl urea), the use of amino acids, or the administration of a mixed meal. Random non-fasting sampling (RCP) is the





Smita Sadar et al.,

maximum sincere approach, offering the power to check in outpatient or inpatient settings[31]. The most commonly used provocation method is the Post Glucagon Stimulation Test (GST). Studies have indicated that c-peptide levels after GST are a consistent and sensitive indicator of beta cell functioning that may be related to diabetes type and subsequent insulin use. The results of these studies led to the recommendation that multicenter time-to-toxicity (MMTT) and post-glucagon stimulation tests should be employed due to their high sensitivity and specificity.[32] More other studies stated that Random non-fasting c-protein measurements in blood and urine appear to be highly consistent with the gold standard c-protein test and have a high degree of sensitivity and specificity for the determination of clinically significant c-protein thresholds. However, these tests may enable the evaluation of C-peptide at the time of patient admission for clinical evaluation. A more in-depth study would be necessary to confirm the findings.[33]

### DIAGNOSIS

The C peptide is used to aid in the diagnosis of blood sugar disorders. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that is necessary for the transport of glucose through the bloodstream to the cells for energy production[34]. The pancreas is responsible for creating an equal amount of insulin and the related protein C peptide when working properly. A blood test is typically conducted to detect the presence of a certain type of protein in the blood, while a urine test may also be conducted. Generally, the urine sample must be collected from the preceding 24 hours. During the blood test, the patient may be required to abstain from eating and drinking for a period of eight to twelve hours. In some cases, the test may be conducted after the patient has consumed a food or beverage in order to stimulate the pancreatic system. This test is typically conducted in conjunction with a glucose level.[35]

The c peptide test can be used to diagnose T1DM, differentiate between T1DM and T2DM, measure the duration of diabetes, and assess the risk of microvascular complications associated with T1DM. Additionally, it can be used to identify glycemic variability and the level of hemoglobin A1C in patients with T1DM, as well as to assess the therapeutic response.[32]

### PREDICTION OF NEED FOR INSULIN

Islet cell antibody positivity combined with low fasting C-Protein Concentration (FCP) at diagnosis was 60% sensitive to insulin treatment and 96% sensitive at follow up. Early prospective cohort studies in patients with pre-existing diabetes showed that patients with high GST c-peptide levels were more likely to require insulin later in their disease course. Patients treated immediately with insulin had lower fasting c-Protein Concentrations (C-PIs) at diagnosis (Median, 0.24 Nmol/L, Range 0.10 to 1.54) than those initially treated with diet with/without oral therapy (Low fasting C-PIs, 0.73 n Mol/L Range 0.10 – 4.10). A retrospective cohort study was conducted in one diabetes outpatient centre (Sweden) where Islet Cell Antibody Positivity in combination with Low FCP at diagnosis (Low FCP) was 60% sensitive and 96%(36). C-peptide Response: Time to Insulin Treatment (T2LT) A time to insulin prescription (TTL) study in insulin-treated patients with T2DM (MMTT C-peptide > 0.2 nMol/l (indicating absolute insulin deficiency) showed a time to insulin prescription of 2.5-years (1.5-3) compared to 6-years (3-10.75) in patients with mixed meal stimulated C-peptides > 0.2 Nmol/l (P = 0.005) C-Peptide Estimation: A C-Peptide concentration of 0.2-nmol/l after stimulation could indicate low beta cell reserve, which may lead to the need for insulin therapy in the future, with intensive treatment shown to be beneficial. Faster C-Protein Values: A fasting c-Peptide value < 0.25nmol/l on its own (or < 0.50nmol/l if in combination with an ICA positivity) may be a useful test for likely future insulin treatment. C-Protein Estimation(37-38).

### PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO NONINSULIN THERAPIES IN T2DM

C-peptide predicts response to non-insulin T2DM treatments, but the evidence is mixed. Higher MMTT stimulated C-peptide is present in patients with T2DM who respond to a combination of metformin and GLP-1/glibenclamide, but GST c-peptides did not predict response with GLP-1 alone. High FCP is correlated with response to thiazolidinedione, rosiglitazone/pioglitazone. This is consistent with their mechanism of action in reducing insulin resistance. In studies involving a mixture of DPP4 inhibitors, a higher initial FCP was associated with a decrease in hbA1c levels. However, this association did not hold true in a retrospective study with sitagliptin in combination with metformin/sulfonylurea in patients receiving sitagliptin after initiation of GLP-1 therapy. Higher c-protein







Smita Sadar et al.,

levels do predict a better insulin response to glucose, but this is not supported by clinical studies. FCP and postprandial UCPCR both forecasted a decrease in Hb A1c following the start of treatment with a GLP-1. It may be possible to detect patients who are predisposed to diabetic keto constriction through the detection of a specific c-protein. However, there is no consistent finding of low c-protein levels in patients who have experienced keto constriction in the context of SGLT2 inhibitors.[30]

#### EFFECT OF C-PEPTIDE ON DIABETES COMPLICATION

C-Peptide Deficiency (C-PD) is a sign of T1DM (Type 1 Diabetes mellitus) and the subsequent stage of T2DM (Type 2 Diabetes mellitus), thus emphasizing the clinical significance of C-PD research. Over the past few decades, considerable resources have been devoted to elucidating the physiological advantages of C-peptide and developing therapeutic approaches to reduce diabetic complications. Insulin insufficiency and hyperglycemia are the two main causes of diabetes complications. However, it is suggested that C-peptide shortage is the third important reason because of the preventive effects of C-peptide against diabetes complications.[39-40] A significant component of renal failure in patients with T1DM has a decrease in glomerular function caused by microvascular dysfunction. In vivo and in vitro studies conducted using rodent diabetic models showed that administration of C-peptide and insulin improved glucose regulation and metabolic control in T1DM patients.[40] This was due to an inhibition of glucose hyperpermeability in the glomerular tissues. Moreover, in vivo studies revealed that the renal protective role of C-peptide was mediated by Na<sup>+</sup> / K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activation. Chronic C-peptide supplement therapy significantly prevented the normalization of Na<sup>+</sup> / K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase expression in diabetic rats.[41] Furthermore, treatment with C-peptide and insulin of opossum renal cells also induced the activation of Peroxisome Proliferator-Attached Receptor-Gated (PPAR-G) which is involved in regulating adipogenesis and inflammation, as well as lipid and glucose metabolism.[42] Retinopathy, a microvascular disorder caused by diabetes, is the most common cause of blindness among adults with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) and occurs in more than 60% of adult T2DM patients.[43] A recent study has indicated that C-peptides may have a potential to protect against microvascular leakage induced by VEGF in diabetic mice. This is due to the inhibition of the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), stress fibre formation, and disruption of vascular permeability.[44] Additionally, the increased deposition of ECM protein and thickening of the capillary basement membrane have been associated with the development of diabetic retinopathy. In particular, the normalization of overexpression of Oncofetal Fibronectin was observed in diabetic rats when C-peptide treatment was administered.[45]

The degree and duration of hyperglycemia is a major determinant of the microvascular complications associated with DM, such as neuropathy, which can lead to chronic pain and numbness, as well as significant diabetic complications.[46] In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial, a 3-month dose of C-Peptide replacement therapy was demonstrated to ameliorate nerve dysfunction in patients with T1DM who had initial symptoms of diabetic neuropathy.[47] Similarly, the use of C-peptides in diabetic rats was associated with an improvement in polyneuropathy, which was attributed to the prevention of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase defect, nodal and paranodal degeneration, axoglial disjunction, and an increase in nerve fiber regeneration.[48] Furthermore, the treatment of diabetic rats with C-Peptide improved sciatic blood circulation and vascular conductance, which were partially reversed with eNOS inhibitors.[49] Cognitive impairment due to loss of hippocampal neurons and diabetic encephalopathy were observed in rats with T1DM and were precluded by the substitution of C-peptides.[50] Patients with type 2 diabetes were associated with a 73% reduction in nephropathy risk and a 61% reduction in neuropathy risk at the highest tercile (C-peptide) levels.[51] Due to increased platelet aggregation and the increased production of coagulation factors, such as plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1), diabetic individuals also have coagulation problems.[42] In the microcirculation of diabetic mice, C-peptide was demonstrated to have an anti-thrombotic impact; however, this effect was negated by co-treatment with insulin, suggesting that more confirmatory investigations are required.[52] The role of inflammation in vascular damage in type 1 diabetes is becoming increasingly recognized. Patients with and without complications of type 1 diabetes display elevated levels of a variety of inflammatory markers compared to those without complications.[53] Recent studies have demonstrated that administration of C-peptide at resuscitation after hemorrhage shock alleviates the inflammatory response in the lungs of non-diabetic rats by inhibiting the production of interleukin 1, interleukin 6 (IL-1), interleukin 7 (IL-6),





Smita Sadar et al.,

macrophages inflammatory protein-1 (MICP-1), and cytokine- induced neutrophil chelattant-1.[54] Additionally, C-peptide has been demonstrated to have positive effects in treating delayed wound healing in T1DM diabetic mice by reducing inflammation and promoting angiogenesis. These findings suggest that C- peptide in the physiological range exerts an antiretroviral effect due to its anti-inflammatory activity.[42]

#### STUDIES: (table 1).

##### DETAIL STUDY ON RODENT

The STZ rodent model has been used a lot as an animal model for type 1 diabetes to figure out how the disease works and if there are any treatments. Basically, the rodents are given STZ, which causes damage to their pancreatic beta-cells and makes them hyperglycemic. After that, they get regular insulin injections to keep them alive. However, there are some downsides and concerns. One issue is that the general health of the rodents is not great. The rodents that are treated with STZ often gain weight quickly due to the hyperglycemia, and they may have a lot of health issues. This could make it hard to interpret the results because the overall health of the rodents could be really bad. Another worry is if the symptoms seen in the rodents are really like those seen in humans with diabetic neuropathy.[55] Replacement therapy with C- peptide has been evaluated in several animal models of diabetes, including STZ rats, STZ mice, and BB rats. All of these models have shown promising anti-nephropathy and anti-neuropathy effects. However, the results for C- peptide replacement in the animal model of T1D do not work in parallel with replacement therapy in human T1D adults, this could be a result due to differences in hyperglycaemia time-scale due to the validity of diabetic rodent as an accurate model for human diabetes.[56] Treatment with C-peptides improved general vascular function in diabetic rats induced by streptozotocin, as well as renal and neurovascular function. C-peptide improves vascular impairment in vitro by inhibiting sodium potassium ATPase which also prevents advanced endothelial dysfunction.[57] In addition, C-peptide promotes vasodilation by increasing NO production.[58] Renal tubular cells in rats have been shown to respond positively to C- peptide replacement.[60] Both in vitro and vivo, C- peptide supplementation has been shown to increase sodium potassium oxidative phosphorylation (ATP) activity in rat tubular cells. In diabetic rats, prolonged treatment with C- peptide for 140 min resulted in enhanced glomerular hypo-filtration and improved renal function. In patients with T1DM, blood flow to extremities and skin was enhanced when insulin was used in combination with C- peptide. In this case, C-peptide works by inhibiting NO to reduce the expression of endothelial CAM in this case. Humans have demonstrated improved renal function when administered C-peptide in combination with insulin therapy in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM). This was demonstrated in a study conducted over a six-month period in which patients with T1DM underwent double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials. The results of the above-mentioned studies suggest that when C peptide is administered concomitantly with insulin therapy it not only produces physiological effects but also acts as a biological active hormone. Therefore, the evidence supports the hypothesis that concomitantly administered C-peptide and insulin therapy could improve the activation and dysfunction of endothelial function in high glucose conditions. This provides potential therapeutic alternatives for management of diabetes mellitus.[61,56]

## CONCLUSION

C-peptide plays a crucial role in understanding and managing diabetes mellitus. It is a byproduct of insulin production and is released in equimolar amounts with insulin from the pancreatic beta cells. The measurement of C-peptide levels provides valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms and management of diabetes. In conclusion, the significance of C-peptide in diabetes mellitus can be summarized as follows: Insulin Production Assessment: C-peptide levels can indicate the amount of insulin being produced by the pancreas. In type 1 diabetes, where there is little to no insulin production, C-peptide levels are typically low. In type 2 diabetes, C-peptide levels may be normal or even elevated initially, reflecting insulin resistance and compensatory increased insulin production.



Smita Sadar *et al.*,

### Diagnosis Differentiation

C-peptide tests aid in distinguishing between type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Low levels of C-peptide suggest the presence of type 1 diabetes, while elevated levels are generally associated with type 2 diabetes.

### Treatment Guidance

For individuals with type 1 diabetes, low C-peptide levels might indicate a decreased ability to respond to certain treatments like sulfonylureas. Individuals with higher C-peptide levels in type 2 diabetes might still have some functional beta cells and could potentially benefit from therapies that enhance insulin secretion.

### Assessment of Beta Cell Function

Monitoring C-peptide levels over time can provide insight into the progression of diabetes. Declining C-peptide levels suggest a decreasing ability of the pancreas to produce insulin, indicating worsening beta cell function.

### Predicting Complications

C-peptide levels are linked to the risk of diabetes-related complications. Lower C-peptide levels correlate with a higher risk of developing complications such as neuropathy, retinopathy, and nephropathy.

### Transplantation Consideration

In certain cases, C-peptide levels might guide decisions about pancreas or islet cell transplantation. Higher C-peptide levels suggest better residual beta cell function, which could influence the success of transplantation. In summary, C-peptide measurements provide valuable information about insulin production, differentiation between diabetes types, treatment strategies, disease progression, complication risks, and transplantation considerations. They contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of diabetes mellitus and aid in tailoring individualized management approaches for patients.

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**Smita Sadar et al.,**

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Table 1

C-Peptide administration	Study	Study Model	Observation
Subcutaneous Osmo pump Administration of C-Peptide II in Rats (75 nmol per kg daily)	In-vivo	Diabetic BB/Wor rats	Nerve sodium potassium ATPase (NAPA) activity is increased, resulting in a decrease in para nodal and peripheral swelling, as well as a decrease in acute and chronic neural conduction disorders.
Subcutaneous osmotic minipump implants with rat C-peptide II (50 mol/kg per minute)	In-vivo	STZ-induced diabetic rats	Increased sciatic and saphenous nerve conduction velocity; improved nerve function
Intravenous administration of human C-peptide (0.5 nmol/kg per minute) for 140 min	In-vivo	STZ-induced diabetic rats	Reduced glomerular hyperfiltration rate, reduced glomerular protein leakage, and restored half of normal renal functional protein reserve
Injected with C-peptide (2µL) into eye	In-vivo	STZ-induced diabetic mice	Decreased vascular permeability; decreased microvascular leakage in back skin and retina
Infusion of Human C-Peptide in Blood Samples	Ex-vivo	T1DM patient	Enhance Erythrocyte Deformability

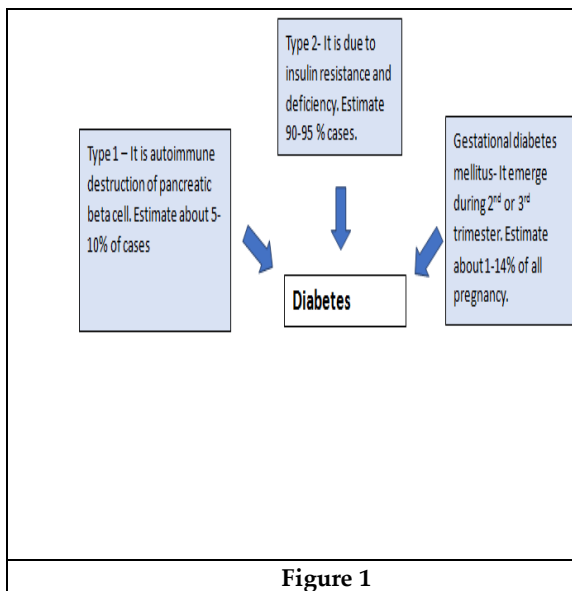


Figure 1

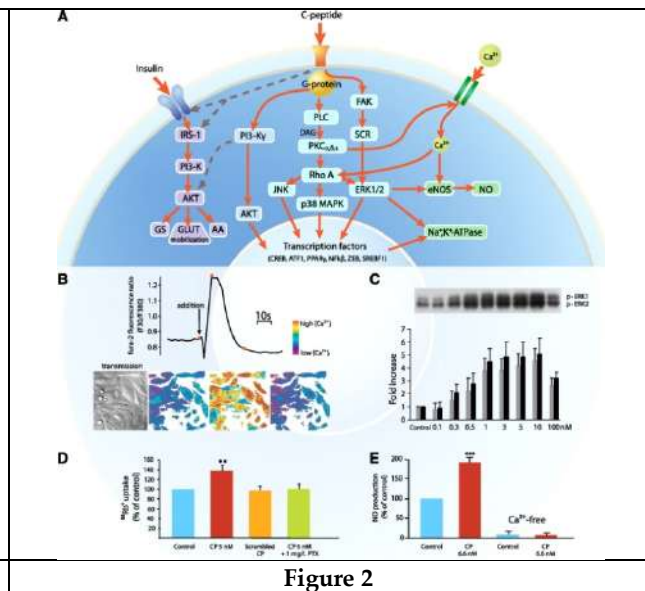


Figure 2





## Classification of Kidney MRI Images using Chambolle's Filter with ACO and Surf Feature Extraction Techniques

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Crystal concretions, which are typically generated within the kidneys, are the cause of kidney stone disease. Approximately 12% of the global population is afflicted by this growing urological condition in humans. Most kidney stone sufferers are initially unaware of their condition, and their organs gradually become worse. Finding the precise location of a kidney stone is crucial for surgical operations. The majority of ultrasound images contain speckle noise, which is impossible for humans to eliminate. In this research, kidney stones in the human body are detected using image processing methods, such as initial image processing, feature extraction, and filtering. An approach known as Chambolle's filtering is used in this work to pre-process kidney stones can pictures. ACO and SURF techniques were used to extract the features from the renal MRI picture. After the characteristics of the photos were extracted, applying the Ensemble classifier yielded generally acceptable results.

**Keywords:** Kidney Stone and normal Images, MRI, Chambolle's Filter, ACO, SURF, Ensemble Classifier.

## INTRODUCTION

The kidneys are vital organs that eliminate waste from the blood, regulate the balance of fluid and electrolytes, and create hormones that regulate blood pressure and the production of red blood cells. Kidney disease can be caused by



**Monisha et al.,**

a number of conditions, including infections, diabetes, hypertension, autoimmune diseases, and genetic issues. It is crucial to keep in mind that renal cell carcinoma, a dangerous condition that endangers people's health, makes up a significant percentage of neoplastic kidney illnesses and that its incidence is rising [1]. If kidney stones are not treated, they may cause irreversible functional damage to the kidneys. In addition, they may result in vomiting, painful urination, recurrent UTIs, ureter blockage, and blood in the urine[2]. Kidney stones can occur as a result of systemic diseases like diabetes[3]. Depending on whether a kidney stone is in the bladder, ureter, or kidney, different symptoms apply [4]. The non-invasive technique of medical imaging, such as MRI, is essential for diagnosing and treating kidney diseases. With the aid of these imaging techniques, physicians can learn important aspects of renal anatomy and function, such as renal blood flow and tissue properties.

The process of transforming an image signal into a digital signal and using a computer to process it is referred to as digital image processing, sometimes called computer image processing. This procedure involves compression, encoding, segmentation, restoration, noise reduction, image enhancement and feature extraction. One of the fundamental goals of vision in computers is to develop human-like recognition of visuals[5] [6]. Imaging modalities such as MRIs (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) are not usually the first choice for kidney stone diagnosis. They can, however, be utilized in some circumstances when alternative imaging techniques, such as ultrasounds or CT scans, would not be suitable, such as in pregnant patients or people who are allergic to contrast agents. Radiation-free MRI technology can produce finely detailed images of the kidneys and surrounding organs. It can assist in determining whether kidney stones are present and where they are, as well as any potential side effects including infection or blockage.

While kidney stones can be detected with MRI, other imaging techniques, such as CT scans, are more frequently utilized for this purpose because of their speed and great sensitivity in detecting small stones. As such, MRI may not always be the most practical or accessible alternative. The best imaging modality will be chosen by your healthcare professional depending on your unique situation and medical background. A medical image processing method called medical resonance imaging, or MRI, uses radio waves to scan the body. It is a tomographic imaging method that radiologists mostly employ. MRIs have the benefit of being painless diagnostic procedures that give medical professionals clear images of the body's structure and physiological processes, enabling early disease identification and treatment. These pictures in conjunction with image processing methods could be used to find malignancies that are hard to spot with the unaided eye. Kidney MRI imaging modalities are presented in The first section covers the acquisition of image data and pre-processing; the second section shows data extraction of ACO and SURF features and characteristics from kidney MRI scans; the third section covers classifier observation; the fifth section discusses results; and the sixth section concludes the investigation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Image Acquisition

Evaluation of real medical images is challenging for many reasons, including fundamental challenges. The Kidney MRI image collection is available on Kaggle. A real-world data type that can effortlessly contain a medical image contains a broad range of numerical data. In small databases, 1799 renal images were classified as normal and kidney stone images using MRI. The patient should first scan the kidney MRI images to ascertain whether or not the kidney is affected by a kidney stone.

Scanners are used to gather the images. 1009 of the images in this dataset are normal, and 790 have a kidney stone image. In this second part of our paper, we can alter the images by adhering to MATLAB's rules and regulations. The first step involved converting the images to grayscale and eliminating noise. To increase image accuracy images are first started in Red, Green & Blue images before being diminished in noise. It optimizes both the gathering process and the image quality, which is necessary for subsequent processing. The steps in image processing are as follows: preprocessing, applying feature extraction, taking kidney MRI pictures, and finally categorizing the results







**Monisha et al.,**

### Image pre-processing

The preprocessing process is a process to increase the quality of images so that it is easy to analyze the details of images in a detailed manner. Preprocessing allows us to avoid and cut unwanted coloring and use them to improve the qualities of the technique that we work on. Certain filters can be used to resize large kidney photos, improving their brightness, contrast, and other features. In this work, the Chambolle's filter was used to preprocess the dataset of kidney images obtained from MRI scans. Enhancing the image in the event that the final kidney image is subpar can also involve removing noise from the image, as this will complicate image processing and other required preprocessing [7][8].

### Image Filtering

#### Chambolle's Filter

The foundation of Chambolle's filter is total variation (TV) regularization, which reduces the overall variation of the image gradient to encourage piecewise smoothness in images. To compute the smoothed image, it uses an iterative optimization procedure, usually based on the split Bregman approach. One of the advantages of Chambolle's filter is its ability to effectively remove noise while preserving edges, making it popular in various image processing tasks where maintaining structural information is crucial. The method described in Chambolle's publication [9] for denoising noisy images has shown to be highly effective at regularising the images without unduly smoothing the object boundaries

A  $P \times P$  matrix representing a noisy image  $f(i, j)$ , a time-step parameter  $\delta t > 0$ , and a trade-off parameter  $\lambda > 0$ . The denoised image  $u(a, b)$  is represented by a  $P \times P$  matrix.

$$\max \{ |m^x(a, b) - m^y(a, b)| \quad \text{where, } 1 \leq a, b \leq N$$

For every pixel in the picture (a,b)

$$m(a, b) =$$

$$m(a, b) + \delta t D(\operatorname{div} m - \lambda f)(a, b)$$

$$1 + \delta t |D(\operatorname{div} m - \lambda f)(a, b)|$$

$$1$$

$$u = f -$$

$$\lambda$$

$$\operatorname{div} m$$

It is easy to apply Chambolle's projection approach for this instance, meaning that for every observed color picture  $f \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)$ , minimizer [10]

$$\text{Let } u = f - 1 / KCTV(f)$$

Where  $K_{CTV} = \{v \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3) : \langle v, u \rangle_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)} \leq CTV(u) \forall u \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)\}$ .

Therefore that can be easily adopted for computing  $\pi_{KCTV}(f)$  in the discrete set.

### FEATURE EXTRACTION

The analysis of images is a technique of extracting pertinent features or information from a picture to another succinctly and meaningfully represent its content is known as feature extraction. This entails locating distinct structures, materials, hues, or other visual characteristics. that can help differentiate a particular picture from a different one. Feature extraction is a crucial stage in many applications, such as object recognition. It aims to reduce the amount of detail of core pixel information simultaneously boosting the process of analysis and decision-making.

### Ant Colony Optimization (ACO)

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) has been useful to resolve issue a variety of image processing challenges, including feature selection, segmentation, and classification. In image processing, feature selection seeks to discover the most relevant characteristics (such as texture, color, or form descriptors) that are discriminative for a given task, such as object recognition or image classification. ACO can be used to search through the space of possible feature subsets





**Monisha et al.,**

and choose the best subset that optimizes classification accuracy or reduces classification error. In ACO, pheromone trails direct the search process to promising feature subsets, while heuristic information aids in determining each feature's discriminative strength. Dorigo et al. [11][12] devised the ant colony optimization (ACO) technique for evolution simulation. Impressed by the motions of the actual ant colony, researchers noticed commonalities in the ants' food-hunting activities. Path selection is determined by the attractive and pheromone coefficients[13]. Ants remotely update signal levels at their location. Shifting to a new pixel. Yin et al.[14] revealed how to extract data has been obtained from an image with high resolution utilizing a direction-guided ACO approach. Edge recognition and separation will be carried out on the provided image.

$$rij = ((1 - \rho) * rij + (\rho * r_{initial}))$$

The pheromone decay coefficient ( $\rho$ ) is defined by the initial pheromone value,  $\tau_{initial}$ . When ants conclude their travels and beginning a new phase, they update their pheromones worldwide.

$$r \leftarrow ((1 - \rho) * r + \sum \rho \Delta r)$$

During the decision step, the pixel's threshold value is determined by the final matrix.

### Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF)

Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) is a widely used approach in image processing and computer vision for recognizing and describing local features in images. Herbert Bay et al. proposed it in 2006 as an improved version of the widely used SIFT (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform) technique. SURF is intended to be more computationally efficient while remaining robust to changes in scale, rotation, and lighting. SURF can be used in medical imaging applications to register (align) pictures from many modalities or time points. By extracting SURF keypoints and descriptors from the images, registration algorithms can determine the best transformation to align the images while maximizing the similarity between corresponding features.

The suggested SURF identifier depends on comparable principles, but with the level of complexity decreased much further. The initial process involves creating a consistent direction using data from a concentric zone around the object of interest point. Then, we create a square area associated with the envisioned direction and recover the SURF descriptors [15].

$$Hy, \sigma = L_{xxy}, \sigma \quad L_{xyy}, \sigma \quad Lyxy, \sigma \quad Lyyy, \sigma$$

## CLASSIFICATION

### Ensemble Classifier

An ensemble classifier is a type of computational learning model that integrates the findings of multiple independent classifiers into an individual final prediction. The underlying principle behind ensemble methods is to use the wisdom of the crowd: by combining the predictions of several different models, you can typically outperform any one model on its own. Ensemble learning combines predictions from numerous deep convolutional neural network models [16]. The information or forecasts may originate from multiple models or one model in particular. Boosting is not appropriate for recognizing images with convolutional neural networks that are deeply convolutional due to the large increase in time spent training. Ensemble deep learning models must address several challenges, including promoting variety among baseline models, reducing training time and complexity, and combining predictions for practical applications and complementary algorithms [17]. Classifier ensembles, also referred to as combiners or committees, are collections of classifier whose individual forecasts are merged in some way (for example, by summing or polling) to produce a single forecast. Ensembles typically provide better and or more resilient answers in most situations since they make advantage of all available classifier information.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FN refers to False Negative, TP to True Positive, FP to False Positive, and TN to True Negative [18]. The following parameters are used and formulated below [19].





Monisha et al.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sensitivity} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \times 100 \\
 \text{Specificity} &= \frac{TN}{TN + FP} \times 100 \\
 \text{Accuracy} &= \frac{\text{Sensitivity} \times \text{Specificity}}{2} \times 100 \\
 \text{Precision} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \times 100 \\
 \text{F1 score} &= 2 \times \frac{\text{Specificity} \times \text{Sensitivity}}{\text{Specificity} + \text{Sensitivity}} \times 100 \\
 \text{Jaccard Metric} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FN + FP} \times 100 \\
 \text{Balanced classifier rate} &= \frac{2}{\text{Specificity} + \text{Sensitivity}} \\
 \text{MCC} &= \frac{(TP - TN) - (FP - FN)}{\sqrt{(TP + FP)(TP + FN)(TN + FP)(TN + FN)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

The results presented in Table 1 highlight the performance comparison of an Ensemble classifier utilizing two distinct feature sets: ACO (Ant Colony Optimization) and SURF (Speeded-Up Robust Features). Among these, the SURF feature set demonstrated superior performance, achieving an impressive accuracy of 96.72%. In contrast, the ACO feature set, while still effective, delivered a lower accuracy of 82.21%. This significant difference in performance suggests that the SURF feature set is more effective at capturing the necessary data characteristics, leading to higher classification accuracy in this particular application.

## CONCLUSION

The study explores the effectiveness of ACO (Ant Colony Optimization) and SURF (Speeded-Up Robust Features) for feature extraction in kidney scan identification using MATLAB software. To enhance the image quality, Chambolle's filter model is applied, which plays a crucial role in reducing and eliminating speckle noise, thereby improving the clarity and accuracy of the extracted features. Once the images are processed, an Ensemble classifier is employed to evaluate the performance of the features in accurately identifying kidney scans. Among the two methods, the SURF-based feature extraction proved to be significantly more accurate, achieving an impressive accuracy of 96.72%, outperforming the ACO method. This demonstrates the robustness and reliability of the SURF feature in kidney scan analysis. Due to its high accuracy and efficiency, this approach is well-suited for quickly retrieving kidney scans from large-scale medical databases, providing a promising tool for streamlining medical diagnostics and data analysis.

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**Table 1 Efficiency of Ensemble Classifier with ACO and SURF Features.**

PARAMETERS	ENSEMBLE CLASSIFIER	ENSEMBLE CLASSIFIER
FEATURES	ACO	SURF
Sensitivity	76.0393	97.31076
Specificity	99.36975	95.97484
Accuracy	82.21234	96.7204
Precision	99.70268	96.82854
F1 score	8615.298	9663.818
Jaccard metric	75.86727	94.30502
Balanced classifier rate	87.70453	96.6428
Mcc	5.36E-08	1.04E-08





Monisha et al.,



Figure 1 workflow diagram

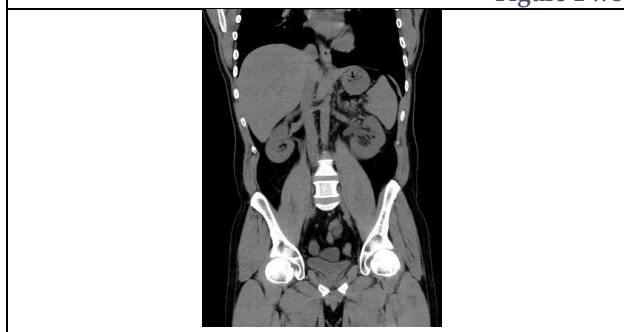


Figure 2 Normal image



Figure 3 Kidney stone image

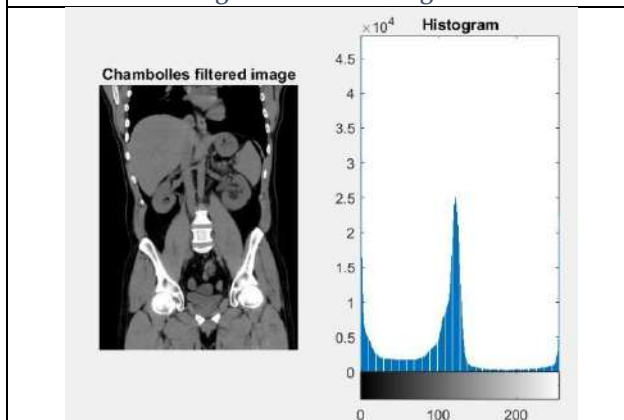


Figure 4 Chambolle's filter and histogram-normal

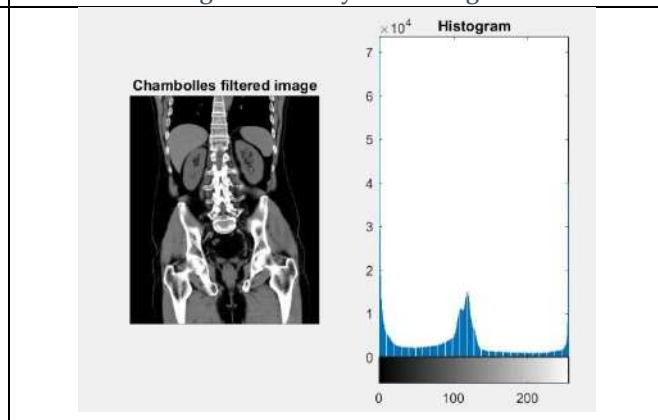


Figure 5 Chambolle's filter and histogram-Stone

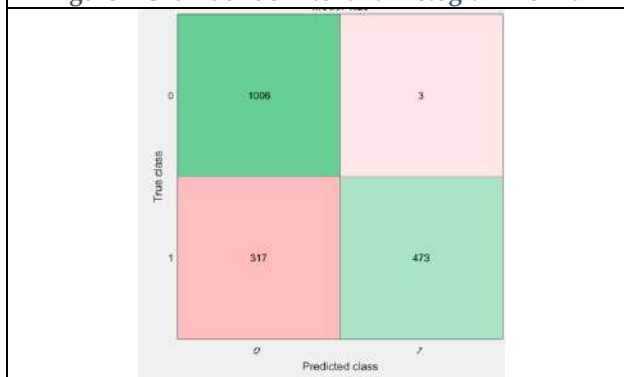


Figure 6 ACO Feature Ensemble

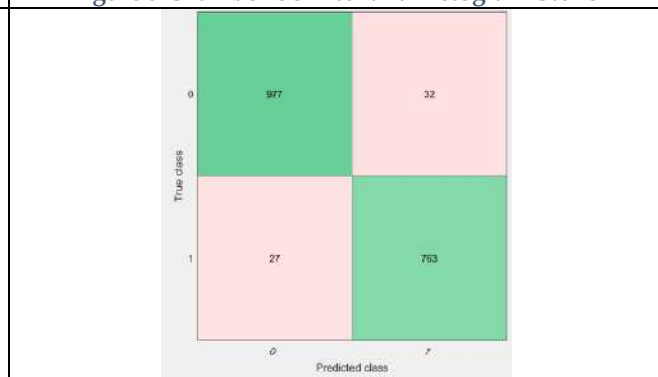
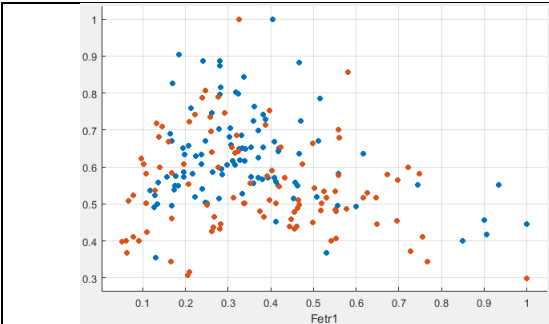


Figure 7 SURF Feature Ensemble

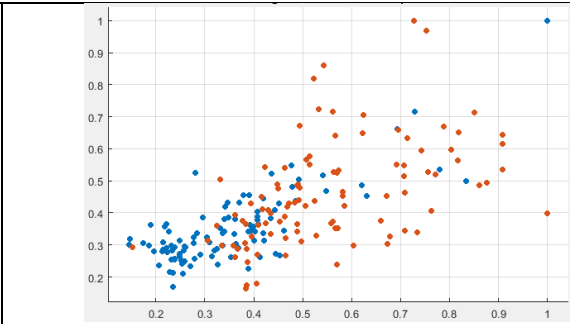




**Monisha et al.,**



**Figure 8 ACO Feature Ensemble**



**Figure 9 SURF Feature Ensemble**





## A Difference-Cum- Exponential Estimator for Estimating Population Mean using Two Auxiliary Variables in Stratified Random Sampling

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, we propose a difference-cum-exponential estimator in stratified random sampling to estimate the finite population mean using information on two auxiliary variables. Up to the first order of approximation, the expression for the MSE of the proposed estimate has been developed, and it is compared to the other existing estimators. Also, a numerical analysis has been done to demonstrate that the proposed estimator is more efficient than the other existing estimators, and for this, we have considered two real data sets.

**Keywords:** Auxiliary variables; Study variable; Stratification; Efficiency; Bias; MSE.

### INTRODUCTION

In practice, in order to improve the accuracy and precision of the estimates, it is normal to use this information in the designing stage and as well as in the estimation stage when auxiliary information is available and highly correlated with the study variable( $Y$ ). The use of appropriate auxiliary information results in a considerable reduction in mean square error of the usual ratio and regression estimators. In the estimation of population parameters, several authors have used auxiliary information on auxiliary variables such as Swain [33], Srivastava [30], Sahai and Ray [18],





Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,

Srivastava and Jhaji[31], Srivastava and Jhaji[32], Bahl and Tuteja [2], Esteveao and Sarndal[6], Abu-Dayyeh et al. [1], Diana and Perri [5], Koyuncu and Kadilar[12,13], Shabbir and Gupta [22], Singh and Singh [28], etc. If the population is heterogeneous, it is not appropriate to use a simple random sampling method, or to use a stratified sampling method, where the heterogeneous population is divided into subgroups and samples are drawn independently of each stratum, using any sample design. Therefore, we can increase the accuracy of our estimators by adopting the stratified random sampling approach at the designing or at estimation stages. Diana [4], proposed a class of estimators in stratified random sampling to estimate the finite population mean using the auxiliary information. Similarly, Sahoo and Bala [19], Singh and Vishwakarma [27], Haq and Shabbir [8], Shabbir and Gupta [23], Kadilar and Cingi[9], Koyuncu [10],proposed estimators in stratified random sampling using the information on a single auxiliary variable. However, for the estimation of the finite population mean, it is better to use information on two auxiliary variables rather than one auxiliary variable. Dalabehara and Sahoo [3], developed a regression-type estimator in stratified random sampling using two auxiliary variables. Tailor et al. [34], proposed a ratio-cum-product estimator of population mean in stratified random sampling using two auxiliary variables. Furthermore, Koyuncu and Kadilar[11], Singh and Kumar [29], Verma et al. [35], and Shabbir and Gupta [23], proposed an estimator of finite population mean in simple and stratified random sampling using two auxiliary variables. Muneer, Shabbir, and Khalil [15], Shabbir [21], Shahzad, Hanif, and Koyuncu [25],proposed different ratio, product, exponential, and difference exponential type estimators to estimate the finite population mean in stratified sampling using two auxiliary variables. In order to estimate  $\bar{Y}$  more precisely and accurately, we proposed a difference-cum-exponential estimator using the information on the two auxiliary variables  $(X, Z)$  in stratified random sampling. Many new and existing estimators are members of the proposed estimator. The bias and mean square error of the proposed estimator are derived and the results are obtained through numerical studies. Assume that  $Y = \{ Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_N \}$  be a population of size  $N$  units is partitioned into  $L$  groups in the  $h^{th}$  stratum consisting of  $N_h$  units, such that  $\sum_{h=1}^L N_h = N$ ,  $(h = 1, 2, \dots, L)$ . Let a sample of size  $n_h$  is drawn independently from the  $h^{th}$  stratum using the SRSWOR technique. such that  $n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$ . Let  $y_{hi}$  and  $(x_{hi}, z_{hi})$  respectively be the  $i^{th}$  values of the study variable  $y_h$  and the auxiliary variables  $(x_h, z_h)$  in the  $h^{th}$  stratum.

$$\bar{Y}_h = \frac{1}{N_h} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} Y_{hi} : h^{th} \text{stratum population mean for study variate } Y,$$

$$\bar{X}_h = \frac{1}{N_h} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi} : h^{th} \text{stratum population mean for auxiliary variate } X,$$

$$\bar{Z}_h = \frac{1}{N_h} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} Z_{hi} : h^{th} \text{stratum population mean for auxiliary variate } Z,$$

$$\bar{Y}_{st} = \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} Y_{hi} = \sum_{i=1}^L \frac{N_h}{N} \bar{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{Y}_h : \text{population mean of the study variate } Y \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$\bar{X}_{st} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi} = \sum_{i=1}^L \frac{N_h}{N} \bar{X}_h = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{X}_h : \text{population mean of the auxiliary variate } X \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$\bar{Z}_{st} = \bar{Z} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} Z_{hi} = \sum_{i=1}^L \frac{N_h}{N} \bar{Z}_h = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{Z}_h : \text{population mean of the auxiliary variate } Z \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$\bar{y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} : \text{sample mean of } Y \text{ for } h^{th} \text{stratum,}$$

$$\bar{x}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi} : \text{sample mean of } X \text{ for } h^{th} \text{stratum,}$$

$$\bar{z}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} z_{hi} : \text{sample mean of } Z \text{ for } h^{th} \text{stratum,}$$

$$\bar{y}_{st} = \bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{y}_h : \text{sample mean of the study variate } Y \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$\bar{x}_{st} = \bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{x}_h : \text{sample mean of the auxiliary variate } X \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$\bar{z}_{st} = \bar{z} = \sum_{i=1}^L W_h \bar{z}_h : \text{sample mean of the auxiliary variate } Z \text{ based on Stratified random Sampling,}$$

$$W_h = \frac{N_h}{N} : \text{stratum weight of } h^{th} \text{stratum,}$$

$$S_{y_h}^2 = \frac{1}{N_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2, \quad S_{x_h}^2 = \frac{1}{N_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (x_{hi} - \bar{X}_h)^2, \quad S_{z_h}^2 = \frac{1}{N_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (z_{hi} - \bar{Z}_h)^2 \text{ the population variance of } Y, X \text{ and } Z \text{ for the } h^{th} \text{ stratum,}$$







**Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,**

$C_{yh} = \frac{S_{yh}}{\bar{Y}}, C_{xh} = \frac{S_{xh}}{\bar{X}}, C_{zh} = \frac{S_{zh}}{\bar{Z}}$ : the population coefficient of variation of  $Y, X, Z$  for the  $h^{th}$  stratum,  
 $S_{y_xh} = \frac{1}{N_h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \{(y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)(x_{hi} - \bar{X}_h)\}, S_{y_zh} = \frac{1}{N_h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \{(y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)(z_{hi} - \bar{Z}_h)\}, S_{x_zh} = \frac{1}{N_h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \{(x_{hi} - \bar{X}_h)(z_{hi} - \bar{Z}_h)\}$ : covariance between  $(Y, X), (Y, Z), (X, Z)$  for the  $h^{th}$  stratum,  
 $\rho_{y_xh} = \frac{C_{y_xh}}{C_{yh}C_{xh}}, \rho_{y_zh} = \frac{C_{y_zh}}{C_{yh}C_{zh}}, \rho_{x_zh} = \frac{C_{x_zh}}{C_{xh}C_{zh}}$ : population correlation between  $(Y, X), (Y, Z), (X, Z)$  for  $h^{th}$  stratum,  
 $\tau_h = \left(\frac{1}{n_h} - \frac{1}{N_h}\right)$  is f.p.c within  $h^{th}$  stratum.  
 $R_1 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}; R_2 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{Z}}$

To obtain the properties of the existing and proposed estimators of 'T<sub>AB</sub>', let us define

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{st} &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h \bar{y}_h = \bar{Y} + \bar{Y} \epsilon_0 \epsilon_0 = \frac{\bar{y}_{st} - \bar{Y}}{\bar{Y}} \quad \longrightarrow \\ \bar{x}_{st} &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h \bar{x}_h = \bar{X} + \bar{X} \epsilon_1 \epsilon_1 = \frac{\bar{x}_{st} - \bar{X}}{\bar{X}} \quad \longrightarrow \\ \bar{z}_{st} &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h \bar{z}_h = \bar{Z} + \bar{Z} \epsilon_2 \epsilon_2 = \frac{\bar{z}_{st} - \bar{Z}}{\bar{Z}} \quad \longrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Such that  $E(\epsilon_i) = 0, (i = 0, 1, 2)$

Where  $\bar{y}_{st}, \bar{x}_{st}$  and  $\bar{z}_{st}$  are usual unbiased estimators of population mean  $\bar{Y}, \bar{X}, \bar{Z}$  respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} E(\epsilon_0^2) &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{yh}^2}{\bar{Y}^2} = V_{200} & ; & E(\epsilon_1^2) = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{xh}^2}{\bar{X}^2} = V_{020} \\ E(\epsilon_2^2) &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{zh}^2}{\bar{Z}^2} = V_{002} & ; & E(\epsilon_0 \epsilon_1) = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{y_xh}}{\bar{Y}\bar{X}} = V_{110} \\ E(\epsilon_0 \epsilon_2) &= \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{y_zh}}{\bar{Y}\bar{Z}} = V_{101} & ; & E(\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2) = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h \frac{S_{x_zh}}{\bar{X}\bar{Z}} = V_{011} \end{aligned}$$

**EXISTING ESTIMATORS AVAILABLE IN LITERATURE**

Now we discuss the following estimators in stratified sampling proposed by different authors. The variance and MSE's of all the estimators considered here are obtained under the first order of approximation.

The conventional estimator given by

$$T_{st0} = \bar{y}_{st} = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h \bar{y}_h \quad \dots (1)$$

The variance of the unbiased estimator  $\bar{y}_{st}$  in stratified sampling is given by

$$\begin{aligned} MSE(T_{st0}) &= V(T_{st0}) = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h^2 \tau_h S_{yh}^2 \quad \dots (2) \\ MSE(T_{st0}) &= \bar{Y}^2 V_{200} \end{aligned}$$

Hansen et al. [7] suggested a combined ratio estimator for population mean

$$T_{st1} = \bar{y}_{st} \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}_{st}} \quad \dots (3)$$

$$B(T_{st1}) = \bar{Y}(V_{020} - V_{110}) \quad \dots (4)$$

$$MSE(T_{st1})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 (V_{200} + V_{020} - 2V_{110}) \quad \dots (5)$$

Bahl and Tuteja [2] suggested the following ratio and product exponential estimators

$$T_{st2} = \bar{y}_{st} \exp\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{x} + \bar{x}_{st}}\right) \text{(ratio exponential)} \quad \dots (6)$$

$$B(T_{st2}) = \bar{Y} \left(\frac{3}{8} V_{020} - \frac{1}{2} V_{110}\right) \quad \dots (7)$$

$$MSE(T_{st2})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left(V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} V_{020} - V_{110}\right) \quad \dots (7)$$

and

$$T_{st3} = \bar{y}_{st} \exp\left(\frac{\bar{x}_{st} - \bar{x}}{\bar{x}_{st} + \bar{x}}\right) \text{(product exponential)} \quad \dots (8)$$

$$MSE(T_{st3})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left(V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} V_{020} + V_{110}\right) \quad \dots (9)$$

The existing regression estimator

$$T_{st4} = \bar{y}_{st} + Q_{st}(\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}) \quad \dots (10)$$





Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,

$$MSE(T_{st4})min = \frac{\bar{Y}^2(V_{200}V_{020}-V_{110}^2)}{V_{020}} \dots (11)$$

The existing difference – type estimator

$$T_{st5} = \bar{y}_{st}Q_1 + Q_2(\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}) \dots (12)$$

The  $Q_{1(opt)}$  and  $Q_{2(opt)}$  are suitable chosen constants. The minimum MSE of  $T_{st5}$  at the optimum values

$$Q_{1(opt)} = \frac{V_{200}}{(V_{200}V_{020}-V_{110}^2+V_{020})} ; Q_{2(opt)} = \frac{\bar{Y}V_{110}}{\bar{X}(V_{200}V_{020}-V_{110}^2+V_{020})}$$

$$MSE(T_{st5})min = \frac{\bar{Y}^2(V_{200}V_{020}-V_{110}^2)}{(V_{200}V_{020}-V_{110}^2+V_{020})} \dots (13)$$

Housila P. Singh and Gajendra K. Vishwakarma suggested[26] Combined ratio-product estimator for population mean ( $\bar{Y}$ )

$$T_{st6} = \bar{y}_{st} \left[ \alpha \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st}} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \frac{\bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{X}} \right] \dots (14)$$

where  $\alpha$  are arbitrary constants.

$$MSE(T_{st6})min = \bar{Y}^2V_{200}(1 - \rho^{*2}) \dots (15)$$

$$\text{Where } \rho^* = \frac{V_{110}}{R_1(\sqrt{V_{020}V_{200}})}$$

Shabbir and Gupta [22] Estimator

$$T_{st7} = [d_1\bar{y}_{st} + d_2(\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st})]exp \left( \frac{\bar{A}-\bar{a}_{st}}{\bar{A}+\bar{a}_{st}} \right) \dots (16)$$

Where  $d_i(i=1,2)$  constants are whose values are to be determined later. Let  $a_{hi} = x_{hi} + N\bar{X}$  (Bedi, 1996)

$$B(T_{st7}) = \left[ (d_1 - 1) + d_1 \left\{ \frac{3}{8(1+N)^2} V_{020} - \frac{1}{2(1+N)} V_{110} \right\} \right] + \frac{1}{2} d_2 \bar{X} \frac{1}{2} V_{020}$$

$$MSE(T_{st7}) = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ (d_1 - 1)^2 + d_1^2 \left\{ V_{200} + \frac{1}{(1+N)^2} V_{020} - 2 \frac{1}{(1+N)} V_{110} \right\} - 2d_1 \left\{ \frac{3}{8(1+N)^2} V_{020} - \frac{1}{2(1+N)} V_{110} \right\} \right] + d_2^2 \bar{X}^2 V_{020} - d_2 \bar{X} \bar{Y} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+N)} \sum_{h=1}^L V_{020} \right\} + 2d_1 d_2 \bar{X} \bar{Y} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+N)} V_{020} - V_{110} \right\} \dots (17)$$

From the above equation, the optimum values of  $d_i (i=1,2)$  are given by

$$d_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{8(1+N)^2} V_{020}}{1 + V_{200}(1 - \rho_{st}^2)} \text{ and } d_2 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}} \left[ 2 \frac{1}{(1+N)} - d_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+N)} \frac{V_{110}}{V_{020}} \right\} \right]$$

Substituting the optimum values of  $d_i (i=1,2)$  in above equation, we get the minimum MSE of  $T_{st7}$  which is given by

$$MSE(T_{st7})min \cong \bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{4(1+N)^2} V_{020} \right\} - \frac{\left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{8(1+N)^2} V_{020} \right\}^2}{1 + V_{200}(1 - \rho_{st}^2)} \right] \dots (18)$$

Sangngam and Hiriote[20]suggested Modified Estimator

$$T_{st8} = \frac{\bar{y}_{st}}{[\bar{X}_{st} + C_x]} (\bar{X} + C_x) \dots (19)$$

$$B(T_{st8}) = \left( \bar{X}^2 \frac{R_{SD}}{\bar{X}_h + C_x} V_{020} - \bar{X} \bar{Y} \frac{1}{\bar{X}_h + C_x} V_{110} \right)$$

$$MSE(T_{st8})min = (\bar{Y}^2 V_{200} + \bar{X}^2 R_{SD}^2 V_{020} - 2\bar{X} \bar{Y} R_{SD} V_{110}) \dots (20)$$

$$\text{Where, } R_{SD} = \frac{\bar{Y}_h}{\bar{X}_h + C_x}$$

Adapted from Zakari et al. [37] Estimator

$$T_{st9} = \bar{y}_{st} \alpha \left( \frac{\bar{X}+n}{\bar{x}_{st}+n} \right) \dots (21)$$

Where  $\alpha$  is unknown weight

$$B(T_{st9}) = \bar{Y} [(\alpha - 1) + \alpha \delta^2 V_{020} - \alpha \delta V_{110}]$$

$$MSE(T_{st9}) = \bar{Y}^2 [(\alpha - 1)^2 + \alpha^2 V_{200} + (3\alpha^2 \delta^2 - 2\alpha \delta^2) V_{020} + (2\alpha \delta - 4\alpha^2 \delta) V_{110}] \dots (22)$$

$$\alpha^{opt} = \frac{(1 - \delta V_{110} + \delta^2 V_{020})^2}{1 + V_{200} + 3\delta^2 V_{020} - 4\delta V_{110}}$$

$$MSE(T_{st9})min = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{(1 - \delta V_{110} + \delta^2 V_{020})^2}{1 + V_{200} + 3\delta^2 V_{020} - 4\delta V_{110}} \right] \dots (23)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} + n}$$

Yadav and Kadilar[36]suggested exponential ratio type estimator in stratified sampling





**Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,**

$$T_{st10} = k\bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{X} + \bar{x}_{st}} \right] \quad \dots (24)$$

Where k is unknown constant,

$$k = \left[ \frac{1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} - \frac{1}{2}V_{110}}{1 + V_{200} + V_{020} - 2V_{110}} \right]$$

$$MSE(T_{st10})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} - \frac{1}{2}V_{110} \right\}^2}{1 + V_{200} + V_{020} - 2V_{110}} \right) \right] \quad \dots (25)$$

Some existing estimators for two auxiliary information

Olkin [17] suggested the following multivariate ratio type estimator:

$$T_{st11} = \bar{y}_{st} \left( w_1 \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st}} + w_2 \frac{\bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st}} \right) \quad \dots (26)$$

$$MSE(T_{st11})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + V_{002} - 2V_{101} - \frac{(V_{002} + V_{110} - V_{101} - V_{011})^2}{V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{011}} \right] \quad \dots (27)$$

Koyuncu and Kadilar [11] suggested different ratio type estimators for population mean

$$T_{st12} = \bar{y}_{st} \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st}} \right) \left( \frac{\bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st}} \right) \quad \dots (28)$$

and

$$T_{st13} = \bar{y}_{st} \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st}} \right) \left( \frac{\bar{z}_{st}}{\bar{Z}} \right) \quad \dots (29)$$

$$MSE(T_{st12})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 (V_{200} + V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{110} + 2V_{011} - 2V_{101}) \quad \dots (30)$$

and

$$MSE(T_{st13})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 (V_{200} + V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{110} - 2V_{011} + 2V_{101}) \quad \dots (31)$$

The usual regression estimator is defined as:

$$T_{st14} = \bar{y}_{st} + b_1(\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}) + b_2(\bar{Z} - \bar{z}_{st}) \quad \dots (32)$$

$$MSE(T_{st14})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} - \frac{V_{101}^2}{V_{020}} - \frac{V_{101}^2}{V_{002}} + 2 \frac{V_{110}V_{101}V_{011}}{V_{020}V_{002}} \right] \quad \dots (33)$$

Madhulika Mishra and B. P. Singh [14] suggested an estimator

$$T_{st15} = w_0 t_0 + w_1 t_1 + w_2 t_2 \quad \dots (34)$$

Where,  $t_0 = \bar{y}_{st}$ ,  $t_1 = \bar{y}_{st} \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st}} \right) \left( \frac{\bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st}} \right)$  and  $t_2 = \bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{X} + \bar{x}_{st}} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{z}_{st} - \bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st} + \bar{Z}} \right]$

$$MSE(T_{st15})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} - \frac{(V_{101} - V_{110})^2}{(V_{002} + V_{020} - 2V_{011})} \right] \quad \dots (35)$$

The exponential estimator using two auxiliary variables in stratified sampling

$$T_{st16} = \bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{X} + \bar{x}_{st}} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{Z} - \bar{z}_{st}}{\bar{Z} + \bar{z}_{st}} \right] \quad \dots (36)$$

$$MSE(T_{st16})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{1}{4}(V_{020} + V_{002}) + \frac{1}{2}V_{011} - \frac{1}{2}V_{101} - V_{110} \right] \quad \dots (37)$$

And

$$T_{st17} = \bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{x}_{st} - \bar{X}}{\bar{x}_{st} + \bar{X}} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{z}_{st} - \bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st} + \bar{Z}} \right] \quad \dots (38)$$

$$MSE(T_{st17})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{1}{4}(V_{020} + V_{002}) + \frac{1}{2}V_{011} + V_{101} + V_{110} \right] \quad \dots (39)$$

And

$$T_{st18} = \bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{X} + \bar{x}_{st}} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{z}_{st} - \bar{Z}}{\bar{z}_{st} + \bar{Z}} \right] \quad \dots (40)$$

$$MSE(T_{st18})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{1}{4}(V_{020} + V_{002}) - \frac{1}{2}V_{011} + V_{101} - V_{110} \right] \quad \dots (41)$$





Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,

**THE PROPOSED ESTIMATOR**

Motivated by Madhulika Mishra and B. P. Singh [14]. We propose an estimator as follows:

$$T_{ABst} = \omega_0 \bar{y}_{st} + \omega_1 \bar{y}_{st} \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_{st}}{\bar{x} + \bar{x}_{st}} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_{st}}{\bar{z} + \bar{z}_{st}} \right] \dots (42)$$

Where,  $\omega_i (i = 0, 1)$  denotes the constants used for reducing the bias in the class of estimators.

To obtain the properties of the suggested estimator we define:

$$\bar{y}_{st} = \bar{Y}(1 + \epsilon_o), \quad \bar{x}_{st} = \bar{X}(1 + \epsilon_1), \quad \bar{z}_{st} = \bar{Z}(1 + \epsilon_2)$$

$$T_{ABst} = \omega_0 \bar{Y}(1 + \epsilon_o) + \omega_1 \bar{Y}(1 + \epsilon_o) \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{X}(1 + \epsilon_1)}{\bar{X} + \bar{X}(1 + \epsilon_1)} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{\bar{Z} - \bar{Z}(1 + \epsilon_2)}{\bar{Z} + \bar{Z}(1 + \epsilon_2)} \right] \dots (43)$$

Expanding the above equation (43) and keeping terms only up to order one in  $\epsilon$ 's, we can write

$$T_{ABst} = \bar{Y} \left[ \omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) + \omega_1(1 + \epsilon_o) \exp \left( -\frac{\epsilon_1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} \right\}^{-1} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\epsilon_2}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} \right\}^{-1} \right) \right]$$

$$T_{ABst} = \bar{Y} \left[ \omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) + \omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} + \epsilon_o - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$T_{ABst} - \bar{Y} = \bar{Y} \left[ \omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) + \omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} + \epsilon_o \right) - 1 \right] \dots (44)$$

Taking expectation of both sides, the bias of estimator is obtained up to first order of approximation as:

$$B(T_{ABst}) = \bar{Y} \left[ \omega_0 + \omega_1 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} + \frac{3}{8}V_{002} - \frac{1}{2}V_{110} - \frac{1}{2}V_{101} + \frac{1}{4}V_{011} \right) - 1 \right] \dots (45)$$

Squaring both side of equation (44) and neglecting term of  $\epsilon$ 's having power more than two, we get

$$(T_{ABst} - \bar{Y})^2 = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ \omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) + \omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} + \epsilon_o \right) - 1 \right]^2$$

$$(T_{ABst} - \bar{Y})^2 = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ \omega_0^2(1 + \epsilon_o^2 + 2\epsilon_o) + \omega_1^2(1 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_o^2 - 2\epsilon_o\epsilon_1 - 2\epsilon_o\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 + 2\epsilon_o) + 1 \right.$$

$$+ 2\omega_0\omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} + \epsilon_o^2 + 2\epsilon_o - \epsilon_o\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_o\epsilon_2 + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} \right)$$

$$\left. - 2\omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} + \epsilon_o \right) - 2\omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) \right]$$

$$E(T_{ABst} - \bar{Y})^2 = \bar{Y}^2 E \left[ \omega_0^2(1 + \epsilon_o^2 + 2\epsilon_o) + \omega_1^2(1 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_o^2 - 2\epsilon_o\epsilon_1 - 2\epsilon_o\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 + 2\epsilon_o) + 1 \right.$$

$$+ 2\omega_0\omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} + \epsilon_o^2 + 2\epsilon_o - \epsilon_o\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_o\epsilon_2 + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} \right)$$

$$\left. - 2\omega_1 \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{8} + \frac{3\epsilon_2^2}{8} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon_o\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{4} + \epsilon_o \right) - 2\omega_0(1 + \epsilon_o) \right]$$

$$MSE(T_{ABst}) = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ \omega_0^2(1 + V_{200}) + \omega_1^2(1 + V_{020} + V_{002} + V_{200} - 2V_{110} - 2V_{101} + V_{011}) + 1 + 2\omega_0\omega_1 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} + \frac{3}{8}V_{002} + V_{200} - V_{110} - V_{101} + \frac{1}{4}V_{011} \right) - 2\omega_1 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} + \frac{3}{8}V_{002} - \frac{1}{2}V_{110} - \frac{1}{2}V_{101} + \frac{1}{4}V_{011} \right) - 2\omega_0 \right] \dots (46)$$

Let,

$$A_1 = (1 + V_{200})$$

$$A_2 = (1 + V_{020} + V_{002} + V_{200} - 2V_{110} - 2V_{101} + V_{011})$$

$$A_3 = \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} + \frac{3}{8}V_{002} + V_{200} - V_{110} - V_{101} + \frac{1}{4}V_{011} \right)$$

$$A_4 = \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8}V_{020} + \frac{3}{8}V_{002} - \frac{1}{2}V_{110} - \frac{1}{2}V_{101} + \frac{1}{4}V_{011} \right)$$

Putting these values in equation (46)

$$MSE(T_{ABst}) = \bar{Y}^2 [\omega_0^2 A_1 + \omega_1^2 A_2 + 1 + 2\omega_0\omega_1 A_3 - 2\omega_1 A_4 - 2\omega_0] \dots (47)$$

differentiate equation (47) w. r. to  $\omega_0$  and  $\omega_1$  and equating to zero for obtaining the optimum value of  $\omega_0, \omega_1$ . the optimum value of  $\omega_0, \omega_1$  that minimises the MSE in equation(47) is given by,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_0} MSE(T_{ABst}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_0} \bar{Y}^2 [\omega_0^2 A_1 + \omega_1^2 A_2 + 1 + 2\omega_0\omega_1 A_3 - 2\omega_1 A_4 - 2\omega_0]$$

$$\omega_0 A_1 + \omega_1 A_3 = 1 \dots (48)$$





**Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_1} MSE(T_{ABst}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_1} \bar{Y}^2 [\omega_0^2 A_1 + \omega_1^2 A_2 + 1 + 2\omega_0 \omega_1 A_3 - 2\omega_1 A_4 - 2\omega_0]$$

$$\omega_0 A_3 + \omega_1 A_2 = A_4 \dots (49)$$

Equation (48) and (49) can be written in the matrix form as,

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_3 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_0 \\ \omega_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ A_4 \end{bmatrix} \dots (50)$$

Solving (50) and we get the unique values of  $\omega_0$  and  $\omega_1$  as,

$$\omega_0 = \frac{A_2 - A_3 A_4}{A_1 A_2 - A_3^2}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{A_1 A_4 - A_3}{A_1 A_2 - A_3^2}$$

Putting  $\omega_0, \omega_1$  in equation (3.6), thus the resulting minimum MSE of the proposed class of estimator.

$$MSE(T_{ABst})_{min} = \bar{Y}^2 \left[ \frac{A_1^2 A_2^2}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} + \frac{(A_3 A_4 - A_3^2)(2A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} - \frac{(A_2 + A_1 A_4)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)} \right] \dots (51)$$

**THEORETICAL EFFICIENCY COMPARISON**

In this following portion, the proposed estimator was compared theoretically with another existing estimator.

Let  $B = \left[ \frac{A_1^2 A_2^2}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} + \frac{(A_3 A_4 - A_3^2)(2A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} - \frac{(A_2 + A_1 A_4)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)} \right]$

1.  $MSE(T_{st0}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} - \left( \frac{A_1^2 A_2^2}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} + \frac{(A_3 A_4 - A_3^2)(2A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)^2} - \frac{(A_2 + A_1 A_4)}{(A_1 A_2 - A_3^2)} \right) \right] > 0$$

$$\bar{Y}^2 [V_{200} - B] > 0$$

2.  $MSE(T_{st1}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 [V_{200} + V_{020} - 2V_{110} - B] > 0$$

3.  $MSE(T_{st2}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} V_{020} - V_{110} - B \right] > 0$$

4.  $MSE(T_{st3}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} V_{020} + V_{110} - B \right] > 0$$

5. (4) - (3) > 0 if

$$2 \left[ \left( \frac{200020 - \frac{2}{110}}{V_{020}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

6.  $MSE(T_{st5}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{V_{200} V_{020} - V_{110}^2}{V_{200} V_{020} - V_{110}^2 + V_{020}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

7.  $MSE(T_{st6}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 [V_{200}(1 - \rho^{*2}) - B] > 0$$

8.  $MSE(T_{st7}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{4(1+N)^2} V_{020} \right\} - \frac{\left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{8(1+N)^2} V_{020} \right\}^2}{1 + V_{200}(1 - \rho_{st}^2)} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

9.  $MSE(T_{st8}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if





Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ V_{200} + \frac{R_{SD}^2 V_{020}}{R_1^2} - 2 \frac{R_{SD} V_{110}}{R_1} - B \right] > 0$$

10.  $MSE(T_{st9}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{(1 - \delta V_{110} + \delta^2 V_{020})^2}{1 + V_{200} + 3\delta^2 V_{020} - 4\delta V_{110}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

11.  $MSE(T_{st10}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{8} V_{020} - \frac{1}{2} V_{110} \right\}^2}{1 + V_{200} + V_{020} - 2V_{110}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

12.  $MSE(T_{st11}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} + V_{002} - 2V_{101} - \frac{(V_{002} + V_{110} - V_{101} - V_{011})^2}{V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{011}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

13.  $MSE(T_{st12}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 [(V_{200} + V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{110} + 2V_{011} - 2V_{101}) - B] > 0$$

14.  $MSE(T_{st13}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 [(V_{200} + V_{020} + V_{002} - 2V_{110} - 2V_{011} + 2V_{101}) - B] > 0$$

15.  $MSE(T_{st14}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} - \frac{V_{110}^2}{V_{020}} - \frac{V_{101}^2}{V_{002}} + 2 \frac{V_{110} V_{101} V_{011}}{V_{020} V_{002}} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

16.  $MSE(T_{st15}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} - \frac{(V_{101} - V_{110})^2}{(V_{002} + V_{020} - 2V_{011})} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

17.  $MSE(T_{st16}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} (V_{020} + V_{002}) + \frac{1}{2} V_{011} - \frac{1}{2} V_{101} - V_{110} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

18.  $MSE(T_{st17}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} (V_{020} + V_{002}) + \frac{1}{2} V_{011} + V_{101} + V_{110} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

19.  $MSE(T_{st18}) - MSE(T_{ABst}) > 0$  if

$$\bar{Y}^2 \left[ \left( V_{200} + \frac{1}{4} (V_{020} + V_{002}) - \frac{1}{2} V_{011} + V_{101} - V_{110} \right) - B \right] > 0$$

**NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION**

In this section, the mathematical outcome is illustrated to check the efficiency of all estimators. Two data sets are contemplated. The finding outcome of these data sets are listed in Table 1 and Table 2. The Present Relative Efficiency (PRE's) of the estimators with respect to the usual unbiased estimator  $\bar{y}_{st}$  are obtained from the following mathematical formula.

$$PRE(ESTIMATOR) = \frac{V(\bar{y}_{st})}{MSE(ESTIMATOR)} \times 100$$

The present relative efficiency of the population means, measured from two data sets, is listed in Table 3 and Table 4.



**Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,**

## NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

To observe the performance of estimators, we use the following two population data sets from the literature for comparison.

1. Data set1: [ Source: Koyuncu and Kadilar[11].] Y: Number of teachers ; X: Number of students ; Z: Number of classes in both primary and secondary school
2. Data set 2: (Source: Murthy [16].) Y:Output ; X: Fixed Capital ; Z: Number of workers

## CONCLUSION

We proposed a difference-cum-exponential estimator using two auxiliary variables to estimate the finite population mean in stratified sampling. Expression for bias and mean square error of the proposed estimator are derived up to first order of approximation. For the purpose of comparing the effectiveness of this estimator with other existing estimators based on known population data, we have applied a numerical analysis. In Tables 3 and 4, the results are shown. It is clear from these two tables, because of the smaller value of MSE and greater value of PRE, the proposed estimate appears to be more efficient in comparison with other existing estimators.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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**Table 1: Population 1**

Population	Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Stratum 3	Stratum 4	Stratum 5	Stratum 6
$N=923$	$N_1=127$	$N_2=117$	$N_3=103$	$N_4=170$	$N_5=205$	$N_6=201$
$n=180$	$n_1=31$	$n_2=21$	$n_3=29$	$n_4=38$	$n_5=22$	$n_6=39$
	$W_1=0.1375$	$W_2=0.1267$	$W_3=0.1115$	$W_4=0.1841$	$W_5=0.2221$	$W_6=0.2177$
	$\tau_1=0.02438$	$\tau_2=0.03907$	$\tau_3=0.02477$	$\tau_4=0.02043$	$\tau_5=0.04057$	$\tau_6=0.02066$
$\bar{Y}=436.2258$	$\bar{Y}_1=703.74$	$\bar{Y}_2=413$	$\bar{Y}_3=573.1$	$\bar{Y}_4=424.66$	$\bar{Y}_5=267.03$	$\bar{Y}_6=393.84$
$\bar{X}=11434.96$	$\bar{X}_1=20804.59$	$\bar{X}_2=9211.79$	$\bar{X}_3=14309.30$	$\bar{X}_4=9478.85$	$\bar{X}_5=5569.95$	$\bar{X}_6=12997.59$
$\bar{Z}=333.0122$	$\bar{Z}_1=498.28$	$\bar{Z}_2=318.33$	$\bar{Z}_3=431.36$	$\bar{Z}_4=311.32$	$\bar{Z}_5=227.20$	$\bar{Z}_6=313.71$
	$S_{y1}=888.835$	$S_{y2}=644.922$	$S_{y3}=1033.467$	$S_{y4}=810.585$	$S_{y5}=403.654$	$S_{y6}=711.723$
	$S_{x1}=30486.751$	$S_{x2}=15180.76$	$S_{x3}=27549.697$	$S_{x4}=18218.931$	$S_{x5}=8497.776$	$S_{x6}=23094.141$
	$S_{z1}=555.5816$	$S_{z2}=365.4576$	$S_{z3}=612.9509$	$S_{z4}=458.0282$	$S_{z5}=260.8511$	$S_{z6}=397.0481$
	$S_{xy1}=25237153.52$	$S_{xy2}=9747942.85$	$S_{xy3}=28294397.04$	$S_{xy4}=14523885.53$	$S_{xy5}=3393591.75$	$S_{xy6}=15864573.97$
	$S_{yz1}=480688.2$	$S_{yz2}=230092.8$	$S_{yz3}=623019.3$	$S_{yz4}=364943.4$	$S_{yz5}=101539$	$S_{yz6}=27796.1$
	$S_{xz1}=15914648$	$S_{xz2}=5379190$	$S_{xz3}=16490674.56$	$S_{xz4}=8041254$	$S_{xz5}=2144057$	$S_{xz6}=8857729$

**Table 2: Population 2**

Population	Stratum 1	Stratum 2
$N=10$	$N_1=5$	$N_2=5$
$n=5$	$n_1=2$	$n_2=3$
$\bar{Y}=1120.7$	$\bar{Y}_1=1925.80$	$\bar{Y}_2=315.60$
$\bar{X}=274.12$	$\bar{X}_1=214.40$	$\bar{X}_2=333.80$
$\bar{Z}=56.2$	$\bar{Z}_1=51.80$	$\bar{Z}_2=60.60$
	$S_{y1}=615.92$	$S_{y2}=340.38$
	$S_{x1}=74.87$	$S_{x2}=66.35$
	$S_{z1}=0.75$	$S_{z2}=4.84$
	$S_{xy1}=39360.68$	$S_{xy2}=22356.50$
	$S_{yz1}=411.16$	$S_{yz2}=1536.24$
	$S_{xz1}=38.08$	$S_{xz2}=287.92$
	$W_1=0.5$	$W_2=0.5$
	$\tau_1=0.3$	$\tau_2=0.133$

**Table 3: MSE's and PRE's of Estimators for data set (1)**

S.No	Estimators	MSE's	PRE
1	$T_{st0} = V(T_{st0})$	2230.89	100
2	$T_{st1}$	220.26	1012.84
3	$T_{st2}$	605.90	368.19
4	$T_{st3}$	5059.20	44.09





**Anjali Bhardwaj et al.,**

5	$T_{st4}$	198.16	1125.80
6	$T_{st5}$	197.96	1126.94
7	$T_{st6}$	379.02	588
8	$T_{st7}$	380.58	586.18
9	$T_{st8}$	73258.92	3.04
10	$T_{st9}$	225.49	989.35
11	$T_{st10}$	604.92	368.79
12	$T_{st11}$	112.62	1980.9
13	$T_{st12}$	1616.41	138.01
14	$T_{st13}$	1492.43	149.48
15	$T_{st14}$	1993.13	111.92
16	$T_{st15}$	1409.91	158.22
17	$T_{st16}$	954.94	233.61
18	$T_{st17}$	7970.17	27.99
19	$T_{st18}$	1765.92	126.32
20	$T_{ABst}$	101.64	2192.56

**Table 4 :MSE's and PRE's of Estimators for data set (2)**

S.No	Estimators	MSE's	PRE
1	$T_{st0} = V(T_{st0})$	32303.88	100
2	$T_{st1}$	11560.68	279.42
3	$T_{st2}$	19563.46	165.12
4	$T_{st3}$	49781.56	64.89
5	$T_{st4}$	9138.60	353.48
6	$T_{st5}$	9072.58	356.06
7	$T_{st6}$	30862.71	104.66
8	$T_{st7}$	30113.96	107.27
9	$T_{st8}$	14745.31	219..07
10	$T_{st9}$	47842.85	67.52
11	$T_{st10}$	17373.31	166.74
12	$T_{st11}$	8630.14	374.31
13	$T_{st12}$	10647.13	303.40
14	$T_{st13}$	13130.03	246.03
15	$T_{st14}$	17611.89	183.42
16	$T_{st15}$	8948.40	361.11
17	$T_{st16}$	19334.39	167.07
18	$T_{st17}$	52002.75	62.11
19	$T_{st18}$	20772.72	155.51
20	$T_{ABst}$	<b>8591.57</b>	<b>375.99</b>





## Discrete Labeling of Some Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A Discrete labeling of a graph  $G$  is to assign 0 and 1 to the vertices such that the edges receive labels depending on the incidence vertex labels using EX-OR operation with the condition that the cardinality of neighbours labelled 0 and 1 differs at most 1. A graph  $G$  is discrete if it admits discrete labeling. In this paper, Leaf graphs containing Triangle, Square and a special graph are proved to be discrete graphs.

**Keywords:** Cordial labeling, Discrete labeling, Leaf graphs

## INTRODUCTION

Labeling of graphs is a function that maps the vertex set (edge set) to the set of labels. Here, the domain and codomain are the set of vertices and  $\{0, 1\}$  respectively. Based on the cordial labeling  $(1,3,4)$  in this paper, the existence of discrete labeling of leaf graphs  $L_3(n)$  containing Triangle when  $n$  is even and,  $L_4(n)$  containing Square and  $n \cdot C_4$  graph were discussed. The terminologies and symbols used in this paper are in accordance with (2,6). A survey on different graph labeling techniques is given by Gallian<sup>(5)</sup>.

### Basic Definitions

**Definition 2.1** : Let  $G(V,E)$  be a simple, connected, undirected graph.  $G$  is said to have a discrete labeling if there exist functions  $d : V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  and  $e : E \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  defined by

$$e(uv) = \begin{cases} 0; & d(u) = d(v) \\ 1; & d(u) \neq d(v) \end{cases} \quad u, v \in V \text{ for which}$$

- (i)  $|n_d(0) - n_d(1)| \leq 1$
- (ii)  $|n_e(0) - n_e(1)| \leq 1$
- (iii)  $|n_{N(v)}(0) - n_{N(v)}(1)| \leq 1$  for all  $v \in V$





**Narppasalai Arasu**

where  $n_d(x)$  and  $n_e(x)$  denote the number of vertices and edges with  $d(u) = x$  and  $e(uv) = x$ ;  $x \in \{0,1\}$  respectively and  $n_{N(v)}(0), n_{N(v)}(1)$  denote the number of neighbours of the vertex  $v$  labeled 0 and 1 respectively. A Graph  $G$  is discrete if it admits discrete labeling.

**MAIN RESULTS**

**Definition 3.1:** The connected graph  $n^*C_4$  containing  $(3n+1)$  vertices,  $4n$  edges and  $n$  copies of circuit with four vertices and a path with  $(n+1)$  vertices such that any vertex of  $C_4$  is merged with only one adjacent vertex (degree two) of another  $C_4$ .

**Theorem 3.2:** The graph  $n^*C_4$  is discrete.

**Proof:** Consider a graph  $G = n^*C_4$  with vertex set  $\{v_i : i = 1 \text{ to } (3n + 1)\}$  containing  $(3n+1)$  vertices and edge set  $\{v_i v_{i+1} : i = 1 \text{ to } 3n\} \cup \{v_i v_{i+3} : i = 1, 4, \dots, (3n - 2)\}$  with  $4n$  edges. Also  $n$  copies of circuits with four vertices are  $\{v_i v_{i+1} v_{i+2} v_{i+3} v_i : i = 1, 4, 7, \dots, (3n - 2)\}$  and a path with  $(n+1)$  vertices is  $\{v_i v_{i+3} : i = 1, 4, \dots, (3n - 2)\}$ . One of arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the graph  $n^*C_4$  is shown in figure 1

Define  $d : V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  by

$$d(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 2, 8, \dots, (3n - 4) \text{ or } (3n - 1) \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 3, 9, \dots, (3n - 3) \text{ or } 3n \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \\ 1 & \text{if } i = 1, 7, \dots, (3n + 1) \text{ or } (3n - 2) \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 4, 10, \dots, (3n - 2) \text{ or } (3n + 1) \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 5, 11, \dots, (3n - 1) \text{ or } (3n - 4) \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \\ 1 & \text{if } i = 6, 12, \dots, 3n \text{ or } (3n - 3) \text{ if } n \text{ is even or odd} \end{cases}$$

Label the edges 1 if the vertex labels are distinct and 0 otherwise.

Also conditions (i),(ii) and (iii) in (2.1) are satisfied. Hence  $n^*C_4$  is discrete.

**Example 3.3:** Discrete Labeling of  $4^*C_4$  is shown in figure 2.

The following conditions are satisfied

- (i)  $n_d(0) = 6, n_d(1) = 7$  and  $|n_d(0) - n_d(1)| \leq 1$
- (ii)  $n_e(0) = 8, n_e(1) = 8$  and  $|n_e(0) - n_e(1)| \leq 1$  and

$d(v_i)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(0)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(1)$	$ n_{N(v)}(0) - n_{N(v)}(1)  \leq 1$
$i = 4, 7, 10$	2	2	Satisfied
$i = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13$	1	1	Satisfied

Hence the graph  $4^*C_4$  is discrete.

**Definition 3.4:** A leaf graph  $L_3(n)$  is a connected graph which contains  $(n+2)$  vertices,  $(2n+1)$  edges and  $n$  copies of circuit with three vertices and a common edge.

**Theorem 3.5:** The graph  $L_3(n)$  is discrete graph when  $n$  is even..

**Proof :** Consider a graph  $G = L_3(n)$  with vertex set  $\{v_i : i = 1 \text{ to } (n + 2)\}$  containing  $(n+2)$  vertices and edge set  $\{v_1 v_2\} \cup \{v_1 v_{i+1} : i = 2 \text{ to } (n + 1)\} \cup \{v_2 v_{i+1} : i = 2 \text{ to } (n + 1)\}$  with  $q = (2n+1)$  edges. Here a common edge is  $\{v_1 v_2\}$  and  $n$  copies of circuit with three vertices are  $\{v_1 v_{i+1} v_2 v_1 : i = 2 \text{ to } (n + 1)\}$ . Here One of arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the leaf graph  $L_3(n)$  is shown in figure 3.

Define  $d : V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  by

$$d(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 1, 3, \dots, (n + 1) \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 2, 4, \dots, (n + 2) \end{cases}$$

Label the edges 1 if the vertex labels are distinct and 0 otherwise.

Also conditions (i),(ii) and (iii) in (2.1) are satisfied. Hence  $L_3(n)$  is discrete.





**Narppasalai Arasu**

**Example 3.6:**Discrete labeling of leaf graph  $L_3(4)$  is shown in figure 4

The following conditions are satisfied

- (i)  $n_d(0) = 3, n_d(1) = 3$  and  $|n_d(0) - n_d(1)| \leq 1$
- (ii)  $n_e(0) = 4, n_e(1) = 5$  and  $|n_e(0) - n_e(1)| \leq 1$  and

$d(v_i)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(0)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(1)$	$ n_{N(v)}(0) - n_{N(v)}(1)  \leq 1$
$i = 1$	3	2	Satisfied
$i = 2$	2	3	Satisfied
$i=3,4,5,6$	1	1	Satisfied

Hence the graph  $L_3(4)$  is discrete.

**Definition 3.7:** A leaf graph  $L_4(n)$  is a connected graph containing n circuit with four vertices and two common edges.

**Theorem 3.8 :** The graph  $L_4(n)$  is a discrete graph.

**Proof :** Consider a graph  $G = L_4(n)$  with vertex set  $\{v_i: i = 1 \text{ to } (n + 3)\}$  containing  $n+3$  vertices and edges set  $\{v_1v_2\} \cup \{v_2v_3\} \cup \{v_1v_{i+3}: i = 1 \text{ to } n\} \cup \{v_3v_{i+3}: i = 1 \text{ to } n\}$  with  $2n+2$  edges. Here two common edges are  $\{v_1v_2, v_2v_3\}$  and n circuit with four vertices are  $\{v_1v_2v_3v_{i+3}v_1 : i = 1 \text{ to } n\}$ . One of arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the leaf graph  $L_4(n)$  is shown in figure 5

Define  $d : V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  by

$$d(v_1) = 1 \text{ and } d(v_2) = d(v_3) = 0$$

$$d(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 4, 6, \dots (n + 3) \text{ or } (n + 2) \text{ if } n \text{ is odd or even} \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 5, 7, \dots (n + 2) \text{ or } (n + 3) \text{ if } n \text{ is odd or even} \end{cases}$$

Label the edges 1 if the vertex labels are distinct and 0 otherwise.

Also conditions (i),(ii) and (iii) in (2.1) are satisfied. Hence  $L_4(n)$  is discrete.

**Example 3.9:**Discrete labeling of fuzzy leaf graph  $L_4(3)$  is shown in figure 6

The following conditions are satisfied

- (i)  $n_d(0) = 3, n_d(1) = 3$  and  $|n_d(0) - n_d(1)| \leq 1$
- (ii)  $n_e(0) = 4, n_e(1) = 4$  and  $|n_e(0) - n_e(1)| \leq 1$  and

$d(v_i)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(0)$	$n_{N(v_i)}(1)$	$ n_{N(v)}(0) - n_{N(v)}(1)  \leq 1$
$i = 1$	3	2	Satisfied
$i = 3$	2	3	Satisfied
$i=2,4,5,6$	1	1	Satisfied

Hence the graph  $L_4(3)$  is discrete.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper the Discrete labeling for leaf graphs containing triangles and square graphs has been introduced.

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**Narppasalai Arasu**

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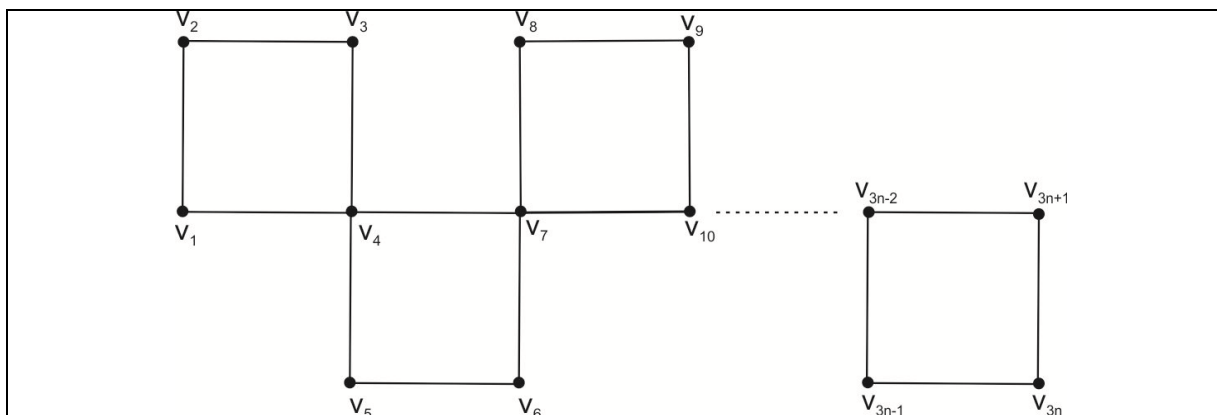


Figure 1-One arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the graph  $n * C_4$

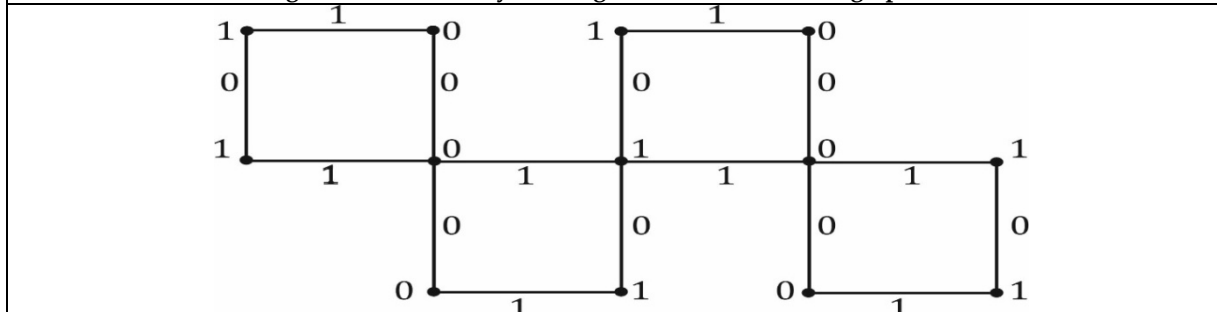


Figure 2-Discrete labeling of the vertices for the graph  $4 * C_4$

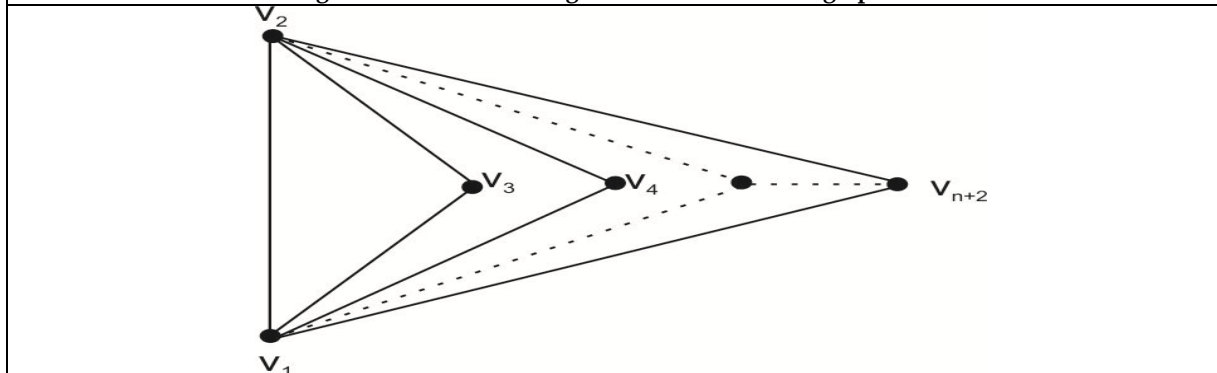


Figure 3-One arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the leaf graph  $L_3(n)$





Narppasalai Arasu

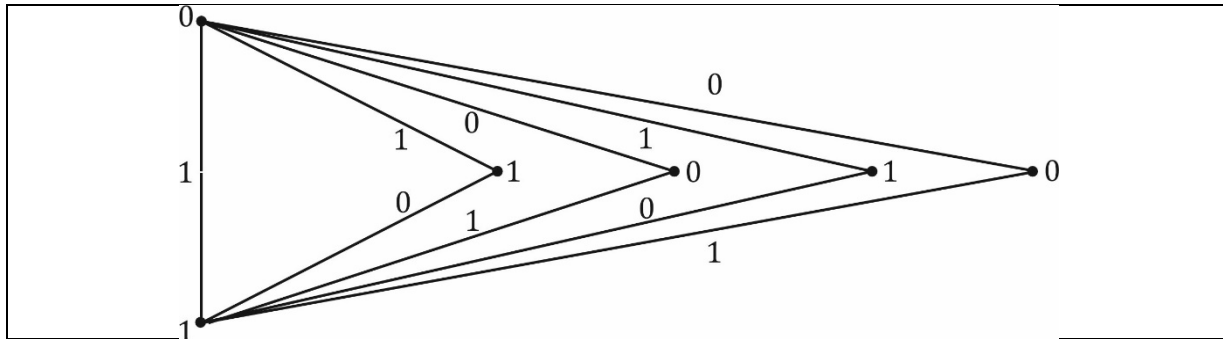


Figure 4- Discrete labeling of the vertices for the graph  $L_3(4)$

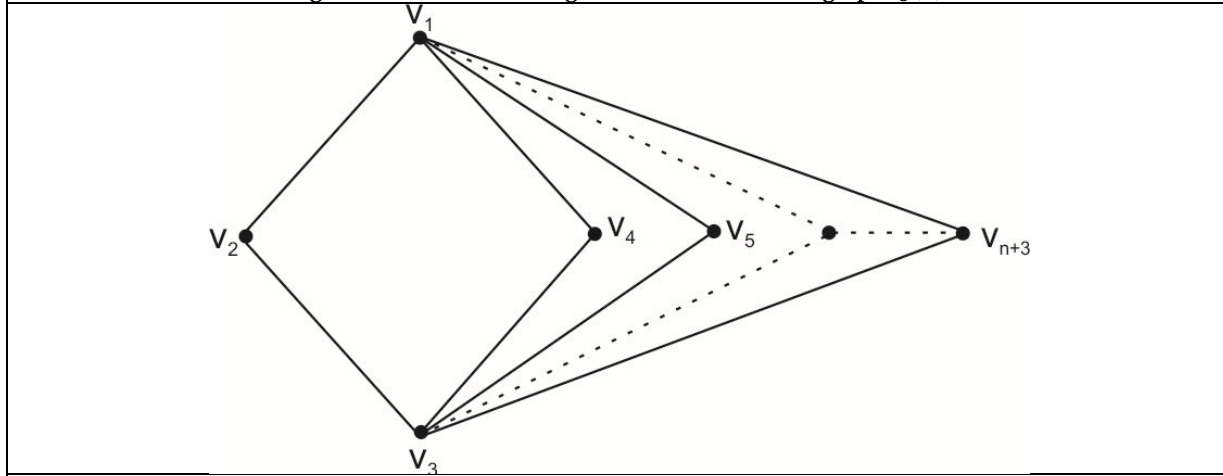


Figure 5-One arbitrary labeling of the vertices for the leaf graph  $L_4(n)$

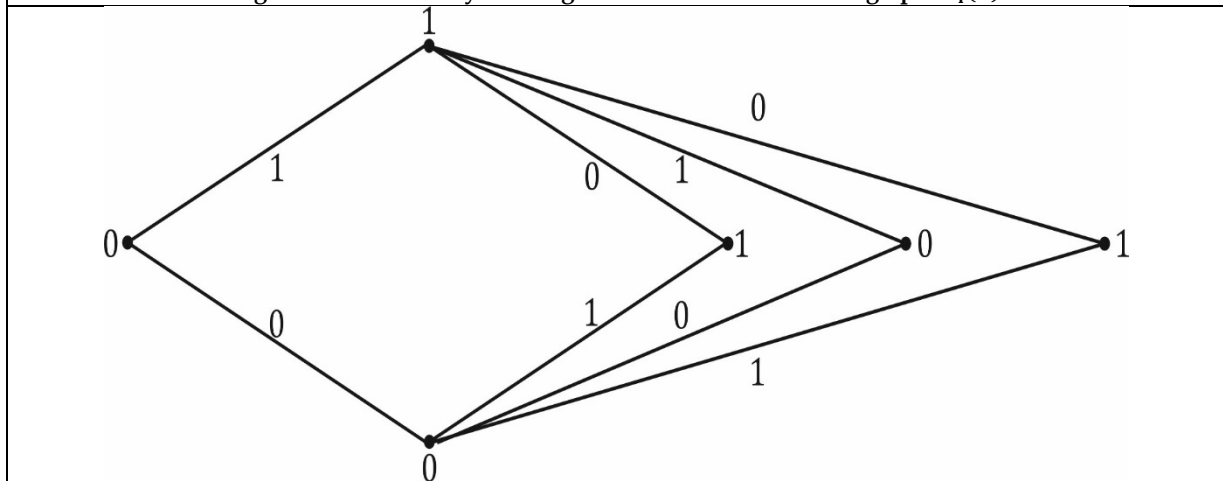


Figure 6 - Discrete labeling of the vertices for the graph  $L_4(3)$





## On Neutrosophic Cubic Grill Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we define a new concept of neutrosophic cubic grill topological spaces via neutrosophic grill. We discuss about some of its characterization and present some properties of the operators on neutrosophic cubic grill topological spaces.

**Keywords:** Neutrosophic cubic grill topological space, Neutrosophic cubic grill closure, Neutrosophic cubic grill interior, Neutrosophic cubic grill exterior, Neutrosophic cubic grill boundary.

## INTRODUCTION

Topology is a classical subject, studies the properties of spaces that are invariant under any continuous deformation. Many type of topological spaces introduced over the year. Most of the research in topology has been done since 1900. Neutrosophy has been introduced by Samarandache[10,11] as a branch of philosophy. The mathematical model of uncertainty, vagueness, ambiguity, imprecision undefined, incompleteness, inconsistency, redundancy, and contradiction was created with the help of Neutrosophic logic. A formal framework for evaluating values of truth, indeterminacy, and falsehood is the neutrosophic logic. The truth membership, indeterminacy membership, and







**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

falsity membership are independent in the Neutrosophic set. This assumption is crucial in many circumstances, such as information fusion, which is the process of combining data from several sensors. Cubic set and operations on cubic sets was introduced by J.B.Jun in 2012[4]. Cubic set has been applied to many branches of mathematics. In 2016, Mumtaz Ali [12] has introduced the concept of neutrosophic cubic set by extending the concept of cubic set to neutrosophic set. In 1947 Choquet [3] initiated the idea of grills. It is observed from the literature that the grill is a powerful supporting tool. A number of theories and features has been in[6].Thereafter different topological investigations revealed.The idea of Neutrosophic grill topological space was first introduced by Selvaraj Ganesan [8] in 2021. This article is organized as follows. Some preliminary concepts are recalled in Section 2. In Section 3,we formulate a condition which when imposed on a grill makes the induced neutrosophy cubic topology well behaved and more applicable. Also we introduce new definition of neutrosophic cubic grill topological space.

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definiton2.1.[5]**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. A neutrosophic set in  $X$  is a structure of the form:

$$A = \{(\lambda_T(x), \lambda_I(x), \lambda_F(x)) : x \in X\}$$

Where  $\lambda_T: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is a truth membership function.

$\lambda_I: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is an indeterminate membership function  $\lambda_F: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is a false membership function.

If  $\lambda_T, \lambda_I$  and  $\lambda_F$  are independent to each other, then  $0 \leq \lambda_T + \lambda_I + \lambda_F \leq 3$ .

If  $\lambda_T, \lambda_I$  and  $\lambda_F$  are dependent to each other, then  $0 \leq \lambda_T + \lambda_I + \lambda_F \leq 1$ .

**Definiton2.2.[5]**

Let A and B are two Neutrosophic sets, then its union is defined by

$$A \cup B = \{(max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$$

**Definiton 2.3.[5]**

Let A and B are two Neutrosophic sets, then its intersection is defined

$$by A \cap B = \{(min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$$

**Definiton 2.4.[5]**

Let A be a Neutrosophic set, then its complement is defined by

$$A^c = \{(\lambda_{FA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)): x \in X\}$$

**Definiton2.5. [9]**

Let  $(X) = \{A_i; i \in I\}$  be the collection of all neutrosophic sets.  $\rho(X)$  be the collection of all neutrosophic subsets of  $(X)$ .

A subfamily  $\tau_N$  of  $\rho(X)$  is called neutrosophic topology on  $(X)$  if the following conditions hold,

(i)  $\hat{0}_N, \hat{1}_N \in \tau_N$

(ii)  $A_1, A_2 \in \tau_N \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \in \tau_N$

(iii)  $\{A_\alpha; \alpha \in I\} \in \tau_N \Rightarrow \bigcup_{\alpha} A_\alpha \in \tau_N$

$(X, \tau_N)$  is called the neutrosophic topological space.

**Definiton 2.6. [8]**

Let  $(X, \tau_N)$  be a neutrosophic topological space, then G be a grill on neutrosophic topological space  $(X, \tau_N)$  if

(i)  $A \in G \& A \subseteq B \subseteq (X, \tau_N) \Rightarrow B \in G$

(ii)  $A, B \subseteq (X, \tau_N) \& A \cup B \in G \Rightarrow A \in G (or) B \in G$

**Definiton2.7. [5]**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. An interval neutrosophic set in  $X$  is a structure of the form:

$$A = \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)) : x \in X\}$$





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

Where  $S_{TA} = [A_T^-, A_T^+]$ ,  $S_{IA} = [A_I^-, A_I^+]$ ,  $S_{FA} = [A_F^-, A_F^+]$  are interval valued fuzzy sets in  $X$ , which are called an interval truth membership function, an interval indeterminacy membership function and an interval falsity membership function respectively.

**Definiton 2.8.[5]**

Let A and B are two Interval Neutrosophic sets, then its union is defined by  
 $AVB = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))) : x \in X\}$

Where  $\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)) = [\max(A_T^-, B_T^-), \max(A_T^+, B_T^+)]$   
 $\max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)) = [\max(A_I^-, B_I^-), \max(A_I^+, B_I^+)]$   
 $\min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)) = [\min(A_F^-, B_F^-), \min(A_F^+, B_F^+)]$

**Definiton2.9.[5]**

Let A and B are two Interval Neutrosophic sets, then its intersection is defined by  
 $A \cap B = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))) : x \in X\}$

Where  $\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)) = [\min(A_T^-, B_T^-), \min(A_T^+, B_T^+)]$   
 $\min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)) = [\min(A_I^-, B_I^-), \min(A_I^+, B_I^+)]$   
 $\max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)) = [\max(A_F^-, B_F^-), \max(A_F^+, B_F^+)]$

**Definiton 2.10.[5]**

Let A be a Interval Neutrosophic set, then its complement is defined by  
 $A^c = \{(S_{FA}(x), 1 - S_{IA}(x), S_{TA}(x)) : x \in X\}$  Where  $1 - S_{IA}(x) = [1 - A_I^-, 1 - A_I^+]$

**Definiton2.11.[5]**

Let  $X$  be a non-empty set. A neutrosophic Cubic Set (NCS) in  $X$  is a pair  $\mathbb{A} = (A, \Lambda)$   
 Where  $A$  – an interval neutrosophic set in  $X$ ,  $\Lambda$  – a neutrosophic set in  $X$ .

**Definition 2.12.[12]**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A})$  be a neutrosophic Cubic Set, We introduce  $\hat{0}_{NC}$  &  $\hat{1}_{NC}$

$\hat{1}_{NC} = \{[1,1], [1,1], [1,0], (1,1,0); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(\hat{1}, \hat{1}, \hat{0}), (1,1,0); x \in X\}$

$\hat{0}_{NC} = \hat{1}_{NC}^c$   
 $\hat{0}_{NC} = \{(\hat{0}, \hat{0}, \hat{1})(0,0,1); x \in X\}$

**Definiton 2.13.[12]**

$\hat{1}_{NC} = \{(\hat{1}, \hat{1}, \hat{0}), (1,1,0); x \in X\}$

**Definiton2.14.[12]**

$\hat{0}_{NC} = \{(\hat{0}, \hat{0}, \hat{1})(0,0,1); x \in X\}$

**Definiton2.15. [1]**

For any  $\mathbb{A}_i = \{(A_i, \Lambda_i); x \in X\}$ ,  $i \in J$  is any index set in a non-empty set  $X$

where  $A_i = \{(S_{Ti}(x), S_{Ii}(x), S_{Fi}(x)) ; x \in X\}$

$\Lambda_i = \{(\lambda_{Ti}(x), \lambda_{Ii}(x), \lambda_{Fi}(x)) ; x \in X\}$

we define

(i)  $\bigcup_{i \in J} \mathbb{A}_i = \{(\bigvee_{i \in J} A_i, \bigcup_{i \in J} \Lambda_i); x \in X\}$

(ii)  $\bigcap_{i \in J} \mathbb{A}_i = \{(\bigwedge_{i \in J} A_i, \bigcap_{i \in J} \Lambda_i); x \in X\}$





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

**Definiton2.16. [2,12]**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}) = \{A_i; i \in I, x \in X\}$  be the collection of all neutrosophic cubic sets.  $\rho(X, \mathbb{A})$  be the collection of all neutrosophic cubic subsets of  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ . A subfamily  $\tau_{NC}$  of  $\rho(X, \mathbb{A})$  is called neutrosophic cubic topology on  $(X, \mathbb{A})$  if the following conditions hold,

- (i)  $\hat{0}_{NC}, \hat{1}_{NC} \in \tau_{NC}$
- (ii)  $A_1, A_2 \in \tau_{NC} \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \in \tau_{NC}$
- (iii)  $\{A_\alpha; \alpha \in I\} \in \tau_{NC} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{\alpha} A_\alpha \in \tau_{NC}$

$(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  is called the neutrosophic cubic topological space.

**Note**

- Every member of  $\tau_{NC}$  is called a neutrosophic cubic open set in  $(X, \mathbb{A})$
- Every member of  $\tau_{NC}^C$  is called a neutrosophic cubic closed set in  $(X, \mathbb{A})$

**Neutrosophic Cubic Grill Topological Space (NCGT)**

**Definition3.1**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  be a neutrosophic cubic topological space, then  $G$  is said to be a grill on  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  if (i)  $A \in G, A \subseteq B \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \Rightarrow B \in G$   
 (ii)  $A, B \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \& A \cup B \in G \Rightarrow A \in G$  (or)  $B \in G$ .

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  be a neutrosophic cubic topological space, then the grill  $G$  associated with  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  is called a neutrosophic cubic grill topological space  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$

**Example 3.2**

$X = \{x\}, \mathbb{A} = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5\}$   
 $A_1 = \{([0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5], [0.3, 0.5]), (0.1, 0.2, 0.3); x \in X\}$   
 $A_2 = \{([0.4, 0.7], [0.1, 0.4], [0.2, 0.4]), (0.3, 0.2, 0.7); x \in X\}$   
 $A_3 = \{([0.4, 0.7], [0.3, 0.5], [0.2, 0.4]), (0.3, 0.2, 0.3); x \in X\}$   
 $A_4 = \{([0.2, 0.3], [0.1, 0.4], [0.3, 0.5]), (0.1, 0.2, 0.7); x \in X\}$   
 $A_5 = \{([0.2, 0.5], [0.1, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5]), (0.4, 0.3, 0.5); x \in X\}$   
 $\tau_{NC} = \{\hat{1}, \hat{0}, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$   
 $\tau_{NC}^C = \{\hat{1}^C, \hat{0}^C, A_1^C, A_2^C, A_3^C, A_4^C\}$

$(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  is called neutrosophic cubic topological space.

$$G = \{A_1, A_3, A_4, \hat{1}\}$$

- (i)  $A_4 \in G, A_4 \subseteq A_1 \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \Rightarrow A_1 \in G$   
 $A_1 \in G, A_1 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \Rightarrow A_3 \in G$   
 $\hat{1} \in G, \hat{1} \subseteq \hat{1} \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \Rightarrow \hat{1} \in G$
- (ii)  $A_1, A_2 \subseteq (X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}) \& A_1 \cup A_2 = A_3 \in G \Rightarrow A_1 \in G$ .

$\therefore G$  is a grill on neutrosophic cubic topology  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$ .  
 $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  is called the neutrosophic cubic grill topological space.

**Theorem 3.3**

Let  $A, B \in NCG(X)$ , then following holds,

- (i)  $A \cap A = A$
- (ii)  $A \cup A = A$
- (iii)  $A \cap B = B \cap A$
- (iv)  $A \cup B = B \cup A$
- (v)  $A \cup \hat{0}_{NC} = A$
- (vi)  $A \cap \hat{0}_{NC} = \hat{0}_{NC}$





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

- (vii)  $A \cup \hat{1}_{NC} = \hat{1}_{NC}$
- (viii)  $A \cap \hat{1}_{NC} = A$
- (ix)  $(A^c)^c = A$

**Proof:**

Let  $A, B \in NCG(X)$ ,

$$A = \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$B = \{(S_{TB}(x), S_{IB}(x), S_{FB}(x)), (\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)); x \in X\}$$

Then

- (i)  $A \cap A = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TA}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IA}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FA}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $= A$
- (ii)  $A \cup A = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TA}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IA}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FA}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $= A$
- (iii)  $A \cap B = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(\min(S_{TB}(x), S_{TA}(x)), \min(S_{IB}(x), S_{IA}(x)), \max(S_{FB}(x), S_{FA}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= B \cap A$
- (iv)  $A \cup B = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(\max(S_{TB}(x), S_{TA}(x)), \max(S_{IB}(x), S_{IA}(x)), \min(S_{FB}(x), S_{FA}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $= B \cup A$
- (v)  $A \cup \hat{0}_{NC} = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), \hat{0}), \max(S_{IA}(x), \hat{0}), \min(S_{FA}(x), \hat{1})),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), 0), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), 0), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), 1)); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $= A$
- (vi)  $A \cap \hat{0}_{NC} = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), \hat{0}), \min(S_{IA}(x), \hat{0}), \max(S_{FA}(x), \hat{1})),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), 0), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), 0), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), 1)); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(\hat{0}, \hat{0}, \hat{1})(0,0,1); x \in X\}$   
 $= \hat{0}_{NC}$
- (vii)  $A \cup \hat{1}_{NC} = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), \hat{1}), \max(S_{IA}(x), \hat{1}), \min(S_{FA}(x), \hat{0})),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), 1), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), 1), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), 0)); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(\hat{1}, \hat{1}, \hat{0})(1,1,0); x \in X\}$   
 $= \hat{1}_{NC}$
- (viii)  $A \cap \hat{1}_{NC} = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), \hat{1}), \min(S_{IA}(x), \hat{1}), \max(S_{FA}(x), \hat{0})),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), 1), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), 1), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), 0)); x \in X\}$   
 $= \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $= A$
- (ix)  $A^c = \{(S_{FA}(x), 1 - S_{IA}(x), S_{TA}(x)), (\lambda_{FA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $(A^c)^c = \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$   
 $= A$

**Theorem:3.4 ( De Morgan’s Law)**

Let  $A, B \in NCG(X)$  ,then (i)  $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

(ii)  $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

**Proof:** Let  $A, B \in NCG(X)$ ,

$$A = \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$B = \{(S_{TB}(x), S_{IB}(x), S_{FB}(x)), (\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)); x \in X\}$$

(i)  $A \cup B = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$

$(A \cup B)^c = \{(\min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \min(1 - S_{IA}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \min(1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x))); x \in X\}$

$$A^c = \{(S_{FA}(x), 1 - S_{IA}(x), S_{TA}(x)), (\lambda_{FA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$B^c = \{(S_{FB}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x), S_{TB}(x)), (\lambda_{FB}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$A^c \cap B^c = \{(\min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \min(1 - S_{IA}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \min(1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $\therefore (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

(ii)  $A \cap B = \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$

$(A \cap B)^c = \{(\max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \max(1 - S_{IA}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \max(1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x))); x \in X\}$

$$A^c = \{(S_{FA}(x), 1 - S_{IA}(x), S_{TA}(x)), (\lambda_{FA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{TA}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$B^c = \{(S_{FB}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x), S_{TB}(x)), (\lambda_{FB}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$A^c \cup B^c = \{(\max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \max(1 - S_{IA}(x), 1 - S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x))),$   
 $(\max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \max(1 - \lambda_{IA}(x), 1 - \lambda_{IB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x))); x \in X\}$   
 $\therefore (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

**Theorem 3.5 (Extension of De Morgan’s Law)**

Let  $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots \in NCG(X)$ , then (i)  $(\cup_{i \in I} C_i)^c = \cap_{i \in I} C_i^c$

(ii)  $(\cap_{i \in I} C_i)^c = \cup_{i \in I} C_i^c$

**Proof:** It can be easily proved by similar way of De Morgan’s Law.

**Theorem 3.6 (Distributive Law)**

Let  $A, B, C \in NCG(X)$  then (i)  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

(ii)  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

**Proof:**

Let  $A, B, C \in NCG(X)$

$$A = \{(S_{TA}(x), S_{IA}(x), S_{FA}(x)), (\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{FA}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$B = \{(S_{TB}(x), S_{IB}(x), S_{FB}(x)), (\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)); x \in X\}$$

$$C = \{(S_{TC}(x), S_{IC}(x), S_{FC}(x)), (\lambda_{TC}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x)); x \in X\}$$

(i)  $B \cap C = \{(\min(S_{TB}(x), S_{TC}(x)), \min(S_{IB}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \max(S_{FB}(x), S_{FC}(x))),$   
 $(\min(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))); x \in X\}$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), \min(S_{TB}(x), S_{TC}(x))),$$

$$\max(S_{IB}(x), \min(S_{IB}(x), S_{IC}(x))),$$

$$\min(S_{FA}(x), \max(S_{FB}(x), S_{FC}(x))),$$

$$(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \min(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x))),$$

$$\max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \min(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x))),$$

$$\min(\lambda_{FB}(x), \max(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))); x \in X\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))),$$

$$(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X\}$$

$$A \cup C = \{(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TC}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FC}(x))),$$





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))); x \in X \\
 (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) = & \{(\min(\max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \max(S_{TA}(x), S_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \min(\max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \max(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \max(\min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \min(S_{FA}(x), S_{FC}(x))), \\
 & (\min(\max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \min(\max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \max(\min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))))); x \in X \\
 \therefore A \cup (B \cap C) = & (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \\
 \text{(ii) } B \cup C = & \{(\max(S_{TB}(x), S_{TC}(x)), \max(S_{IB}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \min(S_{FB}(x), S_{FC}(x))), \\
 & (\max(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x)), \max(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \min(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))); x \in X \\
 A \cap (B \cup C) = & \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), \max(S_{TB}(x), S_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \min(S_{IB}(x), \max(S_{IB}(x), S_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \max(S_{FA}(x), \min(S_{FB}(x), S_{FC}(x))), \\
 & (\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \max(\lambda_{TB}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \max(\lambda_{IB}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \max(\lambda_{FB}(x), \min(\lambda_{FB}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))))); x \in X \\
 A \cap B = & \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IB}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x))), \\
 & (\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x))); x \in X \\
 A \cap C = & \{(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TC}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FC}(x))), \\
 & (\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))); x \in X \\
 (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = & \{(\max(\min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TB}(x)), \min(S_{TA}(x), S_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \max(\min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x)), \min(S_{IA}(x), S_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \min(\max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FB}(x)), \max(S_{FA}(x), S_{FC}(x))), \\
 & (\max(\min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TB}(x)), \min(\lambda_{TA}(x), \lambda_{TC}(x))), \\
 & \max(\min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x)), \min(\lambda_{IA}(x), \lambda_{IC}(x))), \\
 & \min(\max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FB}(x)), \max(\lambda_{FA}(x), \lambda_{FC}(x))))); x \in X \\
 \therefore A \cup (B \cap C) = & (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 3.7**

Let  $A, B, C \in NCG(X)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 B &= \{[0.4,0.7], [0.3,0.5], [0.2,0.4], (0.3,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 C &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.1,0.4], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.7); x \in X\} \\
 \text{(i) } B \cap C &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.1,0.4], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.7); x \in X\} \\
 A \cup (B \cap C) &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 A \cup B &= \{[0.4,0.7], [0.3,0.5], [0.2,0.4], (0.3,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 A \cup C &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 \therefore A \cup (B \cap C) &= (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \\
 \text{(ii) } B \cup C &= \{[0.4,0.7], [0.3,0.5], [0.2,0.4], (0.3,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 A \cap (B \cup C) &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 A \cap B &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 A \cap C &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.1,0.4], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.7); x \in X\} \\
 (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) &= \{[0.2,0.3], [0.3,0.5], [0.3,0.5], (0.1,0.2,0.3); x \in X\} \\
 \therefore A \cap (B \cup C) &= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 3.8**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then

- (i) NCG closure of A ( $NCG-cl(A)$ ) =  $\cap \{C; C \text{ is an NCG closed set \& } A \subseteq C\}$
- (ii) NCG interior of A ( $NCG-int(A)$ ) =  $\cup \{S; S \text{ is an NCG open set \& } S \subseteq A\}$

**Example 3.9**





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

$A = \{[0.2,0.3][0.1,0.3][0.2,0.5]; (0.2,0.2,0.4); x \in X\}$   
 [From the example of 3.2]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NCG-cl}(A) &= \{[0.3,0.5][0.5,0.7][0.2,0.3]; (0.3,0.8,0.1); x \in X\} \\ \text{NCG-int}(A) &= \{[0.2,0.3][0.1,0.4][0.3,0.5]; (0.1,0.2,0.7); x \in X\} \end{aligned}$$

**Properties 3.10**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then

- (i)  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq A$
- (ii)  $A \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A)$
- (iii) If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-int}(A) = A$ .
- (iv) If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic closed set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) = A$ .
- (v) If  $A \subseteq B$ , then  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(B)$
- (vi) If  $A \subseteq B$ , then  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(B)$
- (vii) If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-int}(\text{NCG-int}(A)) = A$ .
- (viii) If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic closed set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-cl}(\text{NCG-cl}(A)) = A$ .

**Proof:**

(i) and (ii) can be easily proved from the definition of NCG interior of  $A$  and NCG closure of  $A$  respectively.  
 (iii) Since  $A$  is the largest NCG open set which is contained in  $A$ , therefore  $\text{NCG-int}(A) = A$ .

(iv) Since  $A$  is the smallest NCG closed set which contains  $A$ , therefore  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) = A$ .

(v) From the property (i),  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq A$

From given,  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq B$

Since  $\text{NCG-int}(B)$  is the largest NCG open set which is contained in  $B$ .

Therefore,  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(B)$

(vi) From the property (ii),  $A \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A)$  and  $B \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(B)$

From given,  $A \subseteq B \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(B)$

Since  $\text{NCG-cl}(A)$  is the smallest NCG closed set which contains  $A$ .

Therefore,  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(B)$

(vii) It can be easily proved from (iii).

(viii) It can be easily proved from (iv).

**Theorem 3.11.**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) = \text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B)$ .

**Proof:**

Since  $A \cap B \subseteq A$  and  $A \cap B \subseteq B$

From the property (v),  $\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(A)$ ,  $\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(B)$

$$\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B)$$

From the property (i),  $\text{NCG-int}(A) \subseteq A$ ,  $\text{NCG-int}(B) \subseteq B$

$$\text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B) \subseteq (A \cap B)$$

Since  $\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B)$  is the largest NCG open set which is contained in  $A \cap B$ .

$$\text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(A \cap B)$$

Therefore,  $\text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) = \text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B)$ .





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

**Theorem 3.12.**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG-int(A \cup B) \supseteq NCG-int(A) \cup NCG-int(B)$ .

**Proof:**

Since  $A \subseteq A \cup B, B \subseteq A \cup B$

From the property (v),  $NCG-int(A) \subseteq NCG-int(A \cup B), NCG-int(B) \subseteq NCG-int(A \cup B)$

Therefore,  $NCG-int(A) \cup NCG-int(B) \subseteq NCG-int(A \cup B)$

$$NCG-int(A \cup B) \supseteq NCG-int(A) \cup NCG-int(B)$$

**Theorem 3.13**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG-cl(A \cup B) = NCG-cl(A) \cup NCG-cl(B)$ .

**Proof:**

Since  $A \subseteq A \cup B, B \subseteq A \cup B$

From the property (vi),  $NCG-cl(A) \subseteq NCG-cl(A \cup B), NCG-cl(B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A \cup B)$

$NCG-cl(A) \cup NCG-cl(B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A \cup B)$

From the property (ii),  $A \subseteq NCG-cl(A), B \subseteq NCG-cl(B)$

$$A \cup B \subseteq NCG-cl(A) \cup NCG-cl(B)$$

Since  $NCG-cl(A \cup B)$  is the smallest NCG closed set which contains  $A \cup B$

$$NCG-cl(A \cup B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A) \cup NCG-cl(B)$$

Therefore,  $NCG-cl(A \cup B) = NCG-cl(A) \cup NCG-cl(B)$

**Theorem 3.14**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG-cl(A \cap B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A) \cap NCG-cl(B)$

**Proof:**

Since  $A \cap B \subseteq A$  and  $A \cap B \subseteq B$

From the property (vi),  $NCG-cl(A \cap B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A)$  and  $NCG-cl(A \cap B) \subseteq NCG-cl(B)$

Therefore,  $NCG-cl(A \cap B) \subseteq NCG-cl(A) \cap NCG-cl(B)$

**Definition 3.15**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then (i)  $NCG-int(A^c) = (NCG-cl(A))^c$

(ii)  $NCG-cl(A^c) = (NCG-int(A))^c$

**Example 3.16**

From the example of 3.9, we get

(i)  $NCG-int(A^c) = (NCG-cl(A))^c$

(ii)  $NCG-cl(A^c) = (NCG-int(A))^c$

**Theorem 3.17**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then

(i)  $NCG-int((A \cup B)^c) = NCG-int(A^c) \cup NCG-int(B^c)$

(ii)  $NCG-int((A \cap B)^c) \subseteq NCG-int(A^c) \cap NCG-int(B^c)$







**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

**Proof:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } \text{NCG-int}((A \cup B)^c) &= \text{NCG-cl}(A \cup B) \\ &= \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cup \text{NCG-cl}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.13)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-int}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-int}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-int}((A \cup B)^c) = \text{NCG-int}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-int}(B^c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } \text{NCG-int}((A \cap B)^c) &= \text{NCG-cl}(A \cap B) \\ &\subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.14)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-int}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-int}((A \cap B)^c) \subseteq \text{NCG-int}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B^c)$

**Theorem 3.18**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } \text{NCG-cl}((A \cap B)^c) &= \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(B^c) \\ \text{(ii) } \text{NCG-cl}((A \cup B)^c) &\supseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-cl}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

**Proof:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } \text{NCG-cl}((A \cap B)^c) &= \text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) \\ &= \text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.11)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-cl}((A \cap B)^c) = \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(B^c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } \text{NCG-cl}((A \cup B)^c) &= \text{NCG-int}(A \cup B) \\ &\supseteq \text{NCG-int}(A) \cup \text{NCG-int}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.12)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-cl}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-cl}((A \cup B)^c) \supseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-cl}(B^c)$

**Definition 3.19**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then (i)  $\text{NCG-ext}(A) = \text{NCG-int}(A^c)$  (ii)  $\text{NCG-ext}(A^c) = \text{NCG-int}(A)$ .

**Theorem 3.20**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A, B \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } \text{NCG-ext}((A \cap B)^c) &= \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-ext}(B^c) \\ \text{(ii) } \text{NCG-ext}((A \cup B)^c) &\supseteq \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-ext}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

**Proof:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } \text{NCG-ext}((A \cap B)^c) &= \text{NCG-int}(A \cap B) \\ &= \text{NCG-int}(A) \cap \text{NCG-int}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.11)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-ext}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-ext}((A \cap B)^c) = \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cap \text{NCG-ext}(B^c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } \text{NCG-ext}((A \cup B)^c) &= \text{NCG-int}(A \cup B) \\ &\supseteq \text{NCG-int}(A) \cup \text{NCG-int}(B) \text{ [Using the theorem (3.12)]} \\ &= \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-ext}(B^c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\text{NCG-ext}((A \cup B)^c) \supseteq \text{NCG-ext}(A^c) \cup \text{NCG-ext}(B^c)$

**Definition 3.21.**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then NCG boundary of A ( $\text{NCG-bd}(A)$ ) =  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A^c)$ .





**Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam**

**Theorem 3.22**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG\text{-}bd(A) = NCG\text{-}bd(A^c)$ .

**Proof:**

From 3.21,  $NCG\text{-}bd(A) = NCG\text{-}cl(A) \cap NCG\text{-}cl(A^c)$   
 $NCG\text{-}bd(A^c) = NCG\text{-}cl(A^c) \cap NCG\text{-}cl((A^c)^c) = NCG\text{-}cl(A^c) \cap NCG\text{-}cl(A)$   
 Hence,  $NCG\text{-}bd(A) = NCG\text{-}bd(A^c)$ .

**Theorem 3.22**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG\text{-}bd(NCG\text{-}int(A)) \subseteq NCG\text{-}bd(A)$ .

**Proof:**

From 3.21,  $NCG\text{-}bd(NCG\text{-}int(A)) = NCG\text{-}cl(NCG\text{-}int(A)) \cap NCG\text{-}cl((NCG\text{-}int(A))^c)$   
 Since  $NCG\text{-}int(A) \subseteq A \Rightarrow NCG\text{-}cl(NCG\text{-}int(A)) \subseteq NCG\text{-}cl(A)$   
 $NCG\text{-}bd(NCG\text{-}int(A)) \subseteq NCG\text{-}cl(A) \cap NCG\text{-}cl((NCG\text{-}cl(A^c))^c)$   
 $\subseteq NCG\text{-}cl(A) \cap NCG\text{-}cl(A^c) = NCG\text{-}bd(A)$   
 Hence,  $NCG\text{-}bd(NCG\text{-}int(A)) \subseteq NCG\text{-}bd(A)$ .

**Theorem 3.23**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG\text{-}int(NCG\text{-}bd(A)) = \hat{0}_{NC}$  if  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ .

**Proof:**

From 3.21,  $NCG\text{-}int(NCG\text{-}bd(A)) = NCG\text{-}int(NCG\text{-}cl(A) \cap NCG\text{-}cl(A^c))$   
 Using the property (iii), (iv) and definition 3.16,  
 Hence,  $NCG\text{-}int(NCG\text{-}bd(A)) = \hat{0}_{NC}$ .

**Theorem 3.24**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $(NCG\text{-}bd(A))^c = NCG\text{-}int(A) \cup NCG\text{-}ext(A)$ .

**Proof:** Let  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (NCG\text{-}bd(A))^c &= (NCG\text{-}cl(A) \cap NCG\text{-}cl(A^c))^c \text{ [using 3.21]} \\ &= (NCG\text{-}cl(A))^c \cup (NCG\text{-}cl(A^c))^c \text{ [using 3.4]} \\ &= NCG\text{-}int(A^c) \cup NCG\text{-}int((A^c)^c) \text{ [using 3.15]} \\ &= NCG\text{-}int(A) \cup NCG\text{-}ext(A) \text{ [using 3.19]} \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $(NCG\text{-}bd(A))^c = NCG\text{-}int(A) \cup NCG\text{-}ext(A)$ .

**Theorem 3.25**

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$  if and only if  $A \cap NCG\text{-}bd(A) = \hat{0}_{NC}$ .

**Proof:**

If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $NCG\text{-}int(A) = A$





### Vanitha and Nirmala Irudayam

So,  $A \cap \text{NCG-bd}(A) = A \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A^c)$   
 $= A \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap (\text{NCG-int}A)^c = A \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap A^c = \hat{0}_{NC}$ .

Conversely, If  $A \cap \text{NCG-bd}(A) = \hat{0}_{NC} \Rightarrow A \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) = \hat{0}_{NC}$   
 $A \cap (\text{NCG-int}A)^c = \hat{0}_{NC}$ .

Hence  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ .

#### Theorem 3.26

Let  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC}, G)$  be a neutrosophic cubic grill (NCGT) topological spaces over  $(X, \mathbb{A}, \tau_{NC})$  and  $A \in (X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic closed set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$  if and only if  $\text{NCG-bd}(A) \subseteq A$ .

#### Proof:

If  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ , then  $\text{NCG-cl}(A) = A$   
 $\text{NCG-bd}(A) = \text{NCG-cl}(A) \cap \text{NCG-cl}(A^c) \subseteq \text{NCG-cl}(A) = A \Rightarrow \text{NCG-bd}(A) \subseteq A$ .

Conversely,  $\text{NCG-bd}(A) \subseteq A \Rightarrow \text{NCG-bd}(A) \cap A^c = \hat{0}_{NC}$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{NCG-bd}(A^c) \cap A^c = \hat{0}_{NC}$  [using 3.22]

So,  $A^c$  is a neutrosophic cubic open set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ . Hence  $A$  is a neutrosophic cubic closed set over  $(X, \mathbb{A})$ .

## CONCLUSION

We presented definition, properties and examples from the concept of neutrosophic cubic grill topological space.

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## Analysing Pile Foundation Settlement using Bi-Directional Static Load Test and Equivalent Top Load Theory : A Study with ANSYS Software

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This research investigates the settlement behavior of pile foundations using a combination of Bi-directional Static Load Test (BDSLTL), Equivalent Top Load (ETL) theory, and ANSYS software simulations. Accurate prediction of pile foundation settlement is essential for ensuring the stability and safety of structures, making advanced, precise methods for assessment increasingly necessary. The BDSLTL offers a novel method for assessing in-situ pile behavior under bi-directional loads, providing comprehensive data on the load-settlement response. The ETL theory facilitates the translation of bi-directional test results into equivalent top load conditions, enabling a more straightforward interpretation of the data. ANSYS software, renowned for its powerful simulation capabilities, was employed to model the settlement process of pile foundations, integrating data derived from BDSLTL and ETL theory. Field tests were conducted to collect empirical data, which were then used to validate the ANSYS simulation models. The results indicate that the integration of BDSLTL and ETL theory with ANSYS software provides an accurate and reliable method for predicting pile foundation settlement. This combined approach enhances the precision of settlement predictions and offers an efficient, non-intrusive solution for real-time monitoring and assessment. The research findings underscore the potential of this integrated method in geotechnical engineering applications, offering significant improvements over traditional techniques. Future work will focus on refining the integration process, optimizing the simulation models, and exploring the applicability of this method in varied soil conditions and complex project scenarios.

**Keywords:** Pile Foundation, Settlement, Bi-directional Static Load Test, Equivalent Top Load, Ansys software





Pratiti Bhatt et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

The Load cell is a hydraulically driven, high capacity, sacrificial loading device installed within the foundation unit. As the load is applied to the Load cell, it begins working in two directions; upward against upper side shear and downward against base resistance and lower side shear. By virtue of its installation within the foundation member, the Load cell load test is not restricted by the limits of overhead structural beams and tie-down piles. Instead, the Load cell derives all reaction from the soil and/or rock system and the foundation element itself. Each Load cell is specially instrumented to allow for direct measurement of the Load cell's expansion. By measuring the top of shaft movement and compression, the upward and downward Load cell is determined. Strain gages are often used to separate stratigraphic zones. Load test provides a detailed data report containing tables, graphs, calibrations, detailed description of the tested element and subsurface. Graphs include load and movement data, t-z and q-z plots, strain gage load distribution and an equivalent top load plot. Load cells range in capacities from 200 kips to 6,000 kips. By using multiple Load cells on a single horizontal plane, the available test capacity can be designed to obtain virtually any load. By utilizing multiple S-cells on different planes, distinct elements within a shaft or pile can be isolated for testing. The Load cell is expanded with the use of Hydraulic Oil, Water or Air and required load applied to the pile. With the use of displacement wires and strain gauges the whole pile reaction to the load at various pre-determined depths can be accurately measured and thus provide detailed information regarding the load bearing capacity of various soils types along the shaft of the pile.

## EQUIVALENT TOP LOAD THEORY

According to relationship between the movement and the applied loads, the Q-S curve can be obtained. According to the two Q-S curves and their corresponding S-log t curves, bearing capacity of both upper and lower piles can be determined. Adding up the modified side resistance of upward pile shaft and the base resistance of downward pile shaft makes up the total ultimate bearing capacity. Upward (Q + - s +) and downward (Q - - s -) curve from Bi-Directional Static load Test (BDSLTL) need to be converted into a conventional load-deformation curves (Q-S curve) of as shown in figure. Conversion of pile top load vs displacement between BDSLT and conventional static test is based on synchronization principle of upward and downward displacement. According to the load distribution of two test methods, the formula for conversion is as shown below:

$$Q_u = Q_u - W\gamma + Q_d \quad Q_u = Q_u - W\gamma + Q_d \quad (1)$$

$$S = S_d + \Delta s \quad S = S_d + \Delta s \quad (2)$$

Where Q is equivalent pile tip load after conversion, S is pile top displacement after conversion,  $Q_u$  is upward load value of cell,  $Q_d$  is downward load value of the cell,  $\Delta s$  is pile shaft compression,  $s_d$  is downward displacement. Upper pile compression  $\Delta s$  is equal to the sum of elastic compression caused by upper pile and lower pile:

$$S = \Delta s_1 + \Delta s_2 \quad S = \Delta s_1 + \Delta s_2 \quad (3)$$

Where:

$\Delta s_1$  – elastic compression caused by the vertical load of the bottom compressed pile;

$\Delta s_2$  – elastic compression caused by friction resistance of the upper compressed pile.

$$\Delta s_1 = Q_d * L * E_p * A_p \quad \Delta s_1 = Q_d * L * E_p \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta s_2 = (Q_u - W) * L * E_p * A_p * \gamma \quad \Delta s_2 = (Q_u - W) * L * E_p * A_p * \gamma \quad (5)$$

$$S = [Q_u - W\gamma + 2Q_d] * L * E_p * A_p \quad S = Q_u - W\gamma + 2Q_d * L * E_p * A_p \quad (6)$$

Where:

$Q_d$ - Load cell downward load, unit is kN;

$Q_u$ - Upper pile load when upper pile displacement absolute value equal to  $S_u$  in  $Q_u$  Vs.  $S_u$  Curve, unit is kN;

L – Upper pile length, unit is m;

$E_p$ - Pile shaft elasticity modulus, unit is kPa;  $A_p$ - Pile shaft cross section area, unit is  $m^2$ ;

W- Test pile upper pile self-weight above load cell, unit is kN.

$\gamma$  - Correction Factor; soil = 0.8, sand = 0.7, rock = 1.0





Pratiti Bhatt et al.,

### ONE CASE STUDY

The soil stratigraphy encountered during the pile drilling was logged for the Load cell location. The generalized soil stratigraphy – Sandy soil with interbedded sand followed by, dense sand. Encountered during drilling. Load cell maximum bi-axial capacity is 13700 kN and average Max. Pressure is 28.32 MPa. Diameter of load cell is 910/430R mm. The cage was welded to the load cell with “L” bars. The top of the load cell is located approximately 0.5 m above the tip of the pile Loading was divided into ten equal increments and five equal unloading decrements with holding times of 15 minutes except the maximum load was held for 60 min as well as the last unloading was held for 30 min. The maximum test load was 25860 kN. A maximum bi-directional load of 12930 kN was applied at the pile toe and below the loadcell. Once the maximum load was achieved and held as per the loading sequence, the unloading of the pile was started.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Bi-Directional Static Load Test

The result of the bi-directional test is mentioned analytically as well as graphically. The data logger was programmed to record the Linear Variable Wire Displacement Transducer (LVWDT) and pressure transducer readings during every load-interval as well as every minute, graphically shows in Figure 4.

The maximum average downward and average upward displacements reached when the pile was loaded to the maximum test load of 12930 kN, were 6.35 mm and 4.75 mm respectively. Total displacement can be considered 11.1 mm.

### Equivalent Top Load Theory

The equivalent Top Load (ETL) curve is developed as per the procedure. No extrapolation of the load was made in the calculation of ETL. As per the ETL calculation, the pile reaches the intended maximum test load capacity called ultimate mobilized capacity. It should be noted that the ultimate capacity of the pile will be more than reported based on the test, as shown in Figure 5.

$$S = S_d + \Delta s$$

$$S = S_d + \frac{[K(Q_u - W) + 2Q_d]L}{2E_p A_p}$$

$$S = 6.35 + \frac{[1.25(12930 - 779) + 2(12930)]}{2(62517.82)}$$

$$S = 6.35 + 9.52$$

$$\text{Final settlement, } S = 15.87 \text{ mm}$$

Thus,

$$\text{Theoretical displacement} = 15.87 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Actual displacement} = 11.1 \text{ mm}$$

Pile Capacity,

$$Q = (Q_u - W) + Q_d$$

$$\gamma Q = (12930 - 779) + 12930 = 28119 \text{ kN}$$

The maximum interpreted equivalent top load corresponding to 15.87 mm pile top displacement was 28119 kN.

### Ansys Software

Assignment of properties such as soil strata, steel properties of (Supercell). Modulus of elasticity: Young's modulus is calculated based on strain values which were collected from field with the help of data taker.

- Compressive strength
- Density
- Discretization of soil strata real field conditions
- Pile modelling
- Assigning surface interface as frictional for all three layers of soil.
- Positioning of steel (Supercell) in between pile (concrete) as per actual drawing.





**Pratiti Bhatt et al.,**

- Providing fixed support at base
- Making of meshing for finite element analysis
- Two force system. One at upward direction and other for downward direction.
- Both the forces acted simultaneously in respected direction

## CONCLUSION

- The advantages of this innovation are clear from the beginning. Where conventional top-down pile load test methods normally take days to set up and complete, BDSLT technology significantly reduces setup and testing time.
- The need for setting up any reaction force on the ground by preparing exterior anchor structures or concrete blocks as dead loads is eliminated, reducing the safety risk of collapsing structures. A considerable amount of time is saved without the need to prepare dead loads or anchor piles for reaction.
- It was observed that due to the increase in the modulus of elasticity of sandy soil, the settlement of the pile is decreased.
- The field results are compared with the Equivalent Top Load (ETL) theory, and the pile capacity is determined. The displacement values from ETL theory are higher than the actual field results, indicating that the pile is safe.
- The pile at the bridge was analyzed using FEM software (Ansys), and there was a minor difference in top displacement values.
- The percentage accuracy between the Ansys model results and the actual results is 98.2%.

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Table:1 Details of Pile

Density of Concrete	2500 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Concrete strength before Testing	40 MPa
Pile Diameter	1.5 m
<b>Length</b>	29.02 m
<b>Max. Design Load</b>	5172 kN
Max. Test Load	12930 kN
No. of Rebar	30 Count
Dia of Rebar	25 mm
Area of Steel	0.01473 m <sup>2</sup>
Es of Steel	200000 MPa
Es*As	2945.24 MN
Dia. Of Concrete	1.5 m
Area of Concrete	1.8 m <sup>2</sup>
Ec of Concrete	33994.48 MPa
Ec*Ac	59572.58 MN
Ap (Ac+As)	1.77 m <sup>2</sup>
Ep	35377.85 MPa
K (Rankine coeffi. )	1.25
W (self wt. of pile)	779 kN
EpAp	62517.82 MN







Pratiti Bhatt et al.,

**Table: 2 Displacement Upward and Downward of Pile**

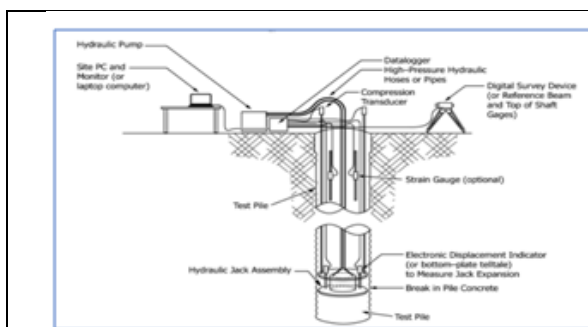
% Loading	BDSLTL load	Time interval	Upward displacement	downward displacement
0	0	15	0	0
10	1293	15	0.1	0.21
20	2586	15	0.24	0.52
30	3879	15	0.5	1.08
40	5172	15	0.79	1.51
50	6465	15	1.34	2.43
60	7758	15	2.15	3.5
70	9051	15	3.16	4.15
80	10344	15	4.07	4.72
90	11637	15	4.53	5.62
100	12930	60	4.75	6.35

**Table:3 Comparison BDSLT vs ANSYS**

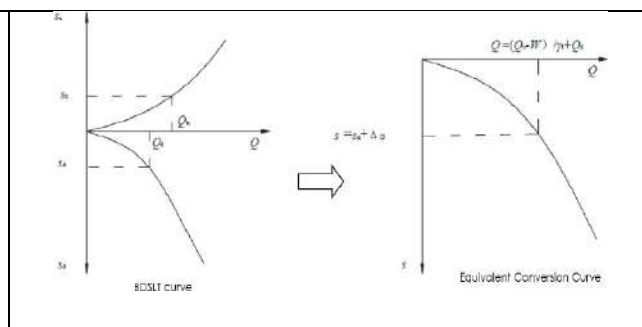
BDSLTL Load(KN)	% increment of load	Displacement from BDSLT (mm)		Displacement from BDSLT (mm)	
		Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom
1293	10	0.1	-0.21	0.0494	-0.2423
2586	20	0.24	-0.52	0.0994	-0.4845
3879	30	0.5	-1.08	0.3294	-0.7268
5172	40	0.79	-1.51	0.7094	-0.9691
6465	50	1.34	-2.43	1.4251	-1.2114
7758	60	2.15	-3.5	2.3512	-1.4537
9051	70	3.16	-4.15	3.3612	-1.6959
10344	80	4.07	-4.72	4.5426	-1.9382
11637	90	4.53	-5.62	4.8525	-2.1813
12930	100	4.75	-6.35	4.8521	-2.4224

**Table: 4 Comparative Results**

Max. BDSLT Load(kN)	BDSLTL displacement (mm)	ETL displacement (mm)	Anslys displacement (mm)
12930	11.09	15.87	11.82



**Figure: 1 Bi-directional Static Axial Compressive Load**



**Figure: 2 Conversion Curve**





Pratiti Bhatt et al.,



Figure:3 Load cell welded to Pile Cage

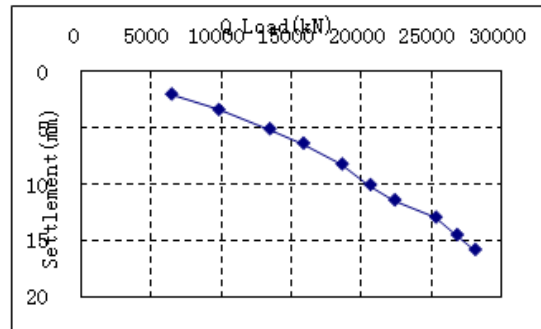


Figure :4 Load cell Load Vs. Displacement

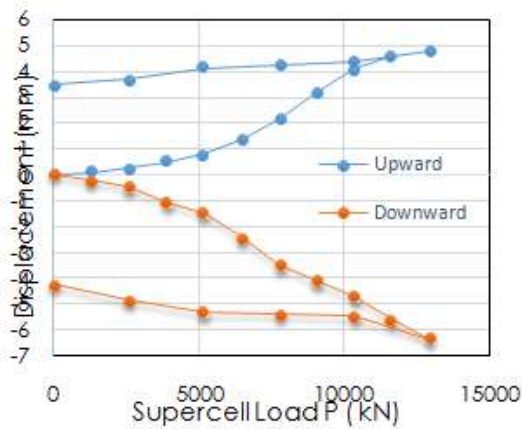


Figure:5 Equivalent Top Load Vs. Settlement

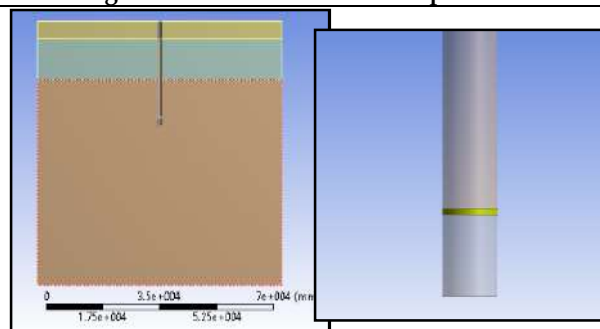


Figure:6 Modelling in Ansys Software

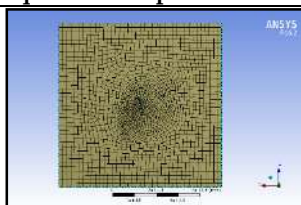


Figure:7 Meshing

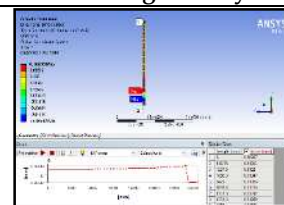


Figure:8 Directional Deformation

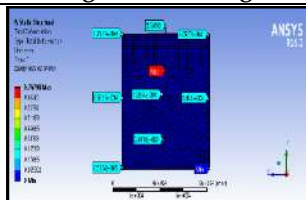


Figure: 9 Total Deformation at Different Places

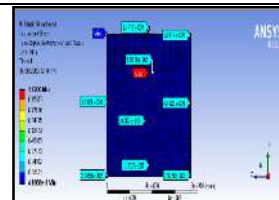
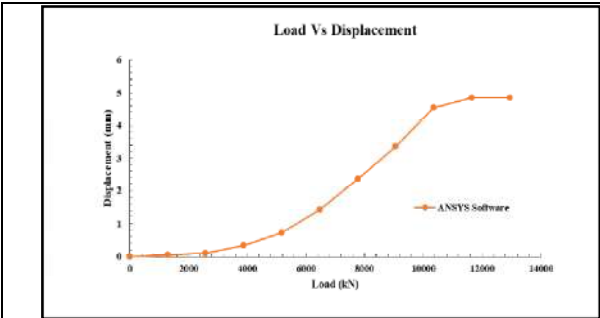


Figure: 10 Equivalent stress values

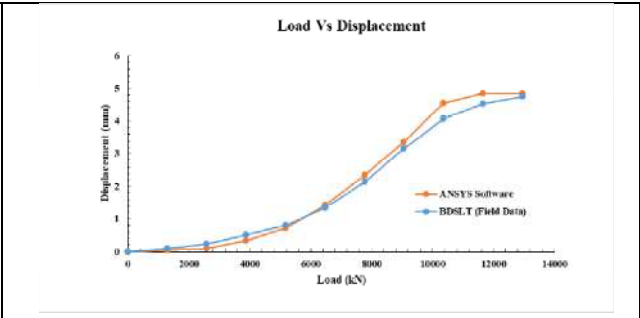




**Pratiti Bhatt et al.,**



**Figure: 11 Results from Ansys Model**



**Figure: 12 Comparison of Results**





## A study on Intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal Operators on Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert Space

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper , we introduced and discussed about intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operators on intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space . An intuitionistic fuzzy continuous linear operator  $T$  on an intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space  $H$  is said to be intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator if  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ( T^2 x , t ) \geq \mathcal{F}^2 \mu, \nu ( T x , t )$ . We have given some definitions which are related to intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operators and few theorems are discussed in detail.

**Keywords:** Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert Space( IFH-S), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Self Adjoint operator (IFSA) , Intuitionistic Fuzzy Unitary Operator (IFU), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Normal operator ( IFN ) ,Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal operator( IFHN ), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal operator ( IFPN ).

## INTRODUCTION

Notion of intuitionistic fuzzy set was introduced by Atanossov<sup>[1]</sup> in 1986 . let  $IFB(H)$  be the set of all Intuitionistic Fuzzy Bounded Linear Operators on IFH-Space. Definitions of IFIP-space and some of their properties have been given by Majumdar and Samanta<sup>[2]</sup> in 2007 using  $(H, \mu, \nu)$ . Goudarzi <sup>[20]</sup> et al. introduced an abstract idea of intuitionistic fuzzy normed spaces and initiated the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy inner product space (IFIP-space) with the help of continuous  $t$ -representable  $(\mathcal{T})$  in 2009, as a triplet  $(H, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu, \mathcal{T})$  where  $H$  is a real vector space,  $\mathcal{T}$  is a continuous  $t$ -representable and  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu$  is an Intuitionistic Fuzzy set on  $H \times \mathbb{R}$ . Some properties of Intuitionistic fuzzy adjoint & Intuitionistic Fuzzy Self adjoint operators in IFH-space were discussed by Dr .Radharamani <sup>[19]</sup> in 2018 . An operator  $P \in IFB(H)$  is said to be IFA-operator, if there exists unique  $P \in IFB(H)$  such that  $\langle Px, y \rangle = \langle x, Py \rangle \forall x, y \in H$ , where  $IFB(H)$  denotes the set of all Intuitionistic Fuzzy Bounded (continuous) linear operators on  $H$ . Also,  $P$  is an IFSA-operator, if  $P = P^*$ . In 2020, Dr.Radharamani<sup>[18]</sup> introduced the concept of





**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

Intuitionistic Fuzzy Normal operator. If  $P \in IFB(H)$  is called IFN-operator, if it commutes with its Intuitionistic fuzzy adjoint. ( $PP = P \cdot P$ )

Also Dr.Radharamani<sup>[14]</sup> initiated the definition of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Unitary operator (IFU-operator) on IFH-space in 2011 if  $PP^* = I = P^*P$  and gave some important properties of IFU-operator in IFH-space and also the relation with isometric isomorphism of  $H$  on to itself .In 2020, The definition of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal (IFHN) Operator,  $S \in IFB(H)$  is IFHN-operator if  $P_{\mu, \nu}(Sx, u) \leq P_{\mu, \nu}(Sx, u), \forall x \in H$  or equivalently  $SS^* - S^*S \geq 0$ , is been introduced by Dr.Radharamani. and introduced intuitionistic Fuzzy Class (N) of operators and established a few theorems from IFHN – operator on IFH Space.-

In this Paper , Introduce the notion of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal operator(IFPN) . We establish some theorems of intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal operator in IFH-space.

The organization of this paper is as follows:

In section 2 provides some preliminary results on IFPN. In section 3 , Introduce the abstract idea of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal operator , Several theorems and discuss the properties of such intuitionistic fuzzy operators

**PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition 2.1: ( Intuitionistic Fuzzy Inner Product Space )**

Let  $\mu : V^2 \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\nu : V^2 \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be fuzzy sets such that  $\mu(x, y, t) + \nu(x, y, t) \leq 1, \forall x, y \in V$  &  $t > 0$ . An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Inner Product Space (IFIP-Space) is a triplet  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$ , where  $V$  is a Real vector space,  $T$  is a continuous  $t$ -representable and  $F_{\mu, \nu}$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy set on  $V^2 \times R$  satisfying the following conditions for all  $x, y, z \in V$  and  $s, r, t \in R$

IFI-1:  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, 0) = 0$  &  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, x, t) > 0$ , for every  $t > 0$ .

IFI -2:  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t) = F_{\mu, \nu}(y, x, t)$ .

IFI -3:  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, x, t) \neq H(t)$  for some  $t \in R$  iff  $x \neq 0$ , where  $H(t) = \{1, t > 0, 0, t \leq 0\}$

IFI -4: For any  $\alpha \in R, F_{\mu, \nu}(\alpha x, y, t) = \{F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t), \alpha > 0, H(t), \alpha = 0, Ns(F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t), \alpha < 0\}$

IFI -5:  $\sup \{T(F_{\mu, \nu}(x, z, s), F_{\mu, \nu}(y, z, r))\} = F_{\mu, \nu}(x+y, y, t)$ .

IFI -6:  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, \cdot) : R \rightarrow [0,1]$  is continuous on  $R \setminus \{0\}$ .

IFI -7:  $F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t) = 1$ .

**Definition (2.2): [ T – converges ]**

Let  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  be probabilistic intuitionistic fuzzy inner product space.

1. A sequence  $\{x_n\} \in V$  is called  $T$ -converges to  $x \in V$ , if for any  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\lambda > 0$ ,

$\exists N \in Z, N = (N, M)(\epsilon, \lambda)$  such that  $\text{let } F_{\mu, \nu, M, M-x}(\epsilon) > 1 - \lambda$  whenever  $n > N$ .

A linear Functional  $f(x)$  defined on  $V$  is called  $T_{F_{\mu, \nu}}$ -continuous, if  $x_n \xrightarrow{T_{F_{\mu, \nu}}} x$  implies  $f(x_n) \xrightarrow{T_{F_{\mu, \nu}}} f(x)$  for any  $\{x_n\}, x \in V$

**Definition 2.3. [Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert Space]**

Let  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  be an IFIP-Space with  $IP: \langle x, y \rangle_{N, M} = \sup\{t \in R : F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t) < 1\}, \forall x, y \in V$ . If  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  is complete in the norm  $F_{\mu, \nu}$  then  $V$  is an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert space .

**Definition 2.4. Intuitionistic Fuzzy Adjoint operator [IFA-operator]**

Let  $IFB(X)$  the set of all fuzzy bounded linear operators on  $X$ . Let  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  be an IFH-Space and let  $S \in IFB(V)$ . Then there exists unique  $S^* \in IFB(V)$  such that  $\langle Sx, y \rangle = \langle x, S^*y \rangle, \forall x, y \in V$ .

**Definition 2.5 Intuitionistic Fuzzy Self- Adjoint operator [IFSA-operator]**

Let  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  be an IFH-Space with  $IP: \langle x, y \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t) < 1\}, \forall x, y \in V$  and let  $S \in IFB(V)$ . Then  $S$  is intuitionistic fuzzy self-adjoint operator, if  $S = S^*$ , where  $S^*$  is intuitionistic fuzzy self-adjoint of  $S$ .

**Theorem 2.6** Let  $(V, F_{\mu, \nu}, T)$  be an IFH-Space with  $IP: \langle x, y \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : F_{\mu, \nu}(x, y, t) < 1\}, \forall x, y \in V$  and let  $S \in IFB(V)$ . Then  $S$  is intuitionistic fuzzy self-adjoint operator.





**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

**Definition 2.7 [IFN-operator]**

Let  $(V, F, \nu, T)$  be an IFH- Space with  $IP: \langle u, v \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : F_{\mu, \nu}(u, v, t) < 1\}, \forall u, v \in V$  and let  $S \in IFB(V)$ . Then  $S$  is an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Normal operator if it commutes with its intuitionistic fuzzy-adjoint i.e  $SS^* = S^*S$

**Definition 2.8 : IFU-operator**

Let  $(V, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu, T)$  be a IFH-space with  $IP: \langle u, v \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(u, v, t) < 1\} \forall u, v \in H$  and let  $P \in IFB(H)$ . Then  $P$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy unitary operator if it satisfies  $PP^* = I = P^*P$ .

**Definition 2.9. [Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal Operator (IFHN-operator)]**

Let  $(V, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu, *)$  be an IFH-space with  $IP: \langle a, b \rangle = \sup\{s \in R : \mathcal{F}_{\mu, \nu}(a, b, s) < 1\}, \forall a, b \in V$ , and let  $T \in IFB(H)$ . Then  $T$  is an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hyponormal (IFHN) Operator on  $H$  if  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Ta, s) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Ta, s), \forall a \in V$  or equivalently  $T^*T - TT^* \geq 0$ .

**MAIN RESULTS OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY PARANORMAL OPERATORS**

**Definition 3.1 . [ Intuitionistic Fuzzy Paranormal Operator ]**

An intuitionistic fuzzy continuous linear operator  $T$  on an intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space  $H$  is said to be intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator if  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(Tx, t)$  for every unit vector  $x$  in  $H$

**Lemma 3.2 :**

Let  $(V, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu, T)$  be a IFH space with  $IP: \langle x, y \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, y, t) < 1\} \forall x, y \in V$  and let  $T \in IFB(V)$  be a fuzzy paranormal operator then  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, x, t)$  for every unit vector  $x \in V$

**Proof :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for unit vector } x \in V, \text{ let } \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) &= \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, T^2x, t) \\ &= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, T^2x, t) < 1\} \\ &= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(TT^2x, TT^2x, t) < 1\} \\ &= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^*T^2x, T^2x, t) < 1\} \\ &= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2T^2x, T^2x, t) < 1\} \\ &= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, T^2x, t) < 1\} \\ &= \langle T^2x, T^2x \rangle \\ &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, t) \\ \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) &\geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(Tx, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, t) \end{aligned}$$

since  $T$  is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal

Which implies,  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(Tx, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, t)$

Hence  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, t)$

**Lemma 3.3**

Let  $(V, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu, T)$  be a IFH space with  $IP: \langle x, y \rangle = \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, y, t) < 1\} \forall x, y \in V$  and let  $T \in IFB(V)$  be a fuzzy paranormal operator then  $\mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^{k+1}x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^kx, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t)$  for every positive integer  $k \geq 1$  and for every unit vector  $x \in V$

**Proof :**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  be a fuzzy paranormal operator. By using the induction hypothesis, we will prove the theorem.

For the case  $k = 1$ ,

$$\mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^2x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(Tx, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t)$$

Now suppose that  $\mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^{k+1}x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^kx, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, t)$  is valid for  $k$ .

Then  $k = k + 1$ .

$$\text{Let } \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu(T^{k+2}x, t) = \langle T^{k+2}x, T^{k+2}x, t \rangle$$

$$= \sup\{t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{k+2}x, T^{k+2}x, t) < 1\}$$





**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^k)^* T^{k+2} x, T^2 x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^k)^k T^{k+2} x, T^2 x, t) < 1 \\
 = \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2k+2} x, T^2 x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, T^2 x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle T^{2(k+1)} x, T^2 x, t \rangle \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^2 x, t) \\
 \text{Since } \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^2 x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, t) \quad \forall x \in V \\
 \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{k+2} x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{k+1} x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^2 x, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 3.4 :**

Let  $T \in IFB(\mathcal{H})$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator. Then  $T^n$  is also fuzzy paranormal for every integer  $n \geq 1$ .

**Proof :**

It is sufficient to prove that if  $T$  and  $T^k$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal then  $T^{k+1}$  is also intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

For every unit vector  $x$  in  $V$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, t) &= \langle T^{2(k+1)} x, T^{2(k+1)} x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, T^{2(k+1)} x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^{2(k+1)})^* T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^k)^{2(k+1)} T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{4k+4} x, T^2 x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle T^{4(k+1)} x, x, t \rangle \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{4(k+1)} x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) \\
 \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) &\geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{k+1} x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

implies that

$$\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{2(k+1)} x, x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^{k+1} x, x, t)$$

By the lemma ,

So  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^{k+1} x, x, t)$  is also intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

**Theorem 3.5**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  is a self-adjoint fuzzy operator then  $T$  is a fuzzy paranormal.

**Proof :**

For any  $x$  in  $V$  with  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) = 1$ , we know that  $T$  is a self- adjoint fuzzy operator i.e .,  $T = T^*$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } \mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T x, x, t) &= \langle T x, T x \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, T x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^* T x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T T x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle T^2 x, x \rangle \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^2 x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Implies that  $\mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T x, x, t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^2 x, x, t)$

So  $T$  is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator .

**Theorem 3.6 :**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  be a fuzzy paranormal operator and self-adjoint fuzzy operator. Then  $T^k$  is fuzzy paranormal.

**Proof:**

For any  $x$  in  $V$  with  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) = 1$ ,

Let  $\mathcal{F}^2\mu, \nu (T^k x, x, t) = \langle T^k x, T^k x \rangle$





**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, T \cdot x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T T \cdot x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T \cdot)^2 x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle (T^*)^2 x, x \rangle \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^*)^2 x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) \\
 &\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x, t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^*)^2 x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t) \\
 \text{Implies that } &\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x, t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^*)^2 x, x, t) \\
 &\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T^*)^2 x, x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x, t) \\
 \text{Therefore } T^* &\text{ is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 3.7**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator commutes with a fuzzy isometry operator  $S$ . Then  $TS$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator.

**Proof:**

Let  $\mathcal{A} = TS$  for any real number  $k$ , To prove  $\mathcal{A}$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator.

$$(\mathcal{A} \cdot)^2 \mathcal{A} - 2k \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{A} + k^2 \geq 0$$

Now,  $(\mathcal{A} \cdot)^2 \mathcal{A} - 2k \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{A} + k^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (TS \cdot)^2 TS - 2k TS \cdot (TS) + k^2 \\
 &= (S T \cdot)^2 TS - 2k (S \cdot T \cdot)(TS) + k^2 \\
 &= T \cdot^2 (SS) T - 2k T \cdot T (SS) + k^2 \\
 &= T \cdot^2 (SS) T - 2k T \cdot T (SS) + k^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $T$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator commutes with an fuzzy isometry operator  $S$

$$= T \cdot^2 T - 2k T \cdot T + k^2 \quad (\text{by using theorem})$$

$$(\mathcal{A} \cdot)^2 \mathcal{A} - 2k \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{A} + k^2 \geq 0$$

$$(TS \cdot)^2 TS - 2k TS \cdot (TS) + k^2 \geq 0$$

Hence  $TS$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

**Theorem 3.8**

Let  $S$  and  $T \in IFB(V)$  is a fuzzy paranormal operator and self-adjoint fuzzy operator. Then  $ST$  and  $S+T$  are also a fuzzy paranormal operator

**Proof:**

For every unit vector  $x$  in  $V$ , we know that  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T^2 x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, t)$ ,  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (S \cdot x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (Sx, t)$  and  $S=S \cdot T = T \cdot$

I) To prove that  $S+T$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (S+T x, x, t) &= \langle S+T x, S+T x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (S+T x, S+T x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T) \cdot S+T x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T) S+T x, x, t) < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T)(S+T) x, x, t) < 1$$

$$= \langle (S+T)(S+T) x, x, t \rangle$$

$$\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T)^2 x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t)$$

Implies that  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T) x, x, t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((S+T)^2 x, x, t)$

Therefore  $S+T$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

II) To prove that  $ST$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (ST x, x, t) &= \langle ST x, ST x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (ST x, ST x, t) < 1
 \end{aligned}$$







**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((ST) \cdot ST x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((TS)ST x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((ST)(ST) x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle (ST)(ST) x, x, t \rangle \\
 &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((ST) \cdot x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Implies that  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((ST) x, x, t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((ST) \cdot x, x, t)$   
Hence ST is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

**Theorem 3.9**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator and a intuitionistic fuzzy hyponormal operator. Then  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T \cdot x, x, t)$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

**Proof :**

For every unit vector  $x$  in  $V$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) &= \langle T x, T x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, T x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot T x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &\geq \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T \cdot T) x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &\geq \langle T \cdot x, T \cdot x, t \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t)$  and  $T \cdot T - T \cdot T \geq 0, \forall a \in V$   
 $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x t)$

Implies  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x t)$  .

Then  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T \cdot x, x, t)$  is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator

**Theorem 3.10**

Let  $T_n \in IFB(V)$  is a sequence of intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator and  $T_n \rightarrow T$  . Then T is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

**Proof :**

For every unit vector  $x$  in  $V$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x, t) &= \langle T x, T x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, T x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \limsup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T_n x, T_n x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \limsup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T_n T_n) x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \lim \langle T_n \cdot T x, x, t \rangle \\
 &= \lim \langle T_n^2 x, x, t \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \leq \lim \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T_n^2 x, x t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (x, x t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x t) \leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot x, x t)$$

Hence T is a intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator .

**Theorem 3.11**

Let  $T \in IFB(V)$  be a invertible and intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator. Then  $T^{-1}$  also is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal.

**Proof :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{For every unit vector } x \text{ in } V, \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, x, t) &= \langle T x, T x, t \rangle \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T x, T x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu (T \cdot T x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu ((T T \cdot) x, x, t) < 1 \\
 &= \langle T^2 x, x, t \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$





**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

x is replaced by  $T^{-2}x$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(TT^{-2}x, x, t) &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2T^{-2}x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-2}x, x, t) \\ &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-2}x, x, t) \\ \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}x, x, t) &\leq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-2}x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, x, t) \end{aligned}$$

Implies that  $\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-2}x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}x, x, t)$

$$\mathcal{F}\mu, \nu((T^{-1})^2x, x, t) \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(x, x, t) \geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}x, x, t)$$

Hence  $T^{-1}$  is also intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

**Theorem 3.12**

If  $(T^{-1})^2T^2 \geq (T^{-1}T)^2$ , then T is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

**Proof :**

For every x in V, Let  $(T^{-1})^2T^2 \geq (T^{-1}T)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} (T^{-1})^2T^2 - (T^{-1}T)^2 &\geq 0 \\ \langle (T^{-1})^2T^2 - (T^{-1}T)^2 x, x, t \rangle &\geq 0 \\ \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu((T^{-1})^2T^2 - (T^{-1}T)^2 x, x, t) < 1 \} &\geq 0 \\ \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu((T^{-1})^2T^2x, x, t) < 1 \} - \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}T)^2 x, x, t) < 1 \} &\geq 0 \\ \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu((T^{-1})^2T^2x, x, t) < 1 \} &\geq \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}T)^2 x, x, t) < 1 \} \\ \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, T^2x, t) < 1 \} &\geq \sup \{ t \in R : \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^{-1}Tx, T^{-1}Tx, t) < 1 \} \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \langle T^2x, T^2x, t \rangle \geq \langle T^{-1}Tx, T^{-1}Tx, t \rangle \\ \text{since } \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^*T x, x, t) &\geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T x, x, t) \\ \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, x, t) &\geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, x, t) \\ \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(T^2x, x, t) &\geq \mathcal{F}\mu, \nu(Tx, x, t) \end{aligned}$$

Hence T is intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator.

## CONCLUSION

This paper attempts to provide concept of intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator in Intuitionistic Fuzzy Hilbert-space . A kind of certain ideas and properties have been investigated on intuitionistic fuzzy paranormal operator in Intuitionistic fuzzy Hilbert space.The results of this paper will be helpful for researchers to develop fuzzy functional analysis.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are grateful to the referees for these valuable and constructive suggestions.

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**Radharamani and Mounajothi**

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## *In vitro* Antihistamine Activity of *Thaengai Thylam* by Isolated Chick Ileum Method

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

An allergy occurs when our immune system overreacts to the “foreign” substance. In case of an allergy, substances that are usually harmless and don't bother some people, such as dust or animal dander, our body views these substances as “foreign,” which then triggers an overreaction by our body's defence mechanism that includes the release of histamine. The substances that trigger the overreaction are called allergens. The symptoms that result is called an allergic reaction. Along with antibiotics, antihistamines are the most widely used systemic drugs in dermatology. This is attributable to the major role played by histamine in common diseases such as urticaria and atopic eczema. Antihistamines are a class of drugs commonly used to treat symptoms of allergies. These drugs help treat conditions caused by too much of histamine, a chemical created by our body's immune system. Antihistamines are most commonly used by people who have allergic reactions to pollen and other allergens. The chicken ileum is suitable for performing bioassay of histamine, an alternative to isolated ileum preparation from laboratory animal (guinea pig) without sacrificing the experimental animals. *Thaengai thylam* a Siddha herbal medicine possess anti histamine activity which acts well on allergic skin conditions such as atopic dermatitis, urticaria when applied externally. To evaluate the antihistamine activity of *Thaengai thylam*(TT) by isolated chick ileum method. The raw drugs were purified and the medicine was prepared as per siddha text “Bogar 700”. The medicine was tested for anti-histamine activity in a standard laboratory. The height of response of concentration response curve of histamine before incubation with test drug ranges from 15 mm to 39 mm. There was a promising decrease in the height of the





Eswari et al.,

response curve after incubation with test drug TT ranges from 9 mm to 21 mm. It was concluded that the sample *Thaengai Thylam* possess promising anti histamine property.

**Keywords:** Siddha, Thaengai thylam, allergy, anti-histamine

## INTRODUCTION

Antihistamines are a pharmaceutical class of drugs that act to treat histamine-mediated conditions. There are two main classes of histamine receptors: H-1 receptors and H-2 receptors. Antihistamine drugs that bind to H-1 receptors are generally used to treat allergies and allergic rhinitis. Drugs that bind to H-2 receptors treat upper gastrointestinal conditions that are caused by excessive stomach acid(1). H-1 antihistamines are further classified according to first and second-generation agents. First-generation H-1 antihistamines more easily cross the blood-brain barrier into the central nervous system (CNS), whereas second-generation H-1 antihistamines do not. The first-generation drugs will bind to both central and peripheral histamine-1 receptors, whereas second-generation drugs selectively bind to peripheral histamine-1 receptors; this leads to different therapeutic and side effect profiles (2).

Histamine (an endogenous chemical messenger) induces an increased level of vascular permeability, which leads to fluid moving from capillaries into the surrounding tissues. The overall outcome of this is increased swelling and dilation of vessels. Antihistamines stop this effect by acting as antagonists at the H-1 receptors. The clinical benefit is a reduction in allergy symptoms and any related symptoms(3) First-generation antihistamines easily cross the blood-brain barrier into the central nervous system and antagonize H-1 receptors, leading to a different therapeutic and adverse effect profile in contrast to second-generation antihistamines selectively bind to peripheral histamine receptors. The duration of the pharmacological action of first-generation antihistamines is about 4 to 6 hours. In contrast, second-generation antihistamines work for 12 to 24 hours. They are both metabolized by the liver using the P450 cytochrome system. *Thaengai Thylam* mentioned in siddha text “Bogar 700” is used externally to treat Atopic dermatitis and urticaria (4). This medicine act as firstgeneration anti-histamine. *Thaengai thylam* consist of coconut milk (*Cocos nucifera*), *Karunjeeragam* (*Nigella sativa*), *Manjal* (*Cucurma longa*) and common salt. All the ingredients possess anti-histamine activity which reduces allergic reactions over the skin. It is tested in a standard laboratory for anti-histamine activity using isolated chick ileum method. Chicken ileum is suitable for performing bioassay of histamine, an alternative to isolated ileum preparation from laboratory animal (guinea pig) without sacrificing the experimental animals (5)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The raw drugs were purified and the medicine was prepared as per siddha text “Bogar 700”. The medicine was tested for anti-histamine activity in a standard laboratory

### Anti-Histamine evaluation using Isolated chick ileum

Chick ileum was purchased from local slaughter house in which the caecum part of the gut was lifted to identify the ileo-caecal junction. About 2- 3cm of the ileum portion was cut and removed and immediately placed it in the watch glass containing physiological salt solution. Sufficient care was taken to avoid the damage to the gut muscle. Bath volume of about 25 ml was maintained, and the tissue was allowed to equilibrate for 30 min before adding test drug. Initial response on histamine induces the contraction in the ileal smooth muscles which were recorded on Kymograph by using frontal writing lever. Contact time of 30 sec, and 5 min time cycle was kept for proper recording of the responses. After measuring normal response, the ileal preparation was incubated with test drug (approx.5 ml) for brief period of time and the concentration response curved of histamine was then proceeded the height of response before and after incubation of test drug was measured for calculating the antagonist effect of the test drug.





## RESULTS

Effect of *Thaengai Thylam* (TT) on response of isolated chick ileum preparation

It was observed from the data obtained from the present investigation that the height of response of concentration response curve of histamine before incubation with test drug ranges from 15 mm to 39 mm. There was a promising decrease in the height of the response curve after incubation with test drug TT which ranges from 9 mm to 21 mm. As show in table 1, figure 1-2.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Initially with 10 µg of dose of histamine the response was 15 mm before incubation. The final response was 9 mm after incubation with the test drug *Thaengai Thylam*. Then the dose was tested in increasing manner from 20 µg, 40 µg and 80 µg and the response was recorded. At 20 µg of dose of histamine the response was 19 mm before incubation and 13 mm after incubation. With 40 µg of dose the response was 28 mm before incubation and 16 mm after incubation. With 80 µg the response was 39 mm before incubation and 21 mm after incubation. This clearly shows that the response after incubation with test drug *Thaengai Thylam* decreases and the drug has a potent anti-histamine activity. The response was then plotted on the graph before and after incubation with the test drug. The graph clearly explains that the test drug possess anti-histamine activity. There is a decrease in the curve after incubation with the test drug. It was concluded that the sample *Thaengai Thylam* possess promising anti histamine property.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors wish to express their gratitude to all the faculties of the Department and friends for their support.

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**Table 1: Effect of TT on response of isolated chick ileum preparation**

Dose in µg	Initial response in mm (Before Incubation)	Final response in mm (After incubation with test drug TT)
10	15	9
20	19	13
30	28	16
40	39	21





Eswari et al.,

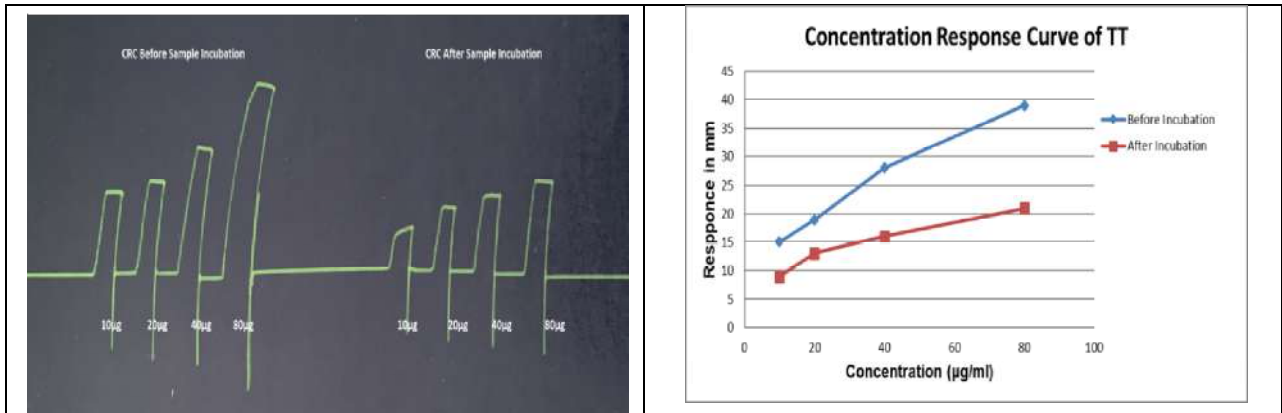


Figure 1: Concentration response curve of histamine in absence and presence of the sample TT on Isolated chick ileum in optimized condition

Figure 2: Concentration response curve of histamine in before and after incubation with the sample TT on Isolated chick ileum in optimized condition





## Recovery and Adaptation of Post-Covid Survey

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, has affected 530 million people and caused 6.3 million deaths. High-risk factors include age, gender, smoking history, hematologic malignancies, and lack of vaccination. Symptoms include fever, cough, myalgia, and weariness. Human-to-human transmission takes various modes, with Variants of Interest influencing illness transmissibility and severity. A literature review aimed to identify Long-COVID and Post-COVID health complications in the most cited articles. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted public health, economics, societies, and individual well-being. It has led to response tactics, behavioral changes, vulnerability identification, mental health evaluation, policy education, and vaccination monitoring. The need of study is for understanding post covid complications, identifying risk factor, facilitating research, understanding SARS-CoV2 long term impact on body and for understanding mentioned complications according based on inclusion criteria The study used an online survey to gather data on COVID-19 cases, revealing that the majority of cases are diagnosed in age groups 15-25, with 40-50% occurring in this age group. Most patients are hospitalized, with oxygen levels below 93, and have a recovery time of less than 14 days. Age groups below 15 have a higher prevalence of cardiovascular complications.

**Keywords:** Long term and post-COVID complications, risk factors.





**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

Within a few months at the beginning of 2003, the acute and severe impact on the economics, society, and health care systems of the affected countries was unheard of since the previous pandemic [1]. Public health faces worldwide challenges from new and reemerging diseases [2]. With 530 million cases and 6.3 million fatalities globally from COVID-19, which was caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV2), India, which has a population of 1.4 billion today, has also been badly hit, with over 43 million cases and 0.52 million deaths[3]. As coronaviruses may enter human type II alveolar cells through the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2), they primarily affect the respiratory system and, as a result, the lungs [7]. The four major structural proteins that the coronaviral genome encodes are the spike (S) protein, nucleocapsid (N) protein, membrane (M) protein, and envelope (E) protein. The synthesis of a virus particle with a full structural makeup requires these proteins [8]. Many glycosylated S proteins are present on the surface of SARS-CoV-2, and it is these proteins that bind to the host cell receptor angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) and facilitate the entry of the virus into the cell[9]. Heart complications are crucial in higher-risk individuals, especially those with increased troponin and natriuretic peptides. Appropriate therapies are needed to monitor and prevent cardiac and systemic problems, including cardiac arrest in COVID-19 patients. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is the primary cause of death in COVID-19 patients, with pulmonary endothelial cells potentially playing a role in its development and spread through vessel barrier modifications. COVID-19 infects human cells through the ACE-2 receptor, primarily affecting the lungs. A significant proportion of patients have superimposed acute bronchopneumonia, potentially linked to lymphopenia and fungal/bacterial superinfection. COVID-19 patients may experience vomiting, diarrhea, stomach discomfort, and anorexia, with 20.4% of children using antibiotics that induce diarrhea. Clinical symptoms include acid reflux, gastrointestinal bleeding, lack of appetite, and constipation. Restoring gut microbiota may reduce inflammation and intestinal damage. Further research is needed to understand COVID-19's effect on renal function, which may be partially explained by undiagnosed renal artery thrombosis and systemic microangiopathies.

## METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire was created following a thorough analysis of prior research with comparable goals in the literature. Prior to the survey, a pilot study was planned, in which patients who were recovered from COVID-19 and older were recruited to participate in the questionnaire-based survey. We improved and adjusted the questionnaire based on the patients' input. Expert assistance was used to finalize the questionnaire. There were three sections and a total of eighteen questions in the final questionnaire. The participants' sociodemographic information, including name, age, gender, and mobile number, was covered in the first section. The COVID-19 diagnosis and immunization history were the subjects of the second section's questions. The post-COVID-19 symptoms, such as weariness, dyspnea, cough, joint discomfort, ongoing headache, poor sleep, immunity, and others, were the subject of the third section's questions [26]. Distribute the survey to the chosen sample after deciding on the survey administration method (online, over the phone, or in person) [27]. The study used WhatsApp and social media to share an online poll for individuals living with Long Covid and those recovering. The poll was accessible for six weeks, with participants providing informed consent. The survey was anonymous, but those who agreed to be contacted for future surveys were asked to confirm their consent[28]. The data was managed using appropriate software and tools, including excel and word, to gather demographics, medical histories, hospital stays, and recuperation times for each patient. Patients who refused or couldn't understand the survey's components were excluded. The patients's physical and physiological symptoms of the post-Covid state were identified [29]. Data were obtained from the Google form once the online survey was completed. For the purposes of this analysis, Long Covid was defined as having a minimum duration of four weeks of illness. For categorical factors, univariate comparisons between individuals with and without proven COVID-19 infection were performed using the chi square test. A statistical test called a chi-square test is used to compare actual outcomes with predictions. This test's goal is to ascertain whether a discrepancy between observed and expected data results from chance or from a relationship between the variables you are



**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**

researching[27]. Variables and the chi square test for categorical variables were used to do univariate comparisons between individuals who tested positive, negative, or not tested for COVID-19 infection. Since there were few missing data points, a full case analysis was performed. A non-parametric (distribution free) method for analyzing group differences when the dependent variables are measured at the nominal level is the Chi-square statistic[30]

**RESULT**

Have you diagnosed with covid-19? Age groups between are most diagnosed between 15-25 are most diagnosed with covid-19 (40-50%), (10-15%) children below age group 15 are diagnosed with covid-19 infection, (20-25%) individuals belonging to age group 26-36 are infected with covid-19 infection, age groups from 37-47 are diagnosed with covid-19 infection, age groups from 37-47 are diagnosed (15-20%), above age group 47 are the least diagnosed (5-10%). From the study, Chi square value was found to be 2.211, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. If yes, then which wave of COVID-19? We study that, in first wave age group belonging to below 15 having (0-4%), age group 15-25 having (5-10%), age group 26-36 having (0-4%), age group 37-47 having (0-4%) and age group above 47 having (0-4%). In second wave age group belonging to below 15 having (5-10%), age group 15-25 having most (25-30%), age group 26-36 having (10-15%), age group 37-47 having (5-10%) and age group above 47 having (0-5%). In third wave age group belonging to below 15 having (0-2%), age group 15-25 having (0-4%), age group 26-36 having (0-2%), age group 37-47 having (0-5%) and age group above 47 having least (0-1%). From the study, Chi square value was found to be 4.521, 8 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. Were you hospitalized for recovery? We study that about (20-25%) patients were hospitalized belonging to age group 15-25, (8-10%) patients were belonging to age group below 15 and age group 26-36, (5-8%) patients were belonging to age group 37-47, and age group belonging above 47. About (25-28%) patients were not hospitalised belonging to age 15-25, (5-8%) patients belonging to age group 47. From the study, Chi square value was found to be 5.063, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. What was your oxygen level when you covid positive? We study that, age groups between 15-25 having oxygen level below 93 (20-25%), (5-10%) patients belonging to age group 15, (5-10%) belonging to age group 26-36 and age group 37-47 having (5-10%) and about (20-25%) patients belonging to age group, below 15 age group having (1-5%) oxygen level above 93, (5-10%) belonging to age group 26-36 and age group between 37-47 having (5-10%). From the study, Chi square value was found to be 2.098, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant above 93.

Which vaccine you have taken? Age groups ranging from 15-25 are the patients taken highest percentage of Covishield about (85-90%), age groups between 37-47 and above 47 are having (20-25%), second highest percent of patients taken covaxin Vaccines belongs to age 15-25, about (35-40%). (8-10%) belonging to age group 26-47 and above age group 47. From the study, Chi square value was found to be 4.508, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. What was the recovery time after diagnosis? We study that recovery time of age groups 15-25 is  $< 14$  in the range of (30-35%), (15-18%) patients belonging to age group 26-36, (5-8%) patients belonging to age group 37-47, and below 15, (2-3%) patients belonging to age group above 47. Recovery time  $> 14$  in the range of 26-36 was found to be (15-20%), (5-8%) patients belonging to age group 15-25 and below 15, (5-10%) patients belonging to age group above 47. From the study, Chi square value was found to be 18.18, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. What were complications after recovery? Age group below 15 having Cardiopulmonary complication (5-7%), age group belonging to 15-25 having (5-7%), age groups between 37-47 having (6-7%), age group having 26-36 having (2-3%) and above 47 age group having almost (5-7%), age group below 15 having Gastro renal complication (3-4%), age group between 15-25 having (5-7%), the age group 26-36 are having least complication (2-3%), the age group 37-46 having (5-7%) and the age group above 47 (6-7%). From the study, Chi square value was found to be 0.8271, 4 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant. Any post covid symptoms like: We study that, age group below 15 having (8-10%) Chest pain, (1-2%) Palpitation and having least (0-1%) dizziness, age group 15-25 having the most (10-12%) chest pain symptom, and the symptom palpitation and dizziness having similar range (4-6%), the age group between 26-36 symptoms chest pain and palpitation having similar range (2-3%), and age group having (2-4%) dizziness, age group 37-47 symptoms chest pain and dizziness having similar range (6-7%), age group having least (0-1%) palpitation and the age group above



**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**

47 having (6-7%) chest pain and (4-5%) dizziness. . From the study, Chi square value was found to be 10.42, 8 and the P value is  $P < 0.05$  and it is found data was not significant .

**Gender**

We study that, the gender (59.8%) Female has filled the post covid survey form, and (40.2%) male has filled form.

**Age**

We study that, age group belonging to below 15 filled the post covid survey form (12%), age group 15-25 are the most (49.6%), age group 26-36 are (15.4%), age group 37-47 are (11.7%), and age group above 47 are least (11.3%).

**DICUSSIONS**

Acute respiratory distress of severe magnitude .The third new coronavirus to be discovered in the past 18 years with cross-species transmissions is coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)[1]The systemic infection SARS-CoV-2 affects the homeostatic process by generating a cytotoxic storm. During the incubation phase of COVID-19, symptoms such as tightness in the chest, discomfort, and respiratory distress may vary from moderate to severe[2]. The symptoms of COVID-19 might include fever, coughing, myalgia, tightness in the chest, trouble breathing, sore throat, and loss of taste or smell[3]. India's first COVID-19 case occurred on January 30, 2020, with over 27 million cases and 3,00,000 fatalities reported. Most patients had anorexia, dry cough, dyspnea, fever, and exhaustion, with concomitant conditions causing poor outcomes.[34] The introduction of the delta virus may have contributed to India's healthcare system's lack of beds, ventilators, and oxygen during the COVID-19 pandemic[35]. With over 0.4 million new cases per day reported in mid-May 2021, many patients were waiting for admission and needed long-term inpatient care. Persistent patients were transferred to non-COVID-19 pulmonary care centers.[36] The third wave of the pandemic arrived in India in December 2021 and ended by March 2022[37]. This time, the virus faced mostly immunized adults, with many having developed immunity through spontaneous infection[38]. COVID patients often experience headache and dizziness, which are both PNS symptoms and CNS manifestations, unlike taste and smell impairment often described as PNS symptoms. The literature included reports, guidelines, clinical trials, letters to editors, and randomized studies. The study focused on Long-COVID and Post-COVID health complications, adverse effects of Covishield and Covaxin, and post-COVID health complications. A questionnaire was developed based on prior research and a pilot study. The final questionnaire had three sections and eighteen questions, covering socio demographic information, COVID-19 diagnosis and immunization history, and post-COVID-19 symptoms.

The study distributed a survey to a sample of individuals living with Long Covid, ensuring privacy and anonymity. The survey was shared on social media, reaching both self-identified and fully recovered individuals. The online poll was accessible for six weeks, with participants providing informed consent. The survey platform recorded the information, and those who agreed to be contacted for future surveys were asked to confirm their consent. The study involved collecting data from patients through an online survey, ensuring accuracy and up-to-date information. Unique forms were collected for each patient, including demographics, medical histories, hospital stays, and recuperation times. Patients' age, sex, and address were noted, along with their socioeconomic status. Physical and physiological symptoms of the post-Covid state were also identified. The data was analyzed using the chi-square test, which compares actual outcomes with predictions. A full case analysis was performed due to few missing data points. The Chi-square statistic is a non-parametric method for analyzing group differences. The study reveals that COVID-19 cases are primarily diagnosed in age groups 15-25, with 40-50% occurring in this age group. Most patients are hospitalized in this age group, with oxygen levels below 93. The highest percentage of patients are hospitalized in age groups 15-25, with a recovery time of less than 14 days. Age groups below 15 have a higher prevalence of cardiovascular complications, chest pain, palpitation, and dizziness.

**ACKNOWLEDGE**

It gives me immense pleasure to report the successful completion of our project entitled "Recovery and Adaptation of Post-COVID Survey". Words are short for expressing our deepest and sincere thanks to our project guide



**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**

Ms.PallaviKakade. She has been the greatest source of inspiration right from the beginning to the completion of the project; she has provided constant help, guidance, and encouragement in making it a successful one. Also, we would like to thank Dr. S. N. Dhole (Principle, PES Modern College of Pharmacy for Ladies, Moshi, Pune) for his support given to my project in the form of infrastructure and facilities

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**Table 1: Number of individuals Diagnosed with covid-19**

Age	Yes	No
below 15	14	18
15-25	50	81
26-36	18	23
37-47	15	16
above 47	10	20

**Table 2: Number of individuals during the covid-19 wave**

Age	1st wave	2nd wave	3rd wave
below 15	3	9	2
15-25	8	28	3
26-36	3	13	2
37-47	3	8	4
above 47	3	6	1

**Table 3: Number of individuals hospitalized for recovery.**

Age	not hospitalised	hospitalised
below 15	3	10
15-25	27	22
26-36	8	10
37-47	8	7
above 47	4	7

**Table 4: Number of individuals of having oxygen level below and above 93.**

Age	Oxygen below 93	oxygen above 93
below 15	8	6
15-25	23	26





**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**

26-36	8	8
37-47	7	8
above 47	7	3

**Table 5: Number of individuals type of vaccine taken.**

Age	Covishield	Covaxin
below 15	5	2
15-25	91	38
26-36	34	7
37-47	24	5
above 47	23	5

**Table 6: Recovery time.**

age	<14	>14
below 15	7	7
15-25	31	7
26-36	15	18
37-47	8	3
above 47	2	8

**Table 7: Complications after recovery.**

Age	Cardio pulmonary	Gastro renal
below 15	7	4
15-25	7	7
26-36	3	3
37-47	6	7
above 47	7	7

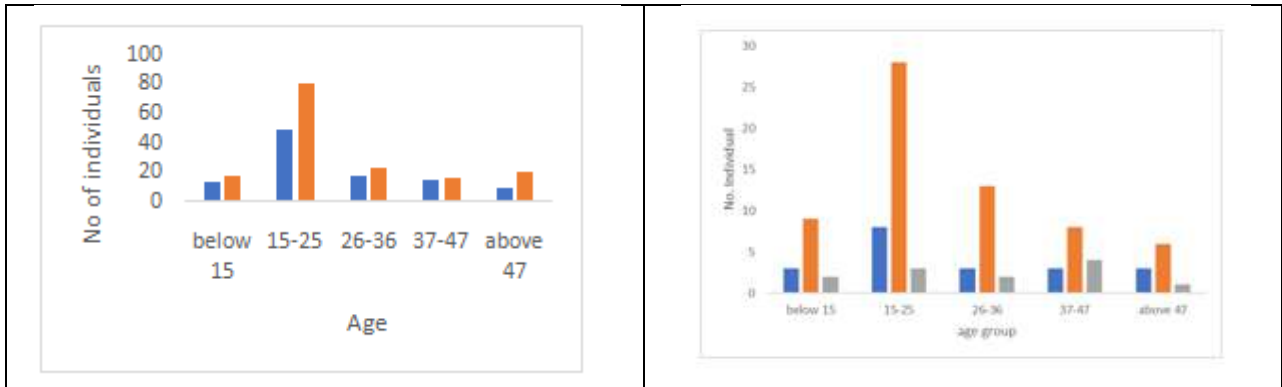
**Table 8: Post covid symptoms.**

Age	Chest pain/ Dyspnea	Palpitation	Dizziness
below 15	9	2	1
15-25	12	5	5
26-36	2	2	3
37-47	7	1	7
above 47	7	0	4





**Kakade Pallavi et al.,**



**Figure 1: Number of individuals Diagnosed with covid-19.**

**Figure 2: Number of individuals during the covid-19 waves.**







## Model Operators on Picture Fuzzy Matrices

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A picture fuzzy set (PFS) is a mathematical construct that extends intuitionistic fuzzy sets by incorporating an additional component neutrality. PFS provides a more nuanced framework for handling uncertain and imprecise data. In this paper we introduce model operators on picture fuzzy matrices, a novel approach to focusing on manipulation and analysis data of picture fuzzy matrices, enabling effective handling of uncertainty in various fields. We define two model operators on picture fuzzy matrices namely necessity operator ( $\square$ ) and possibility operators ( $\diamond$ ) and studied some of their properties and the concepts are illustrated with examples

**Keywords:** intuitionistic, fuzzy, operators, neutrality.

## INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy set (FS) theory, introduced by Zadeh in 1965, revolutionized handling of fuzzy data. Atanassov's intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) in 1983 and Hashimoto's fuzzy matrix (FM) expanded FS capabilities. Despite these advancements, traditional two-component models struggle with complex data. To address this, picture fuzzy set (PFS) theory. Picture fuzzy matrices (PFMs) are mathematical constructs that extend traditional fuzzy matrices by incorporating an additional component: neutrality. Introduced by Cuong and Kreinovich, PFMs provide a more nuanced framework





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

for handling uncertain and imprecise data. In medical diagnosis, PFS effectively captures nuances, allowing for membership (confirmed presence), neutrality (uncertain diagnosis), and non-membership (confirmed absence). Building on Shovan Dogra's picture fuzzy matrix research and Rajarajeswari's interval-valued picture fuzzy matrix (IVPFM). In this paper introduces modal operators on picture fuzzy matrices. Building on Murugadas' work on intuitionistic fuzzy matrix modal operators, we explore properties of these operators.

**Shortcoming of existing methods**

1. The study [3] examines modal operators, specifically necessity ( $\square$ ) and possibility ( $\nabla$ ), on picture fuzzy matrices. However, the resulting operations do not yield picture fuzzy matrices, revealing a critical limitation in the current framework

This study introduces model operations on picture fuzzy matrices, incorporating necessity and possibility operations that produce picture fuzzy matrices, thereby overcoming previous shortcomings and providing a robust uncertainty management framework.

**Preliminaries**

**Definition 2.1**

A Picture Fuzzy Set C Over the set of universe X is defined as  $C = \{(x, \alpha_C(x), \eta_C(x), \gamma_C(x)) : x \in X\}$  where  $\alpha_C(x) \in [0,1], \eta_C(x) \in [0,1]$ , is the measure of membership, neutral membership and  $\gamma_C(x) \in [0,1]$  is the measure of non-membership of  $x \in X$  with the condition  $0 \leq \alpha_C(x) + \eta_C(x) + \gamma_C(x) \leq 1$  for all  $x \in X$ .

**Definition 2.2.**

A picture fuzzy matrices of size  $a \times b$  is defined as  $C = ((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$ , where  $c_{ija} \in [0,1], c_{ij\eta} \in [0,1], c_{ij\gamma} \in [0,1]$  are respectively, the measure of positive membership, neutral membership and negative membership of  $c_{ij}$  for  $i=1,2,\dots,a$  and  $j=1,2,\dots,b$  satisfying  $0 \leq c_{ija} + c_{ij\eta} + c_{ij\gamma} \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.3.**

For  $C = ((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}), D = ((d_{ija}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in$  IVPFS, we define joint ( $\vee$ ) and meet ( $\wedge$ ) operations as,

- (1)  $((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \vee ((d_{ija}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) = (\max[c_{ija}, d_{ija}], \min[c_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\eta}], \min[c_{ij\gamma}, d_{ij\gamma}])$ .
- (2)  $((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \wedge ((d_{ija}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) = (\min[c_{ija}, d_{ija}], \min[c_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\eta}], \max[c_{ij\gamma}, d_{ij\gamma}])$
- (3)  $C' = ((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$

**Definition 2.4.**

Let IVPFMs  $C = ((c_{ija}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))_{i \times j}, D = ((d_{ija}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma}))_{i \times j}$ .

**Define**

- (1)  $C \vee D = ((c_{ija} \vee d_{ija}, c_{ij\eta} \vee d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$
- (2)  $C \wedge D = ((c_{ija} \wedge d_{ija}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}))$ ,
- (3)  $C \times D = (\vee (c_{ija} \wedge d_{ija}), \vee (c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}), \wedge (c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}))$
- (4)  $C^T = ((c_{jia}, c_{ji\eta}, c_{ji\gamma}))$ ,
- (5)  $C \leq D$  iff  $c_{ija} \leq d_{ija}, c_{ij\eta} \leq d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \geq d_{ij\gamma}$
- (6)  $\bar{C} = ((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ija}))$  (complement of C)
- (7)  $C \oplus D = ((c_{ija} \vee d_{ija}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$
- (8)  $C \odot D = ((c_{ija} \wedge d_{ija}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}))$

**Modal operators on Picture Fuzzy Matrices**

In this section, we define the new model operators *necessity*  $\square$  and *possibility*  $\diamond$  for PFM and discuss the relation between these operators.





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

**Definition 3.1.** For IVPFM  $C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})$  we define

$$\square C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \text{ and}$$

$$\diamond C = (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,a \text{ and } j=1,2,\dots,b \text{ satisfying}$$

$$0 \leq c_{ij\alpha} + c_{ij\eta} + c_{ij\gamma} \leq 1.$$

**Example 3.2.**

$C = [C_{ij}]_{2 \times 2} \in \text{IVPFM}$  where  $C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})$

$$C = \left( \begin{matrix} (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) & (0.1, 0.4, 0.5) \\ (0.3, 0.3, 0.4) & (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) \end{matrix} \right) \text{ then}$$

Necessity matrix of  $C$  is  $\square C = \left( \begin{matrix} (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) & (0.1, 0.4, 0.5) \\ (0.3, 0.3, 0.4) & (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) \end{matrix} \right)$

Possibility matrix of  $C$  is  $\diamond C = \left( \begin{matrix} (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) & (0.1, 0.4, 0.5) \\ (0.3, 0.3, 0.4) & (0.2, 0.3, 0.5) \end{matrix} \right)$  for satisfying this condition.

**Proposition: 3.3** For IVPFM  $C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \in A_{i \times j}$  we have

- (i)  $\square(\diamond C) = \diamond C$
- (ii)  $\diamond(\square C) = \square C$
- (iii)  $\square \square C = \square C$
- (iv)  $\diamond \diamond C = \diamond C$ .

**Proof**

(i)  $\diamond C = (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})$

$$\square(\diamond C) = (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}))$$

$$= (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})$$

$$= \diamond C.$$

$$\therefore \square(\diamond C) = \diamond C$$

(ii)  $\square C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})$

$$\diamond(\square C) = (1 - c_{ij\eta} - (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}), c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})$$

$$= (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})$$

$$= \square C$$

$$\therefore \diamond(\square C) = \square C$$

(iii)  $\square \square C = \square(\square C)$

$$= \square((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}))$$

$$= ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}))$$

$$= \square C$$

$$\therefore \square \square C = \square C.$$

(iv)  $\diamond \diamond C = \diamond(\diamond C).$

$$= \diamond((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$$

$$= (([c_{ij\alpha_L}, 1 - c_{ij\eta_U} - c_{ij\gamma_U}], [c_{ij\eta_L}, c_{ij\eta_U}], [c_{ij\gamma_L}, c_{ij\gamma_U}]))$$

$$= \diamond C$$

$$\therefore \diamond \diamond C = \diamond C.$$

**Proposition 3.3**

For PFM  $C = (c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \in A_{i \times j}$  we have

- (i)  $(\square C)' = \diamond C$
- (ii)  $(\diamond C)' = \square C$





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

**Proof**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})) \text{ Then } C' = ((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\alpha})) \\
 &\text{(i) consider} \\
 &\quad \square C' = \square((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma})) \\
 &\quad (\square C')' = \diamond((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma})) \\
 &= \diamond C. \\
 &\therefore (\square C')' = \diamond C. \\
 &\text{(ii) Consider} \\
 &\quad \diamond C' = \diamond((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\alpha})) \\
 &\quad (\diamond C')' = \square((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})) \\
 &= \square C. \\
 &\therefore (\diamond C')' = \square C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Proposition 3.4.**

For PFMs  $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$ ,  $D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{i \times j}$  Then  $\square C \odot \square D = \square(C' \oplus D)'$

**Proof**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C \odot D &= ((c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma})) \\
 \square C &= ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})) \quad \square D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, 1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha})) \\
 \square C \odot \square D &= (c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha})) \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C' &= ((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\alpha}), D' = ((d_{ij\gamma}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\alpha})) \\
 \square C' &= ((c_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta}, 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}), \square D' = ((d_{ij\gamma}, d_{ij\eta}, 1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha}))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Now, } C' \oplus D' &= ((c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}), (C' \oplus D')' = ((c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma})) \\
 \square(C' \oplus D')' &= ((c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha})) \tag{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Claim. } (1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha}) = 1 - (c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}) \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Case (i) If } C \geq D \text{ then } c_{ij\alpha} \geq d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \geq d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \leq d_{ij\gamma} \\
 \text{LHS of equation (3), } c_{ij\alpha} \geq d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \geq d_{ij\eta} \text{ then } (1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\alpha} - d_{ij\eta}) = 1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta} \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RHS of equation (3), } 1 - [(c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}), (c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta})] = 1 - d_{ij\alpha} - d_{ij\eta}. \tag{5}$$

From the equations (4) and (5), we get, LHS=RHS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Case(ii) If } C < D \text{ then } c_{ij\alpha} < d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} < d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} > d_{ij\gamma}. \\
 \text{LHS of equation (3), } c_{ij\alpha} < d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} < d_{ij\eta} \text{ then} \\
 1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta} > 1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta}, (1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\alpha} - d_{ij\eta}) = 1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta} \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RHS of equation (3), } 1 - [(c_{ij\alpha} \wedge d_{ij\alpha}), (c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta})] = 1 - c_{ij\alpha} - c_{ij\eta}. \tag{7}$$

From the equations (6) and (7), we get, LHS=RHS

From the case (i) and (ii) we get,  $\square C \odot \square D = \square(C' \oplus D)'$

**Proposition 3.5.**

For PFMs  $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$ ,  $D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{i \times j}$  Then  $\square C \oplus \square D = \square(C' \odot D)'$ .

**Proof**

$$C \oplus D = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$$





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

$$\square C \oplus \square D = (\langle c_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, (1 - C_{i\eta} - c_{i\alpha}) \wedge (1 - C_{i\eta} - c_{i\alpha}) \rangle) \tag{8}$$

$$C' = (\langle c_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta}, c_{i\alpha} \rangle), D' = (\langle d_{i\gamma}, d_{i\eta}, d_{i\alpha} \rangle)$$

$$\square C' = (\langle c_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta}, 1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\alpha} \rangle), \square D' = (\langle d_{i\gamma}, d_{i\eta}, 1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\alpha} \rangle)$$

Now,  $C' \odot D' = (\langle c_{i\gamma} \wedge d_{i\gamma}, C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, C_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha} \rangle), (C' \oplus D')' = (\langle C_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha}, C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \wedge d_{i\gamma} \rangle)$

$$\square (C' \oplus D')' = (\langle C_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha}, C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, (1 - C_{i\eta} - c_{i\alpha}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\alpha}) \rangle) \tag{9}$$

Claim.  $(1 - C_{i\eta} - c_{i\alpha}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\alpha}) = 1 - [(c_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha}), (C_{i\eta} \vee d_{i\eta})]$  (10)

Case (i) If  $C \geq D$  then  $c_{i\alpha} \geq d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} \geq d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \leq d_{i\gamma}$

LHS of equation (9),  $c_{i\alpha} \geq d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} \geq d_{i\eta}$  then  $(1 - C_{i\alpha} - C_{i\eta}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\alpha} - d_{i\eta}) = 1 - d_{i\alpha} - d_{i\eta}$  (11)

RHS of equation (9),  $1 - [(c_{i\alpha} \wedge d_{i\alpha}), (C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta})] = 1 - d_{i\alpha} - d_{i\eta}$ . (12)

From the equations (11) and (12), we get, LHS=RHS

Case(ii) If  $C < D$  then  $c_{i\alpha} < d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} < d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} > d_{i\gamma}$ .

LHS of equation (9),  $c_{i\alpha} < d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} < d_{i\eta}$  then  $1 - c_{i\alpha} - c_{i\eta} > 1 - c_{i\alpha} - c_{i\eta}$ ,

$$(1 - c_{i\alpha} - c_{i\eta}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\alpha} - d_{i\eta}) = 1 - c_{i\alpha} - c_{i\eta} \tag{13}$$

RHS of equation (3),  $1 - [(c_{i\alpha} \vee d_{i\alpha}), (c_{i\eta} \vee d_{i\eta})] = 1 - c_{i\alpha} - c_{i\eta}$ . (14)

From the equations (13) and (14), we get, LHS=RHS

From the case (i) and (ii) we get,  $\square C \odot \square D = \square (C' \oplus D)'$ .

**Proposition 3.6.**

For PFM $s C = (\langle c_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \rangle), D = (\langle d_{i\alpha}, d_{i\eta}, d_{i\gamma} \rangle) \in A_{i \times j}$  Then  $\diamond C \odot \diamond D = \diamond (C' \oplus D)'$

**Proof**

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond C &= (\langle 1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \rangle) \quad \diamond D = (\langle 1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}, d_{i\eta}, d_{i\gamma} \rangle) \\ \diamond C \odot \diamond D &= (\langle (1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}), c_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma} \rangle) \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

Now,  $C' \oplus D' = (\langle c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma}, C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, C_{i\alpha} \wedge d_{i\alpha} \rangle), (C' \oplus D')' = (\langle C_{i\alpha} \wedge d_{i\alpha}, C_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma} \rangle)$

$$\diamond (C' \oplus D')' = (\langle (1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}), c_{i\eta} \wedge d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma} \rangle) \tag{16}$$

Claim.  $(1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}) = 1 - (c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta} \vee d_{i\eta})$ . (17)

Case (i) If  $C \geq D$  then  $c_{i\alpha} \geq d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} \geq d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \leq d_{i\gamma}$

LHS of equation (17),  $c_{i\gamma} \leq d_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta} \geq d_{i\eta}$  then  $(1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}) = 1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}$  (18)

RHS of equation (17),  $1 - (c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta} \vee d_{i\eta}) = 1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}$ . (19)

From the equations (18) and (19), we get, LHS=RHS

Case(ii) If  $C < D$  then  $c_{i\alpha} < d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} < d_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} > d_{i\gamma}$ .

LHS of equation (17),  $c_{i\alpha} < d_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta} < d_{i\eta}$  then  $1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma} > 1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}$ ,

$$(1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{i\eta} - d_{i\gamma}) = 1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma} \tag{20}$$

RHS of equation (17),  $1 - (c_{i\gamma} \vee d_{i\gamma}, c_{i\eta} \vee d_{i\eta}) = 1 - c_{i\eta} - c_{i\gamma}$ . (21)

From the equations (20) and (21), we get, LHS=RHS

From the case (i) and (ii) we get,  $\diamond C \odot \diamond D = \diamond (C' \oplus D)'$ .

**Proposition 3.7.**

For PFM $s C = (\langle c_{i\alpha}, c_{i\eta}, c_{i\gamma} \rangle), D = (\langle d_{i\alpha}, d_{i\eta}, d_{i\gamma} \rangle) \in A_{i \times j}$  Then  $\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = \diamond (C' \odot D)'$





**Proof**

$$\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = ((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}), c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}) \tag{21}$$

Now,  $C' \odot D' = ((c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}), (C' \oplus D')) = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$

$$\diamond(C' \odot D') = ((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}), c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}) \tag{22}$$

Claim.  $(1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}) = 1 - (c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta})$ . (23)

Case (i) If  $C \geq D$  then  $c_{ij\alpha} \geq d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \geq d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \leq d_{ij\gamma}$

LHS of equation (23),  $c_{ij\gamma} \leq d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \geq d_{ij\eta}$  then  $(1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \wedge (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}) = 1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}$  (24)

RHS of equation (23),  $1 - (c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \vee d_{ij\eta}) = 1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}$ . (25)

From the equations (24) and (25), we get, LHS=RHS

Case(ii) If  $C < D$  then  $c_{ij\alpha} < d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} < d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} > d_{ij\gamma}$ .

LHS of equation (17),  $c_{ij\alpha} < d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} < d_{ij\eta}$  then  $1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma} < 1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}$ ,

$$(1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}) = 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma} \tag{25}$$

RHS of equation (17),  $1 - (c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}) = 1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}$ . (26)

From the equations (25) and (26), we get, LHS=RHS

From the case (i) and (ii) we get,  $\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = \diamond(C' \odot D')$ .

**Proposition 3.8.**

For PFMs  $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}), D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{I \times J}$  Then  $\square C \oplus \square D = \square(C \oplus D)$

**Proof.**

$$\square C \oplus \square D = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, (1 - C_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \wedge (1 - C_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})) \tag{28}$$

Now,  $C \oplus D = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$

$$\square(C \oplus D) = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, (1 - C_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \wedge (1 - C_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha})) \tag{29}$$

Claim.  $(1 - C_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\alpha}) \wedge (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\alpha}) = 1 - ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}), (c_{ij\eta} \vee d_{ij\eta}))$  (30)

From the proposition 3.5 equation (10), we get,  $\square C \oplus \square D = \square(C \oplus D)$ .

**Proposition 3.9.**

For PFMs  $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}), D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{I \times J}$  Then  $\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = \diamond(C \oplus D)$

**Proof**

$$\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = ((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}), c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}) \tag{31}$$

Now,  $(C \oplus D) = ((c_{ij\alpha} \vee d_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}))$

$$\diamond(C \oplus D) = ((1 - c_{ij\eta} - c_{ij\gamma}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\eta} - d_{ij\gamma}), c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma} \vee d_{ij\gamma}) \tag{32}$$

Claim.  $(1 - C_{ij\gamma} - C_{ij\eta}) \vee (1 - d_{ij\gamma} - d_{ij\eta}) = 1 - (c_{ij\gamma} \wedge d_{ij\gamma}, c_{ij\eta} \wedge d_{ij\eta})$  (33)

From the proposition 3.7 equation(23), we get,  $\diamond C \oplus \diamond D = \diamond(C \oplus D)$ .

**4.Max-min product of PFMs**

In this section, we use the max-min product for model operators.

**Proposition 4.1.**

For PFMs  $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}), D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{I \times J}$  Then  $\square(CD) = \square C \square D$ .

**Proof**





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

$$CD=(\sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} + d_{\lambda j\gamma})) \square (CD) = (\sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \mathbf{1} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}) \quad (1)$$

$$\square C \square D = \left( \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Claim: } \mathbf{1} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta} = \prod_{\lambda} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Set, } \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta} = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \text{ for some, } C_{i\lambda\alpha} < d_{m j\alpha}, C_{i\lambda\eta} < d_{m j\eta}$$

$$1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} > 1 - d_{m j\alpha}, 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} > 1 - d_{m j\eta}$$

$$\text{LHS of equation(3), } \mathbf{1} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha} - \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta} = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \quad (4)$$

**Now RHS of equation (3)**

$$\prod_{\lambda} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) = \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) \prod_{\lambda \neq m} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) = (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) \prod_{\lambda \neq m} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Case (i). } C_{i\lambda\alpha} > C_{i\lambda\eta} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\alpha} < C_{i\lambda\eta}, C_{i\lambda\eta} > C_{i\lambda\alpha} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\eta} < C_{i\lambda\alpha}$$

$$1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} < 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} \text{ and } 1 - d_{i\lambda\alpha} - d_{i\lambda\eta} < 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\alpha}$$

From equation (5)

$$\prod_{\lambda} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) = \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha}) \right) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \quad (6)$$

From the equation 4 and equation 6, equation 3 holds.

$$\text{Case (ii). } C_{i\lambda\alpha} < C_{i\lambda\eta} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\alpha} > C_{i\lambda\eta}, C_{i\lambda\eta} < C_{i\lambda\alpha} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\eta} > C_{i\lambda\alpha}$$

$$1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} > 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} \text{ and } 1 - d_{i\lambda\alpha} - d_{i\lambda\eta} < 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\alpha}$$

From the equation (5) we get,

$$\prod_{\lambda} \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) = \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \quad (7)$$

From the equation 4 and equation 7, equation 3 holds.

**Proposition 4.2.**

For PFM $\mathbf{C} = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$ ,  $\mathbf{D} = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_i \times_j$  Then  $\diamond(CD) = \diamond C \diamond D$ .

**Proof**

$$CD=(\sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}d_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} + d_{\lambda j\gamma})) \diamond (CD) = (\mathbf{1} - \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}), \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} + d_{\lambda j\gamma})) \quad (1)$$

$$\diamond C \diamond D = (\mathbf{1} - \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}), \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}d_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} + d_{\lambda j\gamma})) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Claim } \mathbf{1} - \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = \sum_{\lambda} (\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Set, } \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \text{ for some, } C_{i\lambda\gamma} < d_{m j\gamma}, C_{i\lambda\eta} < d_{m j\eta}$$

$$1 - C_{i\lambda\gamma} > 1 - d_{m j\gamma}, 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} > 1 - d_{m j\eta}$$

$$\text{LHS of equation(3), } \mathbf{1} - \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} \quad (4)$$

**Now RHS of equation (3)**

$$\sum_{\lambda} (\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = \left( (1 - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (1 - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \right) \sum_{\lambda \neq m} (\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = (1 - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) \sum_{\lambda \neq m} (\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(1 - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Case (i). } C_{i\lambda\gamma} > C_{i\lambda\eta} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\gamma} < C_{i\lambda\eta}, C_{i\lambda\eta} > C_{i\lambda\gamma} \text{ and } d_{i\lambda\eta} < C_{i\lambda\gamma}$$

$$1 - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} < 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} \text{ and } 1 - d_{i\lambda\gamma} - d_{i\lambda\eta} < 1 - C_{i\lambda\eta} - C_{i\lambda\gamma}$$

From equation (5)





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

$$\sum_{\lambda}(\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(\mathbf{1} - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = ((\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma}) + (\mathbf{1} - d_{\lambda j\gamma})) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta}. \quad (6)$$

From the equation 4 and equation 6, equation 3 holds.

Case (ii),  $C_{i\lambda\gamma} < C_{im\gamma}$  and  $d_{i\lambda\gamma} > C_{im\gamma}$ ,  $C_{i\lambda\eta} < C_{im\eta}$  and  $d_{i\lambda\eta} > C_{im\eta}$

$$\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta} > \mathbf{1} - C_{im\gamma} - C_{im\eta} \text{ and } \mathbf{1} - d_{i\lambda\gamma} - d_{i\lambda\eta} < \mathbf{1} - C_{im\gamma} - C_{im\eta}.$$

From the equation (5) we get,

$$\sum_{\lambda \neq m}(\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta})(\mathbf{1} - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta}) = ((\mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta}) + (\mathbf{1} - d_{\lambda j\gamma} - d_{\lambda j\eta})) = \mathbf{1} - C_{i\lambda\gamma} - C_{i\lambda\eta}. \quad (7)$$

From the equation 4 and equation 7, equation 3 holds.

**Proposition 4.3.**

For PFM $s$   $C = ((c_{ij\alpha}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}))$ ,  $D = ((d_{ij\alpha}, d_{ij\eta}, d_{ij\gamma})) \in A_{I \times J}$  Then  $\square((C + D)E) = \square(CE + DE)$ .

**Proof**

$$\begin{aligned} (C+D)E &= (\sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}), e_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\eta} + d_{\lambda j\eta}), e_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\gamma}d_{\lambda j\gamma}) + e_{\lambda j\gamma}) \\ &= (\sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha}), \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta}), \prod_{\lambda}((C_{i\lambda\gamma} + e_{\lambda j\gamma})(d_{\lambda j\gamma} + e_{\lambda j\gamma}))) \\ \square((C + D) E) &= (\sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha}), \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta}), \mathbf{1} - \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta})) \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } CE+DE = ((\sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} + \sum_{\lambda} d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha}, \sum_{\lambda} C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + \sum_{\lambda} d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta}, \prod_{\lambda}((C_{i\lambda\gamma} + e_{\lambda j\gamma})(d_{\lambda j\gamma} + e_{\lambda j\gamma})))$$

$$\square((CE + DE)) = (\sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha}), \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta}), \mathbf{1} - \sum_{\lambda}(C_{i\lambda\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} - C_{i\lambda\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta} + d_{\lambda j\alpha}e_{\lambda j\alpha} - d_{\lambda j\eta}e_{\lambda j\eta})) \quad (3)$$

From the equation(2) and(3) we get,  $\square((C + D)E) = \square(CE + DE)$ .

**CONCLUSION**

In this study, a new mathematical framework extending picture fuzzy sets, model operators on picture fuzzy matrices, is presented. We define these operators and examine their properties on picture fuzzy matrices. Our results demonstrate that necessity and possibility operators satisfy key laws such as De Morgan's laws, identity, distributivity, closure, commutativity, and absorption. These operators are essential in many real-world applications because they make it easier to manipulate and analyze uncertain data..

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# Special Operators on Bipolar Intuitionistic Anti Fuzzy - Ideal of a BP-Algebra

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

The objective of a bipolar intuitionistic antifuzzy (BIAF)  $\alpha$ -ideal is to apply special operators to construct a new algebraic structure for BP-algebra. This study proposes to employ the ideal and fuzzy set theories of a BP-algebra. The relationship between special operators' operations establishments are made for  $P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$ ,  $Q_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$  and  $G_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$  on the BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal.

**Keywords:** BP-algebra, fuzzy ideal, bipolar fuzzy ideal, bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy (BIF), BIAF,  $\alpha$ -ideal,  $P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$ ,  $Q_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$  and  $G_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$ .

## INTRODUCTION

Research on fuzzy sets has been continuing in the fields of graph theory, engineering, and medical science and more has been used by numerous researchers. Abdullah and Aslam [1] developed the notions of bipolar fuzzy left (right) ideal of LA-semi group and bipolar fuzzy sub LA-semi group; numerous aspects are analyzed. We also give some characterization theorems for bipolar fuzzy left (right) ideals of LA-semi groups. Bipolar fuzzy ideals characterize

86689





**Sivakaminathan et al.,**

various kinds of LA-semi groups. BP-algebra is said to have been invented by Ahn and Han [2] first proposed the idea of BP-Algebras in 2012. Chakrabarty et.al [3] studied a remark on intuitionistic fuzzy sets' union and intersection. Bipolar valued fuzzy sets are an expansion of fuzzy sets that encompass a broader range of positive membership degrees, ranging from [0, 1] to [-1, 1], as described by Lee [4]. Three membership degrees are associated with a bipolar valued fuzzy set: 0 denotes that the constituents are not important to the equivalent characteristic, 1 denotes that the items partially meet the property, and -1 denotes that the elements partially satisfy the implicit opposite characteristic. Elements in a bipolar valued fuzzy set that have a membership degree of 0 have no bearing on the corresponding property; elements that have a membership degree of positive (0, 1) point to partial satisfaction of the property; elements that have a membership degree of negative [-1, 0] point to partial satisfaction of the feature of implicit counteracting. Gendy [5] defined the bipolar fuzzy  $\alpha$ -ideal of BP algebra. Palanivelrajan and Nandakumar [6,7] created the intuitionistic fuzzy main and semi primary ideal concept and numerous procedures. Rajesh Kumar [8], level subgroups and fuzzy groups were investigated. An extension of the concept of fuzzy sets that Atanassov developed was called intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Zadeh [9] initially suggested application of Fuzzy set in some fields. Bipolar fuzzy sets, which were initially introduced by researcher Zhang [10] in 1994, are an expansion of fuzzy sets.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Definition:2.1**

Given any two BIF sets, let  $A = (\chi_A^+, \chi_A^-, \psi_A^+, \psi_A^-)$  and  $B = (\chi_B^+, \chi_B^-, \psi_B^+, \psi_B^-)$  in  $\Gamma$ , we define

- a.  $A \cap B = \{(\kappa, \text{minimum}(\chi_A^+(\kappa), \chi_B^+(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\chi_A^-(\kappa), \chi_B^-(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\psi_A^+(\kappa), \psi_B^+(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\psi_A^-(\kappa), \psi_B^-(\kappa))) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$
- b.  $A \cup B = \{(\kappa, \text{maximum}(\chi_A^+(\kappa), \chi_B^+(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\chi_A^-(\kappa), \chi_B^-(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\psi_A^+(\kappa), \psi_B^+(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\psi_A^-(\kappa), \psi_B^-(\kappa))) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$
- c.  $\bar{A} = \{(\kappa, \psi_A^+(\kappa), \psi_A^-(\kappa), \chi_A^+(\kappa), \chi_A^-(\kappa)) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$ .

**Definition:2.2**

BP-algebra's BIFset  $A = \{\chi_A^+, \chi_A^-, \psi_A^+, \psi_A^- / \in \Gamma\}$ , If  $\Gamma$  meets the following criteria, it is referred to as a BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ :

- a.  $\chi_A^+(0) \leq \chi_A^+(\kappa)$  and  $\chi_A^-(0) \geq \chi_A^-(\kappa)$
- b.  $\chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$
- c.  $\chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$
- d.  $\psi_A^+(0) \geq \psi_A^+(\kappa)$  and  $\psi_A^-(0) \leq \psi_A^-(\kappa)$
- e.  $\psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$
- f.  $\psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$ , for all  $\kappa, \lambda, \mu \in \Gamma$ .

**Definition:2.3**

Let  $A$  is a BIFset of  $\Gamma$ , then  $P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) = \{ (\kappa, \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa)) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$ , for  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .

**Definition:2.4**

Let  $A$  is a BIFset of  $\Gamma$ , then  $Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) = \{ (\kappa, \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\delta, \psi_A^-(\kappa)) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$ , for  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .

**Definition:2.5**

Let  $A$  is a BIFset of  $\Gamma$ , then  $G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) = \{ (\kappa, \gamma \chi_A^+(\kappa), \gamma' \chi_A^-(\kappa), \delta \psi_A^+(\kappa), \delta' \psi_A^-(\kappa)) / \kappa \in \Gamma \}$ , for  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .





## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Theorem: 3.1

If A is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Proof:** Given A is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$ .

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(0) = \text{maximum } (\gamma, \chi_A^+(0)) \leq \text{maximum } (\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa)) = \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(0) \leq \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(0) = \text{minimum } (\gamma', \chi_A^-(0)) \geq \text{minimum } (\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa)) = \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(0) \geq \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) &= \text{maximum } (\gamma, \chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu)) \\ &\leq \text{maximum } (\gamma, \text{maximum } \{ \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{maximum } \{ \text{maximum } (\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum } (\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{maximum } \{ \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum } \{ \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) &= \text{minimum } (\gamma', \chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu)) \\ &\geq \text{minimum } (\gamma', \text{minimum } \{ \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{minimum } \{ \text{minimum } (\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum } (\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{minimum } \{ \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum } \{ \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(0) = \text{minimum } (\delta, \psi_A^+(0))$$

$$\geq \text{minimum } (\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa)) = \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(0) \geq \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(0) = \text{maximum } (\delta', \psi_A^-(0))$$

$$\leq \text{maximum } (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa)) = \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(0) \leq \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) &= \text{minimum } (\delta, \psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu)) \\ &\geq \text{minimum } (\delta, \text{minimum } \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{minimum } \{ \text{minimum } (\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum } (\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{minimum } \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum } \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum } (\delta', \psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \text{maximum } (\delta', \text{maximum } \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{maximum } \{ \text{maximum } (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum } (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \end{aligned}$$





Sivakaminathan et al.,

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

Therefore  $\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Theorem:3.2**

If  $A$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Proof:** Given  $A$  is a BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$ .

$$\text{Now } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(0) = \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(0))$$

$$\leq \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa)) = \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(0) \leq \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(0) = \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(0))$$

$$\geq \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa)) = \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(0) \geq \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \text{minimum}(\gamma, \text{maximum} \{ \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \text{maximum}(\gamma', \text{minimum} \{ \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(0) = \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(0))$$

$$\geq \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa)) = \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(0) \geq \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(0) = \text{minimum}(\delta', \psi_A^-(0))$$

$$\leq \text{minimum}(\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa)) = \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(0) \leq \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \text{maximum}(\delta, \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-(A)(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum}(\delta', \psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu))$$





**Sivakaminathan et al.,**

$\leq \text{minimum} (\delta', \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \})$   
 $= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum} (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)) \}$   
 $= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$   
 Therefore  $\psi_{Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$   
 Therefore  $Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Theorem: 3.3**

If A is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Proof:** Given A is a BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$ .

Now  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(0) = \gamma \chi_A^+(0) \leq \gamma \chi_A^+(\kappa) = \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa)$ .

Therefore  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(0) \leq \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa)$ .

Now  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(0) = \gamma' \chi_A^-(0) \geq \gamma' \chi_A^-(\kappa) = \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa)$ .

Therefore  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(0) \geq \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa)$ .

Now  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \gamma \chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \gamma \text{maximum} \{ \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{maximum} \{ \gamma \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \gamma \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Therefore  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Now  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \gamma' \chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \gamma' \text{minimum} \{ \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{minimum} \{ \gamma' \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \gamma' \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Therefore  $\chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Now  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(0) = \delta \psi_A^+(0) \geq \delta \psi_A^+(\kappa) = \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa)$ .

Therefore  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(0) \geq \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa)$ .

Now  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(0) = \delta' \psi_A^-(0) \leq \delta' \psi_A^-(\kappa) = \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa)$ .

Therefore  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(0) \leq \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa)$ .

Now  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \delta \psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \delta \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{minimum} \{ \delta \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \delta \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{minimum} \{ \nu_{\alpha_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}}^P(\kappa * \mu), \nu_{\alpha_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}}^P(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Therefore  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Now  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \delta' \psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \delta' \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{maximum} \{ \delta' \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \delta' \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$

$= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Therefore  $\psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$

Therefore  $G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Theorem: 3.4**

If A is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $\overline{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)} = Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .





**Proof:** Given A is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(0) &= \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(0) = \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(0) \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(0) \} \leq \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa) \} = \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(0) &= \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(0) = \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(0) \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(0) \} \geq \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa) \} = \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) &= \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\lambda * \mu) \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\lambda * \mu) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \mu) \}, \text{minimum} \{ \delta, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\lambda * \mu) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\lambda * \mu) \} \\ &\geq \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \mu) \}, \text{maximum} \{ \delta', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(0) = \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(0) = \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(0) \}$$

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(0) \} \geq \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa) \} = \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(0) = \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(0) = \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(0) \}$$

$$= \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(0) \} \leq \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa) \} = \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \chi_{\bar{A}}^+(\lambda * \mu) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\lambda * \mu) \} \\ &\geq \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \mu) \}, \text{maximum} \{ \gamma, \psi_{\bar{A}}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \chi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\bar{A})}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \chi_{\bar{A}}^-(\lambda * \mu) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\lambda * \mu) \} \\ &\leq \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \mu) \}, \text{minimum} \{ \gamma', \psi_{\bar{A}}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\ &= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}. \end{aligned}$$





Sivakaminathan et al.,

Therefore  $\overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$ .

Therefore  $\overline{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\overline{A})} = Q_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Theorem: 3.5**

If  $A$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $\overline{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\overline{A})} = G_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Proof:** Given  $A$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$ .

$$\text{Now } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(0) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(0) = \delta \psi_A^+(0) = \delta \chi_A^+(0)$$

$$\leq \delta \chi_A^+(\kappa) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(0) \leq \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(0) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(0) = \delta' \psi_A^-(0) = \delta' \chi_A^-(0) \geq \delta' \chi_A^-(\kappa) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(0) \geq \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(\lambda * \mu) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \delta \psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu)$$

$$= \delta \chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \delta \text{maximum} \{ \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \delta \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \delta \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(\lambda * \mu) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \delta' \psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu)$$

$$= \delta' \chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \delta' \text{minimum} \{ \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{minimum} \{ \delta' \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \delta' \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\chi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(0) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(0) = \gamma \chi_A^+(0) = \gamma \psi_A^+(0)$$

$$\geq \gamma \psi_A^+(\kappa) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(0) \geq \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(0) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(0) = \gamma' \chi_A^-(0) = \gamma' \psi_A^-(0)$$

$$\leq \gamma' \psi_A^-(\kappa) = \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(0) \leq \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(\lambda * \mu) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \gamma \chi_A^+(\lambda * \mu)$$

$$= \gamma \psi_A^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \gamma \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{minimum} \{ \gamma \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \gamma \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} = \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^+}(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^+(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Now } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(\lambda * \mu) = \chi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \gamma' \chi_A^-(\lambda * \mu)$$

$$= \gamma' \psi_A^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \gamma' \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \gamma' \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \gamma' \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$$

$$= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \overline{\psi_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}^-}(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}^-(A)(\kappa * \lambda) \}.$$

Therefore  $\overline{G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(\overline{A})} = G_{\delta, \delta', \gamma, \gamma'}(A)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .





Sivakaminathan et al.,

**Theorem: 3.6**

If A and B are BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B) = P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , and for every  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .

**Proof:** Let A and B are BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

Consider  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A \cap B$  then  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in A$  and  $0, \kappa, \lambda, \mu \in B$ .

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(0) = \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_{A \cap B}^+(0))$$

$$\leq \text{maximum}(\gamma, \text{minimum}\{\chi_A^+(\kappa), \chi_B^+(\kappa)\})$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_B^+(\kappa))\}$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa)\}$$

$$= \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(0) \leq \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(0) = \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_{A \cap B}^-(0))$$

$$\geq \text{minimum}(\gamma', \text{maximum}\{\chi_A^-(\kappa), \chi_B^-(\kappa)\})$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_B^-(\kappa))\}$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa)\}$$

$$= \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(0) \geq \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa).$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_{A \cap B}^+(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\leq \text{maximum}(\gamma, \text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}\{\chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)\},$$

$$\text{maximum}\{\chi_B^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda)\}\})$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\text{maximum}(\gamma, \text{minimum}\{\chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \mu_{\alpha_B}^P(\kappa * \mu)\}),$$

$$\text{maximum}(\gamma, \text{minimum}\{\chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda), \chi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda)\})\}$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_B^+(\kappa * \mu))\},$$

$$\text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)), \text{maximum}(\gamma, \chi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda))\}\}$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu)\},$$

$$\text{minimum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda)\}\}$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda)\}$$

Therefore

$$\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda)\}.$$

$$\text{Now } \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_{A \cap B}^-(\lambda * \mu))$$

$$\geq \text{minimum}(\gamma', \text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}\{\chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)\},$$

$$\text{minimum}\{\chi_B^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda)\}\})$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\text{minimum}(\gamma', \text{maximum}\{\chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_B^-(\kappa * \mu)\}),$$

$$\text{minimum}(\gamma', \text{maximum}\{\chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda), \chi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda)\})\}$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_B^-(\kappa * \mu))\},$$

$$\text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)), \text{minimum}(\gamma', \chi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda))\}\}$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\text{maximum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu)\},$$

$$\text{maximum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda)\}\}$$

$$= \text{minimum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda)\}.$$

Therefore

$$\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum}\{\chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \chi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda)\}.$$

$$\text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(0) = \text{minimum}(\delta, \psi_{A \cap B}^+(0))$$

$$\geq \text{minimum}(\delta, \text{maximum}\{\psi_A^+(\kappa), \psi_B^+(\kappa)\})$$

$$= \text{maximum}\{\text{minimum}(\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa)), \text{minimum}(\delta, \psi_B^+(\kappa))\}$$







Sivakaminathan et al.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa) \} \\
 &= \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa). \\
 \text{Therefore } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(0) &\geq \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa). \\
 \text{Now } \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(0) &= \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_{A \cap B}^-(0)) \\
 &\leq \text{maximum} (\delta', \text{minimum} (\psi_A^-(\kappa), \psi_B^-(\kappa))) \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa)), \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_B^-(\kappa)) \} \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa) \} = \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa).
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(0) \leq \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa)$ .

a. Now  $\psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(\lambda * \mu) = \text{minimum} (\delta, \psi_{A \cap B}^+(\lambda * \mu))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\geq \text{minimum} (\delta, \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}, \\
 &\text{minimum} \{ \psi_B^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \}) \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{minimum} (\delta, \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_B^+(\kappa * \mu) \}), \\
 &\text{minimum} (\delta, \text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda), \psi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \} \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} (\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \mu)), \text{minimum} (\delta, \psi_B^+(\kappa * \mu)) \}, \\
 &\text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} (\delta, \psi_A^+(\kappa * \lambda)), \text{minimum} (\delta, \psi_B^+(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \} \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu) \}, \\
 &\text{maximum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^+(\kappa * \lambda), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\
 &= \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^+(\lambda * \mu) \geq \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^+(\kappa * \lambda) \}$ .

Now  $\psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(\lambda * \mu) = \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_{A \cap B}^-(\lambda * \mu))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \text{maximum} (\delta', \text{minimum} (\text{maximum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}, \\
 &\text{maximum} \{ \psi_B^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda) \})) \\
 &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{maximum} (\delta', \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_B^-(\kappa * \mu) \}), \\
 &\text{maximum} (\delta', \text{minimum} \{ \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda), \psi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}) \} \\
 &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \mu)), \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_B^-(\kappa * \mu)) \}, \\
 &\text{minimum} \{ \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_A^-(\kappa * \lambda)), \text{maximum} (\delta', \psi_B^-(\kappa * \lambda)) \} \} \\
 &= \text{maximum} \{ \text{minimum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu) \}, \\
 &\text{minimum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A)}^-(\kappa * \lambda), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \} \} \\
 &= \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B)}^-(\lambda * \mu) \leq \text{maximum} \{ \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \mu), \psi_{P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)}^-(\kappa * \lambda) \}$ .

Therefore  $P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B) = P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap P_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)$  is a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ .

**Theorem:3.7**

If A and B are BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B) = Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap Q_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , and for every  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .

**Theorem:3.8**

If A and B are BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , then  $G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A \cap B) = G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(A) \cap G_{\gamma, \gamma', \delta, \delta'}(B)$  is also a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal of  $\Gamma$ , and for every  $\gamma, \delta \in [0, 1], \gamma', \delta' \in [-1, 0]$  and  $\gamma + \delta \leq 1, \gamma' + \delta' \geq -1$ .





Sivakaminathan et al.,

## CONCLUSION

This study uses special operators to develop a novel algebraic structure of BP-algebra, which is the central idea of a BIAF $\alpha$ -ideal. This study's goal is carried out. On BIAF  $\alpha$ -ideal, the relationship between the operation of special operators  $P_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$ ,  $Q_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$  and  $G_{\gamma,\gamma',\delta,\delta'}$  is addressed. We think that other algebraic systems can also benefit from our concepts.

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## An Inventive Score Function based Optimization Approach for Extended Fermatean Fuzzy Transportation Problem

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study presents a new method for integrating a unique score function into Fermatean fuzzy transportation problems (FFTP) in order to optimize them. Fermatean fuzzy numbers (FFN), known for their ability to represent uncertainty, pose challenges in transportation optimization. The proposed score function addresses these challenges by providing a comprehensive evaluation metric. We developed a traditional transportation problem (TP) model with a fermatean fuzzy environment (FFE) and, utilizing a new score function, transformed it into the deterministic form. Next, we used FFE to develop a new multi-objective, multi-level solid transportation model (MOMLST) and applied the anticipated value technique to convert it into crisp form. Create a solid transportation problem with several objectives and levels using fermatean fuzzy parameters (MOMLSTPWWF) once more. It cannot be directly optimized because the fermatean fuzzy parameters (FFP) exist in levels of objective functions and are subject to constraints. However, we will follow the new score function in FFE and convert the mathematical model into crisp form. The MOMLSTPWWF mathematical model's convenience is further demonstrated using a numerical example, which also identifies the optimal TP approach for our suggested mathematical model.

**Key words:** Fermatean fuzzy numbers, Score function, Transportation problem, Uncertainty Modeling, Multi objective optimization.QM windows solver.

### INTRODUCTION

Hitchcock originally discovered a problem with transportation in (1941)[1]. In a traditional transportation problem, it is assumed that the values of supply and demand, as well as the costs of transportation, are precisely known. Since the imprecision in the parameters may not be of the probabilistic variety, a fuzzy transportation problem



**Sangeetha et al.,**

automatically develops. Fuzzy parameters are useful for managing this type of uncertainty. Since its initial proposal by Zadeh in 1965, fuzzy sets have found several uses in a range of fields, such as engineering, management, and economics [2]. It is acknowledged as a helpful tool for addressing ambiguity and vagueness. Fuzzy sets theory has been developed over the last few decades by a large number of researchers using various techniques and unique innovations. Thereafter, Bellman, R.E., [3] (1970), presented the idea of uncertainty-based decision-making difficulties. Zimmermann [4] (1978) demonstrates the effectiveness of fuzzy linear programming techniques by introducing them to solve the linear vector maximum problem. Atanassov [5] introduced the idea of intuitionistic FSs (IFS) in 1986 as an extension of the FS theory to deal with this issue. It is incredibly effective at handling imprecise information in practical applications. In 2013, Yager [6] suggested a Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS) with the permissive condition that the membership and non-membership degrees' sum of squares not exceed 1. And after that, Kumar et al. (2019) [7] models that have been proposed for TP optimization in a fuzzy Pythagorean environment. Senapati and Yager [8] created the concept of Fermatean fuzzy sets (FFS), a more comprehensive approach, to get over the drawbacks of PFS. The cubes' total degrees of membership and non-membership ought to be shown. Since, It defies the requirements of the PFS and IFS limitations. Senapati, T., & Yager, R. R. (2020) [9] therefore compared FFS with PFSs and IFSs and proposed the idea of FFS to deal with these Hitchcock originally discovered a problem with transportation in (1941) [1]. In a traditional transportation problem, it is assumed that the values of supply and demand, as well as the costs of transportation, are precisely known. Since the imprecision in the parameters may not be of the probabilistic variety, a fuzzy transportation problem automatically develops. Fuzzy parameters are useful for managing this type of uncertainty. Since its initial proposal by Zadeh in 1965, fuzzy sets have found several uses in a range of fields, such as engineering, management, and economics [2]. It is acknowledged as a helpful tool for addressing ambiguity and vagueness. Fuzzy sets theory has been developed over the last few decades by a large number of researchers using various techniques and unique innovations. Thereafter, Bellman, R.E., [3] (1970), presented the idea of uncertainty-based decision-making difficulties. Zimmermann [4] (1978) demonstrates the effectiveness of fuzzy linear programming techniques by introducing them to solve the linear vector maximum problem. Atanassov [5] introduced the idea of intuitionistic FSs (IFS) in 1986 as an extension of the FS theory to deal with this issue. It is incredibly effective at handling imprecise information in practical applications. In 2013, Yager [6] suggested a Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS) with the permissive condition that the membership and non-membership degrees' sum of squares not exceed 1. And after that, Kumar et al. (2019) [7] models that have been proposed for TP optimization in a fuzzy Pythagorean environment. Senapati and Yager [8] created the concept of Fermatean fuzzy sets (FFS), a more comprehensive approach, to get over the drawbacks of PFS. The cubes' total degrees of membership and non-membership ought to be shown. Since, It defies the requirements of the PFS and IFS limitations. Senapati, T., & Yager, R. R. (2020) [9] therefore compared FFS with PFSs and IFSs and proposed the idea of FFS to deal with these kinds of scenarios in decision-making. And after that, Laxminarayan Sahoo (2021) [10] conventional TP is first solved in FFTP, and the optimal solution is subsequently found by employing the QM Windows solver to solve the problem. Kundu et al., (2013) [11] tackle a multi objective STP involving fragile goods, optimizing cost and time. The analysis incorporates conveyance type and quantity as factors impacting fragility. The stochastic nature of destination demand, influenced by break-ability, is effectively addressed through the chance-constraint method. It highlights the challenge of integrating multiple conflicting objectives in real-world scenarios, leading to STP with restricted route capacities. They propose mitigating uncertainty by adopting flexible, imprecise fuzzy numbers representing key parameters like penalties, demands, availability, and capacities. Revathi et al., (2021) [13] focused on maximizing profit by considering numerous objectives because the TP with a single aim is insufficient in the current market. The research notes that the cost parameters of distinct purposes are unrelated, making them incompatible and comparable. They discuss the effects of using different techniques to combine distinct objective functions to find the best solution. They also give important information on how well fuzzy linear programming works for multi-objective issues and how to choose the best strategies to reach the best compromises. This work's remaining sections are arranged as follows:

The study's introduction is given in Section 1, and Section 2 presents a number of arithmetic operations, theorems, and fundamental definitions of the FFSs. We constructed three generic classical transportation models in section 4: MOMLSTPWFF. We converted these models into a crisp form using different mathematical programming





approaches. Section 5 depicts the solution procedure of MOMLSTPWFF. In Section 6, we provide numerical example results to testify to the efficiency of the suggested method. At last, in Section 7, the findings are summarized.

## PRELIMINARIES

Basic definitions of the fermatean fuzzy programming, which are used in our proposed work, which is given below:

### Definition 2.1.

A fermatean fuzzy sets(FFSs)can be represented as

$\tilde{F} = \{(\varepsilon, \varphi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon), \psi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon): \varepsilon \in X)\}$  where  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon): X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the degree of satisfaction and  $\psi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon): X \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the degree of dissatisfaction, including the condition

$$0 \leq \varphi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon)^3 + \psi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon)^3 \leq 1 \forall \varepsilon \in X.$$

For any fermatean fuzzy sets (FFSs)  $\tilde{F}$  and  $\varepsilon \in X$ ,

$\xi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon))^3 - (\psi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon))^3}$  is identified as the degree of indeterminacy of  $x$  to  $\tilde{F}$ . The set  $\tilde{F} = \{(\varepsilon, \varphi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon), \psi_{\tilde{F}}(\varepsilon): \varepsilon \in X)\}$  is denoted as  $\tilde{F} = \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \rangle$ .

### Definition 2.2

The arithmetic operation of fermatean fuzzy sets is as follows, with a numerical example, assuming that  $\tilde{F} = \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{F}_1 = \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}_1}, \psi_{\tilde{F}_1} \rangle$  and  $\tilde{F}_2 = \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}_2}, \psi_{\tilde{F}_2} \rangle$  and on the universal set, there exist three fermatean fuzzy sets (FFSs). and that  $\lambda >$  is any scalar.

### Example .1

Consider the universal set  $X$  to have three fermatean fuzzy sets (FFSs):  $\tilde{F} = \langle 0.6, 0.3 \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{F}_1 = \langle 0.7, 0.6 \rangle$  and  $\tilde{F}_2 = \langle 0.3, 0.8 \rangle$ . and  $\lambda = 2$ .

- Addition:  $\tilde{F}_1 \oplus \tilde{F}_2 = \left( \sqrt[3]{(\varphi_{\tilde{F}_1})^3 + (\varphi_{\tilde{F}_2})^3 - (\varphi_{\tilde{F}_1})^3(\varphi_{\tilde{F}_2})^3}, \psi_{\tilde{F}_1} \psi_{\tilde{F}_2} \right)$ .

$$\tilde{F}_1 \oplus \tilde{F}_2 = \langle 0.6, 0.3 \rangle \oplus \langle 0.7, 0.6 \rangle = \langle 0.711, 0.110 \rangle$$
- Multiplication:  $\tilde{F}_1 \otimes \tilde{F}_2 = \left( \varphi_{\tilde{F}_1} \varphi_{\tilde{F}_2}, \sqrt[3]{(\psi_{\tilde{F}_1})^3 + (\psi_{\tilde{F}_2})^3 - (\psi_{\tilde{F}_1})^3(\psi_{\tilde{F}_2})^3} \right)$ .

$$\tilde{F}_1 \otimes \tilde{F}_2 = \langle 0.7, 0.6 \rangle \otimes \langle 0.3, 0.8 \rangle = \langle 0.21, 0.6282 \rangle$$
- Scalar Multiplication:  $\lambda \odot \tilde{F} = \left( \sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3)^\lambda}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}^\lambda \right)$ .

$$\lambda \odot \tilde{F} = 2 \odot \langle 0.6, 0.3 \rangle = \langle 0.7276, 0.09 \rangle$$
- Exponent:  $\tilde{F}^\lambda = \left( (\varphi_{\tilde{F}})^\lambda, \sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3)^\lambda} \right)$ .

$$\langle (0.6)^2, \sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - 0.3^3)^2} \rangle = \langle 0.36, 0.3 \rangle$$
- Union:  $\tilde{F}_1 \cup \tilde{F}_2 = (Max\{\varphi_{\tilde{F}_1}, \varphi_{\tilde{F}_2}\}, Min\{\psi_{\tilde{F}_1}, \psi_{\tilde{F}_2}\})$ .

$$= \langle Max(0.7, 0.3), Min(0.6, 0.8) \rangle = \langle 0.7, 0.8 \rangle$$
- Intersection:  $\tilde{F}_1 \cap \tilde{F}_2 = (Min\{\varphi_{\tilde{F}_1}, \varphi_{\tilde{F}_2}\}, Max\{\psi_{\tilde{F}_1}, \psi_{\tilde{F}_2}\})$ .

$$= \langle Min(0.7, 0.3), Max(0.6, 0.8) \rangle = \langle 0.3, 0.6 \rangle$$
- Component:  $\tilde{F}^C = (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})^C = \langle 0.6, 0.3 \rangle^C = \langle 0.3, 0.6 \rangle$

### Theorem 1.

Assuming a Fermatean fuzzy set  $\tilde{F} = \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \rangle$ , the scoring function represents and is defined as follows:

$$S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3). (min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})).$$





**Sangeetha et al.,**

**Property 1.** Consider a FFSs  $\tilde{F} = (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})$ , then  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}) \in [0,1]$ .

**Proof:** According to the ortho-pair definition,  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \in [0,1]$ . Then,  $\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}) \in [0,1]$ , and also

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 0, \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 0, \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 1, \text{ and } \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 1 \\ \implies 1 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 0 \\ \implies 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 0 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3).(\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})) \geq 0 \\ \text{Again } \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \leq 1, \text{ add one both sides} \\ \implies 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3 \geq 2 \quad (\because \min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}) \leq 1) \\ \text{Hence, } S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}) \in [0,1]. \end{aligned}$$

New Fermatean Fuzzy Score Function(NFFSF)

**Theorem 2.**

Let  $\tilde{F}$  be a FFSs  $\tilde{F} = (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})$  then the (NFFSF)  $\tilde{F}_{1D}$  represented simply proceeds;

$$S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{1D}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}}).(\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2$$

**Property 1.** Consider a FFSs  $\tilde{F} = (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})$ , then  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{1D}) \in [0,1]$ .

**Proof:** According to the ortho-pair definition,  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \in [0,1]$ . Then,  $\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}) \in [0,1]$ , and also

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\tilde{F}} \geq 0, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \geq 0, \varphi_{\tilde{F}} \leq 1, \text{ and } \psi_{\tilde{F}} \leq 1 \\ \implies 1 - \psi_{\tilde{F}} \geq 0 \\ \implies 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}} \geq 0 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}}).(\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2 \geq 0 \\ \text{Again, } \varphi_{\tilde{F}} \leq 1, \text{ and } \psi_{\tilde{F}} \leq 1, \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}} \leq 1, \\ \text{And add one on both side} \\ 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}} \geq 2 \implies (\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}) \leq 1) \implies (\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2 \leq 1 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}}).(\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2 \leq 1 (\because (\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2 \leq 1) \\ \text{Hence, } S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{1D}) \in [0,1]. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.** Let  $\tilde{F} = (\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})$  then the Type 1 score function  $\tilde{F}_1$  represented simple proceeds;

**Type-1** Fermatean fuzzy score function  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{11}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2)$ .

According to the ortho-pair definition,  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \in [0,1]$ , and  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 0, \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 0$ , and  $\varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \leq 0, \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \leq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies 1 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 0 \\ \implies 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 0 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2) \geq 0 \\ \text{Now, again } \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \leq 1, \text{ add one both sides} \\ 1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 2 \quad (\because \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 \geq 0) \\ \implies \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2) \geq 1 \quad (\because \langle \varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}} \rangle \leq 1) \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{11}) \in [0,1]$ . Similarly,

**Type -2** fermatean fuzzy score function  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{12}) = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2\varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3)$ .

**Type - 3** fermatean fuzzy score function  $S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{13}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^2 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^2).|\varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}}|$

**Example 1.1.** Let  $\tilde{F}_1 = \langle 0.6, 0.5 \rangle$  and  $\tilde{F}_2 = \langle 0.7, 0.6 \rangle$  be two fermatean fuzzy sets(FFSs); the we have the following operation, By using the score function

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3).(\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})). \\ A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.6^3 - 0.5^3).(\min(0.6, 0.5)). = 0.2727 \\ A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_2) &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.7^3 - 0.6^3).(\min(0.7, 0.6)). = 0.3381 \\ \text{Hence } A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) &> A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_2) \implies \tilde{F}_1 > \tilde{F}_2 \end{aligned}$$





**Sangeetha et al.,**

**Example 1.2.** Let  $\tilde{F}_1 = \langle 0.8, 0.7 \rangle$  and  $\tilde{F}_2 = \langle 0.5, 0.4 \rangle$  be two fermatean fuzzy sets (FFSs); then we have the following operation, By using the score function

$$A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}}^3 - \psi_{\tilde{F}}^3) \cdot (\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}})).$$

$$A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.8^3 - 0.7^3) \cdot (\min(0.8, 0.7)) = 0.4091$$

$$A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_2) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.5^3 - 0.4^3) \cdot (\min(0.5, 0.4)) = 0.2122$$

Hence  $A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_1) < A_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_2) \implies \tilde{F}_1 < \tilde{F}_2$

**1. The MOMLSTPWFF model:**

The mathematical model MOMLSTPWFF, including the above mentioned nomenclatures for levels 1, 2, ..., t, is described below.

**Model 3.1**

**Level 1**

$$\text{Min}_{\hat{x}_1} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K S(C^{(1)}_{ijk}^{\tilde{F}}) X_{ijk} \tag{1}$$

**Level 2**

Where  $\hat{x}_2$  solves

$$\text{Min}_{\hat{x}_2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K S(C^{(2)}_{ijk}^{\tilde{F}}) X_{ijk}.$$

:  
:  
:

$$\text{Min}_{\hat{x}_1} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K C^{(1)}_{ijk}^{\tilde{F}} X_{ijk}$$

Subject to the constraints

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K X_{ijk} \leq S(s_i^{\tilde{F}}) \quad i, = 1, 2, \dots, I.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{k=1}^K X_{ijk} \leq S(d_j^{\tilde{F}}), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J.$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K X_{ijk} \leq S(e_k^{\tilde{F}}), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K.$$

**SOLUTION METHODOLOGY**

We created a process for handling MOMLSTPWFF issues in an FFE. The following steps are part of the recommended approach:

- Step 1:** The first step is to formulate a solid transportation problem with multiple objectives of balance, where the whole production and the total demand are equal.
- Step 2:** Then, use NFFSF with FFE to transform the MOMLSTPWFF issues into crisp form.
- Step 3:** At this point, deal with this problem for all objectives individually. We obtain possible primary responses for every objective function.
- Step 4:** Determine the entire cost and duration of the transportation and deterioration cost during transportation.
- Step 5:** Using the QM Window software package, solve the transportation problem using Fermatean fuzzy programming methodology.

**ILLUSTRATION OF MOMLSTPWFF**

The numerical example is provided here to justify the convenience of MOMLSTPWFF. Finding a transportation planning strategy that is best for the MOMLSTPWFF. We want to optimize the best solution of three objective function, viz., Z1=Minimize total transportation costs, Z2= Minimize total transportation time, Z3= Minimize the deterioration cost during transportation. Each parameter used in the MOMLSTPWFF problem is an FFN in FFE.

The Fermatean fuzzy data are provided below and converted to deterministic from using the NFFSF

$$S_{\tilde{F}}^*(\tilde{F}_{1D}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varphi_{\tilde{F}} - \psi_{\tilde{F}}) \cdot (\min(\varphi_{\tilde{F}}, \psi_{\tilde{F}}))^2$$





**Sangeetha et al.,**

Using the NFFSF in fermatean fuzzy programming, we now transform all of the previously described data into crisp form. This problem is known as the multiobjective balanced transportation problem since total supply and total demand are equal (0.2245). Using QM Window software, the optimum solution has been determined to be as follows. The minimization of transportation cost is 0.0145, and minimization of total transportation time is 0.0125 and the minimization of deterioration cost during transportation is 0.025 .

**CONCLUSION**

This paper examines a new class of multi-level, multi-objective mathematical models called the multi-level, multi-objective solid transportation model with FFP and the solid transportation framework with multiple goals under uncertain parameters. To begin with, we convert these models into deterministic models using the expected value approach and new score fermatean fuzzy programming approach with FFE. Additionally, the MOMLSTPWFF model is treated as a single-purpose role model to minimize three distinct objectives total transportation costs, total transportation time, and the cost associated with transportation deterioration. The best way to address the transportation issue is to determine it using QM Windows software. A numerical example is also presented in this research to validate the effectiveness of this mathematical programming approach.

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**Table 1 : Fermatean Fuzzy Total Transportation Cost**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	(0.3,0.7)	(0.5,0.8)	(0.4,0.9)	(0.1,0.99)	(0.6,0.5)
L <sub>2</sub>	(0.8,0.7)	(0.4,.0.5)	(0.6,0.8)	(0.3,0.1)	(0.2,0.6)
L <sub>3</sub>	(0.4,0.6)	(0.5,0.7)	(0.8,0.6)	(0.9,0.1)	(0.5,0.9)
Demand	(0.3,0.5)	(0.7,0.2)	(0.5,0.6)	(0.3,0.5)	







Sangeetha et al.,

**Table 2: Fermatean Fuzzy Total Transportation Time**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	(0.2,0.7)	(0.7,0.9)	(0.3,0.5)	(0.6,0.5)	(0.6,0.5)
L <sub>2</sub>	(0.7,0.2)	(0.3,0.9)	(0.6,0.4)	(0.8,0.7)	(0.2,0.6)
L <sub>3</sub>	(0.5,0.4)	(0.6,0.7)	(0.8,0.5)	(0.9,0.4)	(0.5,0.9)
Demand	(0.3,0.5)	(0.7,0.2)	(0.5,0.6)	(0.3,0.5)	

**Table 3: Fermatean Fuzzy Deterioration Cost During Transportation**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	(0.3,0.7)	(0.4,0.7)	(0.6,0.8)	(0.9,0.5)	(0.6,0.5)
L <sub>2</sub>	(0.5,0.4)	(0.6,0.7)	(0.9,0.2)	(0.8,0.7)	(0.2,0.6)
L <sub>3</sub>	(0.4,0.9)	(0.8,0.4)	(0.1,0.98)	(0.3,0.9)	(0.5,0.9)
Demand	(0.3,0.5)	(0.7,0.2)	(0.5,0.6)	(0.3,0.5)	

**Table 4: Fermatean Fuzzy Total Transportation Cost with Crisp From**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	0.027	0.0875	0.04	0.0005	0.1375
L <sub>2</sub>	0.2695	0.072	0.144	0.006	0.012
L <sub>3</sub>	0.064	0.1	0.384	0.729	0.075
Demand	0.036	0.3	0.1125	0.036	

**Table 5: Fermatean Fuzzy Total Transportation Time Cost with Crisp From**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	0.01	0.196	0.036	0.198	0.1375
L <sub>2</sub>	0.3675	0.018	0.096	0.49	0.012
L <sub>3</sub>	0.88	0.162	0.1625	0.12	0.075
Demand	0.036	0.3	0.1125	0.036	

**Table 6: Fermatean Fuzzy Deterioration cost with Crisp From**

Source	K <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>4</sub>	Supply
L <sub>1</sub>	0.027	0.056	0.144	0.175	0.1375
L <sub>2</sub>	0.088	0.162	0.034	0.2695	0.012
L <sub>3</sub>	0.04	0.112	0.0576	0.018	0.075
Demand	0.036	0.3	0.1125	0.036	

**Table:7 Solution of Minimization of Total Transportation Cost**

Efficient Transportation Planning	Optimal Objective Values
$x_{13} = 0.11, x_{14} = 0.03, x_{24} = 0.1, x_{31} = 0.04, x_{32} = 0.04,$	0.0145

**Table:8 Solution of Minimization of Total Transportation Time**

Efficient Transportation Planning	Optimal Objective Values
$x_{11} = 0.138, x_{22} = 0.012, x_{32} = 0.039, x_{34} = 0.036,$	0.0125

**Table: 9 Solution of Minimization of the Deterioration During Transportation**

Efficient Transportation Planning	Optimal Objective Values
$x_{12} = 0.14, x_{21} = 0.01, x_{23} = 0.11, x_{31} = 0.03, x_{32} = 0.01$	0.025





## Heronian Mean Labeling of Subdivision of Snake Related Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A graph  $G = (V, E)$  with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges is said to be a Heronian Mean graph if it is possible to label the vertices  $x \in V$  with distinct labels  $f(x)$  from  $1, 2, \dots, q + 1$  in such a way that when each edge  $e = uv$  is labeled with,

$$f(e = uv) = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u) + \sqrt{f(u)f(v)} + f(v)}{3} \right\rfloor \text{ (OR)} \left\lceil \frac{f(u) + \sqrt{f(u)f(v)} + f(v)}{3} \right\rceil$$

then the resulting edge labels are distinct. In this case  $f$  is called a Heronian Mean labeling of  $G$ . In this paper we prove that triangular graphs such as  $S(T_n) \odot K_1$ ,  $S(T_n) \odot \overline{K_2}$ ,  $S(A(T_n))$ ,  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$ ,  $S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  are all heronian mean graphs.

**Keywords:** Graph, Heronian Mean labeling, Triangular Snake, Corona Product.

## INTRODUCTION

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a  $(p, q)$  graph with  $p = |V(G)|$  vertices and  $q = |E(G)|$  edges, where  $V(G)$  and  $E(G)$  respectively denote the vertex set and edge set of the graph  $G$ . The Graphs considered here are simple, finite and undirected graphs without loops or parallel edges. For a detailed survey of graph labeling, we refer to J. A. Gallian [1]. For all other standard terminology and notations we follow Harary [2]. The concept of Mean labeling has been introduced by S. Somasundaram and R. Ponraj in 2004. As a Variation of Mean labeling Heronian Mean Labeling has been introduced by S. S. Sandhya, E. Ebin Raja Merly and S. D. Deepa in 2016 and they proved the Heronian Mean Labeling of some subdivision graphs and many families of graphs [4,5,6]. In this paper, we examine about the Heronian Mean labeling of subdivision of Triangular Snake graph, Alternate Triangular Snake Graphs and their Corona product. Some new examples are presented and verified. We now give the definitions which are necessary for the present investigation.





**Meena and Keerthana**

**Definition 1.1:**

A graph  $G = (V, E)$  with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges is said to be a **Heronian Mean graph** if it is possible to label the vertices  $x \in V$  with distinct labels  $f(x)$  from

$1, 2, \dots, q + 1$  in such a way that when each edge  $e = uv$  is labeled with,

$$f(e = uv) = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u) + \sqrt{f(u)f(v)} + f(v)}{3} \right\rfloor \text{ (OR)} \left\lceil \frac{f(u) + \sqrt{f(u)f(v)} + f(v)}{3} \right\rceil$$

then the resulting edge labels are distinct. In this case  $f$  is called a Heronian Mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Definition 1.2**

The Corona of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is the graph  $G = G_1 \odot G_2$  formed by taking one copy of  $G_1$  and  $|V(G_1)|$  copies of  $G_2$  where the  $i^{th}$  vertex of  $G_1$  is adjacent to every vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $G_2$ .

**Definition 1.3**

If  $e = uv$  is an edge of  $G$  and  $w$  is not a vertex of  $G$  then  $e$  is said to be subdivided when it is replaced by the edges  $uw$  and  $wv$ . The graph obtained by subdividing each edge of a graph  $G$  is called the subdivision graph of  $G$  and is denoted by  $S(G)$ .

**Definition 1.4**

A Path  $P_n$  is a walk in which all the vertices are distinct.

**Definition 1.5**

A Triangular Snake  $T_n$  is obtained from a path  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  by joining  $u_i$  and  $u_{i+1}$  to a new vertex  $v_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ . That is every edge of a path is replaced by a cycle  $C_3$ .

**Definition 1.6**

An Alternate Triangular Snake  $A(T_n)$  is obtained from a path  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  by joining  $u_i$  and  $u_{i+1}$  (alternatively) to a new vertex  $v_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ . That is every alternate edge of a path is replaced by a cycle  $C_3$ .

**Main Results**

In this paper, we investigate the Heronian Mean labeling subdivision graphs of some Snake Related Graphs.

**Theorem 2.1**

$S(T_n) \odot K_1$  is a Heronian mean graph.

**Proof:**

Let  $T_n$  be a Triangular Snake obtained from a path  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  by joining  $u_i$  and  $u_{i+1}$  to a new vertex  $v_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ .

Let  $S(T_n)$  be the graph obtained by subdividing all the edges of  $T_n$ .

Let  $G = S(T_n) \odot K_1$

Let  $w_i, s_i, t_i$  be the vertices obtained by subdividing the edges  $u_i u_{i+1}, u_i v_i$  and  $v_i u_{i+1}$  respectively ( $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ ).

Let  $u'_i, v'_i, w'_i, s'_i, t'_i$  be the pendant vertices attached at  $u_i, v_i, w_i, s_i, t_i$  respectively ( $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ ) and let  $u'_n$  be the pendant vertex attached at  $u_n$ .

Let  $V(G) = \{u_i, u'_i / (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \cup \{w_i, w'_i, v_i, v'_i, s_i, s'_i, t_i, t'_i / (1 \leq i \leq n - 1)\}$

$E(G) = \{u_i u'_i / (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \cup \{u_i w_i, w_i u_{i+1}, u_i s_i, s_i v_i / (1 \leq i \leq n - 1)\} \cup \{v_i t_i, t_i u_{i+1}, s_i s'_i, v_i v'_i, t_i t'_i, w_i w'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 11n - 9\}$

$f(u_i) = 11i - 10$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$f(u'_i) = 11i - 9$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$f(w_i) = 11i - 1$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(w'_i) &= 11i && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(v_i) &= 11i-5 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(v'_i) &= 11i-4 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(s_i) &= 11i-8 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(s'_i) &= 11i-7 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(t_i) &= 11i-3 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(t'_i) &= 11i-2 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the edge labels are distinct.  
Hence  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Theorem 2.2:**

$S(T_n) \odot \overline{K_2}$  is a heronian mean graph.

**Proof:**

Let  $T_n$  be a Triangular Snake obtained from a path  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  by joining  $u_i$  and  $u_{i+1}$  to a new vertex  $v_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ .

Let  $S(T_n)$  be the graph obtained by subdividing all the edges of  $T_n$ .

Let  $G = S(T_n) \odot \overline{K_2}$

Let  $w_i, s_i, t_i$  be the vertices obtained by subdividing the edges  $u_i u_{i+1}, u_i v_i$  and  $v_i u_{i+1}$  respectively ( $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ ).

Let  $u'_i, v'_i, w'_i, s'_i, t'_i, u''_i, v''_i, w''_i, s''_i, t''_i$  be the pendant vertices attached at  $u_i, v_i, w_i, s_i, t_i$  respectively ( $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ ) and let  $u_n, u''_n$  be the pendant vertex attached at  $u_n$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(G) &= \{u_i, u'_i, u''_i / (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \cup \{w_i, v_i, s_i, t_i / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\} \\
 &\quad \cup \{v'_i, w'_i, s'_i, t'_i / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\} \cup \{v''_i, w''_i, s''_i, t''_i / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\} \\
 E(G) &= \{u_i u'_i, u_i u''_i / (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \cup \{s_i s'_i, v_i v'_i, t_i t'_i, w_i w'_i / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\} \\
 &\quad \cup \{s_i s''_i, v_i v''_i, t_i t''_i, w_i w''_i / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\} \\
 &\quad \cup \{u_i w_i, w_i u_{i+1}, u_i s_i, s_i v_i, v_i t_i, t_i u_{i+1} / (1 \leq i \leq n-1)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 16n-13\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(u_i) &= 16i-14 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\
 f(u'_i) &= 16i-15 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\
 f(u''_i) &= 16i-13 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\
 f(w_i) &= 16i-1 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(w'_i) &= 16i-2 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(w''_i) &= 16i && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(v_i) &= 16i-7 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(v'_i) &= 16i-8 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(v''_i) &= 16i-6 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(s_i) &= 16i-11 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(s'_i) &= 16i-12 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(s''_i) &= 16i-10 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(t_i) &= 16i-4 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(t'_i) &= 16i-5 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 f(t''_i) &= 16i-3 && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the edge labels are distinct.  
Hence  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Theorem 2.3:**

$S(A(T_n))$  is a heronian mean graph.





**Meena and Keerthana**

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S(A(T_n))$

Let  $S(A(T_n))$  be the subdivision graph of alternate triangular snake. Here we consider two cases are arises.

**Case (i) :**

If the alternate triangular snake  $S(A(T_n))$  starts from  $u_i$  with degree of  $u_1 = 2$ . Then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If n is even.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \{u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i / (1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2})\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{u_i v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, u_{2i} \beta_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 4n - 1\}$

$$f(u_i) = 4i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$

$$f(u_i) = 4i - 1 \quad \text{for} \quad 2 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even.}$$

$$f(v_i) = 4i \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f(\alpha_i) = 8i - 6 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$f(\beta_i) = 8i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$f(\gamma_i) = 8i - 5 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (i)(b) : If n is odd,**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \{u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i / (1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2})\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{u_i v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, u_{2i} \beta_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 4n - 3\}$  by,

$$f(u_i) = 4i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$

$$f(u_i) = 4i - 1 \quad \text{for} \quad 2 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even.}$$

$$f(v_i) = 4i \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f(\alpha_i) = 8i - 6 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f(\beta_i) = 8i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f(\gamma_i) = 8i - 5 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Case (ii):**

If the alternate triangular snake  $S(A(T_n))$  starts from  $u_2$  with degree of  $u_1 = 1$  then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If n is even.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \{u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i / (1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} - 1)\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{u_i v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, u_{2i+1} \beta_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}\}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 4n - 5\}$  by,

$$f(u_i) = 4i + 4 - 7 \text{ for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$

$$f(u_i) = 4i + 4 - 9 \text{ for} \quad 2 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even}$$

$$f(v_i) = 4i + 4 - 6 \text{ for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f(\alpha_i) = 8i - 4 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$$





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$f(\beta_i) = 8i \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$$

$$f(\gamma_i) = 8i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (ii) b): If  $n$  is odd.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \{u_1u_2u_3 \dots u_n, v_1v_2v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i / (1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2})\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{u_i v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, u_{2i+1} \beta_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 4n - 3\}$  by,

$$f(u_i) = 4i + 4 - 7 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$

$$f(u_i) = 4i + 4 - 9 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even}$$

$$f(v_i) = 4i + 4 - 6 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f(\alpha_i) = 8i - 4 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f(\beta_i) = 8i \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f(\gamma_i) = 8i - 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

From case (i) and case (ii), we conclude that subdivision graph of alternate triangular snake is a heronian mean graph.

**Theorem 2.4:**

$S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  is a heronian mean graph.

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$

Let  $S(A(T_n))$  be a graph obtained by subdividing all the edges of  $A(T_n)$ .

Let  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots u_n, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$  be the vertices of  $S(A(T_n))$ .

Let  $G$  be the corona product of  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  and let  $u'_1, u'_2, u'_3 \dots u'_n, v'_1, v'_2 \dots v'_{n-1}, \alpha'_i, \beta'_i, \gamma'_i$  be the pendant vertices attached at  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$  respectively.

Here we consider two cases are arises.

**Case (i) :**

If  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  starts from  $u_i$  with degree of  $u_i = 2$ . Then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If  $n$  is even.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n-1}, u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n, v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, \alpha'_i, \beta'_i, \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{u_i u'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

$$\cup \{v_i v'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup \{\alpha_i \alpha'_i, \beta_i \beta'_i, \gamma_i \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$$

$$\cup \{u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \frac{15n}{2} - 2\}$  by,

$$f(u_i) = \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2} i - 6 \right\rfloor \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$

$$f(u_i) = \frac{15}{2} i - 3 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even}$$

$$f(v_i) = \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2} i + 2 \right\rfloor \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd}$$

$$f(v_i) = \frac{15i}{2} - 1 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n - 2 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is even}$$

$$f(u'_i) = \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2} i - 5 \right\rfloor \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \quad \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}$$





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(u'_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 2 & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-2 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(v'_i) &= \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2}i + 3 \right\rfloor & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 & & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
 f(v_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-2 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(\alpha_i) &= 15i - 12 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & \\
 f(\alpha'_i) &= 15i - 11 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & \\
 f(\beta_i) &= 15i - 7 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & \\
 f(\beta'_i) &= 15i - 6 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & \\
 f(\gamma_i) &= 15i - 9 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & \\
 f(\gamma'_i) &= 15i - 8 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} & & 
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.  
 In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (ii) a): If  $n$  is odd.**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } V(G) &= \left\{ u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n-1}, u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n \right. \\
 &\quad \left. v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \right\} \\
 \text{Let } E(G) &= \{u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{u_i u'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \\
 &\quad \cup \{v_i v'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{\alpha_i \alpha'_i, \beta_i \beta'_i, \gamma_i \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \\
 &\quad \cup \{u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i} \mid \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{15}{2}n - 5 \rfloor\}$  by,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(u_i) &= \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2}i - 6 \right\rfloor & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n & & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\
 f(u_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 3 & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(v_i) &= \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2}i + 2 \right\rfloor & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 & & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
 f(v_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} - 1 & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(u'_i) &= \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2}i - 5 \right\rfloor & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n & & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\
 f(u'_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 2 & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(v_i) &= \left\lfloor \frac{15}{2}i + 3 \right\rfloor & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 & & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
 f(v_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-2 & & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(\alpha_i) &= 15i - 12 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & \\
 f(\alpha'_i) &= 15i - 11 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & \\
 f(\beta_i) &= 15i - 7 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & \\
 f(\beta'_i) &= 15i - 6 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & \\
 f(\gamma_i) &= 15i - 9 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & \\
 f(\gamma'_i) &= 15i - 8 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & & 
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.  
 In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Case (ii):**

If  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  starts from  $u_2$  with degree of  $u_1 = 1$ . Then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If  $n$  is even.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n-1}, u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n \right. \\
 \left. v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \right\}$$





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } E(G) = & \{u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{u_i u'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \\ & \cup \{v_i v'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{\alpha_i \alpha'_i, \beta_i \beta'_i, \gamma_i \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}\} \\ & \cup \{u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}\} \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \frac{15n}{2} - 9\}$  by,

$$\begin{aligned} f(u_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15i}{2} - 7 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\ f(u_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 10 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(v_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 5 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\ f(v_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} - 1 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-2 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(u'_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 6 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\ f(u'_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 9 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(v'_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 4 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\ f(v'_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-2 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(\alpha_i) &= 15i - 8 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \\ f(\alpha'_i) &= 15i - 7 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \\ f(\beta_i) &= 15i - 3 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \\ f(\beta'_i) &= 15i - 2 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \\ f(\gamma_i) &= 15i - 5 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \\ f(\gamma'_i) &= 15i - 4 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.  
In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (ii) a): If  $n$  is odd.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } V(G) = & \left\{ u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n-1}, u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n, \right. \\ & \left. v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \right\} \\ \text{Let } E(G) = & \{u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{u_i u'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \\ & \cup \{v_i v'_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{\alpha_i \alpha'_i, \beta_i \beta'_i, \gamma_i \gamma'_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \\ & \cup \{u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i, \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \frac{15n}{2} - 6\}$  by,

$$\begin{aligned} f(u_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15i}{2} - 7 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n && \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\ f(u_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 10 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(v_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 5 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\ f(v_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} - 1 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(u'_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 6 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n && \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \\ f(u'_i) &= \frac{15}{2}i - 9 \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(v'_i) &= \left\lceil \frac{15}{2}i - 4 \right\rceil \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 && \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\ f(v'_i) &= \frac{15i}{2} \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1 && \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ f(\alpha_i) &= 15i - 8 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \\ f(\alpha'_i) &= 15i - 7 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \\ f(\beta_i) &= 15i - 3 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \\ f(\beta'_i) &= 15i - 2 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$







**Meena and Keerthana**

$$f(\gamma_i) = 15i - 5 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f(\gamma'_i) = 15i - 4 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

From case (i) and case (ii), we conclude  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  is heronian mean graph.

**Theorem 2.5:**

$S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  is a heronian mean graph.

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$

Let  $S(A(T_n))$  be a graph obtained by subdividing all the edges of  $A(T_n)$ .

Let  $u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$  be the vertices of  $S(A(T_n))$ .

Let  $G$  be the corona product  $S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  and let  $u'_1 u'_2 u'_3 \dots u'_n, v'_1 v'_2 v'_3 \dots v'_{n-1},$

$\alpha'_i, \beta'_i, \gamma'_i$  and  $u''_1 u''_2 u''_3 \dots u''_n, v''_1 v''_2 v''_3 \dots v''_n, \alpha''_i, \beta''_i, \gamma''_i$  be the pendant vertices attached at  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \dots v_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$  respectively.

Here we consider two cases are arises.

**Case (i) :**

If  $G = S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  starts from  $u_1$  with degree of  $u_1 = 2$ . Then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If n is even.**

$$\text{Let } (G) = \left\{ u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, u'_1 u'_2 \dots u'_n, u''_1 u''_2 \dots u''_n, v'_1 v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, v''_1 v''_2 \dots v''_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \alpha''_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \beta''_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i, \gamma''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Let } E(G) = \{ u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \} \cup \{ u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \}$$

$$\cup \{ \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \} \cup \{ u_i u'_i, u_i u''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n \}$$

$$\cup \{ v_i v'_i, v_i v''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \} \cup \{ \alpha_i \alpha'_i, \alpha_i \alpha''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \}$$

$$\cup \{ \gamma_i \gamma'_i, \gamma_i \gamma''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \} \cup \{ \beta_i \beta'_i, \beta_i \beta''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 11n - 3\}$  by,

$f(u_i) = 11i - 9$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u_i) = 11i - 4$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(v_i) = 11i + 4$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v_i) = 11i - 1$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 10$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 5$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 8$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 3$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(v'_i) = 11i + 3$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v'_i) = 11i - 2$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(v''_i) = 11i + 5$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v''_i) = 11i$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(\alpha_i) = 22i - 17$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	
$f(\alpha'_i) = 22i - 18$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	
$f(\alpha''_i) = 22i - 16$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	
$f(\beta_i) = 22i - 10$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	
$f(\beta'_i) = 22i - 11$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	
$f(\beta''_i) = 22i - 9$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$	





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\gamma_i) &= 22i - 13 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\
 f(\gamma'_i) &= 22i - 14 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\
 f(\gamma''_i) &= 22i - 12 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.  
 In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (ii) a): If  $n$  is odd.**

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1u_2u_3 \dots u_n, v_1v_2v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, u'_1u'_2 \dots u'_n, u''_1u''_2 \dots u''_n \\ v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{n-1}, v''_1v''_2 \dots v''_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \alpha''_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \beta''_i, \\ \gamma_i, \gamma'_i, \gamma''_i \setminus 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } E(G) &= \{u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{u_{2i-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \\
 &\cup \{\gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \cup \{u_i u'_i, u_i u''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \\
 &\cup \{v_i v'_i, v_i v''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{\alpha_i \alpha'_i, \alpha_i \alpha''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \\
 &\cup \{\gamma_i \gamma'_i, \gamma_i \gamma''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \cup \{\beta_i \beta'_i, \beta_i \beta''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 11n - 8\}$  by,

$f(u_i) = 11i - 9$	for $1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u_i) = 11i - 4$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(v_i) = 11i + 4$	for $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v_i) = 11i - 1$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 10$	for $1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 5$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 8$	for $1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 3$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(v'_i) = 11i + 3$	for $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v'_i) = 11i - 2$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(v''_i) = 11i + 5$	for $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v''_i) = 11i$	for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(\alpha_i) = 22i - 17$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\alpha'_i) = 22i - 18$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\alpha''_i) = 22i - 16$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\beta_i) = 22i - 10$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\beta'_i) = 22i - 11$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\beta''_i) = 22i - 9$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\gamma_i) = 22i - 13$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\gamma'_i) = 22i - 14$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	
$f(\gamma''_i) = 22i - 12$	for $1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$	

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.  
 In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Case (ii) :**

If  $S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  starts from  $u_2$  with degree of  $u_1 = 1$  Then we need to consider two subcases.

**Sub case (i) a): If  $n$  is even.**

$$\text{Let } (G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1u_2u_3 \dots u_n, v_1v_2v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, u'_1u'_2 \dots u'_n, u''_1u''_2 \dots u''_n, v'_1v'_2 \dots v'_{n-1}, \\ v''_1v''_2 \dots v''_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \alpha''_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \beta''_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i, \gamma''_i \setminus 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } E(G) = & \{ u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \} \cup \{ u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \} \\ & \cup \{ \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \} \cup \{ u_i u'_i, u_i u''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n \} \\ & \cup \{ v_i v'_i, v_i v''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \} \cup \{ \alpha_i \alpha'_i, \alpha_i \alpha''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \} \\ & \cup \{ \gamma_i \gamma'_i, \gamma_i \gamma''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \} \cup \{ \beta_i \beta'_i, \beta_i \beta''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2} \} \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 11n - 13\}$  by

$f(u_i) = 11i - 9$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u_i) = 11i - 14$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(v_i) = 11i - 6$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v_i) = 11i - 1$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 10$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 15$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 8$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 13$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is even
$f(v'_i) = 11i - 7$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v'_i) = 11i - 2$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(v''_i) = 11i - 5$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v''_i) = 11i$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is even
$f(\alpha_i) = 22i - 11$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\alpha'_i) = 22i - 12$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\alpha''_i) = 22i - 10$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\beta_i) = 22i - 7$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\beta'_i) = 22i - 8$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\beta''_i) = 22i - 6$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\gamma_i) = 22i - 4$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\gamma'_i) = 22i - 5$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	
$f(\gamma''_i) = 22i - 3$	for	$1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$	

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

**Sub case (ii) a): If  $n$  is odd.**

$$\text{Let } (G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n, v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1}, u'_1 u'_2 \dots u'_n, u''_1 u''_2 \dots u''_n v'_1 v'_2 \dots v'_{n-1} \\ v''_1 v''_2 \dots v''_{n-1}, \alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \alpha''_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \beta''_i, \gamma_i, \gamma'_i, \gamma''_i \setminus 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } E(G) = & \{ u_i v_i, v_i u_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \} \cup \{ u_{2i} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \gamma_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \} \\ & \cup \{ \gamma_i \beta_i, \beta_i u_{2i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \} \cup \{ u_i u'_i, u_i u''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n \} \\ & \cup \{ v_i v'_i, v_i v''_i / 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \} \cup \{ \alpha_i \alpha'_i, \alpha_i \alpha''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \} \\ & \cup \{ \gamma_i \gamma'_i, \gamma_i \gamma''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \} \cup \{ \beta_i \beta'_i, \beta_i \beta''_i / 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \} \end{aligned}$$

Define a function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 11n - 8\}$  by

$f(u_i) = 11i - 9$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u_i) = 11i - 14$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(v_i) = 11i - 6$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n - 2$	if $i$ is odd
$f(v_i) = 11i - 1$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 10$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u'_i) = 11i - 15$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 8$	for	$1 \leq i \leq n$	if $i$ is odd
$f(u''_i) = 11i - 13$	for	$2 \leq i \leq n - 1$	if $i$ is even





**Meena and Keerthana**

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 f(v'_i) = 11i - 7 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2 & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
 f(v'_i) = 11i - 2 & \text{for} & 2 \leq i \leq n - 1 & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(v''_i) = 11i - 5 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2 & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
 f(v''_i) = 11i & \text{for} & 2 \leq i \leq n - 1 & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\
 f(\alpha_i) = 22i - 11 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\alpha'_i) = 22i - 12 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\alpha''_i) = 22i - 10 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\beta_i) = 22i - 7 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\beta'_i) = 22i - 8 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\beta''_i) = 22i - 6 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\gamma_i) = 22i - 4 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\gamma'_i) = 22i - 5 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & \\
 f(\gamma''_i) = 22i - 3 & \text{for} & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} & 
 \end{array}$$

Then the resulting edge labels are distinct.

In this sub case,  $f$  is a heronian mean labeling of  $G$ .

From case (i) and case (ii), we conclude  $S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$  is heronian mean graph.

**CONCLUSION**

In this paper we have presented a few results on heronian mean labeling of corona product of subdivision certain classes of triangular snake graphs  $S(T_n) \odot K_1$ ,  $S(T_n) \odot \overline{K_2}$ ,  $S(A(T_n))$ ,  $S(A(T_n)) \odot K_1$  and  $S(A(T_n)) \odot \overline{K_2}$ . Analogous work can be carried out for other families and in the context of different types of graph labeling technique .

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## On Complex Energies of Directed Zero Divisor Graph

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

$\mathcal{D}$  be an  $p$  – vertex digraph with eigenvalues  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ . The energy of  $\mathcal{D}$  is defined by  $E(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^p |Re(\xi_k)|$ , where  $Re(\xi_k)$  is the real part of  $\xi_k$  and the Iota energy of  $\mathcal{D}$  is defined by  $IE(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^p |Im(\xi_k)|$ , where  $Im(\xi_k)$  is the imaginary part of  $\xi_k$ . In this study, Complex Zagreb and Complex Randić Energy of directed zero divisor graphs and associated line digraphs have been calculated. And also the corresponding Iota energies of the directed zero divisor graphs have been elucidated.

**Keywords:** Digraphs, Energy, Iota Energy, Complex Zagreb, Complex Randić, Directed Zero Divisor Graph.

**2020 Mathematics subject classification:** 05C20, 05C50, 05C90, 15A18.





## INTRODUCTION

A directed graph  $\mathcal{D}$  consists of two finite sets  $(V, \mathcal{A})$  where  $V$  denotes the vertex-set and  $\mathcal{A}$  denotes the arc set of  $\mathcal{D}$ . For a vertex  $v \in \mathcal{D}$  the indegree of a vertex  $v$  is,  $v$  as its terminal vertex and the outdegree of a vertex  $v$  is,  $v$  as its initial vertex and it is denoted by  $d^-(v)$  and  $d^+(v)$  respectively. In 1978 Gutman [4] defined the energy of a graph  $G$  as the sum of absolute values of the eigenvalues of  $G$  and denoted it by  $E(G)$ . Hence,  $E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|$ . Pena and Rada [5] and Adiga et al. [1] both expanded the idea of graph energy to include the energy of digraphs. The adjacency matrix is not necessarily symmetric, so its eigenvalues are considered in the complex plane. Then, the energy of digraph is defined by  $E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^n |Re(z_k)|$ , where  $Re(z_k)$  is the real part of the eigenvalues [5]. I.Beck [3] introduced the concept of zero divisor graph of a ring. The zero divisor graph of a ring  $R$  is a graph with non-zero zero divisors of  $R$  denoted by  $Z(R)^*$ , as vertex set and two distinct vertices  $u$  and  $v$  of  $Z(R)^*$  are adjacent iff  $uv = 0$ . We developed a novel concept of digraph energy in this paper. The Complex Zagreb Energy of a  $p$  – vertex directed graph  $\mathcal{D}$  with eigenvalues  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$  is defined as  $E_{CZ}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^p |Re(\xi_k)|$ . We define the Complex Zagreb matrix of different digraphs, find its eigenvalues and analyse the energy associated with this matrix.

### COMPLEX ZAGREB ENERGY OF DIGRAPHS

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a  $p$  – vertex directed graph. Let  $V(\mathcal{D}) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$  be the vertex set of  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $\mathcal{A}$  be an arc set of  $\mathcal{D}$ . The Complex Zagreb matrix of a digraph  $\mathcal{D}$  is a square matrix of order  $p$  and is defined as  $A_{CZ}(\mathcal{D}) = [c_{jk}]$ , where

$$c_{jk} = \begin{cases} -i [d_{v_j}^+ + d_{v_k}^-], & \text{if } v_j v_k \in \mathcal{A} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The Complex Zagreb polynomial of a digraph  $\mathcal{D}$  is the characteristic polynomial of Complex Zagreb matrix of  $\mathcal{D}$  and is denoted by  $\varphi(\mathcal{D}; \xi)$ . That is  $\varphi(\mathcal{D}; \xi) = \det(\xi I - A_{CZ}(\mathcal{D}))$ , where  $I$  is the identity matrix of order  $p$ . The zeros of the equation  $\varphi(\mathcal{D}; \xi) = 0$ , denoted by  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  are called the Complex Zagreb eigenvalues of  $\mathcal{D}$ . The collection of Complex Zagreb eigenvalues of  $\mathcal{D}$  is called as Complex Zagreb spectra,  $Spec(\mathcal{D})$ . For a digraph  $\mathcal{D}$ , the complex Zagreb Matrix is not symmetric, so its eigenvalues are considered in the complex plane. The Complex Zagreb Energy of a digraph  $\mathcal{D}$ , denoted by  $E_{CZ}(\mathcal{D})$  is defined as  $E_{CZ}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^p |Re(\xi_k)|$ , whereas the complex Zagreb iota energy of  $\mathcal{D}$  is defined by  $IE_{CZ}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^p |Im(\xi_k)|$ , where  $Re(\xi_k)$  and  $Im(\xi_k)$  are the real and imaginary parts of  $\xi_k$ .

### COMPLEX ZAGREB ENERGY OF DIRECTED ZERO-DIVISORS GRAPH

**Theorem 3.1** For any prime number  $p > 3$ , Complex Zagreb Energy and Iota Energy of the directed zero-divisor

Graph  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ , is  $4 \sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}} \sqrt[4]{p-2}$ .

**Proof:** Let  $p > 3$ , be a prime number. The vertex set of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$  is  $V(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \{u, v, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{p-1}\} = \{p, 2p, 3, 6, \dots, 3(p-1)\}$ . The arc set of  $(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})$  is  $\mathcal{A}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \{(u, v_i) \cup (v_i, v) | 1 \leq i \leq p-2\} \cup \{(v, v_{p-1}) \cup (v_{p-1}, u)\}$ .

Here  $|V(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})| = p + 1$  and  $|\mathcal{A}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})| = 2p - 2$ .

Complex Zagreb Matrix of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $p > 3$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -(p-1)i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2i \\ 0 & -(p-1)i & 0 & 0 \\ -2i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{p+1 \times p+1}$$

The Characteristic Polynomial of Complex Zagreb Matrix of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $p > 3$  is  $(\Gamma(Z_{3p}); \xi) = \xi^{p+1} - (4p^3 - 16p^2 + 20p - 8)\xi^{p-3}$ .

$$\text{Complex Zagreb spectra of } \overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})} \text{ is } Spec(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}} \sqrt[4]{p-2} & \pm 2i \sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}} \sqrt[4]{p-2} \\ p-3 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$





**Mahalakshmi et al.,**

The Complex Zagreb Energy of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ , is calculated as  $E_{CZ}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = 4\sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}}\sqrt{p-2}$

Hence the Complex Zagreb Iota Energy of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $IE_{CZ}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = 4\sqrt{\frac{p-1}{2}}\sqrt{p-2}$

**Theorem 3.2** For any prime number  $p \geq 3$ , Complex Zagreb Energy and Iota Energy of the directed zero-divisor Graph  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$  are  $[2p^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{3}$  and  $2[2p^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}}$  respectively.

**Proof:** Let  $p > 3$ , be a prime number. The vertex set of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$  is  $V(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}) = \{u, u_2, \dots, u_{p-1}, u_p, v\}$ . The arc set of  $(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)})$  is  $\mathcal{A}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}) = \{(u_p, u_i) \cup (u_i, v) | 1 \leq i \leq p-1\}$  and  $\{(v, u_p)\}$ . Here  $|V(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)})| = p+1$  and  $|\mathcal{A}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)})| = 2p-1$ .

Complex Zagreb Matrix of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$ ,  $p \geq 3$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0_{p-1 \times p-1} & 0_{p-1 \times 1} & -p i_{p-1 \times 1} \\ -p i_{1 \times p-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0_{1 \times p-1} & -2i & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{p+1 \times p+1}$$

The Characteristic Polynomial of Complex Zagreb Matrix of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$ ,  $p \geq 3$  is  $\varphi(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}; \xi) = \xi^{p+1} - 2i p^2(p-1)\xi^{p-2}$

The Complex Zagreb spectra is,

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & [2ip^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{cis } \frac{\pi}{6} & [2ip^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{cis } \frac{5\pi}{6} & -[2ip^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ p-2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

The Complex Zagreb Energy of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$ , is  $E_{CZ}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}) = [2p^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{3}$

Hence the Complex Zagreb Iota Energy of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}$ , is calculated as  $IE_{CZ}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{2p})} + \overline{\Gamma(Z_4)}) = 2[2p^2(p-1)]^{\frac{1}{3}}$

**COMPLEX RANDIĆ ENERGY OF DIRECTED ZERO-DIVISORS GRAPH**

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a directed graph with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  arcs. Let  $V(\mathcal{D}) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$  be the vertex set of  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $\mathcal{A}$  be an arc set of  $\mathcal{D}$ . The Complex Randić matrix of a digraph  $\mathcal{D}$  is a square matrix of order  $p$  and is defined as  $A_{CR}(\mathcal{D}) = [c_{jk}]$ , where

$$c_{jk} = \begin{cases} -i \sqrt{\frac{1}{d_{v_j}^+ d_{v_k}^-}}, & \text{if } v_j v_k \in \mathcal{A} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In this section, we find the Complex Randić Energy and Iota Energy of Directed Zero-Divisors graphs.

**Theorem 4.1** For any prime number  $p > 3$ , Complex Randić Energy of the directed zero-divisor Graph  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ , is 2.

**Proof:** Let  $p > 3$ , be a prime number. The vertex set of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$  is  $V(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \{u, v, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{p-1}\} = \{p, 2p, 3, 6, \dots, 3(p-1)\}$ . The arc set of  $(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})$  is  $\mathcal{A}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \{(u, v_i) \cup (v_i, v) | 1 \leq i \leq p-2\}$  and  $\{(v, v_{p-1}) \cup (v_{p-1}, u)\}$ .

Here  $|V(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})| = p+1$  and  $|\mathcal{A}(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})| = 2p-2$ .

Complex Randić Matrix of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $p > 3$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{-i}{(p-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & \frac{-i}{(p-1)} & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{p+1 \times p+1}$$

The Characteristic Polynomial of Complex Randić Matrix of  $\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $p > 3$  is  $(\overline{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}; \xi) = \xi^{p+1} - \xi^{p-3}$ .







**Mahalakshmi et al.,**

Complex Randić spectra of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$  is

$$Spec(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & i & -i \\ p-3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

The Complex Randić Energy of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ , is calculated as  $E_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = 2$

Hence the complex Randić Iota Energy of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}$ ,  $IE_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = 2$ .

**Theorem 4.2** For any prime number  $p \geq 3$ , Complex Randić Energy of the directed zero-divisor Graph  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$  are,  $\sqrt{3}$  and 2 respectively.

**Proof:** Let  $p > 3$ , be a prime number. The vertex set of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$  is  $V(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}) = \{u, u_2, \dots, u_{p-1}, u_p, v\}$ .

The arc set of  $(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)})$  is  $\mathcal{A}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}) = \{(u_p, u_i) \cup (u_i, v) | 1 \leq i \leq p-1\}$  and  $\{(v, u_p)\}$ .

Here  $|V(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)})| = p + 1$  and  $|\mathcal{A}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)})| = 2p - 1$ .

Complex Randić Matrix of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$ ,  $p \geq 3$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0_{p-1 \times p-1} & 0_{p-1 \times 1} & \begin{matrix} -i \\ \sqrt{p-1} \end{matrix}_{p-1 \times 1} \\ \begin{matrix} -i \\ \sqrt{p-1} \end{matrix}_{1 \times p-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0_{1 \times p-1} & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{p+1 \times p+1}$$

The Characteristic Polynomial of Complex Randić Matrix of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$ ,  $p \geq 3$  is  $\varphi(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}; \xi) = \xi^{p+1} - i \xi^{p-2}$

The Complex Randić spectra is,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 0 & -i & \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2} \\ p-2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

The Complex Randić Energy of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$ , is  $E_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}) = \sqrt{3}$

Hence the Complex Randić Iota Energy of  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}$ , is  $IE_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{2p}) + \Gamma(Z_4)}) = 2$ .

**Theorem 4.3** For any prime number  $p > 3$ , Energy and Iota Energy of the directed zero divisor graph satisfy the following:

- i.  $E_{CZ}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = IE_{CZ}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})$
- ii.  $E_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})}) = IE_{CR}(\overrightarrow{\Gamma(Z_{3p})})$

**Proof:** Proof follows from Theorem (3.1) and (4.1).

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## Unveiling the Power of Crown Lengthening for Your Dream Smile

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The space between the gingival border and the tooth's incisal edge or occlusal surface is known as the clinical crown of the tooth. For the dentist to restore the tooth, crown lengthening is a surgical technique intended to extend the supragingival tooth structure. Crown lengthening (CLP) is a frequent surgery used to restore the dentogingival complex to its ideal state and to address cosmetic flaws in the smile design. CLP may be difficult in an anterior aesthetic-driven area. Therefore, it is important to use a multidisciplinary approach to improve surgical and prosthetic outcomes. The current case report highlights the necessity of an integrated prosthodontic-periodontic approach to restore anterior function and aesthetics.

**Keywords:** For the dentist to restore the tooth, crown lengthening is a surgical technique intended to extend the supragingival tooth structure.

### INTRODUCTION

Crown lengthening is a surgical technique that involves apically positioning the gingival border, removing supporting bone, or both to expand the extent of supragingival tooth structure for restorative or cosmetic purposes [1]. Crown lengthening is indicated for teeth with fractures, severe caries causing the tooth to shorten, or subgingival caries resulting in short clinical crowns due to insufficient exposure of the anatomic crowns. For clinical crown lengthening, a number of methods have been proposed, including gingivectomy, undisplaced flap with or without



**Aditi Chaturvedi et al.,**

osseous surgery, apically repositioned flap with or without resective osseous surgery, and orthodontic forced eruption with or without fibrotomy. A number of patient-related factors, including root proximity, morphology, furcation location, individual tooth position, width of attached gingiva, periodontal phenotype, occlusion, and aesthetics, influence which technique is best. When taking the crown to root ratio into account, "effective crowns," or the distance between the occlusal plane and the alveolar bone, are preferred over "anatomic crowns." Consequently, a multidisciplinary strategy that satisfies the requirements for surgery and prosthetics ought to be used.

### Case Report

A 30-year-old woman reported to the Department of Periodontology to receive a consultation on her upper central incisors' insufficient clinical crown height. The patient had no relevant medical history and did not smoke. An extraoral examination showed little gingival display and a normal lip line, but no notable abnormalities. Inadequate clinical crown height was found during the dental examination with 11 and 21. Due to severe dental cavities, the patient had previously undergone endodontic treatment for their upper central incisors. A periodontal examination showed that there was little calculus and plaque buildup and good dental hygiene. The interdental papillae were intact, and the gingiva was solid and pigmented. Upon clinical examination, no pathologic movement was found at probing depths of 3–4 mm. With 5 mm of connected gingiva, the maxillary frenal attachment was of the mucosal type. The root length was determined to be sufficient.(Figure 1) Crown lengthening was suggested as part of a treatment plan developed in collaboration with the Prosthodontist. This will help to maintain a healthy and ideal interaction between the periodontium and the restoration by increasing the amount of supragingival tooth structure. Despite being offered the option of orthodontic extrusion, the patient chose surgical treatment because of time constraints. Consent was received in writing, informed. Clinical evaluation revealed that the biological width of 2.04 mm was preserved; so, osseous recontouring was not necessary in this instance, and electrosurgery was scheduled to remove excess gingiva and provide the required gingival contour. Analgesics, ibuprofen (600–800 mg every 6–8 hours) and 0.12% chlorhexidine gluconate (twice daily for two weeks) were prescribed. After 24 hours, instructions were given to apply cold compression with an ice pack at 20-minute intervals.(Figure 2-5) To preserve aesthetics, a temporary crown was cemented right away following surgery. To maintain gingival health, great care was taken to make sure the temporary crown's margins were coronal to the gingival margin. Fifteen days after the operation, there was no significant healing. Three months following the crown-lengthening procedure, the porcelain-fused metal crowns with subgingival margin were inserted.(Figure -6)

## DISCUSSION

The two pillars of crown lengthening therapy are BW establishment and sufficient keratinized gingiva (KG) surrounding the tooth. The dimension of soft tissue linked to the region of the tooth coronal to the alveolar bone crest is known as the BW, also known as the supracrestal tissue attachment [2]. According to studies, periodontal health requires at least 3 mm of space between restorative margins and alveolar bone, with an additional 1 mm for sulcus depth and 2 mm for bone womb space [3]. For gingival health, a sufficient KG width of  $\geq 2$  mm should be maintained around a tooth whenever possible. Nevins and Skurow state that the restorative dentist should not disturb the connective tissue apparatus or junctional epithelium during impression preparation and taking when subgingival margins are indicated. Because it is impossible for a clinician to tell where the junctional epithelium begins and the sulcular epithelium finishes, they advised restricting subgingival border extension to 0.5–1.0 mm [3]. A breach of Biological Width occurs when the restoration border is positioned excessively below the gingival tissue crest, impinging on the gingival attachment apparatus. The gingival tissues that are implicated exhibit two distinct reactions. One theory is that the body tries to recreate space between the alveolar bone and the margin to allow for tissue reattachment, which can lead to unanticipated bone loss and gingival tissue recession. In regions where the alveolar bone surrounding the tooth is extremely thin, this is more prone to happen. This delicate tissue can retreat due in large part to trauma from restorative operations. An alternative scenario is that gingival inflammation appears to grow and continue while the bone level seems to stay the same.





**Aditi Chaturvedi et al.,**

Internal bevel gingivectomy was chosen as the best course of action in this instance in order to preserve the patient's postoperative aesthetics and periodontal health. The maximal amount of connected gingiva can be preserved while the gingival margin is thinned to a knife-edge contour via an internal bevel incision. In addition, because external bevel gingivectomy leaves exposed wounds, it provides the patient with the highest level of comfort. When smiling, the lip's location is crucial because it affects the quantity of tooth and gingiva that are visible, which ultimately affects the appearance [5]. For best outcomes following crown lengthening surgery, wound healing must be allowed to fully heal in areas of the mouth where aesthetics are crucial. Following crown lengthening surgery, the periodontium keeps growing and changing. Gingival recession has been described by Brägger et al. to happen six weeks to six months following surgery [6]. Therefore, recessions need to be continuously monitored during the healing phase if restorations are planned. Final crown preparation and implantation should occur when the wounds have healed completely, which could take up to six months. In the meanwhile, temporary crowns should be used. Properly designed restorative materials are essential to the periodontal tissues' health. Open interproximal contacts and overhanging restorations should be fixed throughout the periodontal therapy's disease control phase. Although subgingival margin placement is frequently inevitable, caution must be used to engage the least amount of the sulcus. There is evidence that the periodontium may suffer from even small amounts of subgingival tissue invasion. The use of orthodontic extrusion or crown lengthening operations should be taken into consideration if restorative margins must be put close to the alveolar crest to preserve the integrity of the Biological Width and offer sufficient tooth structure. There are individual differences in the soft-tissue attachment around teeth, but generally speaking, there should be at least 3 mm between the restorative border and the alveolar bone, plus an additional 2 mm for the BW gap and 1 mm for the sulcus depth.

## CONCLUSION

In order to restore teeth with a short clinical crown, significant subgingival cavities, and subgingival tooth fractures at the dentogingival junction, crown lengthening is a practical technique. When completed under optimal clinical circumstances, crown lengthening produces outcomes that are satisfactory from an aesthetic and functional standpoint.

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Aditi Chaturvedi et al.,



Fig 1-Pre-Operative View of the Surgical Site



Fig 2-Preparation of the Surgical Guide Using a Marker

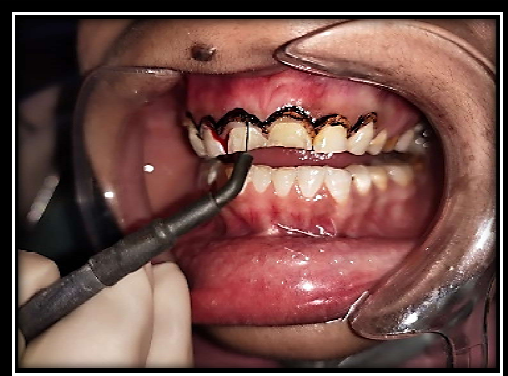


Fig 3-Gingivectomy Using Electrocautery



Fig 4-Immediate Post-Operative



Fig 5-Post-Operative View After 1 Week



Fig 6-Post-Operative View After Pfm Crowns





## Extension of Bi-Alex and Roff Topological Space using H-Open Set

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to establish some properties of an h-open set in bi-Alexandroff topological space, which properties exhibit the characterization of h-open sets. Also, we have analyzed some of these properties and we have studied the h-bi-continuous function in bi-Alexandroff topological space.

**Keywords:** Alexandroff space, bi-Alex open sets, bi-Alex closed sets, h-bi open set.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 54AC10

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of bitopological space is introduced by Kelly [5] and tritopological spaces was implemented by Martin M. Kovar in (2000). In a standard Alexandroff space, every point has a minimal open neighborhood, and the topology can be completely described by the relation of specialization, which forms a pre-order on the space. An Alexandroff space is a topological space where any arbitrary intersection of open sets is open. D. Sasikala et al. [10] [11] derived Alexandroff topological space on sum cordial graphs and introduced the basic notions of CG-lower and CG-upper approximation in cordial topological space in 2020. A. Divya et al. [4][12] Analyzed j-open sets in bi-Alexandroff topological space and explored the property of begin a cordial graph and established that it corresponded to an Alexandroff topological space also in this research they analyzed how the characteristics of cordial graphs aligned with the principles of Alexandroff topology and provided insights into their topological structure. In 2024 V. Deepak et al. [3] Introduced the concept of j open sets in intuitionistic topological spaces also studied more relationship between frontier and j-frontier set in intuitionistic topological space.





### Divya and Nithya

The concept of generalized topological spaces was developed by A. Csaszar, [1]. He also introduced the concepts of neighborhood systems, continuous functions and associated interior and closure operators on generalized neighborhood systems and generalized topological spaces. In 1970 Levine [7] first defined and investigated the ideal of a generalized closed set. The second section is devoted to introduce new class of mappings called g h-continuous mapping. The relationship between g h-continuous and some forms of continuous mapping are investigated.

Furthermore h-set have motivated us to analyze h-sets in bi-Alexandroff topological space. Our purpose of this paper is to develop the basic concept and properties of bi-Alexandroff topological using h-sets.

#### Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1.** [5] If  $X$  is any set, a basis for the topology on the set  $X$  is a collection  $B$  of subsets of  $X$  called basis elements such that,

1. For each  $x \in X$ , there is at least one basis element  $B$  containing  $x$ .
2. If  $x$  belongs to the intersection of two basis element  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , then there is a basis element  $B_3$  containing  $x$  such that  $B_3 \subset B_1 \cap B_2$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** [13] Let us consider  $X$  be a metric space, then  $X$  is an Alexandroff space if and only if  $X$  has discrete topology.

**Definition 2.3.** [5] Let us consider  $X$  be a topological space with  $\tau$ . If  $Y$  is a subset of  $X$ , the collection

$$\tau_Y = \{Y \cap U \mid U \in \tau\}$$

is a topology on  $Y$ , called the subspace topology with this topology,  $Y$  is called a subspace of  $X$ .

**Definition 2.4.** [5] If  $B$  is a basis for the topology on a set  $X$ , then

$$B_Y = \{B \cap Y \mid B \in B\}$$

is a basis for the subspace topology on  $Y$ .

**Definition 2.5.** [9] A subset  $A$  of a space  $X$  is said to be a pre-open set if

$$A \subseteq \text{int}(\text{pre-cl}(A)).$$

**Definition 2.6.** [11] A subset  $A$  of a space  $X$  is said to be a h-open set if

$$A \subseteq \text{int}(\text{pre-cl}(A)).$$

**Definition 2.7.** [1] Let us consider  $X$  be a topological space, then  $X$  is an Alexandroff space if arbitrary intersection of open sets is open.

**Definition 2.8.** Let a non-empty set be  $X$ ,  $A_{\tau_1}$  and  $A_{\tau_2}$  are Alexandroff topologies on  $X$ . Then the subset  $A$  of  $X$  is said to be a bi-Alex open set (briefly  $A_{\tau_1\tau_2}$ -open) if  $A \in A_{\tau_1} \cap A_{\tau_2}$  and complement is said to be a bi-Alex closed set (briefly  $A_{\tau_1\tau_2}$ -closed).

#### bi-h Alexandroff topological space

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $X$  be a bi-Alexandroff topological space. A subset  $A$  of  $X$  is said to be bi-h-open set if for every non-empty set  $U$  in  $X$ ,  $U \neq X$  and  $U \in A_{\tau_1} \cap A_{\tau_2}$  such that  $A \subseteq \text{int}(A \cup U)$  and the complement is said to be bi-h-closed set.

**Theorem 3.2.** Arbitrary union of h-bi open set is a h-bi open.

Proof. Let us consider  $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$  be a collection of h-bi open sets in  $X$  for each  $i \in I$ .

$$A_i \subseteq \text{bi-int}(\text{pre-bi-cl}(A_i))$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} [\text{bi-int}(\text{pre-bi-cl}(A_i))]$$

$$= [\text{bi-int}(\bigcup_{i \in I} \text{pre-bi-cl}(A_i))]$$

$$= [\text{bi-int}(\text{pre-bi-cl}(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i))]$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \subseteq [\text{bi-int}(\text{pre-bi-cl}(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i))].$$

This implies that  $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$  is h-bi open set.





**Divya and Nithya**

**Theorem 3.3.** Arbitrary intersection of h-bi closed sets is h-bi closed.

Proof. Let  $\{F_i \mid i \in I\}$  be a collection of h-bi closed sets in a space  $X$ , then for each  $i \in I$ , then  $bi-int(pre-bi-cl(F_i)) \subset F_i$ , since  $F_i^c$  is an arbitrary indexed collection of h-bi open sets, from above theorem 3.2 we get  $\cup_{i \in I} F_i^c$  is a h-bi open set, since  $\cup_{i \in I} F_i = (\cap_{i \in I} F_i)^c$ , which implies that  $(\cap_{i \in I} F_i)^c$  is h-bi open set. Hence  $\cap_{i \in I} F_i$  is h-bi closed set.

**Theorem 3.4.** A subset  $A$  of  $X$  is a h-bi open if and only if  $A = h-bi-int(A)$ .

Proof. Since  $A$  is h-bi open and we have that  $A \subseteq A$ . Therefore  $A \in \{P \mid P \subseteq A, P \text{ is h-bi open}\}$ .  $A$  is in this collection and other remaining members in the collection is  $A$ . That is,

$$\cup \{P \mid P \subseteq A, P \text{ is h-bi open}\} = A \text{ and hence } h-bi-int(A) = A.$$

Conversely, since  $h-bi-int(A)$  is h-bi open set. That is  $A = h-bi-int(A)$ , which implies that  $A$  is a h-bi open set.

**Theorem 3.5.** A subset  $A$  of  $X$  is a h-bi closed if and only if  $A = h-bi-cl(A)$ .

Proof. We know that  $h-bi-cl(A) = \cap \{P \mid P \supseteq A, \text{ from h-bi closure } P \text{ is h-bi closed}\}$ . If  $A$  is a bi-Alex closed then  $A$  is a member in  $\cap \{P \mid P \supseteq A, P \text{ is h-bi closed}\}$ , and each member contains  $A$ . Hence  $A = h-bi-cl(A)$ .

Conversely, If  $A = h-bi-cl(A)$ , then  $A$  is bi-Alex closed, since  $h-bi-cl(A)$  is a h-bi closed set.

**Definition 3.6.** Let  $(X, A\tau, A\tau_c), (Y, A\tau_*, A\tau_c^*)$  be bi-Alexandroff topological spaces. Then a function from  $X$  into  $Y$  is known as h-bi-continuous if  $f^{-1}(H)$  is h-bi open in  $X$  for every h-bi open set  $H$  in  $Y$ .

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be bi-Alexandroff topological spaces and the function from  $X$  into  $Y$ . Then the following results are equivalent.

- i.  $f$  is h-bi-continuous.
- ii. For every subset  $A$  of  $X$ , one has  $f(A) \subset (f^{-1}(A))^c$ .
- iii. For every h-bi closed set  $F$  of  $Y$ , the set  $f^{-1}(F)$  is h-bi closed in  $X$ .

Proof. We prove that (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) and then (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (i).

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii), Assume that  $f$  is h-bi-continuous. Let  $A$  be a subset of  $X$ . We prove that if  $a \in (A)^c$ , then  $f(a) \in (f(A))^c$ . Let  $H$  be a neighborhood of  $f(a)$ , then  $f^{-1}(H)$  is a h-bi open set of  $X$  containing  $a$ , it must intersect  $A$  in some point  $b$ . Then  $H$  intersects  $f(A)$  in the point  $f(b)$ . So that  $f(a) \in (f(A))^c$  as desired.

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii), Let  $F$  be h-bi closed in  $Y$  and let  $A = f^{-1}(F)$ . We have to prove that  $A$  is h-bi closed in  $X$ , it is enough to prove that,  $A = A$ . By elementary set theory, we have  $f(A) = f(f^{-1}(F)) \subset F$ . Therefore if  $a \in (A)^c$ , then  $f(a) \in (f(A))^c \subset (f(A))^c \subset (F)^c = F^c$ , so that  $a \in f^{-1}(F^c) = A$ , thus  $A = A$  as desired.

iii.  $\Rightarrow$  (i), Let  $H$  be a h-bi open set of  $Y$ . Set  $F = Y - H$ , then  $f^{-1}(F) = f^{-1}(Y) - f^{-1}(H) = X - f^{-1}(H)$ . Now  $F$  is a h-bi closed set of  $Y$ . Then  $f^{-1}(F)$  is h-bi closed set in  $X$  from hypothesis, so that  $f^{-1}(H)$  is h-bi open set in  $X$  as desired.

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (iv), Let  $a \in X$  and let it be a neighborhood of  $f(a)$ . Then the set  $G = f^{-1}(H)$  is a neighborhood of  $a$  such that  $f(G) \subset H$ .

(iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (i), Let  $H$  be a h-bi open set of  $Y$  and then let  $a$  be a point of  $f^{-1}(H)$ . Then  $f(a) \in H$ ; so that by hypothesis, there is a neighborhood  $G_a$  such that  $f(G_a) \subset H$ , then  $G_a \subset f^{-1}(H)$ . It follows that  $f^{-1}(H)$  can be written as union of all h-bi open sets  $G_a$ , so that it is h-bi open set

**Theorem 3.8.** Let  $X, Y$  and  $Z$  be three bi-Alexandroff topological spaces. If the function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow Z$  are h-bi-continuous, then their composition map  $g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z$  is h-bi-continuous.

Proof. Let  $H \subseteq Z$  be a h-bi open, then

$$(g \circ f)^{-1} = \{a \in X \mid g \circ f(x) \in H\}.$$

$$= \{a \in X \mid g(f(x)) \in H\}.$$

$$= \{a \in X \mid f(x) \in g^{-1}(H)\}.$$

$$= \{a \in X \mid x \in f^{-1}(g^{-1}(H))\}.$$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(H)).$$

Now,  $g$  is a h-bi-continuous, so  $g^{-1}(H)$  is h-bi open in  $Y$  and  $f$  is a h-bi-continuous, thus  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(H))$  is a h-bi open in  $X$ .







### Divya and Nithya

**Theorem 3.9.** Let  $X$  be a bi-Alexandroff topological space. Then the subset  $A$  of  $X$  is said to be generalized h-bi closed set (simply g-h-bi closed) if  $h\text{-}bicl(A) \subseteq U$ , whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is bi-alex open set.

Then the complement of a generalized h-bi closed set is known as generalized h-bi open set (simply g-h-bi open set).

**Theorem 3.10.** Let  $A$  be a g-h-bi closed set in bi-Alexandroff topological space  $X$  and  $A \subseteq P \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A)$ . Then  $P$  is g-h-bi closed set in  $X$ .

Proof. Since  $P \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A)$ , we have  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(P) \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A)$ , therefore  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(P) - P \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A) - A$ . Hence  $P$  is generalized h-bi closed set in  $X$ .

**Theorem 3.11.** If  $A \subset P \subset X$  and suppose that  $A$  is generalized h-bi closed set in  $X$ . Then  $A$  is generalized h-bi closed set relative to  $P$ .

Proof. Let us assume that  $A \subseteq P \cap U$ , such that  $U$  is h-bi open set in  $X$ . Since  $A$  is generalized h-bi closed set and  $A \subseteq U$ , we have  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A) \subseteq U$ , which implies that  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(A) \subseteq P \cap U$ . Hence  $A$  is generalized h-bi closed set relative to  $P$ .

**Theorem 3.12.** A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is a generalized h-bi open set if and only if then  $F \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}int(A)$  whenever  $F$  is a bi-alex closed set and  $F \subseteq A$ .

Proof. Let  $A$  be a generalized h-bi open set and let  $F \subseteq A$ , whenever  $F$  is bi-alex closed set then  $X - A$  is a generalized h-bi closed set contained in  $X - F$  and it is a bi-alex open set. Hence  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(X - A) \subseteq X - F$  and  $X - h\text{-}bi\text{-}int(A) \subseteq X - F$ , this implies that  $F \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}int(A)$ .

Conversely, if  $F$  is a bi-alex closed set with  $F \subseteq h\text{-}bi\text{-}int(A)$  and  $F \subseteq A$ , then  $X - h\text{-}bi\text{-}int(A) \subseteq X - A$ . Thus, we have  $h\text{-}bi\text{-}cl(X - A) \subseteq X - F$ . We have  $X - A$  is a generalized h-bi closed set and  $A$  is a generalized h-bi open set.

**Theorem 3.13.** If  $N \subseteq X$  is g-h-bi open, then  $N$  is g-h-bi neighborhood of each of its points.

Proof. Let  $a$  be any point in  $X$ , then we have to prove that  $N$  is g-h-bi neighborhood of  $a$ . Since  $N$  is a g-h-bi open set, it follows that  $a \in N \subset N$ , since  $a \in N$ , which implies that  $N$  is a g-h-bi neighborhood of each of its points.

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## An Advanced Review on Nanogel Drug Delivery System: Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Applications

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Nanogel is a three-dimensional, cross-linked network of hydrophilic polymers that is nanoscale in size and can swell by retaining a lot of water without losing its structure because individual polymer chains have been cross-linked chemically or physically. Depending on the charges of the bonded groups, cationic, anionic, or neutral systems can be produced by nanogels composed of synthetic or natural polymers. They provide quick drug loading in aqueous conditions since they are soluble in water. This review focuses on nanogel synthesis, physical and chemical crosslinking, stimuli-responsive behaviour, properties, drug release mechanisms, marketed formulations, and biomedical applications. Many methods are used in their synthesis, including emulsion-solvent diffusion, emulsion-evaporation diffusion, nanoprecipitation method, reverse micellar method, and modified emulsification-diffusion method. In the field of biomedicine, they are the subject of substantial research as carriers. Because the trapping of nanoparticles in the gel matrix prolongs the duration of therapeutic effectiveness, nanogels have longer exposure durations on the skin when used as dermatological preparations.

**Keywords:** Nanogel, Cross-linking, Polymers, Polymerization, Biomedical applications,





Netravati et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Drug delivery systems are defined by their pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and physiochemical properties. Carrier systems such as hydrogels, nanogels, dendrimers, drug conjugates, and micelles have long been used for drug delivery. One of the most prominent and convenient systems among them is the hydrogel, which might be attributed to its physiochemical and biological properties to enable a site-specific delivery of integrated medicines. Previously, hydrogels at large sizes were widely used for medicinal applications. Nanogels are useful for targeted distribution because to their small size, facile formulation, longer retention time, and swelling properties. NGs are hydrogels composed of a network of polymers that have been cross-linked by various types of functional groups, including sulphonic ( $\text{HSO}_3$ ), amino ( $\text{NH}_2$ ), carboxyl ( $\text{COOH}$ ), and hydroxyl ( $\text{OH}$ ). They can have submicron diameters that vary from 100 to 200 nm, or particles smaller than 200 nm in diameter. NGs consist of natural and synthetic polymers, active compounds, and solvents. NGs can be made up of either charged or uncharged amphiphilic molecules. Drug loading in NGs involves a physiochemical interaction between functional groups of polymer molecules and drug substances[1]. Nano size regimen addresses constraints of micron-sized particles, such as surface selectivity, site of target retention, swelling, loading of drugs, and releasing behaviour. Ideal nanogels are biocompatible, biodegradable, versatile, and leak-proof. In NGs, active or passive distribution can be easily controlled by size. NGs are employed to treat cancer and inflammatory illnesses because of their stimulus-responsive action. Diseases such as cancer and inflammation can create changes in body functions due to changed metabolic and physiological processes. Conventional delivery systems struggle to respond to small physiological changes like temperature and pH, making achieving effective drug release and therapeutic outcomes difficult. NGs are particularly beneficial in these instances since their stimulus-response increases many times, providing the required medicine administration at the targeted area for the intended medicinal effects. One of the many advantages of employing NGs as a medication delivery technology is their potential to minimize toxicity via transdermal distribution of active medicinal components, such as NG loaded with aceclofenac. This may also be explained by the fact that the majority of NG is made up of biodegradable polymers that break down into harmless metabolites. NG formulations for psoriatic skin are a new area of research with ongoing trials. Earlier reports have described a range of polymeric NGs loaded with doxorubicin for use in cancer therapy.

### Characteristics of nanogels

#### Swellability

Because of the strong affinity functional group of polymers, nanogels exhibit quick swelling and de-swelling characteristics[2].

#### Softness

The softness of nanogel is an important parameter in the biomedical sector and biodistribution, and it can be modified by changing the nanogel's structure[3].

#### Colloidal stability

Prevent the development and the issues that come with it by stopping the aggregation of polymers' surface charge into the bloodstream. This could be due to higher pressures pulling on individual particles, which stabilizes the nanogel and can be adjusted by increasing the zeta potential. Furthermore, polyethylene glycol is a chemical technique that combines hydration forces with surfactants with a steric effect to create a stable nanosuspension[4].

#### Biocompatibility and degradability

Polymers, either synthetic or natural, are used to create nanogel. This polymer is essential for preventing deposition in the systemic circulation since it is both biocompatible and biodegradable. Furthermore, cyclodextrin and pullulan can be used to make nanogels containing chitosan, polyacrylic acid, sodium alginate, methylcellulose, as well as polysaccharide-based polymers like dextran. Glycosidic linkages bind repeating monosaccharide units together to



**Netravati et al.,**

produce polymers based on carbohydrates, such as polysaccharides. These polymers are inherently stable, hydrophilic, biodegradable, and non-toxic in nature[5].

### Higher Drug Loading Capacity

The polymeric unit's functional group determines how much more drug nanogels can load. Even though some of these functional groups can conjugate drugs and antibodies for targeting purposes, these groups are highly beneficial in the transporting and releasing of drugs. Within the gel network, the polymeric chain's dangling functional groups provide the wander wall forces of contact and hydrogen bond initiators. Consequently, reduces the drug's carrying capacity[6].

### Electromobility

To prepare nanogels, which are essential for encasing biomacromolecules, gentle conditions and energy sources such as sonication or homogenization are used[7].

### Particle size

Nanogel can diffuse quickly and in some situations through a specialized channel in the endothelium area of skin tissue. Many routes of administration have trouble passing through the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB) because of particle size. Thus, to get around this problem, nanogels with diameters ranging from 20 to 200 nm were created. With a size range of 10-100 nm, nanogels can help delay rapid renal exclusion. However, sufficiently small to avoid being absorbed by the reticuloendothelial system. Small particle size is the key to good permeability. Based on physiological parameters including hepatic filtration clearance, tissue diffusion, extravasation, and renal function. Nanoparticle size plays a significant role in the biodistribution of long-circulating substances[8].

### Classification of nanogel

Nanogels are classified according to the polymers employed, their responsive behaviour, and their linkages present in the network chains. Figure1 illustrate the classification of nanogel.

### Based upon the polymers

#### Chitosan based nanogel

Chitosan,  $\alpha$  (1-4)-2 amino 2-Deoxy  $\beta$ -D-glucan is a deacetylated form of chitin found in crab shells. Chitosan, a hydrophilic polymer possessing a positive charge, can engage with negatively charged polymers and polyanions in water-based solutions.

#### Polyvinyl alcohol-based nanogel

Polyvinyl alcohol plays a significant role in nanogel research due to its cross-linking properties, which can be applied through both chemical and physical methods. Chemical techniques involve crosslinking agents, radiation such as rays, and  $\gamma$ -irradiation, along with physical methods like freeze-thawing. Although complex, crosslinking is useful for medical and pharmacological purposes. Biodegradable polymer with a short polylactone chain grafted on sulfobutyl-PVA is a unique type of water-soluble comb-like polymer.

#### Alginate-based nanogel

Polylysine was employed in the fabrication of metal alginate nanoparticles, ranging from 250 to 850 nm. Using alginate nanoparticles for anti-tubercular chemotherapy improves bioavailability and greatly outperforms free-drug treatments[9].

#### Poly vinyl pyrrolidone based nanogel

Baharali developed a colloidal gel nanoparticle based on polyvinyl, with a final size of under 100 nm and an aqueous core exhibiting inverted micellar properties. Reverse micellar droplets are highly monodispersed and easily regulated in size, allowing for softening[10].





Netravati et al.,

### **Poly-N-Isopropyl acrylamide-based nanogel**

G. Huang produced a hydrogel containing dextran. This study uses a network of PNIPAM-co-allylamine nanoparticles to create covalent crosslinks. Gan and Lyon disclose the thermoresponsive core-shell poly-n-isopropyl acrylamide nanoparticles created using feeding and seeding precipitation polymerisation[10].

### **Based on their responsive behaviour**

#### **Stimuli responsive nanogel**

This nanogel has the potential to swell that influenced by environmental factors like temperature, magnetic field, pH, and ionic concentration. NGs can respond to multiple environmental stimuli[11].

#### **Non-responsive nanogel**

These exhibit characteristics such as water absorption and swelling.

### **Based on linkages present in the network chains**

Polymeric gels, including nanogels, can form based on their link and are classified as follows:

#### **Physical Cross linked nanogels**

Nanogels are also referred to as pseudogels. Vander-Waal forces, hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic, or electron static interactions all result in weaker connections[12].

#### **Chemical cross-linked nanogels**

Nanogels are eternally linked via covalent bonding. The properties are similar to crosslinked gel structure and are governed by the functional group that exists. Vinyl monomers are polymerized using versatile cross-linkers to create hydrophobic copolymers and deliquescent polymers.

#### **Liposome modified nanogel**

Liposomes incorporating succinylated poly(glycidol)s efficiently transport calcein to the cytoplasm through an endocytic pathway at pH 5.5 or below. Liposomes, which exhibit responsiveness to temperature and pH like poly(N-isopropyl acrylamide), are currently undergoing evaluation for topical drug delivery[13].

#### **Hybrid nanogels**

Hybrid nanogels refer to nanogel particles spread in both organic and inorganic matrices. Nanogels occur in watery environments through a buildup of amphiphilic compounds like pullulan-poly-n-isopropyl acrylamide, hydrophobic polyamide, as well as hydrophobic pullulan. These hybrid nanogels with physical cross-linking can administer hypoglycemic and anti-cancer medications more effectively[14].

### **Nanogel drug release mechanism**

Both the drug's affinity for the polymer and the size of the nanogel's network mesh have been found to affect the release of pharmaceuticals from them. Still, in the former scenario, drug/polymer interactions might play a major role in managing and regulating the drug's release. In the latter scenario, the possibility that the drug will enter or exit the network is influenced by the swelling and de-swelling of the nanogel. Diffusion, pH-responsive mechanism, Ionic exchange with the environment, and nanogel degradation are a few of the mechanisms that have been found. Figure 2 illustrates the drug release mechanism[14].

#### **Diffusion**

Due to the concentration gradient between the gel and its surroundings, the medication diffuses outward. It moves from the higher concentration within the gel to the lower concentration in the surrounding environment[15].





Netravati *et al.*,

### **PH-responsive mechanism**

This process was predicated on the observation that the polymers used to create the nanogel include pH-responsive functional groups that become deionized within the polymer network. When deprotonated, these groups lead to an increase in the polymer's porosity, swelling, and osmotic pressure, initiating the disintegration of electrostatic bonds between molecules. Ionization of these pendant groups triggers pH-triggered release from the gel. The drug release is responsive to pH fluctuations in the surrounding environment, as suggested by its name. Consequently, medication is released at the appropriate pH level, indicating that the release predominantly occurs within specific body regions where that pH is present[16].

### **Ionic exchange with the environment**

Anionic or cationic pendant groups make up nanogel polymers. These groups ionize at the proper pH and ionic strength in an aqueous environment. This results in a fixed charge on the polymer, which causes electrostatic repulsion and enlarges the gel's pores. As a result, the gel experienced an increased water inflow, which caused the nanogel to swell and release medication. Another technique for releasing the medication involves utilizing counterions. In this process, a negatively charged drug is exchanged for a similarly charged particle when a cationic nanogel, carrying the drug, interacts with negatively charged particles either on the cell surface or within the surrounding environment[17].

### **Nanogel degradation mechanism**

This method for releasing drugs trapped in the polymer network is the breakdown of nanogels. Drugs diffuse out of the material as a result of the degradation's increased nanogel mesh size. The polymer backbone of the cross-links may experience the characteristic enzyme activity- or hydrolysis-mediated nanogel breakdown. Figure 3 illustrates the mechanisms involved in nanogel drug delivery[18].

### **Preparation of nanogels**

Nanogels can be synthesized using various methods, with the most suitable approach determined by the physicochemical characteristics of both the polymer and the drug intended for encapsulation. The following methods are employed in nanogel preparation.

### **Emulsion-solvent diffusion technique**

The drug is precisely weighed and then dissolved with constant stirring in an organic phase (a solvent that is miscible with water). The drug phase is sonicated for 10 minutes using an ultra-bath sonicator after the aqueous phase is prepared by dissolving the polymer and gelling agent in water while stirring and heating continuously. In the process of emulsion formation, the drug phase is added slowly, drop by drop, into the aqueous phase over 30 minutes under high-speed homogenization at 6000 rpm. O/W emulsion forms when a homogenizer transforms the emulsion into nanodroplets. Triethanolamine is added to the resultant O/W emulsion while it is homogenized for an hour at 8000 rpm, resulting in nanogel production[19].

### **Nano precipitation method**

The polymer precipitation is caused by the mixture of the aqueous phase, which comprises water and surfactants, and the organic phase, which contains the drug and polymer dissolved in organic solvents. Polymeric nanoparticles are formed after the evaporation of the solvent. The dispersion process is employed to produce the gel. Soaking a gelling agent in water for two hours. After the particles swell, they are agitated, and the appropriate amount of nanoparticle dispersion is added to the gelling agent[20].

### **Emulsion-solvent evaporation method**

A magnetic stirrer is used to gradually apply the dispersion phase which includes the drug and polymer in a water-impermeable solvent to a specified area of the aqueous phase at a speed of 1000 rpm for two hours. Filtering is used to collect the nanosponges, which are subsequently dried at 40°C for 24 hours in a hot air oven before being sealed in vials. The polymer needs to be soaked in water for two hours to speed up the gel-forming process and produce a



**Netravati et al.,**

smooth dispersion. The polymer should be stirred at 6000 rpm using a magnetic stirrer. A pH adjuster is added to adjust the pH. The aqueous dispersion is enhanced with the previously obtained optimized nanosponge suspension and permeation enhancers[21].

**Reverse micellar method**

The crosslinking agent is introduced and stirred for an extended period, whereas the polymer and drug are combined with the surfactant and dissolved in an organic solvent. Following the purification of the buffer's nanoparticles, the solvent evaporates and turns into dry bulk. The gelling agent is prepared and dissolved in water. Nanogel is made by combining the produced nanoparticles with an aqueous phase that contains a gelling agent. A pH adjuster is added to adjust the pH.

**Modified emulsification - diffusion method**

A certain amount of drug is weighed and mixed with a solvent-containing polymer. To form the organic phase, the drug-polymer mixture is added to the aqueous phase and continuously stirred at a speed of 5000–10,000 rpm. The organic phase is continuously added drop by drop at a rate of 0.5 ml/min into an aqueous stabilization solution using a syringe equipped with a needle. The resulting dispersion is sonicated for 5-10 min, then agitated for 6 min at 10,000-25,000 rpm. The organic solvent is then allowed to diffuse into a continuous phase for an hour before gradually adding double-filtered water to the dispersion while continuously stirring. Table 1 demonstrates drugs and polymers tried to make as nanogels

**Evaluation of Nanogels****Measurement of particle size, polydisperse index, and particle distribution**

Homogeneity can be determined visually by examining the nanogel formulation. They are examined to check for aggregate presence and to see how they look[54].

**Determination of pH**

Electrolab® digital pH meter is used to determine the pH of the nanogel composition. A small amount of the mixture is transferred to a beaker with a predetermined amount of distilled water. After dipping the electrode into the mixture, the nanogel's pH is measured.

**Spreadability**

Nanogel characteristic is measured using two slides, each measuring 5cm<sup>2</sup>. After placing 0.5g of the formulation in the center of two slides, it is left there for a minute. The spread circle's diameter is measured and contrasted in nanogel. The following formula is used to determine the spreadability e.q. (1)

$$S = \frac{M}{T} \times L \dots (1)$$

Where, S stands for spreadability, L represents the length of the glass slide, M denotes the weight attached to the higher slide, and T indicates the time taken to separate the slides.

**Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)**

Using a 20 kV electron beam with magnifications of X30, X500, X1000, and X3000 SEM is used to determine the surface morphology of prepared nanogel. A droplet of nanoparticulate sample dispersion is applied to an aluminum metal plate, dried under vacuum to form a dry film, and then examined under a scanning electron microscope to make samples[55].

**Viscosity**

The viscosity of the nanogel formulation is measured using a Brookfield rheometer equipped with a spindle that rotates at 10 rpm. The unit is attached to a water-circulating system with a thermostat, keeping the bath at 25°C. After





### Netravati et al.,

the viscosity is calculated, it is put into the beaker that has a thermostatic jacket on. After allowing the spindle to travel through the nanogel, the values are recorded[56].

#### Swelling Study

Three different pH levels (pH 4, 7, and 9) are used to compare the swelling characteristics of control and drug-loaded nano-gels. Physical variables such as pH may influence the attributes of nanogels. Both nanogels are transformed into pellets via a hydraulic pelletizer, after which the dry weight ( $W_o$ ) of the pellets is assessed. Subsequently, each pellet is immersed for a duration of five minutes in a solution of varying pH levels; afterward, the solution is removed using filter paper, and the weight of the moist pellet ( $W_w$ ) is evaluated [57]. The following formula can be used to determine a nanogel's swelling capacity. The following formula is used to determine the swelling capacity e.q. (2)

$$\text{Swelling area} = \frac{(W_w - W_o)}{W_o} \dots (2)$$

#### Drug Content and Entrapment Efficiency

According to the monograph, nanogels are thinned to the required concentration using an appropriate solvent, and their absorbance is measured using spectroscopy. The subsequent formulas are utilized to calculate entrapment efficiency and drug content. The following formula is used to determine the drug content and entrapment efficiency e.q. (3) and (4) respectively[58].

$$\text{Drug content} = \frac{\text{Analysed content}}{\text{Theoretical content}} \times 100 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Percentage entrapped} = \frac{\text{Amount of drug entrapped}}{\text{Label claim}} \times 100 \dots (4)$$

#### In-vitro drug release study

The Franz diffusion cell is used to examine the nanogel's in vitro drug release. The nanogel is placed on the dialysis membrane located in the center of the Franz diffusion cell's donor-receptor chamber. The nanogel is applied to a dialysis membrane positioned in the center of the Franz diffusion cell's donor-receptor chamber. A constant 30°C is maintained. This assembly is continuously stirred by a magnetic field while being magnetically stirred. The percentage of drug released by the nanogel formulation is calculated[59].

#### Stability study

Following ICH criteria, the nanogel's accelerated stability is achieved. The stability of the topical nanogel is being evaluated using a three-month study conducted in an environmental stability chamber at a temperature of  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $60 \pm 5\%$ . The mixture is moved into glass vials with an amber colour, sealed, and stored in the stability room. After three months, the drug content, uniformity, and in vitro drug release are assessed.

#### Applications of nanogel

##### Local anaesthetics

Local anesthetics are the preferred option among all types of medications that induce physiological changes and alleviate pain. A method of administering procaine that has a high unharness rate was seen at high pH when natural anesthetics in the form of amino organic compounds were loaded into an acid alkyl group salt angel using gas and hydrophobic bonding. The releasing mechanism depends on the deprotonation of the acid within the nanogel, which raises pressure and causes the system as a whole to inflate. This increases the system's porosity, which encourages the procaine to discharge[60].

##### Brain diseases

Various nanoplatfroms have been utilized for addressing brain conditions like schizophrenia, depression, Alzheimer's disease, and migraines. Nanogels are one type of nondecorated medication delivery device. Due to their enhanced therapeutic effects, superior targeting mechanism, and biological efficiency, they are effective in treating brain illnesses. Alzheimer's disease is an incurable neurological disorder that causes gradual loss of memory and cognitive ability. Nanogels containing hyaluronic acid modified with a dual inhibitor have been developed to reduce





**Netravati et al.,**

A $\beta$  accumulation and treat Alzheimer's. Nanogels have demonstrated efficacy in delivering olanzapine for treating schizophrenia, a mental condition characterized by hallucinations and abnormal behaviour. Hu et al. developed nanogels loaded with lidocaine hydrochloride for managing migraines. Lidocaine hydrochloride is a medication that is frequently used to treat migraines; however, after being incorporated with NG, the medication showed improved absorption and was safe. Dange et al. developed venlafaxine-loaded NG to treat depression[61].

**Cardiovascular disorders**

Cardiovascular disorders are the main causes of death worldwide, including myocardial infarction and heart failure. Injectable NGs have been employed as a medication delivery method for MI treatment. These nanogels have been shown to enhance cardiac health by adhering to Laplace's Law, resulting in augmented wall thickness and reduced wall stress[62].

**Anti-inflammatory**

Nanogel was formulated by combining nanoparticles loaded with 3-acetyl-11-keto- $\beta$ -boswellic acid (3-AKBA), with Carbopol, ensuring a consistent texture. 3-acetyl-11-keto- $\beta$ -boswellic acid (3-AKBA)-loaded nanoparticles are a prevalent choice for addressing inflammation. Boswellia serrata gum contains 3-acetyl-11-keto- $\beta$ -boswellic acid (3-AKBA), a strong pentacyclic triterpene with anti-inflammatory properties. The study found that AKBA has a significant level of medicinal action.

**Vaccine delivery**

The foundation of vaccination is the activation of an antigen-specific nursing response. Compound nanogels are being employed as a fresh, alternative approach to immunogen delivery to improve the effectiveness and, consequently, the performance of vaccines. Nanogels offer an advantage over typical immunogens because they can preserve vaccination antigens from catalytic degradation[63].

**Transdermal drug delivery**

Transdermal delivery has demonstrated greater efficacy compared to alternative methods due to its ability to circumvent the initial metabolic breakdown, enhance pharmaceutical effectiveness, maintain a consistent drug level in the bloodstream, and promote adherence among patients. Aceclofenac dispersion was formed and mixed into a gel matrix using the emulsion solvent diffusion approach to create a nanogel for the drug's stratum delivery[64].

**Ophthalmology**

The preparation of an eye drop containing dexamethasone involved utilizing either solvent evaporation or emulsification techniques. To achieve sustained release, a medium incorporating hydroxypropyl- $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin (HP  $\gamma$  CD) along with -cyclodextrin ( $\gamma$  CD) nanogel was employed. The creation of pH-responsive nanogels composed of polyvinylpyrrolidone-poly [acrylic acid] (PVP/PAAc) was inspired by the polymerization of propionic acid within a polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) solution induced by  $\gamma$  radiation. The purpose of designing these nanogels was to encase alkaloids, thereby improving their bioavailability and ensuring a sustained presence of the drug at the targeted site over an extended duration, facilitated by the stability of the alkaloid[65].

**Anticancer therapy**

Numerous chemical nanogels find application in cancer therapy. The integration of chemotherapeutic medications into nanogels enhances their bioavailability, permeability, and retention within the body[66].

**Nanogels in imaging and diagnostics**

Nanogels exhibit characteristics such as substantial water content, structural adaptability, fluidic transportation, compatibility with living systems, and the ability to degrade naturally. Gadolinium-based nanogels were developed by crosslinking branched polyethyleneimines with metal ions. The research employed inverse microemulsion and surface modification utilizing polyethylene glycol chains to prolong the duration of circulation in the bloodstream[67].





Netravati et al.,

**Autoimmune Disease**

Researchers devised and evaluated a fresh nanogel distribution mechanism for the immunosuppressive drug mycophenolic acid (MPA). Their investigation revealed that employing nanogel-based drug delivery proves more efficacious in managing lupus erythematosus, mainly due to its capacity to pinpoint antigen-presenting cells. This innovative medication delivery approach enhances patient longevity and postpones the emergence of kidney failure, a prevalent consequence of lupus[68].

**Stopping Bleeding**

Protein supermolecules employed within nanogels have demonstrated remarkable efficacy in preventing injuries, including significant lacerations. These proteins possess the ability to self-organize on a nanoscopic scale, forming a transient gel[69].

**Marketed formulation of nanogels**

Table 2 demonstrates the marketed nanogels available in the market.

**CONCLUSION**

Nanogels have proven beneficial in enhancing the effectiveness or strength of the drug by their reduced particle size, the bigger the surface area and thus the greater the activity. Because of their hydrogel characteristics, nanogels can hold large amounts of water, which enhances their ability to load drugs, gives them tissue-like qualities, and makes them flexible. On the other hand, the size of their nanometric particles enables nanogels to penetrate deeper tissues, avoid being invaded by the reticuloendothelial system, deliver drugs to specific sites, and more. They can also be utilized to treat inheritable disorders like cancer and brain illnesses. Nanogel is a promising treatment for various disorders, including polygenic disease. In conclusion, nanogels offer targeted drug administration through a more effective drug delivery mechanism. In the new era of pharmaceutical drug design and research, it has great promise because it reduces toxicity and unwanted effects by limiting the drug's ability to reach nearby organs.

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**Table 1: Polymers used in making nanogels and along with the reference drug adopted**

Drug	Polymer used	Reference
Beta sitosterol	Carbopol 934	[22]
Etoricoxib	Ethylcellulose, carbopol 934	[23]
Finasteride	HPMC	[24]
Celecoxib	Carbopol 934	[25]
Clotrimazole	Carbopol 940	[26]
Ketoprofen	Chitosan	[27]
Diclofenac Sodium.	Eudragit S100 Carbopol 934	[28]
Kojic acid	Carbopol 940, HPMC K35M	[29]
Itraconazole	2-hydroxy propyl beta-cyclodextrin, Carbapol 974	[30]
Fluconazole	HPMC	[31]
Finasteride	HPMC 15 Cps	[32]
Nabumetone	Carbopol-940	[33]
Ciclopirox olamine	Carbopol 940	[34]
<b>Mattan tailam</b>	Carbomer 940	[35]
Olmesartan	PEG 6000	[36]
<b>Prednisolone</b>	Chitosan and PEG-laurate	[37]
Montelukast Sodium	Carbopol934	[38]
Posaconazole	Carbopol 934P, Isopropyl Myristate	[39]
Meloxicam	PEG 400, Carbopol934	[40]
Ciclopirox	Carbopol 940	[34]
Luliconazole	Carbopol 934, PEG 200	[41]
Hyaluronic Acid	Poly ethylene glycol	[42]
Aceclofenac	Carbopol 940	[43]
Atorvastatin	CMC	[44]
Triptolide	Sodium lauryl sulfate	[45]
Casein	Guar gum	[46]
Nortriptyline HCl	HPMC K4M	[47]
Naproxen Sodium	Carbopol 940, HPMC K15 M, Eudragit S100	[48]
myricetin	Chitosan	[49]
Curcumin	Carbopol 940	[50]



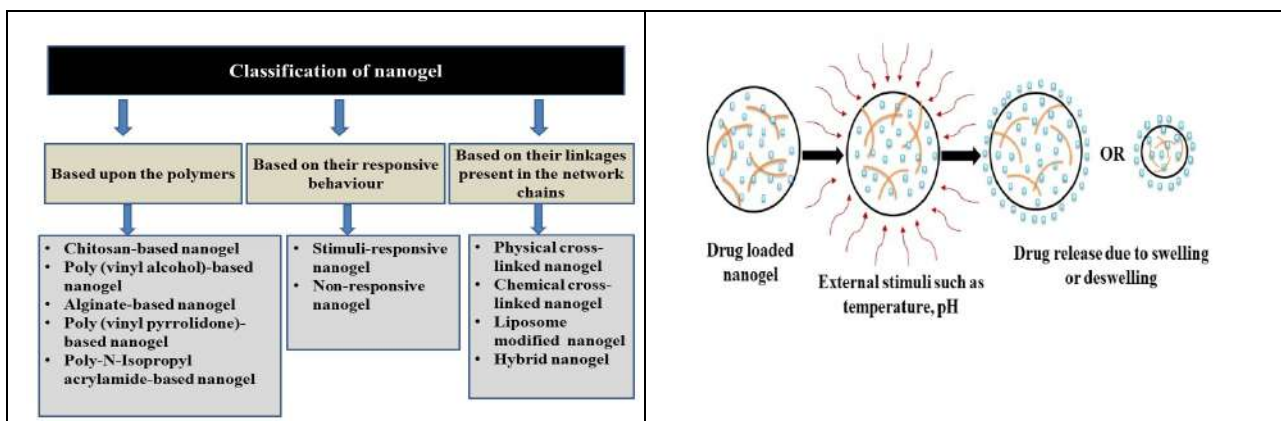


**Netravati et al.,**

Tenoxicam	Noveon polycarbophil AA-1	[51]
Pravastatin	Chitosan	[52]
Quercetin	Na CMC and Na alginate	[53]

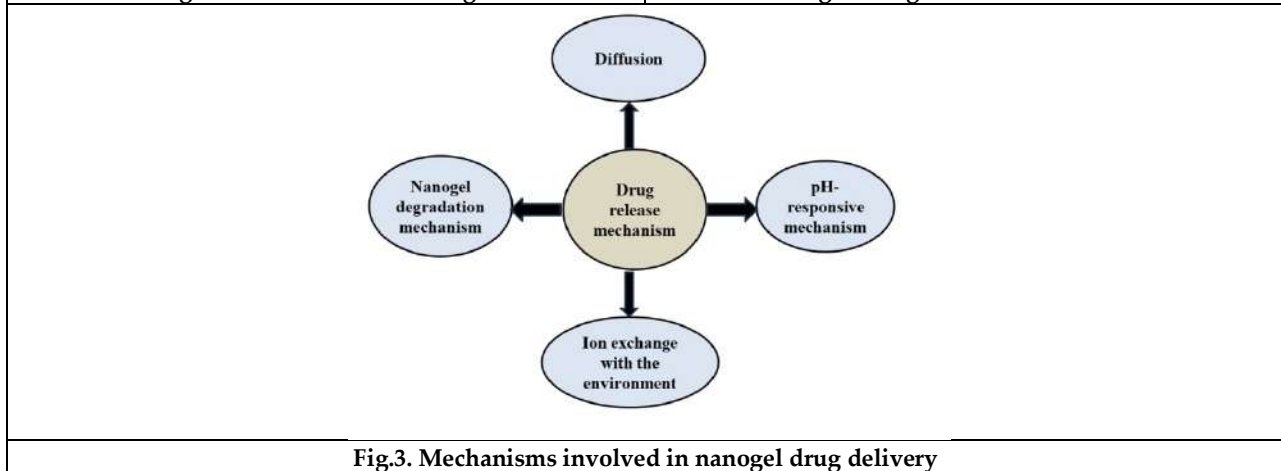
**Table 2: Marketed nanogels and their corresponding applications**

Product name	Application
Skin-perfect brightening Nanogel	It illuminates the skin while offering complete moisturization. Additionally, it aids in healing, firming, and safeguarding the skin.
Oxalginnanogel	It offers enhanced efficacy and faster absorption into the skin.
Augen nanogel	This eye care gel possesses the ability to deeply penetrate the skin.
Sane care gel	Decreases accumulated fat in the abdomen, arms, legs, and thighs.
Aqua multi-effect nanogel Cream	It's a hydrating gel that delivers prolonged moisture and doubles as a wrinkle-reducing lotion.



**Fig.1. Classification of nanogel**

**Fig.2. Drug release mechanism**



**Fig.3. Mechanisms involved in nanogel drug delivery**





## Fuzzy soft n-Quasi Normal operator in Fuzzy soft Hilbert space

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Several basic fuzzy soft n-quasi normal operator properties in fuzzy soft Hilbert space are covered in this study along with a definition of the fuzzy soft n-quasi normal operator. In fuzzy soft Hilbert space, a few terms related to the fuzzy soft n-quasi normal operator have been defined.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy soft normal operator, fuzzy soft n-normal operator, fuzzy soft n-quasinormal operator, fuzzy soft Hilbert space

## INTRODUCTION

More than a century ago, a branch of pure mathematics known as functional analysis was developed to solve a range of pure mathematics issues. In addition to providing us with instruments for assessing faults in the solutions to issues with infinite and limited dimensions, the ambiguity of the phenomenon under study frequently presents us with uncertainty. Numerous fields, including engineering, business, medicine, and economics, deal with this type of problem. These kinds of problems are typically outside the scope of our conventional mathematical methods. Thus, a generalisation of set theory was proposed by L. Zadeh [3] in 1965. The term fuzzy set theory was coined to describe the resulting theory. Fuzzy set theory quickly gained popularity as a powerful tool for dealing with ambiguous circumstances. A set  $x$  is defined in classical set theory by the basis function from the set to  $[0,1]$ .

On the other hand, in fuzzy set theory, a set is defined by its membership function, which spans from  $x$  to the closed interval between 0 and 1. Additionally, Molodtsov[4] created a novel generalisation for handling uncertainty in 1999. This study led to the development of soft set theory. Since then, it has been used in a variety of disciplines, including computer science, engineering, medicine, and others, to address challenging problems. A "soft set" is a parametrised collection of a universal set. The ideas of soft point, soft normed space, soft inner product space, and soft Hilbert space were developed from soft sets and then applied to a wide range of mathematical topics in functional analysis.







**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

The concept of a fuzzy soft set was initially introduced by Maji[5] et al. in 2001. A fuzzy set and a soft set were combined to create the idea. The two concepts had to be combined in order to get more thorough and precise findings. The incorporation of these new concepts to the framework led to the development of fuzzy soft point[6] and fuzzy soft normed space[7]. In 2020, Faried et al. proposed fuzzy soft Hilbert spaces. The fuzzy soft linear operators are also included. In this paper, we develop several related theorems and give a new type of fuzzy soft n quasi normal operator.

**PRELIMINARIES**

The purpose of this section is to provide certain notations, definitions, and preliminaries for fuzzy set, soft set, and fuzzy soft set that will be used in the discussion that follows.

**Definition 2.1: [3] Fuzzy set**

If fuzzy set  $\check{A}$  over  $\check{X}$  is a set characterized by a membership function

$$\eta_{\check{A}}: \check{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}, \text{ such as } \mathfrak{S} = [0,1] \text{ and } \check{A} = \left\{ \frac{\eta_{\check{A}}(x)}{x} : x \in \check{X} \right\}.$$

$$\text{And } \mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}} = \{ \check{A} : \check{A} \text{ is a function from } \check{X} \text{ into } \mathfrak{S} \}$$

**Definition 2.2: [4, 13] Soft set**

Let  $\mathcal{P}(\check{X})$  the power set of  $\check{X}$  and  $E$  be set of parameters and  $A \subseteq E$ . The mapping

$\mathbb{G}: A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\check{X})$ , when  $(\mathbb{G}, A) = \{ \mathbb{G}(l) \in \mathcal{P}(\check{X}) : l \in A \}$ . As a result  $(\mathbb{G}, A)$  is called the soft set.

**Definition 2.3: [5] Fuzzy soft set**

The soft set  $\mathbb{G}_A$  we say that fuzzy soft set over  $\check{X}$ , when  $\mathbb{G}: A \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}}$ , and  $\{ \mathbb{G}(l) \in \mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}} : l \in A \}$ . The collection of all fuzzy soft sets denoted by  $FSS(\check{X})$ .

**Definition 2.4: [6] Fuzzy soft point**

The fuzzy soft set  $(\mathbb{G}, A) \in FSS(\check{X})$  is called a fuzzy soft point over  $\check{X}$ , denoted by  $\check{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e)}}$  if

$$\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e)}(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha, & \text{if } l = l_0 \in \check{X} \text{ and } e = e_0 \in A, \\ 0, & \text{if } l \in \check{X} - \{l_0\} \text{ or } e \in A - \{e_0\} \end{cases}, \text{ such that } \alpha \in (0,1]$$

**Definition 2.5: [10] Fuzzy soft Hilbert space**

A fuzzy soft inner product space is defined as  $(\check{X}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ . This space, which is fuzzy soft complete in the induced fuzzy soft norm indicated in Theorem (2.10), is thus referred to as a fuzzy soft Hilbert space and denoted by  $(\check{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ . Every fuzzy soft Hilbert space is obviously a fuzzy soft banach space.

**Definition 2.6: [16] Fuzzy soft Normal Operator**

Let  $\check{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and  $\check{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\check{H})$ . Then,  $\check{T}$  is said to be an FS normal operator if  $\check{T}\check{T}^* \cong \check{T}^*\check{T}$

**Definition 2.7: [16] Fuzzy soft–self adjoint operator**

The FS-operator  $\check{T}$  of FSH-space  $\check{H}$  is called fuzzy soft self adjoint (FS-self adjoint operator) if  $\check{T} \cong \check{T}^*$

**Definition 2.8: [19] Fuzzy soft isometry operator**

Let  $\check{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and  $\check{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\check{H})$ . Then,  $\check{T}$  is said to be an FS isometry operator if  $(\check{T}\check{l}^1_{\eta_{1_{\mathbb{G}(e_1)}}}, \check{T}\check{l}^2_{\eta_{2_{\mathbb{G}(e_2)}}}) \cong (\check{l}^1_{\eta_{1_{\mathbb{G}(e_1)}}}, \check{l}^2_{\eta_{2_{\mathbb{G}(e_2)}}})$  for all  $\check{l}^1_{\eta_{1_{\mathbb{G}(e_1)}}}, \check{l}^2_{\eta_{2_{\mathbb{G}(e_2)}}} \in \check{H}$

**Definition 2.9: [18] Fuzzy soft projection operator**

Consider  $\check{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft Hilbert space. A fuzzy soft linear operator  $\check{T}: \check{H} \rightarrow \check{H}$  is called a fuzzy soft projection operator in  $\check{H}$  if  $\check{T}^2 \cong \check{T}$  ie,  $\check{T}$  is an idempotent.





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

**Definition 2.10: [20] Fuzzy soft hyponormal operator**

Consider  $\tilde{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft Hilbert space.  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft hyponormal operator if  $\|\tilde{T}^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{G(e)}}\| \leq \|\tilde{T} \tilde{l}_{\eta_{G(e)}}\|$  for all  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{G(e)}} \in \tilde{H}$  or equivalently  $\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \geq \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^*$

**Definition 2.11: Fuzzy soft adjoint operator in  $\tilde{H}$**

The fuzzy soft adjoint operator  $\tilde{T}^*$  of a fuzzy soft linear operator  $\tilde{T}$  is defined by  $\langle \tilde{T} \tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G(e_1)}}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G(e_2)}} \rangle \cong \langle \tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G(e_1)}}, \tilde{T}^* \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G(e_2)}} \rangle$  for all  $\tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G(e_1)}}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G(e_2)}} \in \tilde{H}$

**MAIN RESULTS**

Some characteristics of fuzzy soft n-quasi normal operators are examined in this chapter, along with some connections between fuzzy soft n-normal and fuzzy soft n-quasi normal operators.

**Definition 3.1: Fuzzy soft quasinormal operator (FSQN)**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft quasinormal operator if  $\tilde{T}(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}$

**Definition 3.2: Fuzzy soft-n normal Operator (FS-nN)**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft-n normal operator if  $\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$

**Definition 3.3: Fuzzy soft-n quasinormal operator (FS-nQN)**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft-n quasi normal operator if  $\tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^n$

**Theorem 3.4:**

- i) A fuzzy soft 1-quasi normal operator is fuzzy soft quasi normal
- ii) Every fuzzy soft quasi normal operator is fuzzy soft-n quasi normal operator

**Proof:**

- i) Let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$   
Let  $\tilde{T}$  is an fuzzy soft- n quasi normal operator

Then  $\tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^n$

For  $n = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft quasi normal operator

- ii) Let  $\tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft quasi normal operator then

$$\tilde{T}(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}$$

Pre multiply and post multiply by  $\tilde{T}$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^2 (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^2$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^2 \tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^3$  [since  $\tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft quasi normal]

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^3 (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^3$$

Continuing in the same way, we get

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^n$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft -n quasi normal operator

**Theorem 3.5:**

If  $\tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft -n quasi normal operator then

- i)  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS2nQN
- ii) If  $\tilde{T}$  has a fuzzy soft dense range in  $\tilde{H}$ ,  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-nN. In particular, if  $\tilde{T}$  is FS invertible, then  $\tilde{T}^{-1}$  is of class FS-nQN
- iii) If  $\tilde{T}$  and  $\tilde{E}$  are of class FS-nQN, such that  $[\tilde{T}, \tilde{E}] \cong [\tilde{T}, \tilde{E}^*] \cong \tilde{0}$  then  $\tilde{T} \tilde{E}$  is of class FS-nQN
- iv) If  $\tilde{E}$  and  $\tilde{T}$  are of class FS-nQN such that  $\tilde{E} \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{E} \cong \tilde{E}^* \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{0}$ , then





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$\tilde{T} + \tilde{e}$  is of class FS-nQN

**Proof:**

i) Since  $\tilde{T}$  is of fuzzy soft- n quasi normal operator

$$\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^n$$

Multiplying to the left by  $\tilde{T}^n$ , we get

$$\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong \tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^n)$$

$$\tilde{T}^{2n}(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^{2n}$$

$$\cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^{2n}$$

Thus  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS2nQN

ii) Since  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-nQN, we have for  $\tilde{y}_{\zeta_{f(e)}} \in \widetilde{R(\tilde{T})}$ :  $\tilde{y}_{\zeta_{f(e)}} \cong \tilde{T} \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)'}} \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \in \tilde{h}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n) \tilde{y}_{\zeta_{f(e)}} \right\| &\cong \left\| (\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n) \tilde{T} \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)'}} \right\| \\ &\cong \left\| (\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^{n+1}) \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)'}} \right\| \\ &\cong \tilde{0} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\tilde{T}$  is FS-nN on  $\widetilde{R(\tilde{T})}$  and hence  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-nN

In case,  $\tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft invertible, then it is an invertible operator of class FS-nN and so  $\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$

Consider,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}^{-n}(\tilde{T}^{*^{-1}} \tilde{T}^{-1}) &\cong [(\tilde{T} \tilde{T}^*) \tilde{T}^n]^{-1} \\ &\cong [\tilde{T}^{n+1} \tilde{T}^*]^{-1} \\ &\cong [\tilde{T}^{*^{-1}} \tilde{T}^{-1}] \tilde{T}^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $\tilde{T}^{-1}$  is of class FS-nQN

iii) Let  $[\tilde{T}, \tilde{e}] \cong [\tilde{T}, \tilde{e}^*] \cong \tilde{0}$

$$(\tilde{T} \tilde{e})^n (\tilde{T} \tilde{e})^* (\tilde{T} \tilde{e}) \cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{e}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{T}^* \tilde{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{e}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{e}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{e} \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{e}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{e} \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{e}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e} \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T} \tilde{T}^*) \tilde{e}^n (\tilde{e}^* \tilde{e}) \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^{n+1} \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e}^{n+1} \\ &\cong (\tilde{T} \tilde{e})^* (\tilde{T} \tilde{e})^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\tilde{T} \tilde{e}$  is of class FS-nQN

iv) since  $\tilde{e}$  and  $\tilde{T}$  are of class FS-nQN such that  $\tilde{e} \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{T} \tilde{e} \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{e} \cong \tilde{e}^* \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{0}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} &(\tilde{T} + \tilde{e})^n (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e})^* (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e}) \cong (\tilde{T}^n + \tilde{e}^n) (\tilde{e}^* + \tilde{T}^*) (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e}) \\ &\cong (\tilde{T}^n + \tilde{e}^n) (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} + \tilde{e}^* \tilde{T} + \tilde{T}^* \tilde{e} + \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e}) \\ &\cong (\tilde{T}^n + \tilde{e}^n) (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} + \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e}) \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} + \tilde{e}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e} + \tilde{T}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e} + \tilde{e}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} + \tilde{e}^n \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e} \\ &\cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^{n+1} + \tilde{e}^* \tilde{e}^{n+1} \\ &\cong (\tilde{T}^* + \tilde{e}^*) (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e})^{n+1} \\ &\cong (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e})^* (\tilde{T} + \tilde{e})^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Which implies that  $\tilde{T} + \tilde{e}$  is of class FS-nQN

**Theorem 3.6:**

If  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-nQN such that  $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^*) \supseteq \mathcal{N}(\tilde{T})$ , then  $\tilde{T}$  is class FS-nN

**Proof:**

if  $\tilde{T}$  is of class fuzzy soft- n quasi normal operator, then

$$\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^{n+1}$$

$$\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^{n+1} \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$(\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n) \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{0}$$





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \cong \tilde{0} \text{ on } \widetilde{\mathcal{R}(\tilde{T})}$$

Also, the fact that  $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^*)$  is a subset of  $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T})$ , gives

$$\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \cong \tilde{0} \text{ on } \mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^*)$$

This follows that,  $\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$

Hence,  $\tilde{T}$  is class FS-n

**Theorem 3.7:**

If  $\tilde{T}$  and  $\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I}$  are of class FS-2nQN, then  $\tilde{T}$  is FSN

**Proof:**

Since  $\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I}$  is of class FS-2nQN, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I})^2 (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I})^* (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I}) &\cong (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I})^* (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I}) (\tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{I})^2 \\ \tilde{T}^2 (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \simeq \tilde{T}^2 \tilde{T}^* \simeq 2\tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) + 2\tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* &\cong (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^2 \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^2 \simeq 2(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* + 2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-2QN, we have

$$\simeq \tilde{T}^2 \tilde{T}^* \simeq 2\tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \simeq \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^2 \simeq 2(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* + 2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}$$

(or)

$$\simeq \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \simeq 2(\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \simeq \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^2 \simeq 2\tilde{T}^* (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* + 2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \rightarrow (4.5)$$

We first show that 4.5 implies,

$$\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^*) \subseteq \mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}) \rightarrow (4.6)$$

Suppose  $\tilde{T}^* \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{0}$  From 4.5 we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} &\simeq 2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* + 2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{0} \\ \simeq 3\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* &\tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{0} \rightarrow (4.7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Then, } \simeq 3\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{0}$$

Therefore, as  $\tilde{T}$  is of class FS-2QN,

$$\simeq 3\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{0}$$

And hence,

$$2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{0}$$

Consequently, 4.7 gives,

$$2\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{0} \text{ or } \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{0}$$

This proves 4.6

As observed in Thm 4.5 and Thm 3.1  $\tilde{T}^2$  is FSN

This along with 4.5 gives

$$\simeq \tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \simeq \simeq (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}$$

$$\tilde{T}^* (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \simeq (\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}) \tilde{T}^* \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^* \rightarrow (4.8)$$

If  $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^* \simeq \tilde{I}) \cong \tilde{0}$ , then 4.8 implies  $\tilde{T}$  is FSN

Now assume that  $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{T}^* \simeq \tilde{I})$  is non-trivial

$$\text{Let } \tilde{T}^* \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}$$

$$\text{Then 4.8 gives, } \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}$$

Since  $\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \simeq \tilde{T} \tilde{T}^*$ , we have

$$\tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \|\tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \cong \langle \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{T}^* \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle$$

$$\cong \|\tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2$$

$$\text{Hence, } \|\tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \simeq \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \cong \|\tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \|^2 \simeq 2\text{Re} \langle \tilde{T} \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{I}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle$$





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$$\begin{aligned} &\cong \|\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \mp \|\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \simeq 2 \|\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \\ &\cong \|\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \simeq \|\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}\|^2 \\ &\cong \widetilde{0} \\ &\Rightarrow \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}\widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \simeq \widetilde{l}) \subset \mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \simeq \widetilde{l})$

This along with 4.8 yields

$$\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}) \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$$

And so  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}) \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \cong (\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}) \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$

(or)  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$

Since  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2$  and  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^3 \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^3$

We deduce that  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^2 \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^*$

Thus  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  is FSQN

From Thm 4.5, the normality of  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  yields

**Lemma 3.8:**

If  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  is of class FS-nQN, then  $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n) \subset \mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n})$

**Proof:**

Suppose  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

Then,  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} (\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}) \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-1} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

By hypothesis,  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-1} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

Which implies  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-1} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

Hence  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-1} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

Under the condition on  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$ , we have  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-2} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

Hence  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{n-2} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

By repeating this process, we can find  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n} \widetilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \widetilde{0}$

**Theorem 3.9:**

If  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  and  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^*$  are of class FS-nQN, then  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n$  is FSN

**Proof:**

By hypothesis and Lemma 4.7,  $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^{*n}) \subset \mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n)$

Since  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  is of FS-nQN

$$(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n) \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \cong \widetilde{0}$$

$$(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n) \cong \widetilde{0} \text{ on } \overline{\mathcal{R}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}})}$$

Also the fact that  $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^*)$  is a subset of  $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n)$  gives

$$(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n) \cong \widetilde{0} \text{ on } \mathcal{N}(\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \simeq \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \cong \widetilde{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \cong \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^* \widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n$$

Thus  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}$  is FS-nN

By Theorem(3.3), we get  $\widetilde{\widetilde{T}}^n$  is FSN]

**CONCLUSION**

Many researchers have presented fuzzy and soft versions of a number of topics, such as Hilbert space, metric space, and normed space. The results of merging soft and fuzzy concepts are more widely applicable. In this paper, fuzzy soft n-normal operators have been defined and discussed.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the editor and reviewers for their insightful remarks and recommendations, which helped to develop the manuscript.

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## Prevalence of Elbow Pain among Agricultural Farmers in North India: A Cross Sectional Study

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

India is an agricultural country in which 68% of rural Indian population depends upon agricultural industries. Elbow pain is one of the most common work-related musculoskeletal disorder (WMSD) in every occupation including agricultural workers. This study aims to identify the prevalence of elbow pain among North Indian agricultural farmers. A cross-sectional online survey study was conducted among 204 agricultural farmers selected by a convenient sampling method from all over North India. Data were collected via a self-administered questionnaire in English as well as Hindi language that was filled out using an online Google form. The collected data was then analysed using MS Excel and SPSS v.26 software. According to this study the prevalence of elbow pain among agricultural farmers was 30.88%. Females were more prone to develop elbow pain than males. Right hand and lateral side of elbow are commonest site for elbow pain. 25.42% of farmers with elbow pain use medication for pain relief. Work duration in field and elbow pain among agricultural farmers had shown strong correlation



**Rittu Sharma et al.,**

between them. The prevalence of elbow pain among agricultural farmers is high. Working duration in field among farmer is highly correlated with elbow pain. Farmer awareness and proper farming techniques should be tough to diminish the musculoskeletal elbow pain. Guidance for modernization in farming and taking frequent working breaks for inhibiting the repetitive over workload in specific joint and muscle should be implemented in local and national level.

**Keywords:** elbow pain, farmers, prevalence, work-related musculoskeletal disorders

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an occupation of producing resources which is the primary contributor of national gross domestic product (GDP) [1]. Worldwide, the agriculture production industry employs an estimated 1.3 billion people [2]. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 74% of the agricultural workers worldwide live in Pacific and Asia regions [3] whereas about 28.5% of entire population of Asia were employed in the agriculture industry [1]. In India, 68% of the populations living in rural areas, agriculture based industries are crucial to strengthening the rural economy of the country [3]. Work related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) are cumulated disorders that are commonly found in agricultural farmers. Agricultural labourers are susceptible to musculoskeletal disorders due to the physically demanding nature of the jobs [3]. Farmer occupation demands a lot of physical labour. Farmers frequently work in uncomfortable positions for extended periods of time, which increases the risk of musculoskeletal ailments [4, 5]. According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), several epidemiological studies have shown evidence of a significant correlation between strenuous activity at work and work-related musculoskeletal problems. Numerous factors, including prolonged sitting and standing, uncomfortable and/or persistent postures, excessive force, over work load, improper body position and repetitive activity, have been linked to WMSD [6, 7]. The agricultural sector in Asia is less automated or mechanised because of the lack of investment in the agricultural tech industry. The ability to harvest manually is therefore more important to farmers. The utilisation of extra muscles is affected by the manual labour, due to agriculture's tremendously labour-intensive workload the risk of WMSDs increases among farmers [1, 8]. Among the ergonomic issues that twisting, bending, handling manual materials, difficult postures, lifting, hauling large loads, using hand tools, scheduling work and rest periods, and inadequate worker training are risk factors that are linked to several musculoskeletal conditions. Due to extensive manual labour in the fields, farmers often get elbow and shoulder ailments such as tennis elbow or golfer's elbow and tendinitis in the shoulder ligaments. [2].

Approximately 60% - 92 % of farmers suffer from at least one musculoskeletal condition across all body site along with prevalences of 24%-75% in upper extremities that may cause by strenuous physical activity, poor posture, and repetitive movements [1, 4, 7]. Upper extremity pain is most common MSD among farmers after low back pain [9]. Overhead working farmers had prevalence rate of 21.5 % to 61.9 % for upper limb ailments such rotator cuff tears, hand osteoarthritis, lateral and medial epicondylitis, tendonitis whereas non-overhead working farmers had prevalence rate of 11.0 % to 54.1 % for same illnesses [4]. In terms of upper extremity issues, women experienced a larger issue number of problems than males. Compared to men, women experienced a much greater frequency of symptoms related to the hands and wrists, including numbness, decreased muscle strength, painful fingers and wrists, and a propensity to drop objects [4, 10]. Sitting for extended periods of time while harvesting can cause poor posture and repetitive strain injuries to the elbow, wrist, and hand. During harvesting, gross to fine motor activities are mostly included [11]. Farmers are more likely to get upper extremity pain because of prolonged working hand positions, bad posture, or repetitive overload arm movement [12]. Elbow pain seems to be common among manual field farmer with the prevalence 21% in Thailand [13], 37% among Midwest farmers of America [14] and 30% in Nepal [2]. Among Indian farmers WMSDs are common but the prevalence and detailed analysis on specific joint disorder had hardly been performed yet so this study aims to find out the prevalence of occupational or work related





**Rittu Sharma et al.,**

elbow pain among farmers in North India. This will help to find out the current behaviours of farmers and nature of their elbow pain and will also help in establishing the relationship between the working duration in field and farmer's elbow pain.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design

A cross-sectional survey study was conducted at Maharishi Markandeshwar deemed to be University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India between August 2022 to April 2023. Being a non-interventional study, no ethical clearance was acquired.

### Sampling procedure

A total of 204 samples were collected using the convenient sampling method. The sample size was determined using a population proportion formula with P value of 0.1 [11]. The sample size calculation was done using the formula described below.

$$N=Z^2P(1-P)/d^2$$

### Eligibility Criteria

Farmers of both genders within age group of 35-50 years are included in this study. Any type of elbow injuries or history of upper extremities surgeries were not included in this study.

### Study tool

The survey was conducted using a self-administered, semi-structured questionnaire developed by the authors on a Google form. It consisted of twenty questions with three different sections. The questionnaire was validated through the Delphi method from professionals.

### Procedure

The questionnaire was developed in the google form in English as well as Hindi language. It was distributed among the famers through online social websites and apps after agreeing the informed consent form. Proposal of the study, consent form and questionnaires are included within the first section of google form.

### Data processing and analysis

The data was analysed based on the responses to the Google form. The participant's responses were collected using the Excel chart linked to the Google form and were programmatically evaluated using the latest version of MS Excel for Windows 11 and SPSS v.26. The findings were noted and represented using tables, charts, and figures.

## RESULTS

A total of 204 farmers participants data were collected with a mean age of  $43.46 \pm 4.542$  in which 143 (70.10%) were male and 61 (29.90%) were female. The data was normally distributed in terms of age with  $P \geq 0.05$ . The analysis of first questionnaire showed that out of 204 farmers, 63 (30.88%) fell pain in elbow in recent days whereas 45 (22.06%) sometimes fell pain in elbow and 86 (42.16%) does not feel any pain in his/her elbow. Gender wise elbow pain distribution is shown in the figure 1. According to the analysis of the obtained data from participants, females had shown comparatively more prevalence for elbow pain then males. In general, 118 famers among 204 feel pain in elbow either in recent days or sometimes during field work. The pain quality of the participants was shown in table 1. Table 1 had shown that the right elbow seems to develop pain more frequently then left elbow and lateral side of the elbow is more prominent that middle side of the elbow. Pain during field work and lifting weights aggravates elbow pain. Majority of farmer have mild (1-3) pain in their elbow whereas minority have moderate and severe pain.



**Rittu Sharma et al.,**

Among participants with elbow pain only 25.42% of farmer use medication for pain relief. Pain in touch and stiffness while stretching the affected hand causing elbow pain had shown to be common among farmers with elbow pain. Duration of field work done by farmer shows a strong correlation with elbow pain ( $P > 0.05$ ). Increase in work duration increases the prevalence of elbow pain among farmer as shown in Figure 2.

## DISCUSSION

In this study, self-developed questionnaire with two different languages were used to obtain subjective information from farmers. Total of 204 agricultural farmers were participated within this study with age group from 35-50 years. Created google form containing study information, consent form and questionnaires was distributed through online method as it has higher response rate and easier way for collecting data. After detailed analysis of the obtained data, the demographic findings had shown that the average working hours of farmers in field is more than 4 hours. Majority of farmers participants had conformed to work in field for more than 4 hours with was similar with the pervious study [15]. Working hours may varies according to the agricultural seasons with off season whereas this study had conducted during seasonal period of agricultural time. The study had showed the prevalence rate of elbow pain among north Indian agricultural farmers is 30.88%. Similar findings were observed in other study [12]. In this study, gender biases had been observed in term of elbow pain among farmer in north India. On observation, 43% of female conformed to have elbow pain whereas only 27% of male had elbow pain, so competitively females are more prone to develop elbow pain and WMSDs with is similar with the findings of pervious study [4,10,16]. Another study had shown that women are more vulnerable to develop MSDs especially in upper body. Conformed cause of such difference in pain owing between two biological sex male and female is not well understood and need further study to find out the reason and preventive measure to overcome this difference [16]. It may be because of biasness in physical strength, and hormonal changes which are different in females than male.

This study had shown the high prevalence of lateral elbow pain in comparison with another region of elbow. Similar finding was observed in the previous study that the lateral side of elbow is more prone for injuries than medial side [17]. In this study we had observed that right elbow was more commonly affected than left which was similar with the finding of study done in WMSD [18]. Also, majority of farmers 73.72% had complaint of aggravating pain during movements, doing works and lifting weights which is considered as a risk factor according to the previous study [19]. Radiating around elbow seems to be least common among elbow pain in farmers. Another outcome of this study had shown that around 25% of farmers with elbow pain take medicine to relief their pain symptoms where as more than 55% of farmers does not use any form of medication and prefer to take rest during elbow pain. Intensity of their pain was analysed based on there responses which was mild (1-3 out of 10) among more than 90% of total farmer with elbow pain which clearly indicate a work related pain symptom which was already been shown in previous study [7]. Working hours among farmers is correlated with WMSDs and elbow pain which had been observed in this study. Increases in continuous working duration among farmers increases the risk of developing the WMSDs or elbow pain. This study shows that around 60% of farmers working for more than 4 hours in field, 37% of farmers working for 2-4 hours, and 13% of farmer working for less than 2 hours all develop pain in their elbow. As the analysis had shown the duration of working in fields among farmer is high which is corelated with the elbow pain among those farmers. Another study which was done among Korean fruit farmers had shown similar finding that upper extremity pain and working hours are highly correlated [4].

## CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the prevalence of elbow pain among agricultural farmers is high. Working duration in field among farmer is highly correlated with elbow pain. Farmer awareness and proper farming techniques should be tough to diminish the musculoskeletal elbow pain. Guidance for modernization in farming and taking frequent working breaks for inhibiting the repititive over workload in specific joint and muscle should be implemented in local and national level.



**Rittu Sharma et al.,****ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We wish to acknowledge the cooperation of the participants in the study.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

All authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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**Rittu Sharma et al.,**

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**Table 1: Quality and nature of pain among participants with elbow pain (n=118)**

S. no	Questions	Options	Prevalence
1	In which elbow do you feel pain?	Left Right Both	36 (30.50%) 52 (44.07%) 30 (25.43%)
2	Which side do you feel pain within elbow?	Medial side Lateral side Both	30 (25.42%) 52 (44.07%) 36 (30.51%)
3	When do you feel pain?	During work At rest Both	87 (73.72%) 10 (8.48%) 21 (17.80%)
4	Do you feel pain while touching the elbow?	Yes No Maybe	56 (47.46%) 42 (35.59%) 20 (16.95%)
5	Does pain radiate around elbow?	Above elbow Below elbow Do not radiate	15 (12.71%) 23 (19.49%) 80 (67.80%)
6	Do you feel pain and stiffness while stretching hand?	Yes No Sometimes	58 (49.15%) 42 (35.59%) 18 (15.26%)
7	Do you take any medication for your elbow pain?	Yes No Sometimes	30 (25.42%) 68 (57.63%) 20 (16.95%)
8	Do you feel pain during lifting weights	Yes No Sometimes	72 (61.02%) 32 (27.12%) 14 (11.86%)
9	Intensity of pain in elbow	Mild (1-3) Moderate (4-7) Severe (8-10)	108 (91.53%) 7 (5.93%) 3 (2.54%)





Rittu Sharma et al.,

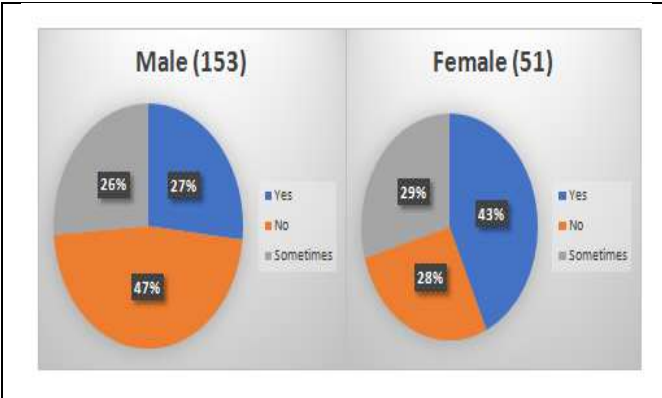


Figure 1: Gender wise distribution elbow pain among participants

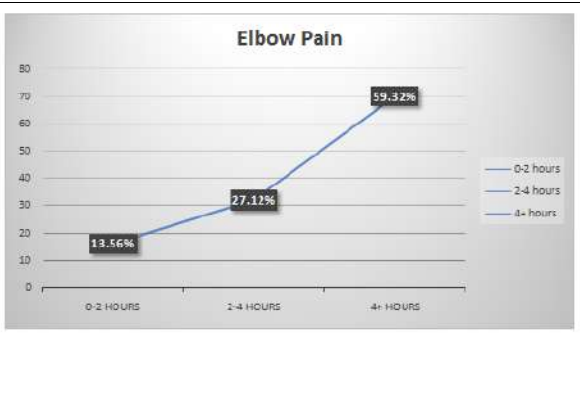


Figure 2: Elbow pain according to the field work duration.





## Total Domination Decomposition of Some Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

On assuming  $G$  as a simple connected graph, we have defined Total Domination Decomposition(TDD) of graphs as a family  $\psi = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r\}$  of subgraphs of  $G$  in such a way  $G$  has all its edges in exact one  $G_j$ , each  $G_j$  is connected and atleast one edge contained in it and  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ . Here we obtain that some graphs like Subdivided Star, Triangular Snake and Double Triangular Snake admits TDD.

**Keywords** : Dominating set, Total Dominating set, Decomposition and Total Domination Decomposition.

**AMS Subject Classification** 05C69 and 05C70.

## INTRODUCTION

For basic definitions and terms we refer [1]&[6]. The combination of domination and decomposition developed recently and applied in graphs. On motive, a theory of isolate domination decomposition was founded by V. Maheswari and S. Nivetha[4]. The notion of total domination was founded by E. J. Cockayne, R. M. Dawes and Stephen T. Hedetniemi[6]. By using these concepts we have introduced Total Domination Decomposition(TDD) of Graphs[9]. Here, we obtain that some graphs like Subdivided Star, Triangular Snake and Double Triangular Snake admits TDD.

**Definition 1.1**





### Nivetha and Maheswari

A dominating set  $E$  consists of nodes in such a way any node of  $G$  is in  $E$  or joint by a line to a node in  $E$ . The corresponding order of a minimal dominating set is referred as domination number,  $\gamma(G)$ .

#### Definition 1.2

A decomposition is a family of connected line disjoint subgraphs of  $G$  whose every edge belongs to exactly one part.

#### Definition 1.3[7]

A total dominating set denoted TDS with no nodes of degree 0 is a subset  $U$  such that all nodes in a graph is connected by an edge to a node in  $U$ . The corresponding order of a minimal total dominating set is referred as total domination number,  $\gamma_t(G)$ . Any graph with no nodes of degree 0 consists of TDS since  $U = V(G)$ .

#### Definition 1.4

A subdivided star  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  is a graph obtained as one point union of  $n$  paths of length 2.

#### Definition 1.5

A triangular snake  $T_n$  is formed from the path  $P_n$  on making each edge of the path by  $C_3$ .

#### Definition 1.6

A double triangular snake  $D(T_n)$  is a graph formed by pair of triangular snakes with a path in common.

#### Proposition 1.7[8]

For any path  $P_p$  and the cycle  $C_p$  where  $p \geq 3$ , we have  $\gamma_t(P_p) = \gamma_t(C_p) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}p \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4}p \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4}p \right\rfloor$ .

#### Definition 1.8[9]

ATDD of a graph  $G$  is a family  $\psi = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r\}$  of subgraphs of  $G$  in such a way

- (i)  $G$  has all its edges in exact one  $G_j$ .
- (ii) Each  $G_j$  is connected and atleast one edge contained in it.
- (iii)  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

## MAIN RESULTS

#### Theorem 2.1

A Subdivided Star  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle, n \geq 1$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts iff  $n = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, r \geq 1$ .

#### Proof

Let  $v, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  be the nodes of  $K_{1,n}$ . On attaching the vertices  $u_j, 1 \leq j \leq n$  to  $v_j, 1 \leq j \leq n$  respectively, we get  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  with  $q = 2n$  edges.

**Case 1** Suppose  $n = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, r \geq 1$ .

**To prove**  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

It is sufficient to prove that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

Define the decomposition  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  as follows:

In general,

$G_r = \langle \{v, v_t, v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_n, u_t, u_{t+1}, \dots, u_n\} \rangle$  where  $t = \frac{r(r-1)}{2} + 1$  and  $r \geq 1$ .

Clearly each  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  are connected and atleast one edge contained in it.

Each subdivided star  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  can be decomposed into  $m$ - parts as  $\{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_r\}$ ,  $r \geq 1$ .

$G_r, r \geq 1$  has  $2r + 1$  vertices. The minimal total dominating set of  $G_r$  is  $\{v, v_t, v_{t+1}, v_{t+2}, \dots, v_n\} = D_r$  (say).

Thus  $\gamma_t(G_r) = |D_r| = \frac{r(r+1)}{2} - \left( \frac{r(r-1)}{2} + 1 \right) + 2 = r + 1$  where  $r \geq 1$ .

It is obvious that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

Hence  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

Conversely, Suppose that  $\langle K_{1,n}; n \rangle$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts. Then  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ . Also each  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  is connected and atleast one edge contained in it.





**Nivetha and Maheswari**

**To proven**  $= \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, r \geq 1.$

For  $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$ , we find the possible connected non- isomorphic subgraphs  $G_j$  of  $(K_{1,n}: n)$  such that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1$  and  $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3 \cup \dots \cup G_r$  is a subdivided star.

Hence  $G_j, 1 \leq j \leq r$  must be the graph in figure1 and it has  $2j + 1$  vertices.

From the figure1, we have to discuss the following.

Since  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  are decomposition of  $(K_{1,n}: n)$ , we have  $q = \sum_{j=1}^r q(G_j)$ .

$$2n = 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + \dots + 2r, r \geq 1$$

$$n = 2(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + r)$$

$$n = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, r \geq 1.$$

From the above, we can conclude that  $n = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, r \geq 1.$

**Illustration**  $(K_{1,6}: 6)$  admits TDD as 3- parts.

Here  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq 3.$

**Theorem 2.2**

A Triangular Snake  $T_n, n \geq 2$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts iff  $n$  can be either of the form

(i)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1,$  (ii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1$  or (iii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1.$

**Proof**

Let us take  $P_n$  be a path. On making each edge of the path by  $C_3$  respectively, we get  $T_n$  with  $q = 3n - 3$  edges.

**Case 1** Suppose  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1.$

**To prove**  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

It is sufficient to prove that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r.$

Define the decomposition  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  as follows:

$$G_1 = \langle \{v_1, v_2, u_1\} \rangle$$

In general,

$$G_r = \langle \{v_s, v_{s+1}, v_{s+2}, \dots, v_n, u_s, u_{s+1}, \dots, u_{n-1}\} \rangle \text{ where } s = \frac{r(r+3)}{2} - 3 \text{ and } r \geq 2.$$

Clearly each  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  are connected and atleast one edge contained in it.

Each triangular snake  $T_n$  can be decomposed into  $r$ - parts as  $\{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_r\}, r \geq 2.$

Now  $\gamma_t(G_1) = \gamma_t(C_3) = \lfloor \frac{3}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{3}{4} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{3}{4} \rfloor = 2$  by proposition 1.7.

$G_r, r \geq 2$  has  $2r - 1$  vertices. The minimal total dominating set of  $G_r$  is  $\{v_{s+1}, v_{s+2}, v_{s+3}, \dots, v_{n-1}\} = D_r$  (say).

Thus  $\gamma_t(G_r) = |D_r| = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 2 - (\frac{r(r+3)}{2} - 2) + 1 = r + 1$  where  $r \geq 2.$

It is obvious that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r.$

Hence  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

**Case 2** Suppose  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1.$

**To prove**  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

It is sufficient to prove that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r.$

Define the decomposition  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  as follows:

$$G_1 = \langle \{v_1, v_2, v_3, u_1, u_2\} \rangle$$

In general,

$$G_r = \langle \{v_\ell, v_{\ell+1}, v_{\ell+2}, \dots, v_n, u_\ell, u_{\ell+1}, \dots, u_{n-1}\} \rangle \text{ where } \ell = \frac{r(r+3)}{2} - 2 \text{ and } r \geq 2.$$

Clearly each  $G_j (1 \leq j \leq r)$  are connected and atleast one edge contained in it.

Each triangular snake  $T_n$  can be decomposed into  $r$ - parts as  $\{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_r\}, r \geq 2.$

Now the minimal total dominating set of  $G_1$  is  $\{v_2, v_3\} = D_1$  (say).

Thus  $\gamma_t(G_1) = |D_1| = 2.$

$G_r, r \geq 2$  has  $2r - 1$  vertices. The minimal total dominating set of  $G_r$  is  $\{v_{\ell+1}, v_{\ell+2}, v_{\ell+3}, \dots, v_{n-1}\} = D_r$  (say).







**Nivetha and Maheswari**

Thus  $\gamma_t(G_r) = |D_r| = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1 - \left(\frac{r(r+3)}{2} - 1\right) + 1 = r + 1$  where  $r \geq 2$ .

It is obvious that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

Hence  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

**Case 3** Suppose  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1$ .

**To prove**  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

It is sufficient to prove that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

Define the decomposition  $G_j(1 \leq j \leq r)$  as follows:

In general,

$G_r = \{v_\emptyset, v_{\emptyset+1}, v_{\emptyset+2}, \dots, v_n, u_\emptyset, u_{\emptyset+1}, \dots, u_{n-1}\}$  where  $\emptyset = \frac{r(r+3)}{2} - 1$  and  $r \geq 1$ .

Clearly each  $G_j(1 \leq j \leq r)$  are connected and atleast one edge contained in it.

Each triangular snake  $T_n$  can be decomposed into  $r$ - parts as  $\{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_r\}, r \geq 1$ .

$G_r, r \geq 1$  has  $2r - 1$  vertices. The minimal total dominating set of  $G_r$  is  $\{v_{\emptyset+1}, v_{\emptyset+2}, v_{\emptyset+3}, \dots, v_{n-1}\} = D_r$  (say).

Thus  $\gamma_t(G_r) = |D_r| = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1 - 1 - \left(\frac{r(r+3)}{2}\right) + 1 = r + 1$  where  $r \geq 1$ .

It is obvious that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ .

Hence  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts.

Conversely, Suppose that  $T_n$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts. Then  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq r$ . Also each  $G_j(1 \leq j \leq r)$  are connected and atleast one edge contained in it.

**To prove:**  $n$  can be either of the form

(i)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1$ , (ii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1$  or (iii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1$ .

For  $j = 1$ , we find the possible connected non- isomorphic subgraphs  $G_1$  of  $T_n$  such that

$\gamma_t(G_1) = 2$  and  $G_1$  is a triangular snake. Hence  $G_1$  is anyone of the graphs in figure 3.

For  $j = 2, 3, \dots, r$ , we find the possible connected non- isomorphic subgraphs  $G_j$  of  $T_n$  such that  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1$  and  $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3 \cup \dots \cup G_j$  is a triangular snake. Hence  $G_j, 2 \leq j \leq r$  must be the graph in figure 4 and it has  $2j + 3$  vertices.

From the figures 3&4, we have to discuss the following cases.

Since  $G_j(1 \leq j \leq r)$  are decomposition of  $T_n$ , we have  $q = \sum_{j=1}^r q(G_j)$ .

**Case 1**  $G_1 = G_{1,1}$

$$q = 3 + 12 + 15 + 18 \dots + 3r + 6, r \geq 2$$

$$3n - 3 = 3 + 3((1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + r + 2) - 6)$$

$$n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1.$$

**Case 2**  $G_1 = G_{1,2}$

$$q = 6 + 12 + 15 + 18 \dots + 3r + 6, r \geq 2$$

$$3n - 3 = 6 + 3((1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + r + 2) - 6)$$

$$n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1.$$

**Case 3**  $G_1 = G_{1,3}$

$$q = 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 \dots + 3r + 6, r \geq 1$$

$$3n - 3 = 3((1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + r + 2) - 3)$$

$$n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1.$$

From the above cases, we can conclude that  $n$  can be either of the form

(i)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1$ , (ii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1$  or (iii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1$ .

**Illustration**  $T_{11}$  admits TDD as 3- parts.

Here  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq 3$ .





**Nivetha and Maheswari**

**Theorem 2.3**

A Double Triangular Snake  $D(T_n), n \geq 2$  admits TDD as  $r$ - parts iff  $n$  can be either of the form

(i)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} - 1, r \geq 1$ , (ii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2}, r \geq 1$  or (iii)  $n = \frac{r(r+5)}{2} + 1, r \geq 1$ .

**Proof**

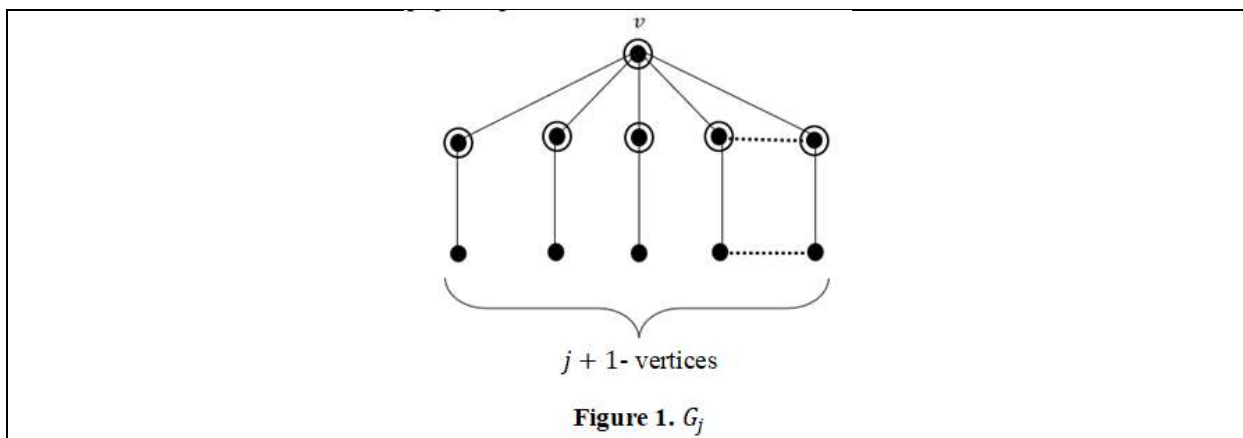
The proof is same as Theorem 2.2.

**Illustration**  $D(T_{12})$  admits TDD as 3- parts.

Here  $\gamma_t(G_j) = j + 1, 1 \leq j \leq 3$ .

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**Nivetha and Maheswari**

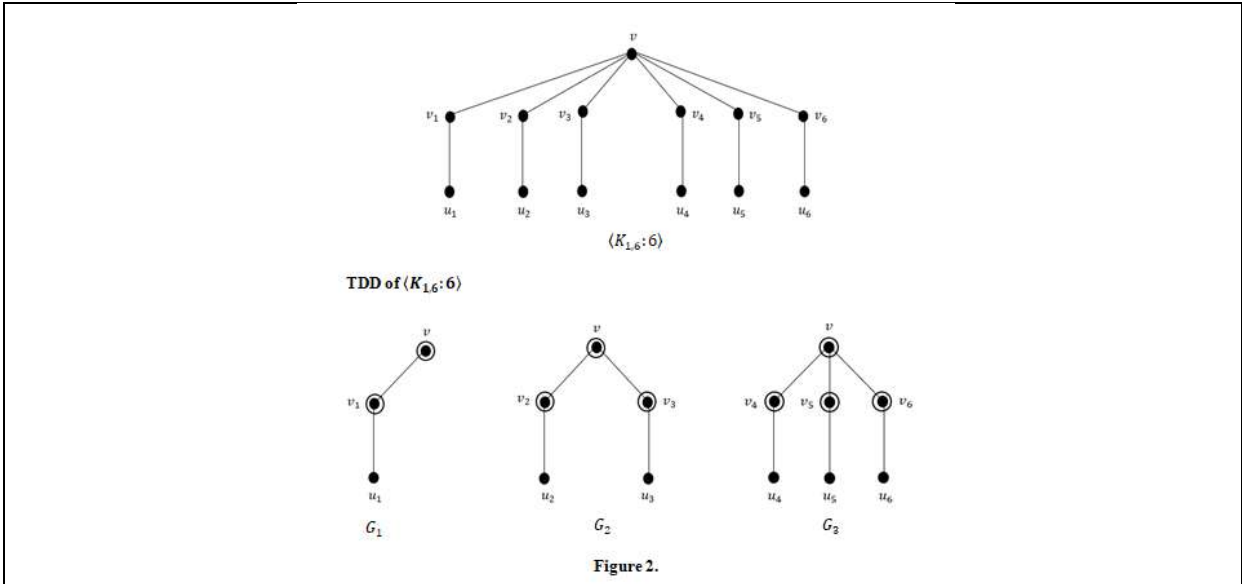


Figure 2.

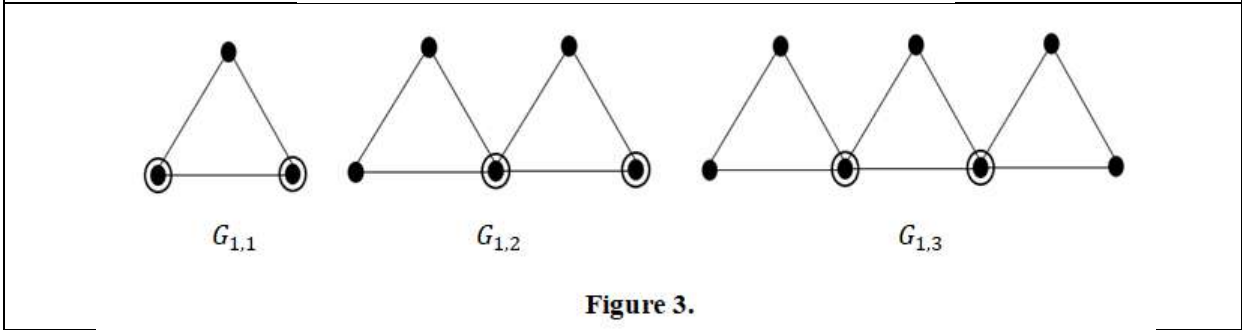


Figure 3.

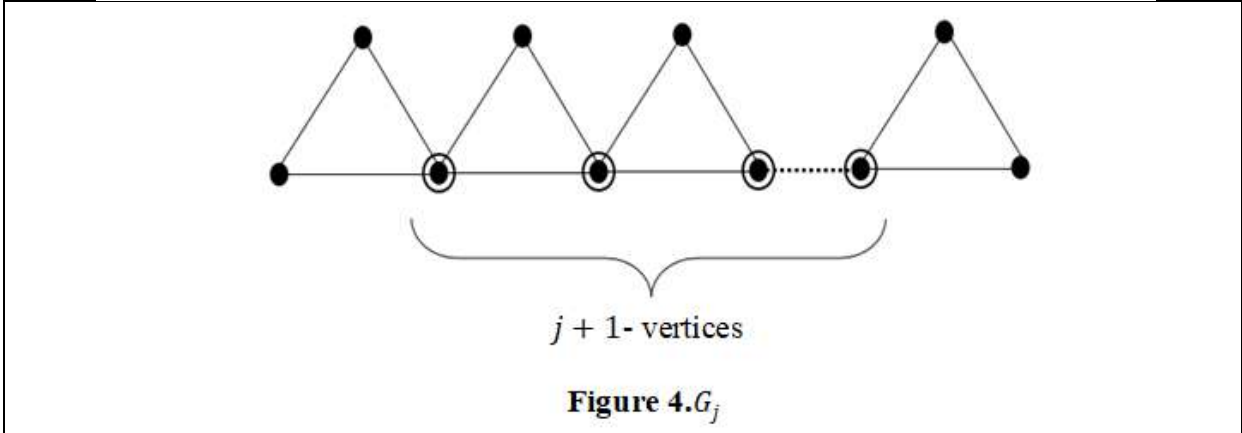


Figure 4. $G_j$





**Nivetha and Maheswari**

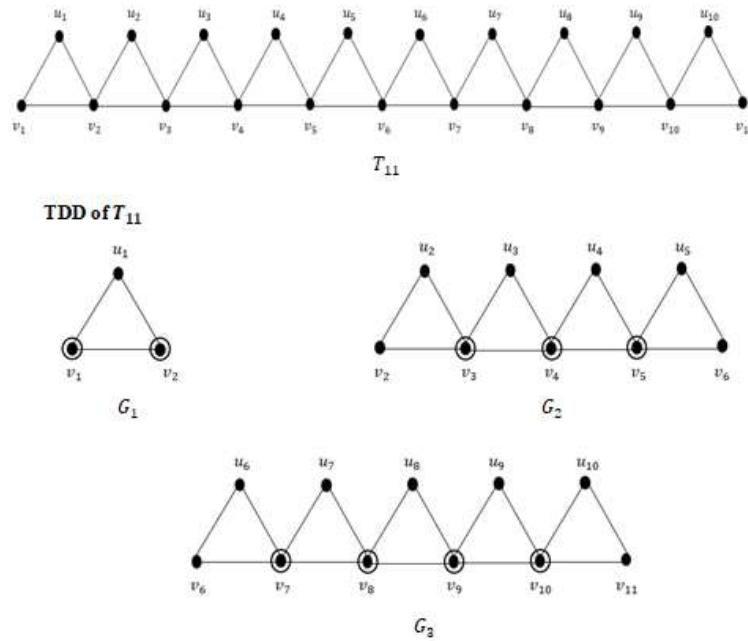


Figure 5.

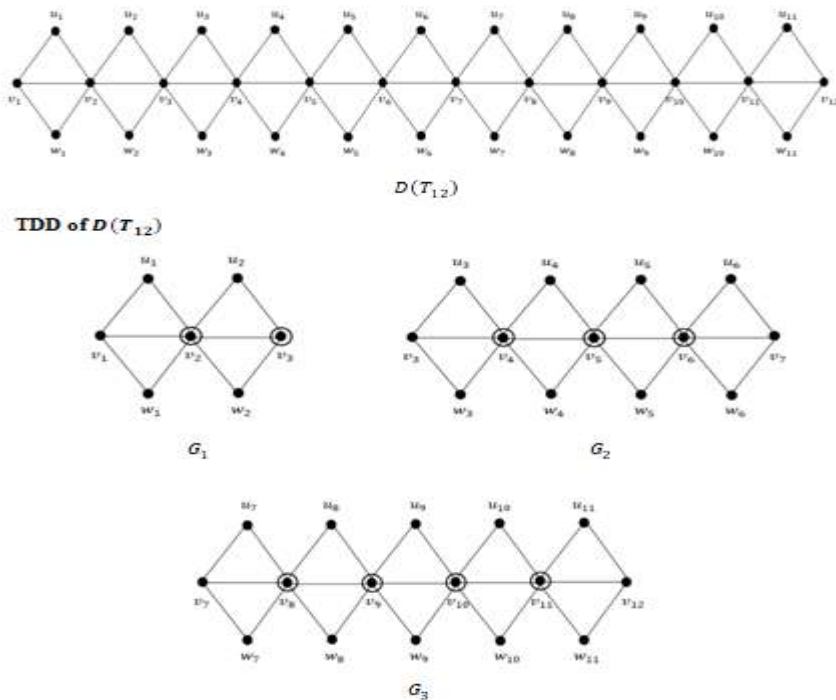


Figure 6.





## The Science of Ardhanarishwar Rasa: Kupipakwa Kalpa Process and External use in Jwar

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The name *Ardhanarishwar* meaning one *Swarupa* of Lord *Shiva*. *ArdhanarishwarRasa* is a popular *Ayurvedic* remedy used specifically for treating *JwaraRoga* (fever). Its remarkable effectiveness in reducing one-sided fever has led to its named as *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*. This remedy is mentioned in ancient *Ayurvedic* texts and can be prepared using traditional methods such as *Khalviya*, *Swedana*, and *Kupipakwa*. This article gathers and examines various references and preparation methods of *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*, emphasizing its therapeutic applications and the preparation process using the *Kupipakwa Kalpa* method. In this review, an extensive search was conducted in classical *Ayurvedic* texts like the *Rasendra sara sangraha*, *Bhaishjya Ratnavali*, *Rasa Raj Sundara*, and *Rasa padhdhati* to collect detailed descriptions and references of *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*. The examination of classical *Ayurvedic* texts uncovered multiple references to *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*, showcasing its traditional use in treating *JwaraRoga* (fever), especially unilateral fever. Prepared through the *Kupipakwa Kalpa* method, *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* is administered in small doses and is effective in treating *JwaraRoga* (fever). The *Rasayoga Sagara*, a classical *Ayurvedic* text, mentions three specific references to *Kupipakwa Kalpa* formulations, with a total of 17 references to *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*. This formulation is versatile, not only for internal use but also for external applications like *Nasya* (nasal administration), *Anjana* (eye applications), and *Karnapurana* (ear filling), showcasing its wide therapeutic potential in *Ayurvedic* medicine. Integrating *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* into modern therapeutic practices could provide valuable complementary benefits, underlining the significance of preserving and advancing traditional *Ayurvedic* knowledge.

**Keywords:** Kupipakwa, Jwara, Karnapurana, Anjana, Nasya



**Anjali Gambhava and Anitha H****INTRODUCTION**

*Ayurveda*, one of the oldest systems of medicine globally, has developed a diverse pharmacopeia over many years. In today's world, *Rasaoushadhis*[1], which are herbo-mineral preparations, are deemed more potent than solely herbal medicines. This increased potency is attributed to the inclusion of minerals and metals, which undergo various processes to boost their therapeutic effectiveness. Despite being used in minute doses, *Rasaoushadhis* are assimilated quicker and more efficiently in the body due to their extensive processing. These processes not only purify the raw materials but also enhance their potency, resulting in a highly bioavailable and effective final product. *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*, an *Ayurvedic* formulation named after the androgynous deity *Ardhanarishwara*, a combination of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati[2]. *Ardhanarishwara Rasa* plays a significant role in treating *Jwara Roga*[3](fever). This unique naming and formulation illustrate *Ayurveda's* integrative approach, emphasizing the importance of balancing opposing forces within the body for health and healing. *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* is mainly used for *Jwara Roga* and is particularly effective in managing one-sided fever. Classical *Ayurvedic* texts outline various methods for preparing this formulation, including the *Kupipakwa*[4], *Putra*[5], and *Khalvviya*[6] methods. Among these, the *Kupipakwa* method is highlighted here for its distinct advantages and efficacy. The *Kupipakwa Kalpa* method, an advanced *Ayurvedic* pharmaceutical technique, is crucial for enhancing the potency, bioavailability, and therapeutic effectiveness of medicinal formulations. This method entails heating ingredients in a *kacha kupi*[7] within a *valuka yantra*[8] to ensure uniform heating, precise temperature control, and effective detoxification of raw materials, notably metals and minerals. This careful procedure improves the stability and shelf life of the medication, creating small particles that can be quickly absorbed by the body. As a result, the *Kupipakwa Kalpa* technique produces potent and reliable *Ayurvedic* medicines with notable therapeutic advantages even when administered in small quantities, demonstrating the complex quality of traditional *Ayurvedic* pharmaceuticals. This article focuses on the *Kupipakwa Kalpa* preparation method, emphasizing its importance in producing *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* and its potential contributions to modern integrative medicine. The thorough examination of this preparation method underscores its critical role in improving the therapeutic outcomes of *Ayurvedic* treatments.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This article has been gathered and revised from a variety of *Ayurvedic* textbooks and online sources such as Google Scholar, Research Gate, and other articles on the internet. In a *Rasayogasagara* book mentioned 17 different references for an *Ardhanarishwar Rasa*[9]. In which 3 references denote *Kupipakwa Kalpa*.

**According to Ratnakara Oushadha Yoga[10]****Ingredients**

*Su. Parada*: 1 part, *Su. Gandhaka*: 2 parts, *Su. Vanga*: 3 parts, *Tikshna Loha*: 4 parts, *Tamra Bhasma*: 5 parts, *Su. Suvarna Makshika*: 6 parts, *Su. Jayapala*: 7 parts, *Chitraka Moola Swarasa*: q.s., *Matsya Pitta*: q.s.

**Method of Preparation**

All the ingredients are taken in the above-mentioned quantities and made into fine powders. These powders are mixed properly and subjected to *Bhavana* with *Chitraka Mula Swarasa* and *Matsya Pitta*. After this, the mixture is filled into a *Kacha Kupi* and subjected to heat in a *Valuka Yantra*. After *Swangasheeta* broke the *Kach Kupi* and collect the material in *Khalvayantra* and make a fine powder of it. Then, *Jayapala Bija* is added and subjected to *bhavana* with *Chitraka Mula Swarasa*. After proper drying the final product is stored in an airtight glass container.

**Dose:** 3 Ratti (375 mg)

**Indication:** *Jwara*

**Mode of administration:** Oral



**Anjali Gambhava and Anitha H**

**Anupana:** Aja ParshwaKshira, ShringoveraSwarasa.

**According to Rasa Raj Sundara, Bhaishjyasaramruta Samhita, Yogamharnava[11]**

**Ingredients:** Su.Hartalata: 4 Tola, KushmandaSwarasa: q.s., Churnodaka: q.s., Karkatika Swarasa: q.s., Sarpa Kenchuli: 4 Sana, Su.Tuttha: ½Tola

**Method of preparation**

Hartalata was taken in a Khalwa Yantra and given one Bhavana of KushmandaSwarasa, followed by 21 Bhavana of Churnodaka and 21 Bhavana of Karkatika Swarasa in this sequence. Then, Sarpa Kenchuli was added and mixed very well. This material was filled into a Kach Kupi, sealed, and subjected to heat for 12 Prahara in a Valuka Yantra. After Swangasheeta broke the Kach Kupi and collect the material in Khalvayantra and make a fine powder of it. After this, Su Tuttha was added to it and mixed very well. The final product was stored in a glass container.

**Dose:** 1 Ratti

**Indication:** Jwara

**Mode of administration:** Anjana

**Anupana:** For Anjana it is mixed with Ghrita

**According to Rasa Paddhati[12]**

**Ingredients**

Loha Bhasma: 4 parts, Su. Vatsnabh: 1 part, Hingulottha Parada: 6 parts, Tamra Bhasma: 5 parts, Su Hingula: 2 parts, Su Gandhaka: 7 Parts, Suvarnamakshika Bhasma: 7 parts, ChitrakaMula Kwatha: q.s. Matsya Pitta: q.s., Su. Jayapala: 8 parts

**Method of preparation**

All the above-mentioned ingredients are taken in a Khalwa Yantra and given three Bhavana of Chitraka Mula Kwatha. Then, the materials are dipped into Matsya Pitta and filled into a Kacha Kupi, which is heated in a Valuka Yantra for two Prahara. Afterward, eight parts of Su Jayapala are added and triturated very well. The final product is stored in a glass bottle.

**Dose:** 3 Ratti

**Indication:** Jwara

**Mode of administration:** Oral

**Anupana:** Aja Dugdha

**DISCUSSION**

Ardhanarishwar Rasa is prominently featured in classical Ayurvedic textbooks like Rasendra Sara Sangraha, Bhaishajya Ratnavali, Rasa Chandansu, and Rasendra Ratna Kosha. The compiled text "Rasayoga Sagara" contains 17 distinct references to Ardhanarishwar Rasa, three methods of preparing KupipakwaRasayana. KupipakwaRasayana, a metallurgic preparation commonly prescribed by Ayurvedic physicians, possesses potent disease-curing properties attributed to the Parada Moorachana process. The Parada Moorachana process induces various chemical reactions during the preparation of KupipakwaRasayana, resulting in synergistic effects within the body. Through this procedure, minerals and metals transform into bio-compatible forms, enhancing their therapeutic efficacy. Among the three preparation



**Anjali Gambhava and Anitha H**

methods, one uses *NirgandhaAntardhuma Parada Moorcchana*[20], while the other two employ *SagandhaBahirdhuma Parada Moorcchana*[21]. *Rasatarangini* considers the *Sagandha* method safer than *NirgandhaMoorcchana*, although the latter is noted for its potency and effectiveness even in smaller doses.[22] Sulfur, known as an antidote to mercury, contributes to the formulation's safety. In *Bahirdhuma Parada Moorcchana*, sulfur evaporates, and cork is then applied. Sulfur acts as a catalyst for chemical reactions during the preparation process, further enhancing the formulation's therapeutic properties. *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* has a specific indication for treating *Jwara* in *Ayurveda*. Traditional texts state that using *Ardhanarishwar Rasa* promptly relieves fever, surprising observers with its quick effectiveness[23]. The name "*Ardhanarishwar*" signifies its ability to address one-sided fever, showcasing its unique therapeutic action. In *Ayurveda*, *Jwara* is categorized as one of the *Ashta MahagadaVyadhi*, with its seriousness highlighted by being referred to as *Trakman* in *Atharvaveda* and mentioned in *Garuda Purana*. This condition mainly involves the aggravation of *Rasadhatu* and *Koshthagni*, leading to *SwedovahaSrotas* dysfunction and the onset of *Santapa* (fever). Key symptoms of *Jwara* include *Deha- Indriya- Mana-Santapa*. [24] *Ayurvedic* texts also propose that fever is a common feature in nearly all diseases, as seen in cases like *Pakshaghata*, where localized fever occurs due to increased temperature on one side of the body. This observation parallels similar occurrences in allopathic medicine, where unilateral fever is noted in conditions such as localized infections or inflammations. Localized fever can stem from various reasons like infections such as dental abscesses or sinusitis, inflammatory conditions like cellulitis, or neurological issues such as strokes affecting one side of the brain. Furthermore, autoimmune disorders like temporal arteritis or polymyalgia rheumatica can show asymmetric symptoms, including localized fever. Other potential causes include traumas, tumors, or referred pain from distant areas, all contributing to the appearance of one-sided fever.

*Ardhanarishwar Rasa* can be administered through various routes like *Nasya*[25], *Karnapurana*[26], and *Anjana*[27]. These methods offer specific therapeutic benefits, especially in treating *Jwara*. *Nasya* operates through various mechanisms to lower fever and relieve related symptoms. By accessing the hypothalamus, which controls body temperature, through the nasal route, medicinal substances can directly impact hypothalamic functions, assisting in fever regulation. Additionally, *Nasya* triggers vasodilation in the nasal mucosa, enhancing blood circulation in the head and neck area. This improved blood flow helps in dissipating heat and lowering body temperature. In *Ayurveda*, fever (*Jwara*) is associated with an imbalance in *Rasadhatu*. *Nasya* aids in *Srotoshodhana* (clearing the channels), eliminating *Dhatu Dushti*(tissue impurities) and addressing the underlying cause of fever. *Karnapurana* functions by stimulating nerves and regulating *Agni*. The ear contains a dense network of nerves, including branches of the vagus nerve, which are involved in controlling autonomic functions like heart rate and digestion. According to *Ayurveda*, fever results from *Agni* imbalance. Nerve stimulation can help in reducing *Mandagni* (weak digestive fire), thus decreasing *Ama* (toxins) formation and assisting in fever recovery. *Anjana* works through instruments that encourage quick retention and trigeminal nerve incitement. The exceedingly vascular mucous films of the eyes permit for fast assimilation of restorative substances into the blood stream. Applying *Anjana* invigorates the trigeminal nerve, which is associated to the autonomic anxious framework. This incitement makes a difference control substantial capacities, counting temperature control, subsequently helping in fever[28]. A pilot study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of *Ardhanarishwara Rasa Nasya* in treating sinusitis. The study enrolled 15 patients and used a formulation from *Bhaishajya Ratnavali*. The powder was mixed with water and administered nasally as *AvapeedaNasya*[29], with 4 drops in each nostril for 7 days, followed by a 7-day gap between treatments. The majority of the study population had chronic sinusitis (80%), with 73.33% experiencing seasonal attacks. Common symptoms included mild headaches (66.66%) and thick nasal discharge (40%). Most patients also showed maxillary sinus opacity on X-ray PNS. After treatment, more than 50% relief was observed in all assessed symptoms[30].

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, *Ardhanarishwara Rasa* represents a unique and traditional *Ayurvedic* formulation with potential therapeutic benefits, particularly in the management of condition like fever. Through various administration routes







### Anjali Gambhava and Anitha H

such as *Nasya*, *Karnapurana*, and *Anjana*, *Ardhanarishwara Rasa* offers a holistic approach to addressing health issues, leveraging specific anatomical and physiological pathways for efficacy. The future scope for research on *Ardhanarishwara Rasa* through clinical studies is extensive and promising.

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**Table 1: Other References of External Use of ArdhanarishwarRasa**

Sr no.	References	Ingredients	Method of preparation	Mode of administration
1.	Ratnakara Oushadha Yoga <sup>13</sup>	<i>Su Parada: 4 Masha, Su. Rajata: 4 Masha, Su. Tuttha: 2 Masha, Manipasana: 1 Masha, Shweta Durva Swarasa: Q.S.</i>	All the ingredients are taken as fine powders and made into a <i>Pottali</i> . A <i>Dola Yantra</i> is prepared using <i>Shweta Durva Swarasa</i> as the liquid medium, and the <i>Pottali</i> is subjected to <i>Swedana</i> .	With the help of bamboo stick <i>Karna Futkar</i> .
2.	Rasendra Ratna Kosha, <sup>14</sup> Rasa Kamdhenu <sup>15</sup>	<i>Trikatu, Triphala, Su. Parada, Su. Gandhaka, Tamra Bhasma, Loha Bhasma, Katuki, Bringraja, Musta, Vatsanabha- Equal Parts, Su. Kuchala- 2 Parts, Aja Pitta- Q.S.</i>	All the ingredients taken in <i>Khalwa Yantra</i> and given <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>Aja Pitta</i> .	The mixture is combined with <i>Nari Dugdha</i> , specifically mentioned for women having a son, and applied as an <i>Anjana</i> .
3.	Rasendra Sara Sangraha <sup>16</sup> , Rasa Chandansu <sup>17</sup>	<i>Su. Parada, Su. Gandhaka, Su. Vatsnabha- Equal Part, Su. Jaypala- 2 Parts, Maricha- 4 Parts, Triphala Kwatha- Q.S., Jambira Nimbu Swarasa- Q.S.</i>	All the ingredients are taken in equal parts and given one <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>Triphala Kwatha</i> and five <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>Jambira Nimbu Swarasa</i> .	If the medicine for <i>Nasya</i> is poured into one nostril, it treats the fever on the corresponding side at the same time.
4.	Bhaishajya Ratnavali <sup>18</sup>	<i>Varatika Bhasma- 1 Part, Su. Tankana- 5 Parts, Krishna Maricha- 9 Parts, Su. Vatsnabh- 3 Parts</i>	All the ingredients are taken in the mentioned quantities and given <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>Naridugdha</i> . Then <i>Vati</i> is prepared.	<i>Nasya</i> is given in <i>Shiroroga</i> and <i>Kaphaja Vikara</i> .
5.	Rasendra Ratna kosha <sup>19</sup>	<i>Su. Parada, Su. Hingula, Su. Godanti, Su. Hartala, Su. Tankana, Abhraka Bhasma,</i>	All the ingredients are taken in a <i>Khalwa Yantra</i> and given <i>Bhavana</i> with	In the right nostril, <i>Nasya</i> is given with <i>Pippali Churna</i> and <i>Sita</i>



**Anjali Gambhava and Anitha H**

		Naga Bhasma, Su.Shilajatu, Tamra Bhasma- Equal Part, KarmukaSwarasa – Q.S., SnuhiKshira- Q.S., Arka Kshira- Q.S., TrikatuKwatha- Q.S.	<i>KarmukaSwarasa</i> . Three <i>Bhavana</i> are given with <i>SnuhiKshira</i> , one <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>Arka Kshira</i> , and one <i>Bhavana</i> with <i>TrikatuKwatha</i> . Each <i>Bhavana</i> is given for four <i>Prahara</i> .	<i>Jala</i> . In the left nostril, <i>Nasya</i> is given with <i>PippaliChurna</i> and <i>Ushma Jala</i> .
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## A Note on Fuzzy soft-n Normal operator in Fuzzy soft Hilbert space

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper defines the fuzzy soft n-normal operator and discusses several fundamental fuzzy soft n-normal operator properties in fuzzy soft hilbert space. Some concepts relevant to the fuzzy soft n-normal operator have been defined in fuzzy soft Hilbert space.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy soft normal operator, fuzzy soft n-normal operator, fuzzy soft unitary operator, fuzzy soft projection operator, fuzzy soft Hilbert space.

## INTRODUCTION

A field of pure mathematics called functional analysis was created more than a century ago to address a variety of problems in pure mathematics. The ambiguity of the phenomenon under study, which frequently confronts us with uncertainty, also gives us tools for evaluating errors in the solutions to problems with infinite and limited dimensions. This kind of issue can be found in a number of disciplines, such as engineering, business, medical, and economics. Usually, our traditional mathematical approaches fall short in solving such issues. So, in 1965, L. Zadeh[3] offered a generalisation of set theory. The resulting theory was given the name fuzzy set theory. It didn't take long for fuzzy set theory to become a potent tool for handling uncertain situations. In classical set theory, the basis function from a set  $x$  to set  $[0,1]$  defines the set  $x$ . On the other hand, in fuzzy set theory, a set is defined by its membership function, which spans from  $x$  to the closed interval between 0 and 1. Additionally, Molodtsov[4] created a novel generalisation for handling uncertainty in 1999. This study led to the development of soft set theory. Since then, it has been used in a variety of disciplines, including computer science, engineering, medicine, and others, to address challenging problems. A parametrized collection of a universal set is known as a soft set. Soft set gave rise to the concepts of soft point, soft normed space, soft inner product space, and soft Hilbert space, which were later used in functional analysis to deal with a variety of mathematical subjects.





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

Maji[5] et al. presented the idea of a fuzzy soft set for the first time in 2001. The concept was developed by combining a fuzzy set and a soft set. It was required to combine the two ideas in order to provide results that were more accurate and comprehensive. Fuzzy soft point[6] and fuzzy soft normed space[7] were developed as a result of the addition of these additional ideas to the framework. Fuzzy soft Hilbert spaces were introduced in 2020 by Faried[10]et al. Also included are the fuzzy soft linear operators. In this article, we provide a novel kind of fuzzy soft n normal operator and establish various related theorems.

**PRELIMINARIES**

The purpose of this section is to provide certain notations, definitions, and preliminaries for fuzzy set, soft set, and fuzzy soft set that will be used in the discussion that follows.

**Definition 2.1: [3] Fuzzy set**

If fuzzy set  $\check{A}$  over  $\check{X}$  is a set characterized by a membership function

$$\eta_{\check{A}}: \check{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}, \text{ such as } \mathfrak{S} = [0,1] \text{ and } \check{A} = \left\{ \frac{\eta_{\check{A}}(x)}{x} : x \in \check{X} \right\}.$$

And  $\mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}} = \{ \check{A} : \check{A} \text{ is a function from } \check{X} \text{ into } \mathfrak{S} \}$

**Definition 2.2: [4, 13] Soft set**

Let  $\mathcal{P}(\check{X})$  the power set of  $\check{X}$  and  $E$  be set of parameters and  $A \subseteq E$ . The mapping  $\mathbb{G}: A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\check{X})$ , when  $(\mathbb{G}, A) = \{ \mathbb{G}(l) \in \mathcal{P}(\check{X}) : l \in A \}$ . As a result  $(\mathbb{G}, A)$  is called the soft set.

**Definition 2.3: [5] Fuzzy soft set**

The soft set  $\mathbb{G}_A$  we say that fuzzy soft set over  $\check{X}$ , when  $\mathbb{G}: A \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}}$ , and  $\{ \mathbb{G}(l) \in \mathfrak{S}^{\check{X}} : l \in A \}$ . The collection of all fuzzy soft sets denoted by  $FSS(\check{X})$ .

**Definition 2.4: [6] Fuzzy soft point**

The fuzzy soft set  $(\mathbb{G}, A) \in FSS(\check{X})$  is called a fuzzy soft point over  $\check{X}$ , denoted by  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e)}}$  if  $e \in A, x \in \check{X}$

$$\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e)}(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha, & \text{if } l = l_0 \in \check{X} \text{ and } e = e_0 \in A, \\ 0, & \text{if } l \in \check{X} - \{l_0\} \text{ or } e \in A - \{e_0\} \end{cases}, \text{ such that } \alpha \in (0,1]$$

**Definition 2.5: [10] Fuzzy soft Hilbert space**

A fuzzy soft inner product space is defined as  $(\check{X}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ . This space, which is fuzzy soft complete in the induced fuzzy soft norm referred to as a fuzzy soft Hilbert space and denoted by  $(\check{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ . Every fuzzy soft Hilbert space is obviously a fuzzy soft banach space.

**Definition 2.6: [10] Fuzzy soft orthogonal family**

Consider  $\check{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft inner product space. A family  $\{ \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \}$  of fuzzy soft elements of  $\check{H}$  is called a fuzzy soft orthogonal family if

$$\tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \perp \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_j)}}^j ; i \neq j, \text{ i.e., } \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_j)}}^j \rangle \cong \tilde{0} ; i \neq j$$

**Definition 2.7: [10] Fuzzy soft orthonormal family** Consider  $\check{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft inner product space. A family

$\{ \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \}$  of fuzzy soft elements of  $\check{H}$  is called a fuzzy soft orthonormal family if  $\{ \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \}$  is a fuzzy soft orthogonal family

and  $\| \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \| \cong \tilde{1}, \forall i, \text{ i.e., } \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{\mathbb{G}(e_i)}}^i \rangle \cong \tilde{1}; i = j$





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

**Definition 2.8: [2] Fuzzy soft linear operator in  $\tilde{H}$**

Consider  $\tilde{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft Hilbert space. A fuzzy soft linear operator  $\tilde{T} : \tilde{H} \rightarrow \tilde{H}$  is called a fuzzy soft linear operator in  $\tilde{H}$ , then  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft linear operator on  $\tilde{H}$  which is denoted as  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{L}}(\tilde{H})$ .  $\tilde{T}$  is fuzzy soft bounded if there exists  $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}(A)$ :  $\|\tilde{T}(\tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)})\| \leq \tilde{\kappa} \|\tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)}\| \quad \forall \tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)} \in \tilde{H}$ , then  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$

**Definition 2.9: [16] Fuzzy soft Normal Operator**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$ . Then,  $\tilde{T}$  is said to be an FS normal operator if  $\tilde{T}\tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^*\tilde{T}$

**Definition 2.10: [16] Fuzzy soft-self adjoint operator**

The FS-operator  $\tilde{T}$  of FSH-space  $\tilde{H}$  is called fuzzy soft self adjoint (FS-self adjoint operator) if  $\tilde{T} \cong \tilde{T}^*$

**Definition 2.11: [19] Fuzzy soft isometry operator**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$ . Then,  $\tilde{T}$  is said to be an FS isometry operator if  $\langle \tilde{T}\tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{T}\tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \rangle \cong \langle \tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \rangle$  for all  $\tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \in \tilde{H}$

**Definition 2.12: [18] Fuzzy soft projection operator**

Consider  $\tilde{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft Hilbert space. A fuzzy soft linear operator  $\tilde{T} : \tilde{H} \rightarrow \tilde{H}$  is called a fuzzy soft projection operator in  $\tilde{H}$  if  $\tilde{T}^2 \cong \tilde{T}$  ie,  $\tilde{T}$  is an idempotent.

**Definition 2.13: [20] Fuzzy soft hyponormal operator**

Consider  $\tilde{H}$  to be a fuzzy soft Hilbert space.  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft hyponormal operator if  $\|\tilde{T}^*\tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)}\| \leq \|\tilde{T}\tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)}\|$  for all  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_G(e)} \in \tilde{H}$  or equivalently  $\tilde{T}^*\tilde{T} \geq \tilde{T}\tilde{T}^*$

**Definition 2.14: [9]**

Suppose that  $\tilde{H}$  is an FS Hilbert space. If  $\tilde{U}^*\tilde{U} \cong \tilde{I} \cong \tilde{U}\tilde{U}^*$ , then  $\tilde{U} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$  is known as a fuzzy soft unitary operator.

**Definition 2.15: Fuzzy soft quasi normal Operator (FSQN)**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and let  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft quasi normal operator if  $\tilde{T}(\tilde{T}^*\tilde{T}) \cong (\tilde{T}^*\tilde{T})\tilde{T}$

**Definition 2.16: Fuzzy soft adjoint operator in  $\tilde{H}$**

The fuzzy soft adjoint operator  $\tilde{T}^*$  of a fuzzy soft linear operator  $\tilde{T}$  is defined by  $\langle \tilde{T}\tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \rangle \cong \langle \tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{T}^*\tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \rangle$  for all  $\tilde{l}^1_{\eta_{1G}(e_1)}, \tilde{l}^2_{\eta_{2G}(e_2)} \in \tilde{H}$

## MAIN RESULTS

The definition of the fuzzy soft-n normal operator in fuzzy soft Hilbert space is provided in this section.

**Definition 3.1: Fuzzy soft-n normal Operator (FS-nN)**

Let  $\tilde{H}$  be an FS Hilbert space and let  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$  is called fuzzy soft-n normal operator if  $\tilde{T}^n\tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^*\tilde{T}^n$

**Theorem 3.2:**

Let  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$  be a fuzzy soft- n normal operator then  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

**Proof:**

Let  $\tilde{T} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\tilde{H})$

Assume that  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

Then  $\tilde{T}^n\tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^*\tilde{T}^n$

Now,  $\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^*)^n \cong \tilde{T}^n\tilde{T}^*(\tilde{T}^*)^{n-1}$

$\cong \tilde{T}^*\tilde{T}^n(\tilde{T}^*)^{n-1}$





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$$\begin{aligned} &\cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* (\tilde{T}^*)^{n-2} \\ &\cong (\tilde{T}^*)^2 \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^*)^{n-2} \\ &\cong (\tilde{T}^*)^2 \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* (\tilde{T}^*)^{n-3} \end{aligned}$$

Continuing in this way, we get

$$\tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^*)^n \cong (\tilde{T}^*)^n \tilde{T}^n$$

⇒  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

Conversely,

Assume  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

Then,  $\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$

By Fuglede Theorem

$$(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T} \cong \tilde{T} (\tilde{T}^n)^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$$

⇒  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

**Theorem 3.3:**

Let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$  be FS-nN then  $\|\widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\| \cong \|\widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|$  For every unit vector  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \in \tilde{H}$

**Proof:**

For any  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \in \tilde{H}$

Let  $\tilde{T} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{H})$

Assume that  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

Consider,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 &\simeq \|\widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \cong \langle \widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}, \widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}} \rangle \simeq \langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \\ &\cong \langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \simeq \langle \widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \\ &\cong \langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n - \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^n)^*, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \\ &\cong \tilde{0} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\tilde{T}$  is FS-nN operator implies  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

$$\Rightarrow \|\widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \simeq \|\widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \cong \|\widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2$$

Conversely,

$$\|\widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \simeq \|\widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}\|^2 \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\langle \widetilde{\tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}, \widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}} \rangle \simeq \langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \simeq \langle \widetilde{(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}}}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\langle (\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n - \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^n)^*, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \rangle \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \simeq \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^n)^* \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$(\tilde{T}^n)^* \tilde{T}^n \cong \tilde{T}^n (\tilde{T}^n)^*$$

⇒  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

⇒  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

**Theorem 3.4:**

The class of FS-nN operator on  $\tilde{H}$  is closed under scalar multiplication, unitary equivalence, and taking adjoints. Moreover, the inverse, if it exists, and the restriction to a fuzzy soft closed subspace of  $\tilde{H}$  of FS-nN operator is an FS-nN operator.





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

**Proof:**

If  $\tilde{T}$  is FS-nN operator, then  $\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$  and  $\tilde{\alpha}$  is fuzzy soft scalar

Consider,

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^n (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^* &\cong (\tilde{\alpha}^n \tilde{T}^n) (\tilde{\alpha}^* \tilde{T}^*) \\ &\cong \tilde{\alpha}^n \tilde{\alpha}^* (\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^*) \\ &\cong (\tilde{\alpha}^* \tilde{T}^*) (\tilde{\alpha}^n \tilde{T}^n) \\ &\cong (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^* (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^n \\ (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^n (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^* &\cong (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^* (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T})^n \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{T}$  is an FS-nN

Suppose  $(\tilde{T}_k)$  is a FS sequence of FS-nN operator converging to  $\tilde{T}$  in  $\mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})$

$$\text{Now, } \|\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n\| \cong \|\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}_k^n \tilde{T}_k^* + \tilde{T}_k^n \tilde{T}_k^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n\|$$

$$\leq \|\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}_k^n \tilde{T}_k^*\| + \|\tilde{T}_k^n \tilde{T}_k^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n\|$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* - \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n\| \cong 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

If  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator, then  $\tilde{T}^n$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

So,  $(\tilde{T}^n)^* \cong (\tilde{T}^*)^n$  is FS-nN

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^*$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

If  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator, then  $\tilde{T}^{-n}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

So,  $(\tilde{T}^{-n})^{-1} \cong (\tilde{T}^{-1})^{-n}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

$\Rightarrow \tilde{T}^{-1}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator

If  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal operator and  $\tilde{T}, \tilde{\xi} \in \mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})$

$\tilde{\xi}$  is unitarily equivalent to  $\tilde{T}$ . Then there exists unitary operator  $\tilde{U}$ , such that

$$\tilde{\xi} \cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T} \tilde{U}^*$$

$$\text{So, } \tilde{\xi}^n \cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^n \tilde{U}^*$$

Since  $\tilde{T}^n$  is FSN, then

$$\tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\xi}^n \cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{U}^* \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^n \tilde{U}^*$$

$$\cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \tilde{U}^*$$

$$\cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \tilde{U}^*$$

$$\cong \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^n \tilde{U}^* \tilde{U} \tilde{T}^* \tilde{U}^*$$

$$\cong \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\xi}^*$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{\xi}^n$  is FSN

Therefore,  $\tilde{\xi}$  is FS-nN

Since  $\tilde{T}$  is a fuzzy soft- n normal,  $\tilde{T}^n$  is FSN

So,  $\tilde{T}^n / \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$  is FSN

Since  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$  is fuzzy soft invariant under  $\tilde{T}$

$$\text{Thus, } \tilde{T}^n / \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \cong (\tilde{T} / \tilde{\mathcal{M}})^n$$

So,  $\tilde{T} / \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$  is FS-nN

**Theorem 3.5:**

Let  $\tilde{T}, \tilde{\xi} \in \mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})$  and  $(\tilde{T}^*)^n, (\tilde{\xi}^*)^n$  are commute, then  $\tilde{T} \tilde{\xi}$  is FS-nN

**Proof:**

Since  $\tilde{T}$  and  $\tilde{\xi}$  are commuting FS-nN

$$\tilde{T}^n \tilde{T}^* \cong \tilde{T}^* \tilde{T}^n \text{ and } \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\xi}^* \cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\xi}^n$$

$$\tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\xi}^* \cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\xi}^n \text{ and } \tilde{T}^n \tilde{\xi}^* \cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{T}^n$$

Now,

$$(\tilde{T} \tilde{\xi})^n (\tilde{T} \tilde{\xi})^* \cong \tilde{T}^n \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{T}^*$$







**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$$\begin{aligned} &\cong \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\tau}^* \\ &\cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{\tau}^* \tilde{\xi}^n \\ &\cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\tau}^* \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{\xi}^n \\ &\cong (\tilde{\tau} \tilde{\xi})^* (\tilde{\tau} \tilde{\xi})^n \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\tilde{\tau} \tilde{\xi}$  is FS-nN

**Theorem 3.6:**

Let  $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\xi}$  be commuting FS-nN operator, such that  $(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^*$  commutes with  $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k$ . Then  $(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})$  is an FS-nN operator

**Proof:**

Since,

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* &\cong \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k \right) (\tilde{\xi}^* + \tilde{\tau}^*) \\ &\cong \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\xi}^* + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* + \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{\xi}^* + \tilde{\xi}^n \tilde{\tau}^* + \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{\tau}^* \end{aligned}$$

And since  $(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^*$  is commuting with  $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k$

$$(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \cong \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\xi}^n + (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k + \tilde{\xi}^* \tilde{\tau}^n + \tilde{\tau}^* \tilde{\xi}^n + \tilde{\tau}^* \tilde{\tau}^n$$

So  $(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \cong (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* (\tilde{\xi}^n + \tilde{\tau}^n) + (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k \right)$

Hence,  $(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \cong (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \tilde{\xi}^{n-k} \tilde{\tau}^k \right)$

$$(\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* \cong (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^* (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})^n$$

$\Rightarrow (\tilde{\xi} + \tilde{\tau})$  is an FS-nN operator

**Theorem 3.7:**

Let  $\tilde{\tau} \in \mathfrak{B}(\tilde{h})$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_1, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_m$  be fuzzy soft eigen values of  $\tilde{\tau}$  such that  $\tilde{\lambda}_i \neq \tilde{\lambda}_j, i \neq j$ ,

$\tilde{M}_1, \dots, \tilde{M}_m$  the corresponding fuzzy soft eigen spaces, and  $\tilde{P}_1, \dots, \tilde{P}_m$  the fuzzy soft projections on  $\tilde{M}_1, \dots, \tilde{M}_m$  respectively. Then  $\tilde{M}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal and they fuzzy soft span  $\tilde{h}$  if and only if  $\tilde{\tau}$  is FS-nN operator.

**Proof:**

Assume  $\tilde{M}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal and they fuzzy soft span  $\tilde{h}$

Then for any  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \in \tilde{h}$ ,

$$\tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{l}_{\eta_{1g(e_1)}} + \tilde{l}_{\eta_{2g(e_2)}} + \dots + \tilde{l}_{\eta_{mg(e_m)}}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig(e_i)}} \in \tilde{M}_i$$

$$\tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{1g(e_1)}} + \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{2g(e_2)}} + \dots + \tilde{\tau}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{mg(e_m)}}$$

$$\cong \tilde{\lambda}_1^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{1g(e_1)}} + \tilde{\lambda}_2^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{2g(e_2)}} + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_m^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{mg(e_m)}}$$

Since  $\tilde{P}_i$ 's are fuzzy soft projection on fuzzy soft eigen space  $\tilde{M}_i$ 's which are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal, then

$$\tilde{P}_i \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig(e_i)}}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \cong \tilde{l}_{\eta_{1g(e_1)}} + \tilde{l}_{\eta_{2g(e_2)}} + \dots + \tilde{l}_{\eta_{mg(e_m)}}$$

$$\cong \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{l}_{\eta_{1g(e_1)}} + \tilde{P}_2 \tilde{l}_{\eta_{2g(e_2)}} + \dots + \tilde{P}_m \tilde{l}_{\eta_{mg(e_m)}}$$

$$\cong (\tilde{i} + \tilde{j} + \dots + \tilde{\gamma})_{g(0)}, \text{ for every } \tilde{\epsilon} \in \tilde{\sim}$$

Thus,  $\tilde{\sim} \cong \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\sim}$

$$\text{Since, } \tilde{\tau}_{g(0)} \cong \tilde{\tau}_{1g(1)} + \tilde{\tau}_{2g(2)} + \dots + \tilde{\tau}_{g(0)}$$

$$\cong \tilde{\tau}_{1g(1)} + \tilde{\tau}_{2g(2)} + \dots + \tilde{\tau}_{mg(m)}$$

$$\cong (\tilde{\lambda}_1^n \tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{\lambda}_2^n \tilde{P}_2 + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_m^n \tilde{P}_m) \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \text{ for all } \tilde{l}_{\eta_{g(e)}} \in \tilde{h}$$

So,  $\tilde{\tau}^n \cong \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \tilde{P}_i$

$$\text{Hence, } (\tilde{\tau}^*)^n \cong \tilde{\lambda}_1^n \tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{\lambda}_2^n \tilde{P}_2 + \dots + (\tilde{\lambda}_m^n) \tilde{P}_m$$

Since  $\tilde{M}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal





**Radharamani and Nagajothi**

$$\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_i \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_j \cong \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_i, & \text{if } i = j \\ \tilde{0}, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So, } \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n (\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*)^n \cong (\tilde{\lambda}_1^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_1 + \tilde{\lambda}_2^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_2 + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_m^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_m) (\tilde{\lambda}_1^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_1 + \tilde{\lambda}_2^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_2 + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_m^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_m)$$

$$\cong |\tilde{\lambda}_1|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_1 + |\tilde{\lambda}_2|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_2 + \dots + |\tilde{\lambda}_m|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_m$$

$$\text{And, } (\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*)^n \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n \cong |\tilde{\lambda}_1|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_1 + |\tilde{\lambda}_2|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_2 + \dots + |\tilde{\lambda}_m|^{2n} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_m$$

Thus,  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$  is fuzzy soft normal operator

$$\text{Since, } \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n (\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*)^n \cong (\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*)^n \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{T}}$  is an FS-nN operator

Conversely,

Suppose  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$  is an FS-nN operator. Then  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$  is a FSN

We claim that  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal

Let  $\tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)}$  be fuzzy soft vectors in  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i, \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_j, (i \neq j)$

$$\text{Such that, } \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)} \cong \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \cong \tilde{\lambda}_j^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)}$$

$$\text{Then, } \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle \cong \langle \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, (\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*)^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{\lambda}_j^n \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\cong \tilde{\lambda}_j^n \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\text{So, } \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle \cong \tilde{\lambda}_j^n \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \tilde{\lambda}_i^n - \tilde{\lambda}_j^n \rangle \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\text{Since, } \tilde{\lambda}_i^n \neq \tilde{\lambda}_j^n$$

$$\text{Then } \langle \tilde{l}_{\eta_{ig}(e_i)}, \tilde{l}_{\eta_{jg}(e_j)} \rangle \cong \tilde{0}$$

This shows that  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal

$$\text{Let } \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \cong \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_1 + \dots + \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_m$$

Then  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$  is a fuzzy soft closed subspace of  $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$

Let  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  be associated projection onto  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$

$$\text{Then } \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \cong \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_1 + \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_2 + \dots + \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_m$$

Since,  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$  is a FSN, each  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i$  reduces  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$

$$\text{It follows that, } \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \cong \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$$

Consequently,  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}^\perp$  is fuzzy soft invariant under  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n$

$$\text{Suppose that, } \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^\perp \neq \tilde{0}$$

$$\text{Let } \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_1 \cong \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^n / \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^\perp$$

Then  $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_1$  is an operator on non-trivial finite dimensional complex Hilbert space  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}^\perp$  with empty point spectrum which is impossible

$$\text{Therefore, } \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^\perp \cong \tilde{0}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \cong \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$$

This shows that  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i$ 's are pairwise fuzzy soft orthogonal and they fuzzy soft span  $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$





## CONCLUSION

Soft and fuzzy versions of a number of topics, such as normed space, metric space, and Hilbert space, have been introduced by numerous academics. When fuzzy and soft ideas are combined, the results are more widely applicable. This paper has defined and discussed fuzzy soft  $n$ -normal operators.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their profound appreciation to the editor and reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions that aided in the development of the manuscript.

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## Artificial Neural Networks in Agriculture: Early Plant Disease Identification for Indian Farmers

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

As the backbone of the Indian economy, the agricultural sector provides livelihood to many people. That is why it is important to maintain the productivity and quality of the harvest. However, detection and management of agricultural diseases is very difficult activity that requires a large investment of time and skilled personnel. Till now, most of the farmers have relied on visual inspection of the crop. Maximum crop yield can be saved by detecting early plant disease. In this regard, many researchers have conducted research using various techniques. This work aims to cover a way for early prediction of plant diseases using different machine learning techniques. In this research work we have taken plant image dataset from Kaggle total 18,470 images of plant leaves. We used VGG16, InceptionV3, and DenseNet121 for image feature extraction and ANN for the classification. We got accuracy 84.43% with DenseNet121, which shows that our model is effective in predicting plant diseases.

**Keywords:** ANN, VGG16, ResNet50, KNN, Machine Learning, plant disease detection.



**Shikha Singh et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

Plants fulfil essential needs for both humans and animals, providing food, shelter, building materials, medicinal resources, fuels, wood, and more, while also helping to minimize air pollution. It is crucial for humans to protect the environment from issues such as floods, fires, and human development. Cultivating plants is vital as it yields a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts, and medicines. Wood is necessary for construction, furniture, and paper production. Additionally, the decomposition of plants contributes to bio-fuel production, fertilizer formation, and electricity generation. One major challenge in agriculture is the loss of crop yield, which impacts the country's economy. Plant diseases degrade both the quality and quantity of crops. Numerous agricultural plant diseases can be controlled, thereby reducing production waste. Disease detection methods include both manual and technology-based approaches. However, plant disease caused by pathogens, bacteria, fungi, nematodes, and viruses are not easily detected by the human eye, necessitating the use of technology. Using image processing and machine learning techniques, we aim to predict plant diseases. The research objective is to develop a technology for the agricultural field that leverages deep transfer learning techniques to detect plant diseases effectively. In agriculture, many researchers have used machine learning techniques to study different crops. Tomato, being a widely cultivated crop, will greatly benefit from any research aimed at improving its quality and yield. Early prediction of plant diseases can significantly reduce yield losses and costs. Using machine learning, we try to detect plant diseases as early as possible and provide farmerst timely information about suitable fertilizers. This can lead to increased tomato yields and stable crop prices. That is why we focused our research on the tomato dataset using machine learning techniques to contribute to the development of agriculture.

## RELATED WORK

X. Wang et. al. (2008) suggested an ANN model to detect tomato plant leaves diseases. Data was collected from the tomato field.[1] Rakshit Khajuria et. al. (2018) did a detailed review of research papers where an ANN model was suggested for plant leaves disease detection.[2] Nandi Sunandar et. al. (2024) author obtained the dataset through the UCI Machine Learning Repository, it is a data source. The dataset contains three types of diseased rice plant leaf images. There are a total of 120 images of the plant leaves. The author suggested the ANN model for disease detection which reached 83% of accuracy.[3] Mohammed Hussein Najim et. al. (2024) designed a model with CNN to detect tomato plant leaf diseases. The author used the dataset from PlantVillage, which consists of 11,000 images of tomato plant leaves with 10 different types of diseases. The model got 96% accuracy rate.[4] Munaf Mudheher Khalid et. al. (2024) used the plant leaf images dataset from Kaggle, which consists of 87,000 images of 38 different types of diseases of the plant. Author suggested a CNN model which got 89% accuracy.[5] Habiba N. Ngugi et. al. (2024) author discussed a detailed review of machine learning algorithms to detect plant disease with the help of plant leaf image processing. The author discussed previous work with machine learning algorithms like KNN, CNN, SVM, and k-means clustering.[6] Grandi et. al. (2024) proposed a deep learning model and YOLO based detection system to detect apple plant diseases. The author compared their CNN model with the DenseNet201, InceptionV3, VGG19, and ResNet152 models. They have applied data augmentation on the dataset to increase the size of the dataset. They got the 98% accuracy with DenseNet201.[7] Forkan Uddin Ahmed et. al. (2024) did not only plant disease prediction but also soil inspection, and weather forecast to predict which crop production rate will be good in a particular area. For disease prediction models they have used Support Vector Classifier(SVC), Random Forest Classifier(RFC), Gradient Boosting Classifier(GBC), and Logistic Regression in which SVC provided best accuracy.[8] Femi David et. al. (2024) covered five different diseases of betel. The dataset they had used consisted of 1047 images of betel plant leaves. They got 97% accuracy from the suggested model. Image classification was done with the help of an ELM classifier.[9]

## PROPOSED MODEL

For the proposed model we have taken tomato images dataset. After loading dataset we the preprocessing of images was done. We resized images to 224\*224 pixels and normalized them. The two primary phases of the suggested





**Shikha Singh et al.,**

model are feature extraction and classification. We use pre-trained models (VGG16, InceptionV3, and DenseNet121) that have all been trained on the ImageNet dataset during the feature extraction phase. These models are suited for our objective of detecting plant diseases because of their reputation for being able to extract fine details and information from photos. After that we had done the classification using ANN. After training of the model we tested it and if we needed to update the model then it is done by adjusting hyperparameters, using different architectures, or augmenting the data further.

### VGG16

It is known for its simplicity and effectiveness. It consists of 16 layers with weights, including 13 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers. The convolutional layers use small 3\*3 filters. In our model, we use VGG16 with the top fully connected layers removed, enabling it to act as a feature extractor.

### InceptionV3

InceptionV3 is a more complex architecture that employs an “Inception module” to improve efficiency. The inception module allows the network to capture different features at various scales by using multiple convolutional filters of different sizes simultaneously. This architecture increases the network’s capacity learn diverse and detailed features.

### DenseNet121

It is the part of the DenseNet family, is known for its dense connectivity between layers. Each layer receives input from all previous layers, which enhances feature propagation and encourages feature reuse. Its pattern helps the model learn richer and more distinct features.

### ANN

A computational model called an Artificial Neural Network(ANN) is modelled after the biological neural networks in the human brain that handle information. It consists of interconnected groups of artificial neurons (nodes), which process input data and learn to make predictions or classify data through a series of transformations. It has excellent ability to deal with complex and inappropriate data and can solve unstructured problems. During the training phase, the network receives the training data and uses feed forward (forward propagation) to produce an output that is compared to the training objective. A comparison is made throughout the testing process between the output generated when the test target is applying feed forward to the test set of data. Epochs are a crucial component of the neural network learning process; the choice of epoch value will influence how the learning process develops, and training will terminate when the required number of epochs is reached. Epoch is a hyperparameter that regulates how frequently forward and backward deep learning algorithms run over the complete dataset. We adjust the hyperparameters of model, which improves performance even more. We use a variety of dropout ratios, activation functions, optimizers, batch sizes, hidden layers, and loss functions in our research. By means of this trial, we ascertain that a certain combination produces the most favourable outcome. In an ANN, the prediction process for a single neuron can be described by the following formula:

$$y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + b\right)$$

Where:

- y is the output of the neuron.
- f is the activation function.
- $w_i$  are the weights of the inputs.
- $x_i$  are the input features.
- b is the bias term



**Shikha Singh et al.,****Precision, Recall and F1 Score**

Precision, Recall and F1 score are essential metrics for evaluating the performance of classification models, especially in imbalanced datasets where the class distribution is not uniform. These metrics provide a more comprehensive understanding of how well the model is performing beyond simple accuracy.

Precision measures the proportion of true positive predictions among all positive predictions made by the model. It answers the question: "Of all the instances that the model predicted as positive, how many were actually positive?"

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

TP (True Positives) – The number of correct positive predictions

FP (False Positives) – The number of incorrect positive predictions

Recall also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, measures the proportion of true positive predictions among all actual positive instances. High recall indicates that the model captures most of the positive instances, with fewer false negatives.

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

FN (False Negatives)

F1 Score is especially useful when the class distribution is imbalanced, and you need a balance between precision and recall.

$$\text{F1Score} = 2 * [ (\text{precision} * \text{recall}) / (\text{precision} + \text{recall}) ]$$

**Dataset**

We have used the tomato plant leaves dataset, which we got from Kaggle. It is free for everyone and easily available on the Internet. In the dataset, there are a total of 18470 images, in which healthy and unhealthy images are in total 8 classes named properly.

**Preprocessing and data augmentation**

Preprocessing includes resize images, normalize pixel values. After preprocessing we performed data augmentation, it is a crucial step in training models, especially when the available dataset is limited. It helps to increase the diversity of the training data and improves the model's generalization capabilities. In our study we applied various data augmentation techniques to the training images like horizontal and vertical flipping, rotation, zooming, shearing, brightness and contrast adjustment. These augmentations were applied using the ImageDataGenerator class from Keras during the data loading process.

**Training and testing of model**

The model is trained using a labelled dataset of plant leaf images. The dataset is divided into training and validation sets to ensure the model's validity. The training process involves optimizing the weights of the ANN using the Adam optimizer and minimizing the sparse categorical cross-entropy loss. Early stopping and learning rate reduction callbacks are employed to enhance the training process.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Our experimental results show that the proposed model achieves high accuracy in detecting plant diseases. The combination of feature extraction using DenseNet121 with ANN classification shows a significant improvement over traditional methods with 84% accuracy. Each feature extraction model contributes differently to the training process which enhances the overall performance. The proposed model's accuracy, precision, recall and F1 score are evaluated and shown in the Table 1. The results indicate that our approach is effective in early disease detection, which can help farmers take timely actions to protect their crops.





Shikha Singh et al.,

## CONCLUSION

Early identification of plant diseases is essential to reducing crop loss and guaranteeing the best possible agricultural output. Conventional illness detection techniques can be laborious and error-prone, because they mostly rely on human experience. In this work, we provide a model that uses several feature extraction methods in conjunction with Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) for classification to harness the potential of deep learning for early plant disease prediction. In our method, robust features are extracted from plant leaf pictures using pre-trained Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) like VGG16, InceptionV3, and DenseNet121. An ANN then completes the classification task.

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Shikha Singh et al.,

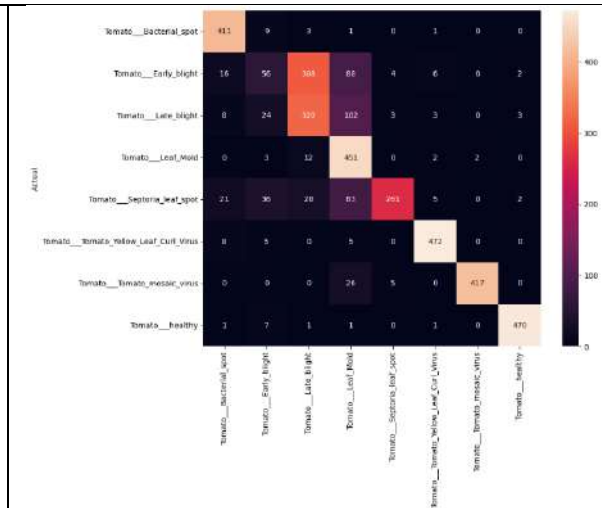
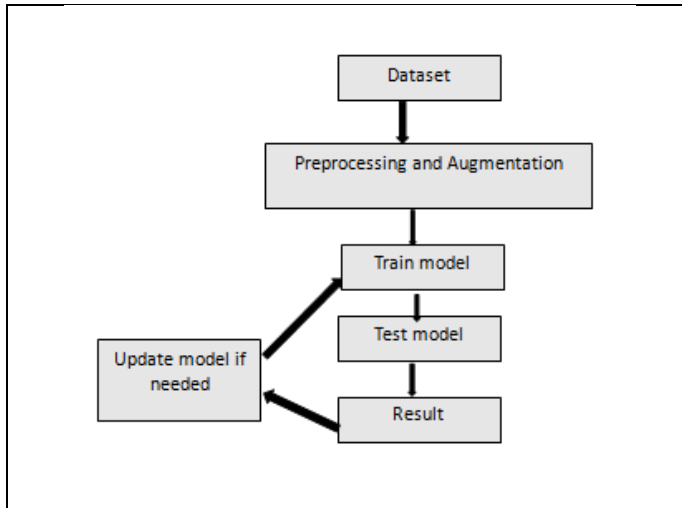


Fig:1 Proposed Model architecture

Fig:2 VGG16 Confusion Matrix

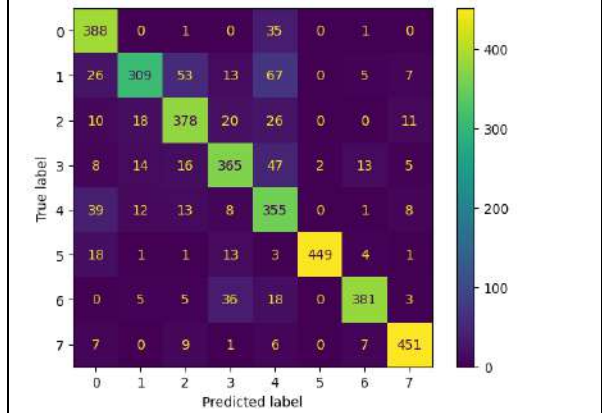
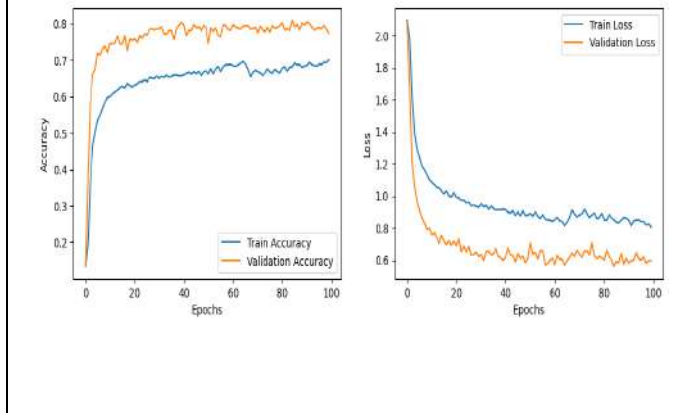


Fig: 3. Accuracy and Loss of VGG16 Model

Fig: 4. InceptionV3 Confusion Matrix

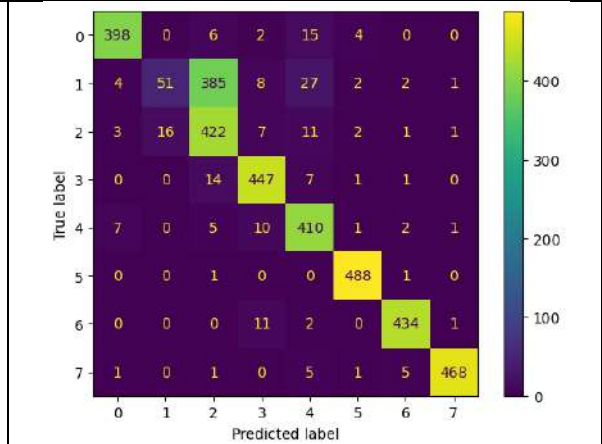
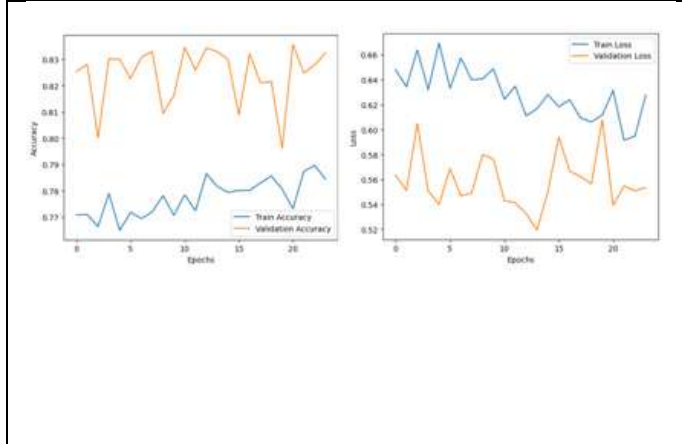


Fig: 5. Accuracy and Loss of InceptionV3 Model

Fig:6 DenseNet121 Confusion Matrix





**Shikha Singh et al.,**





## Neutrosophic Fuzzy Ideal at Near Rings of $M\Gamma$ Groups and its Maximal Product of a Graph

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The fuzzy set is one of the most important generalizations and extensions of classical sets. Fuzzy sets have become a predictable research topic in many fields. This paper describes the maximal product of two Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) graphs in the  $M\Gamma$  group of near rings. The degree of a vertex is discussed in detail along with a few theorems for the maximal product of NF graph structures.

**Keywords:** Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) ideal, Regular graph of Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) ideal, Isomorphism of graphs of Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) ideals in  $M\Gamma$  group of near rings.

## INTRODUCTION

An algebraic structure similar to a ring that fulfills a limited set of axioms is known as a near-ring. Near-rings can be formed with organic functions on groups. Based on geometry, topology, differential equations, and automation, Pilz et al. [13] have developed a theory of near rings with numerous properties and characteristics. The membership function for crisp sets was defined by Zadeh [18] in 1996. Intuitionistic fuzzy sets were introduced by Atanassov [1] as an expansion of fuzzy sets that include memberships but not non-memberships. In 2005, Jianming et al. [4] combined the notions of near rings and intuitionistic fuzzy sets. For the same reason that membership values cannot always be estimated, non-membership values are also indeterministic, causing uncertainty. This led to the introduction of the Neutrosophic Set (NS) by Smarandache et al. [7, 12, 13], which is a generalization of conventional sets, fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy sets, etc. Durgadevi et al. [2] has presented the properties of Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) ideals in  $F$  Rings. Some new neutrosophic activities are investigated.





**Jeyakumar and Padmavathi**

Rosenfeld et al. [14] extended graphs to fuzzy graphs in 1975 and discussed their applications in decision making as well. By combining theorems and graphs from graph theory, Satyanarayana and Prasad et al. [15] expanded information about near rings. The fuzzy ideals of NR were introduced in 1996 by Kim and Kim et al.[6] and applied by Jun et al.[5] to FNR. Zhan et al. [19] admitted the theory of IF ideals of near rings and derived some related properties. By Palaniappan et al.[12], fuzzy ideals of gamma rings in IF sets have been characterized as extensions of gamma ring ideals. A study by Karunambikai et al. [7,8] classified IF graphs into strongest arcs, strongest paths, weakest paths, alpha-strong, beta-strong, and delta-weak arcs.

In [10], the idea of intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) graphs was discussed, as well as its regular graph and its isomorphism in MF groups of near rings. In [11], the isomorphism between the regular graph and intuitionistic fuzzy ideal as well as the graph of an intuitionistic fuzzy ideal was discussed. The concept of Graph of Neutrosophic Fuzzy Ideal of MG Groups in Near Rings was also introduced by Jeyakumar and Padmavathi[3]. In this paper, As a maximal product in the group of near rings, we describe the product of two Neutrosophic Fuzzy (NF) graphs. In addition, we discuss the degree of a vertex in the maximal product of the NF graph structure, with a few theorems and their properties.

**Preliminaries**

This section provides an overview of some basic definitions and results.

**Left(Right) Ideal**

A non-empty subset T of a semigroup M is called a left (right) ideal of M if  $MT \subseteq T$  ( $TM \subseteq T$ ).

**Ideal**

Non-empty subsets of semigroups M are called ideals of M if they are both left- and right-optimal.

**Fuzzy MF-Subgroup of MF-group**

A fuzzy set  $\mu$  of G is called a fuzzy MF-subgroup of G if it satisfies the following two conditions:

- (i)  $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$  and
- (ii)  $\mu(\alpha xy) \geq \mu(y)$  for all  $x, y \in G, a \in M$ , and  $\alpha \in F$ . Here, M denotes a gamma near ring, and G stands for an MF-group.

**Neutrosophic Fuzzy Ideal at Near Rings of MF Groups and its Maximal Product of a Graph**

In this section, the new idea of maximal product structure of NFIM/GNR is defined and their properties are discussed.

**Definition**

Let  $GI_1(V_{I_1}, E_{I_1}, T_{I_1}, I_{I_1}, F_{I_1})$  and  $GI_2(V_{I_2}, E_{I_2}, T_{I_2}, I_{I_2}, F_{I_2})$  be two graphs of NFIM/GNR  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in near ring  $N^*$  then,  $GI_1 * GI_2 = (V_I, E_I, T_I, I_I, F_I)$  is called maximal product structure of NFIM/GNR.

The set of vertices  $V_I = V_{I_1} \times V_{I_2}$  exist with  $T_I(r_1, s_1) = T_{I_1}(r_1) \vee T_{I_2}(s_1)$ ,

$I_I(r_1, s_1) = I_{I_1}(r_1) \wedge I_{I_2}(s_1)$  and  $F_I(r_1, s_1) = F_{I_1}(r_1) \vee F_{I_2}(s_1)$  for all  $(r_1, s_1) \in V_I$ .

The set of edges  $E_I = \{(r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2) / r_1=r_2 \text{ and } s_1, s_2 \in E_{I_2} \text{ (or) } s_1=s_2 \text{ and } r_1, r_2 \in E_{I_1}\}$  exist with

$T_I((r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2)) = \{T_{I_1}(r_1) \vee T_{I_2}(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_{I_2}$

$T_{I_2}(s_2) \vee T_{I_1}(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1=s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_{I_1}\}$ ,

$I_I((r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2)) = \{I_{I_1}(r_1) \wedge I_{I_2}(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_{I_2}$

$I_{I_2}(s_2) \wedge I_{I_1}(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1=s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_{I_1}\}$  and

$F_I((r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2)) = \{F_{I_1}(r_1) \vee F_{I_2}(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_{I_2}$

$F_{I_2}(s_2) \vee F_{I_1}(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1=s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_{I_1}\}$

Here  $E_I$ (edges set) has edges only if either the first coordinates are same, or the second coordinates are same with an edge existing already in  $GI_1$  or  $GI_2$ .





**Jeyakumar and Padmavathi**

**Example**

Consider neutrosophic fuzzy graph of the ideal  $I_1 = \{0\}$  and  $I_2 = \{0,1,2\}$  of  $Z_3$  as  $G_{I_1}$  and  $G_{I_2}$  then, we get  $G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}$  as a maximal product of graphs of NFIMFG as to follows:  $G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}$  has vertex set  $V_i = V_{I_1} \times V_{I_2} = \{0,1,2\} \times \{0,1,2\} = \{(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (2,0), (2,1), (2,2)\}$  and Each edge set  $E_i$  has edges with a similar first coordinate or a similar second coordinate as the edge set  $V_i$  along with the remaining coordinates. Thus  $G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}$  is characterized as follows

**3.3 Definition**

The vertex degree of maximal product graph structures  $G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}$  of NFIMFGNR,

$G_{I_1}(V_{I_1}, E_{I_1}, T_{I_1}, I_{I_1}, F_{I_1})$  and  $G_{I_2}(V_{I_2}, E_{I_2}, T_{I_2}, I_{I_2}, F_{I_2})$  is given by:

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(u_i, v_i) = \sum T_{I_1}(u_i, u_k) \vee T_{I_2}(v_i) + \sum T_{I_2}(v_i, v_j) \vee T_{I_1}(u_i)$$

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} I_i(u_i, v_i) = \sum I_{I_1}(u_i, u_k) \wedge I_{I_2}(v_i) + \sum I_{I_2}(v_i, v_j) \wedge I_{I_1}(u_i)$$

$$\text{and } D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} F_i(u_i, v_i) = \sum \gamma_1(u_i, u_k) \vee \gamma_2(v_i) + \sum \gamma_2(v_i, v_j) \vee \gamma_1(u_i)$$

Therefore, from figure 3, degree of all vertices of  $G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}$  can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(1, 0) &= T_{I_1}(10) \vee T_{I_2}(0) + T_{I_2}(01) \vee T_{I_1}(1) + T_{I_2}(02) \vee T_{I_1}(1) \\ &= (0.9 \vee 0.7) + (0.8 \vee 0.6) + (0.9 \vee 0.6) \\ &= 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.9 = 2.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} I_i(1, 0) &= I_{I_1}(10) \wedge I_{I_2}(0) + I_{I_2}(01) \wedge I_{I_1}(1) + I_{I_2}(02) \wedge I_{I_1}(1) \\ &= (0.1 \wedge 0.2) + (0.1 \wedge 0.4) + (0.1 \wedge 0.4) \\ &= 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} F_i(1, 0) &= F_{I_1}(10) \vee F_{I_2}(0) + F_{I_2}(01) \vee F_{I_1}(1) + F_{I_2}(02) \vee F_{I_1}(1) \\ &= (0.8 \vee 0.8) + (0.9 \vee 0.7) + (0.9 \vee 0.7) \\ &= 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.9 = 2.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(0, 0) &= T_{I_1}(01) \vee T_{I_2}(0) + T_{I_1}(02) \vee T_{I_2}(0) + T_{I_2}(01) \vee T_{I_1}(0) + T_{I_2}(02) \vee T_{I_1}(0) \\ &= (0.9 \vee 0.7) + (0.8 \vee 0.7) + (0.8 \vee 0.7) + (0.9 \vee 0.7) \\ &= 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 = 3.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} I_i(0, 0) &= I_{I_1}(01) \wedge I_{I_2}(0) + I_{I_1}(02) \wedge I_{I_2}(0) + I_{I_2}(01) \wedge I_{I_1}(0) + I_{I_2}(02) \wedge I_{I_1}(0) \\ &= (0.1 \wedge 0.2) + (0.1 \wedge 0.2) + (0.1 \wedge 0.3) + (0.1 \wedge 0.3) \\ &= 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} F_i(0, 0) &= F_{I_1}(01) \vee F_{I_2}(0) + F_{I_1}(02) \vee F_{I_2}(0) + F_{I_2}(01) \vee F_{I_1}(0) + F_{I_2}(02) \vee F_{I_1}(0) \\ &= (0.8 \vee 0.8) + (0.7 \vee 0.8) + (0.9 \vee 0.4) + (0.9 \vee 0.4) \\ &= 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.9 = 3.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(2, 0) &= T_{I_1}(20) \vee T_{I_2}(0) + T_{I_2}(01) \vee T_{I_1}(2) + T_{I_2}(02) \vee T_{I_1}(2) \\ &= (0.8 \vee 0.7) + (0.8 \vee 0.4) + (0.9 \vee 0.4) \\ &= 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 = 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} I_i(2, 0) &= I_{I_1}(20) \wedge I_{I_2}(0) + I_{I_2}(01) \wedge I_{I_1}(2) + I_{I_2}(02) \wedge I_{I_1}(2) \\ &= (0.1 \wedge 0.2) + (0.1 \wedge 0.2) + (0.1 \wedge 0.2) \\ &= 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} F_i(2, 0) &= F_{I_1}(20) \vee F_{I_2}(0) + F_{I_2}(01) \vee F_{I_1}(2) + F_{I_2}(02) \vee F_{I_1}(2) \\ &= (0.8 \vee 0.7) + (0.9 \vee 0.5) + (0.9 \vee 0.5) \\ &= 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.9 = 2.6 \end{aligned}$$

**Similarly,**

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(1, 1) = 2.6$$

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} I_i(1, 1) = 0.3$$

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} F_i(1, 1) = 2.6$$

$$D_{G_{I_1} * G_{I_2}} T_i(0, 1) = 3.2$$





**Jeyakumar and Padmavathi**

- $D_{G_1 * G_2} I_1(0, 1) = 0.4$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} F_1(0, 1) = 3.2$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} T_1(2, 1) = 2.2$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} I_1(2, 1) = 0.3$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} F_1(2, 1) = 2.4$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} T_1(1, 2) = 2.4$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} I_1(1, 2) = 0.3$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} F_1(1, 2) = 2.5$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} T_1(0, 2) = 3.3$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} I_1(0, 2) = 0.4$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} F_1(0, 2) = 3.2$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} T_1(2, 2) = 2.3$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} I_1(2, 2) = 0.3$
- $D_{G_1 * G_2} T_1(2, 2) = 2.4$

**Definition**

A graph of NFIM/GNR,  $G_i(V_i, E_i, T_i, I_i, F_i)$  is  $T_i - I_i - F_i$  strong if  $T_i$   
 $T_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \min \{T_i(r_1 s_1), T_i(r_2 s_2)\}$   
 $I_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \max \{I_i(r_1 s_1), I_i(r_2 s_2)\}$   
 and  $F_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \min \{F_i(r_1 s_1), F_i(r_2 s_2)\}$   
 where,  $(r_1, s_1), (r_2, s_2) \in V_i$  are all same for the edges in  $G_i$ .

**Theorem**

Maximal product of two strong graphs of NFIM/GNR is also a strong graph of NFIM/GNR.

**Proof**

Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1, T_1, I_1, F_1)$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2, T_2, I_2, F_2)$  be two strong graph structures of NFIM/G. Then, their edges exist by the definition of maximal product and has its membership, indeterminacy and non-membership values as follows:

- $T_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \{T_1(r_1) \vee T_2(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_2$
- $T_2(s_2) \vee T_1(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_1$
- $I_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \{I_1(r_1) \wedge I_2(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_2$
- $I_2(s_2) \wedge I_1(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_1\}$
- $F_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \{F_1(r_1) \vee F_2(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_2$
- $F_2(s_2) \vee F_1(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_1\}$

Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1, T_1, I_1, F_1)$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2, T_2, I_2, F_2)$  be two graphs of the ideals  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  and are strong graphs of NFIM/G then,  $G_1 * G_2 = (V_i, E_i, T_i, I_i, F_i)$  is the maximal product of two strong graphs of NFIM/G is given by  $V_i = V_1 \times V_2$  and  $E_i = \{(r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2) / r_1 = r_2, s_1 s_2 \in E_2 \text{ or } s_1 = s_2, r_1 r_2 \in E_1\}$  with  $T_i(r, s) = T_1(r) \vee T_2(s)$  for all  $(r, s) \in V_i = V_1 \times V_2$  as membership value,  $I_i(r, s) = I_1(r) \wedge I_2(s)$  for all  $(r, s) \in V_i = V_1 \times V_2$  as indeterminacy value and  $F_i(r, s) = F_1(r) \vee F_2(s)$  for all  $(r, s) \in V_i = V_1 \times V_2$  as non-membership value of the vertices. Then, by the definition, edges of maximal product consisting of membership, indeterminacy and non-membership values are:

- $T_i((r_1, s_1)(r_2, s_2)) = \{T_1(r_1) \vee T_2(s_1 s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1 s_2 \in E_2$
- $T_2(s_2) \vee T_1(r_1 r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1 r_2 \in E_1\}$





### Jeyakumar and Padmavathi

$I_1((r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2)) = \{ I_1(r_1) \wedge I_2(s_1, s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1, s_2 \in E_2$   
 $I_2(s_2) \wedge I_1(r_1, r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1, r_2 \in E_1 \}$   
 and  $F_1((r_1, s_1) (r_2, s_2)) = \{ F_1(r_1) \vee F_2(s_1, s_2) \text{ where } r_1 = r_2 \& s_1, s_2 \in E_2$   
 $F_2(s_2) \vee F_1(r_1, r_2) \text{ where } s_1 = s_2 \& r_1, r_2 \in E_1 \}$   
 Hence, it satisfies the definition of strong graph of NFIM $\Gamma$ GNR.

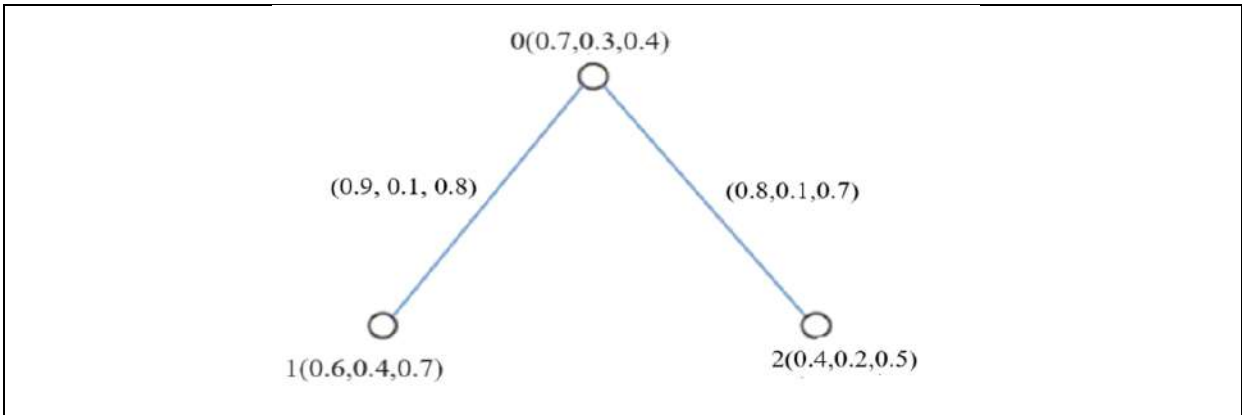
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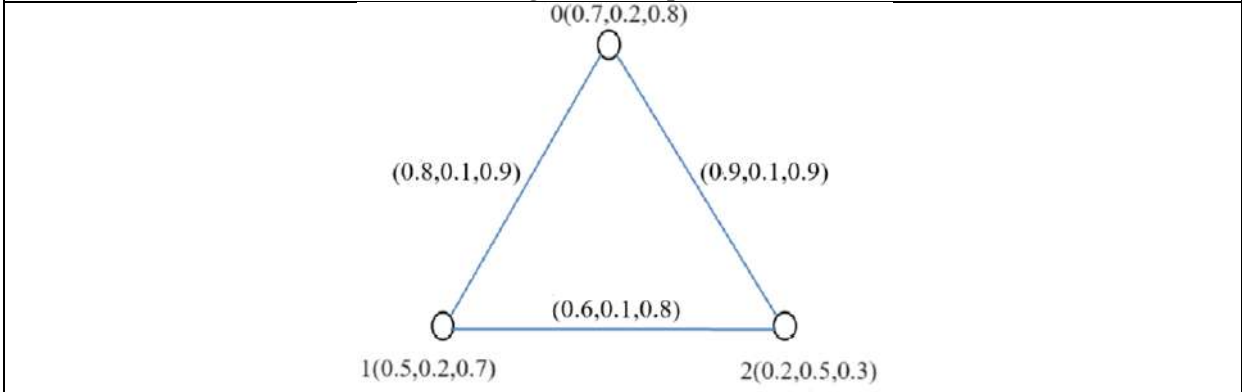




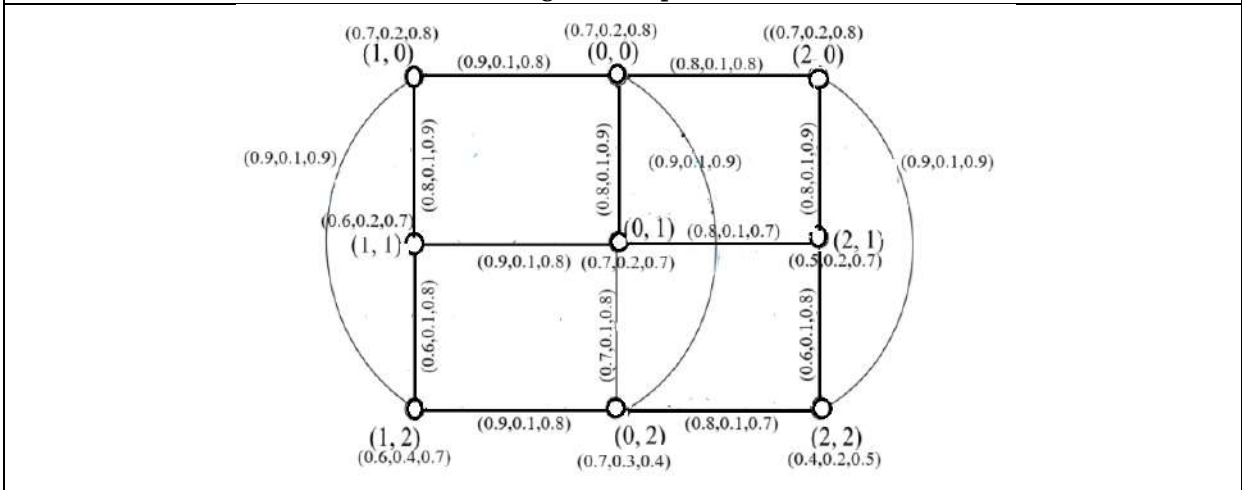
**Jeyakumar and Padmavathi**



**Figure 1 : Graph  $G_{11}$**



**Figure 2: Graph  $G_{12}$**



**Figure 3: Graph  $G_{11} * G_{12}$**







## The Present Electronic Commerce Scenario: Advantages for Businesses and Customers

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Since the rapid and simple method that e-commerce makes it possible to exchange goods and international services, its popularity has greatly expanded over the past few years. E-commerce business concepts are expected to thrive in India. The nature of the current study is conceptual and descriptive. It makes an effort to explain the idea of e-commerce, its current state, and its benefits for both businesses and consumers. The report comes to the conclusion that consumers and different businesspeople can benefit from e-commerce in a number of ways. However, there are now a number of restrictions, legal and technical impediments preventing the growth of e-commerce in India, which may disappear in the years to come. Therefore, we should prepare ourselves to accept e-commerce, which is a clear result of globalization and the technological change around the world.

**Keywords:** Electronic commerce, Internet, technology, self-service, online banking

### INTRODUCTION

Commerce is a process of buying and selling goods. All actions that encourage the trade of products and services from the producer to the final consumers are considered to be part of commerce the main activities are finance, shipping, marketing, warehousing, and insurance etc. It facilitates in satisfying people's wants and needs, Producers as well as consumers are connected by commerce. Commerce enhances people's level of living, Work opportunities are generated through commerce, Profits can be made by trade-commerce is booming in today's economic world it is the term for online shopping. Electronic commerce or e-commerce is the buying and selling of products and services as well as the sending of money and data over electronic networks primarily through the Internet. All buying and

86793





### Abirami

selling transactions can be done on computers, tablets, cellphones, and other smart devices and it operates in a variety of market categories. E-commerce transactions make almost every good or service conceivable accessible, including books, music, airline tickets and financial services like stock trading and online banking. It is seen as a very disruptive technology as a result.

#### Objective of the study:

1. To identify the current status and trends of E-Commerce.
2. To know about the key variables influencing the increased usage of E-Commerce.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The current study combines conceptual and descriptive elements. It is founded on data analysis. The information can be obtained through the internet, in books, and in a number of magazines.

#### History of E-Commerce

Most of us have been involved in e-commerce because we've all done some sort of purchase through the internet. Therefore it should go without saying that e-commerce is widespread. However, very few people may be aware that the history of e-commerce dates back to before the development of the internet-commerce has begun in the 1960s, when businesses started utilizing an electronic system called the Electronic Data Interchange for speeding up document transfers. The very first transaction didn't take place until 1994. This entailed the exchange of a CD between friends using the online storefront Net Market. Since then, the industry has undergone enormous amounts of change, leading to an important evolution. As firms like Alibaba, Amazon, eBay and Easy grew well-known, traditional brick-and-mortar merchants felt the need to adopt new technologies in order to continue operating. The above companies established a consumer-friendly online marketplace for products and services the ability of individuals to shop online is being facilitated by new technology. By downloading applications, customers may engage with businesses via smartphones and other devices and make transactions. The availability of free shipping, which lowers prices for customers, has contributed to the e-commerce sector's rise in popularity.

#### Concept of E-Commerce

E-commerce or electronic commerce is a modern business practice that aims to meet the needs of companies, suppliers and customers by lowering costs enhancing the quality of goods and services and accelerating delivery times. E-commerce is the term for electronic business transaction information using the following ways.

Electronic Data Exchange (EDI)

Electronic Mail (e-mail)

Electronic Bulletin Boards

Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

Other Network-based technologies

#### E-Commerce provides following features

##### Non-Cash Payment

The use of credit and debit cards, smart cards, electronic fund transfers through bank websites and other electronic payment methods are all made possible by e-commerce

##### 24x7 Service availability

E-commerce automates business operations for businesses, enabling them to offer their clients services at any time and from any location. 24 hours per day seven days per week are referred to as 24x7 here





## Abirami

### Advertising / Marketing

E-commerce expands the target demographic for business advertisements for their goods and services. It aids in better product or service marketing management.

### Improved Sales

Purchases for the products can be generated through e-commerce at anytime, anyplace, and without the involvement of a human. By doing this overall dependence on a product's purchase is reduced and sales are increased.

### Support

E-commerce offers a variety of pre- and post-sale assistance options to help customers receive better services.

### Inventory Management

Product inventory management is automated with the help of e-commerce. When necessary reports are immediately created. Management of the product inventory becomes incredibly effective and simple to maintain.

### Communication improvement

E-commerce offers channels for more rapid, effective, and dependable customer and partner communication.

### Types of E-Commerce



### Advantages of E - Commerce to the consumers:

Customers have access to a company's products and services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from any location and at any time. Here, 24x7 refers to all seven days of the week, 24 hours a day. An e-commerce application also gives users more options and quicker product delivery. Second, an e-commerce application gives users more possibilities to compare and choose the more advantageous and affordable option. Before making a decision to purchase a product, a consumer can post review remarks about it, examine what others are purchasing, or read other customers' review comments. Virtual auctions are an option offered by e-commerce. Readily accessible knowledge. Last but not least, because of increased competition brought on by e-commerce, businesses provide significant discounts to customers rather than making them wait for days or weeks to receive the pertinent, precise information. The following are basic benefits of E-Commerce to the consumer's Lower prices, Convenient and safe, wide product variety, more informed decision-making, Saves time.

### Advantages of E-Commerce to the business

With the use of e-commerce, businesses may easily increase their market share in both domestic and foreign marketplaces. A company may simply find additional clients, the best suppliers, and acceptable business partners all around the world. Second, by digitizing information, e-commerce enables organizations to lower the costs associated with the creation, processing, distribution, retrieval, and management of paper-based information and also enhances





### Abirami

the company's brand image. From this, it can be inferred that e-commerce aids organizations in delivering better customer services as well as aiding in the simplification, acceleration, and efficiency of business processes. E-commerce greatly lowers paperwork and boosts organizational productivity. It supports supply management of the "pull" variety. In supply management of the "pull" variety, a business procedure begins when a Customer requests are fulfilled using the just-in-time production method following the basic benefits of E-Commerce to the business: Lower costs, Customer data, wider customer base, Open always, Easier to scale up.

## CONCLUSION

In India's economy, e-commerce is a new trend that has emerged since the country's economic reforms. The many stakeholders can benefit greatly from e-commerce. These advantages include affordability and ease of comparison shopping, improved customer service, increased profit margins through more efficient business operations, information savings, and the growth of the knowledge market, etc. Currently, there are a number of obstacles preventing the growth of e-commerce, including the initial investment required, technological problems, computer illiteracy, legal difficulties, consumers' negative attitudes, and privacy and security concerns. However, these obstacles to e-commerce will be removed in due course, therefore e-commerce in India has promising futures. In order to embrace e-commerce and gain from it, we must modernize.

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## An Open Label Single Arm Clinical Study to Evaluate the Effect of Gajapippali Agnikarma on Transcranial Doppler Scan in the Management of Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine)

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Ardhavabhedaka is one of the Shiroroga which is characterized by Bheda (splitting type of pain), Toda (pricking type of pain), Bhrama (vertigo), Ardharparshwa Shirashula (pain in right or left of head) appearing in intervals of either 10 or 15 days. Ardhavabhedaka can be correlated with Migraine having symptoms of paroxysmal unilateral headache, sometimes associated with vertigo, nausea, photophobia and phonophobia. According to International Headache Society (I.H.S), Migraine is the most common neurovascular headache. *The treatment of Ardhavabhedaka includes Shirovirechana, Kayavirechana, Chatursneha Prayoga, Anuvāsana Basti, Upanaha, Shirobasti, Agnikarma and various Lepas. Agnikarma having ushna, teekshna property pacify the aggravated Vata dosha and thus Agnikarma can be beneficial in Ardhavabhedaka.* This study is aimed to evaluate the effect of Gajapippali Agnikarma in Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine). An Open Label Single Arm Clinical Study was carried, where 10 subjects were given Sadyovirechana and on next day Agnikarma with Gajapippali (*Scindapsus officinalis*) at Shankha Pradesha [Temporal region – Pterion] (0.3 sec contact) for 4 sittings with the interval of 7 days and follow up was done on 30<sup>th</sup> & 60<sup>th</sup> day. The assessment was done based on the results of Transcranial Doppler Scan before and after the treatment. Study revealed statistically significant results with  $p < 0.05$  in the parameters of Severity of Headache, Duration of Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Photophobia, Phonophobia and HIT-6 Score - before Agnikarma and after Agnikarma. In the analysis of objective parameters, statistically



**Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand**

significant with  $p < 0.05$  in Peak Systolic Velocity for left side, End Diastolic Velocity for both right and left side – before and after Agnikarma. Agnikarma has shown effect in reducing the headache intensity, periodicity and recurrence. No adverse effects were reported after the treatment and in duration of follow-up.

**Keywords:** Ardhavabhedaka, Gajapippali, Agnikarma, Migraine, Transcranial Doppler Scan, Thermal Microcautery

## INTRODUCTION

*Ardhavabhedaka is one of the Shiroroga[1][2] which can be correlated with Migraine having symptoms like paroxysmal unilateral headache, sometimes associated with vertigo, nausea, photophobia and phonophobia. According to data from the World Health Organization, it is the III most prevalent medical condition in the world, affecting 14.7% of the population annually.[3] According to International Headache Society (I.H.S), Migraine is the most common neurovascular headache. Migraine constitutes 16% of the primary headache and affects 10-20% of the general population. W.H.O. ranks Migraine among the World's most disabling medical illness. Migraine is still under diagnosed and undertreated. Exact mechanism of Migraine is still not fully understood. Even though lot of research on the condition with different treatment modalities has been undergoing in bio-medical world, considerable number of world population is suffering from this disease without satisfactory relief. The contemporary Migraine treatment modalities are resulting in drug dependence, drug withdrawal syndrome, relapse of headache and chances of getting chronicity. Hence, this arise the need to explore an effective line of management for Migraine. The treatment of Ardhavabhedaka includes Shirovirechana, Kayavirechana, Chatur sneha Prayoga, Anuvasana Basti, Upanaha, Shirobasti, Agnikarma and various Lepas.[4] As per Ayurveda, 'pain cannot occur without involvement of vata dosha.'[5]. Furthermore, Agnikarma is Ashukari with insatant result oriented procedure to perform. Thus, Agnikarma (Thermal Microcautery), a novel parasurgical procedure is selected for this trial. In this study 10 subjects were screened for migraine. Agnikarma with Gajapippali [Scindapsus officinalis] at Shankha pradesha [Temporal region-Pterion] (0.3 sec contact)[6] for 4 sittings with the interval of 7 days. Follow up was done on 30th and 60th day. The observations were analysed statistically and results were obtained.*

## OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the effect of Gajapippali Agnikarma in Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Ethical Clearance-** The clearance from Institutional Ethics Committee had been taken before starting the study and registered in Clinical Trial Registry of India (CTRI/2023/08/056131)

**Consent -** Written Consent from the patient had been taken before starting the treatment.

## MATERIALS

- A detailed Case Report Form is made on the basis of symptoms of Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine).
- Subjects was selected from OPD and IPD of JSS Ayurveda Hospital, Lalitadripura road, Alanahalli, Mysore - 570028
- Drug : Gajapippali (Scindapsus officinalis) was procured from authenticated source and identified by Botanist, which was used for Agnikarma.

## METHODS

- Study Design – An Open Label Single Arm Clinical Study



**Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand**

- Sample Size – 10

**Diagnostic criteria**

- Classical lakshanas of Ardhavabhedaka like Bheda, Toda, Bhrama, Ardhaparshwa Shirashula appearing in the interval of Pakshat/Dashat/Akasmaat.[1]
- As per International Classification of Headache Disorders. [10]
- Transcranial Doppler Study.

**Inclusion criteria**

Subjects having age between 16 years to 70 years of either gender irrespective of religion, race, occupation presenting with signs and symptoms of Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine) and who fit for *Agnikarma*.

**Exclusion criteria**

Subjects with referred pain in one half of head due to disorders of Eye, Ear, Nose and Teeth, with uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Thyroid dysfunction and other systemic illness. Subjects who are suffering from other type of headache such as Tension-type headache, Cluster headache, subjects who are Pregnant women and lactating mothers.

**Examinations** – Pulse, temperature, blood pressure, respiration and general examination of eye, ear, nose, throat, head and oral cavity was done before initiating the treatment.

**Intervention**

- 10 subjects with *Ardhavabhedaka* was enrolled from OPD & IPD of JSSAMC&H, Mysuru.
- *Agnikarma* with Gajapippali [*Scindapsus officinalis*] at Shankha pradesha [Temporal region- Pterion] (0.3 sec contact)<sup>[6]</sup> for 4 sittings with the interval of 7 days.

**PROCEDURE OF AGNIKARMA (Table 01)****ASSESSMENT CRITERIA****Subjective parameters**

- Clinical Symptoms<sup>[6]</sup> –Bheda, Toda, Bhrama, Ardhaparshva Shirashula.
- Nausea, Vomiting, Photophobia, Phonophobia.
- The Headache Impact Test (HIT-6)<sup>[11]</sup>

**Objective parameters**

Transcranial Doppler study (Peak Systolic Velocity, End Diastolic Velocity and Resistive Index) before & after the treatment.

**RESULTS****BASED ON SUBJECTIVE PARAMETERS**

Analysis of Subjective Parameters such as Severity of Headache, Duration of Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Photophobia, Phonophobia and HIT-6 Score was done through Wilcoxon signed-rank test and it revealed **statistically significant** differences between before and after *Agnikarma* ( $p < 0.05$ ). (Table 02) (Fig 1)

**BASED ON OBJECTIVE PARAMETERS**

Analysis of Objective Parameters was done through Wilcoxon signed-rank test and it revealed the following results. (Table 03) (Fig 2, Fig 3, Fig 4, Fig 5)

- Analysis of Peak Systolic Velocity revealed **statistically significant** differences between before and after *Agnikarma* for left side ( $p < 0.05$ ) and **statistically not significant** differences between before and after *Agnikarma* for right side ( $p > 0.05$ ).





### Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand

- Analysis of End Diastolic Velocity revealed **statistically significant** differences between before and after Agnikarma for both right and left side ( $p < 0.05$ ).
- Analysis of Resistive Index revealed **statistically not significant** differences after the study ( $p > 0.05$ ).

#### DISCUSSION

Migraine is the most common vascular headache. Migraine is recognized as a chronic illness, not simply as headache. The prevalence rate of the disease in India is 16-20%<sup>[17]</sup>.

#### Nidana

The Nidana of Ardhavabhedaka include all the Tridosha vitiating factors. Aharaja Nidana such as Atiruksha aahara, Anashana, Atisheetambu sevana leads to Vata prakopa. Amla, Katu Rasa Ahara and Madya sevana leads to Pitta prakopa. Guru Ahara and Atisheetambu sevana leads to Kapha prakopa. Viharaja Nidana such as Ratrijagarana, Vegadharana, Ativyavaya, Ativyayama leads to Vata prakopa. Utseda, Atapa sevana leads to Pitta prakopa and Atiswapna, Diwaswapna leads to Kapha prakopa. Manasika santapa vitiates Rajas and Tamas, causes shareerika dosha prakopa. According to Acharya Charaka Kama, Krodha, Chinta will cause Vata and Pitta vrudhhi. The Aggravating factors are junk food, skipping meals, addiction to tea, coffee, menstruation, excessive exposure to sunlight, emotional and physical stress, noise aggravates Tridosha and vitiates Agni. Tyramine and amines present in cheese, citrus food causes dilatation of vessels resulting in rush of blood. Phenylethylamine in chocolates alters the cerebral blood flow. Caffeine present in Coffee and Chocolates causes constriction of the cerebral blood vessels. At the time of caffeine withdrawal period, the blood vessels dilate and increase in cerebral flow results in headache. Monosodium glutamate present in frozen foods, snacks causes flushing, tingling, dizziness and headache.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### Samprapti

Nidana sevana causes Agnimandhya and hence formation of Ama in Amashaya. So, the Sanchaya of Kapha and Pitta along with Vata in Amashaya occurs. Simultaneously Rasa-Raktavaha srotodushti also takes place. Agnimandhya causes Dushti in Ahara rasa which in turn causes Rasa dhatu dushti. As the Rasa dhatu dushti is occurring, there will be involvement of Rasavaha srotas. The vitiated Doshas after reaching Shiras vitiates Rakta along with Siras situated there, to produce Shiroroga. Thus the involvement of Raktavaha srotas is also understood. Sroto dushti in Rasa – Raktavaha srotas can be considered as blood vessels of head, as migraine involves vascular phenomenon.

It was believed that the headache phase of migrainous attacks was caused by extracranial vasodilation and the neurologic symptoms were produced by intracranial vasoconstriction i.e. the “Vascular” hypothesis of Migraine<sup>[18]</sup>. The nervous system responds to a trigger by creating a spasm in the nerve-rich arteries at the base of the brain. The spasm constricts several arteries supplying the brain, including scalp and carotid arteries. When arteries constrict, brain's blood flow reduces. At the same time, platelets release serotonin, which causes constriction of arteries and further reduces blood supply to the brain. Which in turn decreases the supply of oxygen to brain, symptoms such as distorted vision/ speech, may manifest. Reacting to hypoxia, certain arteries within the brain dilate to meet the brain's needs, finally affecting the neck and scalp arteries. Dilation of arteries triggers the release of prostaglandins from various tissues and blood cells. Chemicals that cause inflammation and swelling, and substances that increase sensitivity to pain are also released. The circulation of these chemicals and the dilation of the scalp arteries stimulate the pain-sensitive nociceptors.

#### Chikitsa

Agnikarma means clinical cauterization. In Agnikarma, the Agni tatva which is having Ushna, Ruksha and Teekshna Guna pacifies the Sheeta guna of Vata and Kapha in Ardhavabhedaka which has shown the promising results. In Ardhavabhedaka, Acharya Charaka has indicated Daha karma as treatment while Acharya Sushruta has given specific site for Agnikarma in Shiro-roga. Agnikarma is specially indicated in the management of acute pain.<sup>[19]</sup> So, Agnikarma can be useful to relieve pain in Ardhavabhedaka. Agnikarma an ancient time tested Thermal Microcautery is a novel minimally invasive intervention indicated as Vedanasthapaka in many conditions including Ardhavabhedaka. Gajapippali Agnikarma has shown significant results in Grade 4 and 3 with respect to subjective and objective criteria. The Transcranial Doppler study by using Mindray DC 80 Ultrasound suggestive of decrease in





**Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand**

the Peak Systolic Velocity, End Diastolic Velocity and Resistive Index respectively after the treatment. This shows that the heat generated by the burnt tip of *Scindapsus officinalis* over the nerve endings of the dermal tissue in temporal part bilaterally has generated a stimulation in neuromodulation.<sup>[20]</sup> The concept of Thermal Microcautery is used in this procedure by utilizing a drug *Agnidagdha Gajapippali* which stimulates the peripheral nerve field (PNFS) leads to neuromodulation.<sup>[21]</sup> The primary objectives were assessed by Visual Analogue Scale, and in the secondary outcomes there was improvement in the physical activities and the quality of life. The herb *Scindapsus Officinalis Gajapippali* which contains the Scindapsin, Sterol, Rhamnose, Fructose, Glucose, Xylose, Methanolic extract and the ethanolic extract are having Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory and Anti-microbial Properties.<sup>[22]</sup> *Gajapippali Agnikarma* is a type of thermo therapy which changes the cutaneous core temperature of the soft tissues by improving the certain conditions like pain and tender. It also accelerates the blood flow and decreases the inflammation and the odema of the vascular endothelial walls.<sup>[23]</sup> In total it is one of the effective therapy in the management of Migraine and which gives a short term rehabilitation regarding headache as concern. When thermal energy is transferred from an instrument to a tissue its internal energy increases and the heat energy gets transferred to the cells. The thermostatic centre of the body immediately gets activated to distribute this localized rise in temperature throughout the body. As a result, vasodilatation occurs and blood flow increases.<sup>[24][25]</sup> *Mrudu Anulomana* which has been administered to all the subjects prior to the treatment as a *Shodhaka Chikitsa* to eliminate the Pitta, Kapha and Vata respectively. Hence, it is essential to administer any treatment in *Ardhavabhedaka* only after *Shodhana Karma*. *Ashtanga Hrudaya* of *Vagbhata* explains about the purificatory procedures of *Panchakarma* in the management of *Shirorogas*. The *Mrudu Anulomana* detoxifies the body tissues and micro-circulatory channels and thus maintains the coordination of *tridoshas* in the body.<sup>[26]</sup> The local thermocautery by *Gajapippali* has improved the circulation which might have influenced the circulating vessels to excrete the endotoxins. At the same time, the peripheral heat exerted on the dermis acts as an analgesic in nature.<sup>[27]</sup>

**Discussion on Demographic Data**

The observations were made in the present study is based on the clinical trial on 10 subjects. The data was collected in the specific proforma designed for the study and analyzed after the completion of the study.

**Age** - 50% of the subjects were belonging to 23-35 years of age, 30% of the subjects were belonging to 35-45 years of age and 20% of the subjects were belonging to 45-55 years of age. This shows incidence of *Ardhavabhedaka* is more in middle age. The reason might be stressful professional life and examination stress in students. It is also the age for seeking the jobs. During this age a person is more tend to have physical, mental and emotional stress.

**Gender** - Maximum i.e., 60% were females. It correlates with many studies which showed prevalence of *Ardhavabhedaka* higher in females than in males. Few studies have reported that, this is due to hormonal fluctuations during menstrual cycles. The fluctuations in the Estrogen levels affects the sensitivity of dopaminergic and serotonin receptors and cerebral vessels to serotonin. Activation of central nociceptive pathways from the cortex and brain stem stimulates the trigeminal vascular system, which innervates cerebral blood vessels. This leads to the release of vascular inflammatory substances, including prostaglandins, CGRP, and cytokines.<sup>[28]</sup>

**Occupation** –60% of Home makers were reported with Migraine. The intimacy ratio of Migraine burden indicates the stressful condition of a woman in the society. The females who can manage their personal life, family and social commitments in stressful conditions. Hence they are more prone to develop Migraine.

**Marital Status** –90% of the married persons were reported with Migraine. Marital relationships have a very high potential for impacting on a person with migraine. Anger, dependency, flexibility and sexuality are all integrally involved in the intimacy of marriage. Emotional stress has long been recognized as an important and continuing factor in migraine and chronic headache. Other psychological features of headache patients include insecurity, inflexibility, unresolved dependency issues and poor sexual adjustment.<sup>[29]</sup>



**Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand**

**Aggravating Factors** – 60% of the subjects showed sound as an aggravating factor, 90% of the subjects showed light as an aggravating factor, 80% of the subjects showed hunger as an aggravating factor, 40% of the subjects showed travelling as an aggravating factor, 70% of the subjects showed exposure to cold weather as an aggravating factor, 50% of the subjects showed exposure to hot weather as an aggravating factor, 80% of the subjects showed emotional stress as an aggravating factor, 90% of the subjects showed physical stress as an aggravating factor in the manifestation of Migraine. This might be due to faulty lifestyle, food patterns, biological clock variations and atmospheric factors.

**Relieving Factors** – 90% of the subjects were having rest as relieving factor and 60% of the subjects were having vomiting as relieving factor. This suggests taking rest and on vomiting, severity of Migraine reduces. Vomiting cause peripheral blood vessel vasoconstriction, which could, in turn reduce blood flow to pain sensitized vessels, leading to decrease in pain.<sup>[30]</sup> One of the main pain relieving factors in migraine patients is sleep and the sympathetic system drive decreases during sleep.

**Aahara** - 90% of the subjects were consuming Apathya Ahara in the form of untimely food, non-contagious food and wrong combinations of food with the alkaline beverages which are available in the market. Also tyramine and other amines present in today's junk and sour-spicy food causes dilation of the nerves in the brain, resulting in a rush of blood. This acts as triggering factor for Migraine.

**Agni** – 70% of the subjects were having Vishamagni indicating Vata prakopa. This suggests, Prakopa of Vata which is the pradhana dosha for manifestation of pain, would be responsible for severity of pain in Ardhavabhedaka.

**Discussion On Results**

**Subjective Parameters** – There was a statistically significant reduction in Severity and Duration of Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Photophobia and Phonophobia. HIT-6 score measures the impact of headache attacks on routine activities and ability to function at work place. It showed significant reduction after Agnikarma and was also maintained during all follow-up. Vata dosha is the primary cause of the severe nature of pain. The reduction in pain may be attributed to the control of Vata through Vatanuloman induced by Mrudu Anulomana (Gandharvahastadi Taila). Gajapippali Agnikarma is a type of thermo therapy which changes the cutaneous core temperature of the soft tissues by improving the certain conditions like pain and tender. It also accelerates the blood flow and decreases the inflammation and the edema of the vascular endothelial walls.<sup>[23]</sup>

**Objective Parameters** – There was statistically significant reduction in Peak Systolic Velocity for left side and End Diastolic Velocity for both right and left side. The concept of Thermal Microcautery is used in this procedure by utilizing a drug Agnidagdha Gajapippali which stimulates the peripheral nerve field (PNFS) leads to neuromodulation.<sup>[21]</sup> The local heat generated by Gajapippali Agnikarma has improved the circulation which might have influenced in the circulating vessels to excrete the endotoxins. At the same time, the peripheral heat exerted on the dermis acts as an analgesic in nature.<sup>[25]</sup>

**CONCLUSION**

Gajapippali Agnikarma has shown significant relief in the symptoms of Ardhavabhedaka (Migraine). No adverse effects were noticed. Hence Agnikarma has a definite role in pain relief in patients of Ardhavabhedaka. Agnikarma is a scientific, topical treatment procedure which requires minimum equipment and results in the effective rehabilitation within short duration. Hence the procedure can be used for the pain management in Atyayika Avastha in Ardhavabhedaka.





### Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand

#### SCOPE FOR STUDY

Further studies of large sample size with different pain conditions are essential to standardize the study and procedure.

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### Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand

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**Table 1 – Procedure of Agnikarma**

PURVAKARMA		
1.	<b>Sambhara Sangraha</b>	
	Yantra	Gajapippali <sup>[9]</sup>
2.	<b>Kala</b>	
	According to Day Schedule	Morning
	According to Ritu	Except Sharad and Greeshma Ritu
3.	<b>Avadhi</b>	Once in a week <sup>[12]</sup>
4.	<b>Dravya</b>	Triphala quatha, Madhu(1ml) and Ghrita (2ml)
5.	<b>Atura Siddhata</b>	
	On the day of procedure	Snigdha Annapana (Peya)
	At the time of procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess the most tender point on affected Shankha-Bhru-Lalata (Temporal side of the face)</li> <li>➤ Clean the site with Triphala Qwatha and wiped out with sterile cotton gauze.</li> </ul>
	Position of the Patient	Lateral supine with affected side upward.
PRADHANA KARMA		
1.	<b>Karma Vidhana</b>	Heat the Gajapippali on high flame till it becomes red hot.
2.	<b>Duration</b>	Apporximate contact time = 0.3 sec <sup>[6]</sup> (For Samyak Dagdha Lakshana)
3.	<b>Tatkala Paricharya</b>	Lepa with mixture of Honey and Ghrita in unequal quantity. <sup>[13]</sup>





**Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand**

4.	<b>Samyak Lakshana</b>	Samyak lakshana of Twak Dagdha ➤ Shabdhapradurbhava ➤ Durgandhata ➤ Twak sankocha
<b>PASCHAT KARMA</b>		
1.	<b>Procedure to be followed after Agnikarma</b>	Lepa <sup>[14]</sup>
2.	<b>Karmottara Bhojana</b>	Laghu-Ushna-Supachya-Snigdha Bhojana
3.	<b>Pathya</b>	Purana Shali, Yava, Shashtika Shali, Mudga (Green gram), Masha (Black gram), Patola (Pointed guard), Shigru (Drumstick), Karavellaka (Bitter guard), Amra (Mango - Ripened), Amalaki (Indian gooseberry), Dadima (Pomegranate), Draksha (Grapes), Narikela (Coconut), Goghrita, Godugdha, Sugar, Honey, Takra (Butter milk), Yusha (Soup), Rasona (Garlic), Jiraka (Cumin), Haridra (Turmeric), Musta (Nut grass), Usheera (Vetiver) <sup>[15]</sup>
4.	<b>Apathya</b>	Godhuma (Wheat), Adhaki (Red gram), Jambir (Lemon), Palandu (Onion), Kadhaphala (Banana), Dadhi (Curd), Hingu, Sarshapa (Mustard), Cold drinks, Coffee, Tea, Ice-cream, Chocolate, Alcoholic beverage, Cheese <sup>[16]</sup>

**Table 2 – Statistical Analysis shows Median, Inter Quartile Range, Test Statistic (Wilcoxon signed-rank test) and p values for before and after Agnikarma for Subjective Parameters.**

Subjective Parameters	Median (IQR)			Z value	p value
	BT	AT	FU		
Severity of Headache	4.00	0	0	-2.919	0.004
Duration of Headache	3.00	0	0	-2.850	0.004
Nausea	1.00	0	0	-2.232	0.026
Vomiting	1.00	0	0	-2.646	0.008
Photophobia	1.00	0	0	-2.828	0.005
Phonophobia	1.00	0	0	-2.449	0.014
HIT-6 Score	62.50	36.0	36.0	-2.814	0.005

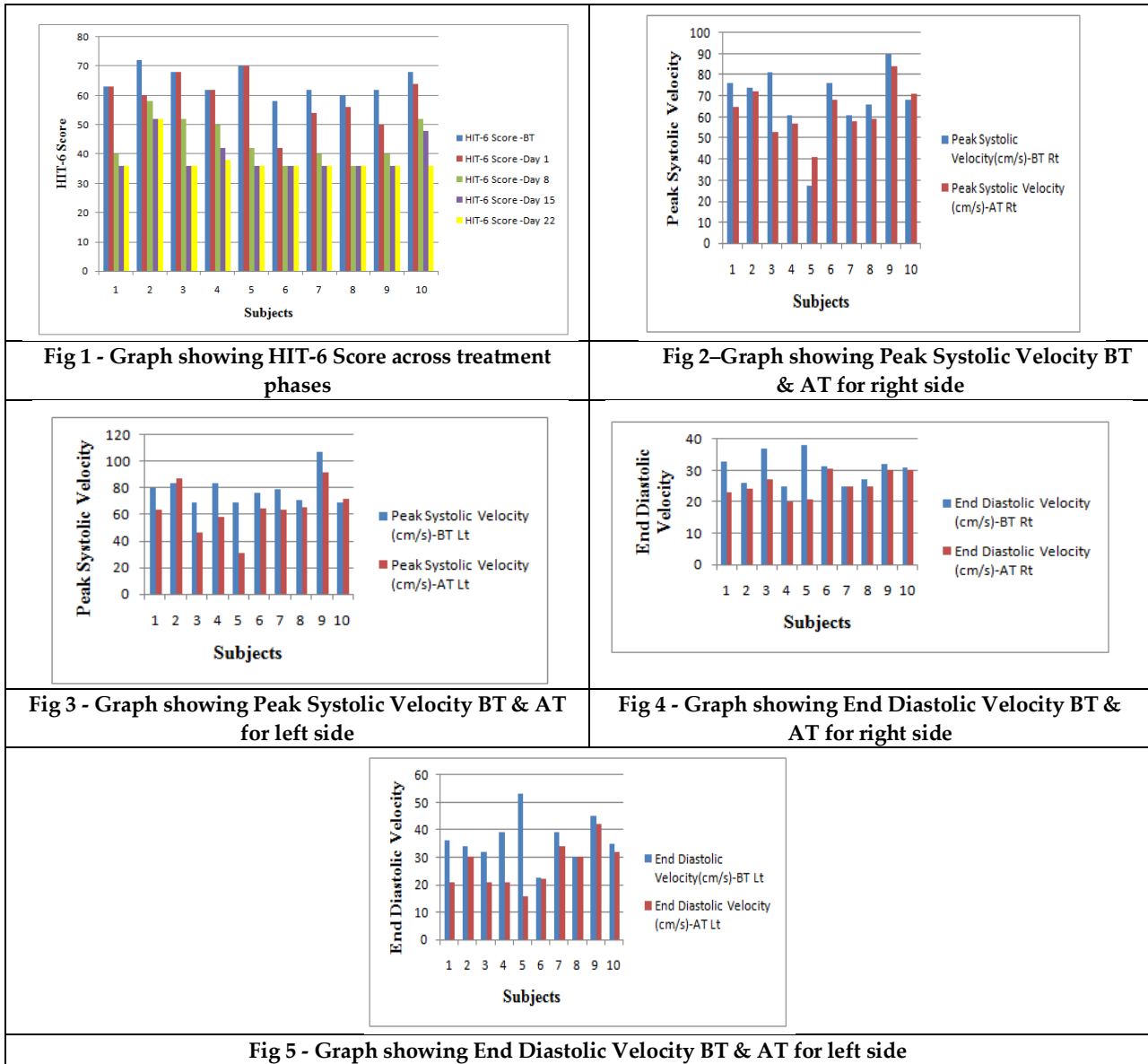
**Table 3 – Statistical Analysis shows Median, Inter Quartile Range, Test Statistic (Wilcoxon signed-rank test) and p values for before and after Agnikarma for Objective Parameters.**

Objective Parameters	Median (IQR)				Z value		p value	
	BT		AT		Rt	Lt	Rt	Lt
	Rt	Lt	Rt	Lt				
Peak Systolic Velocity (cm/s)	71.000	77.650	62.000	64.150	-1.632	-2.501	0.103	0.012
End Diastolic Velocity (cm/s)	31.110	35.500	25.000	26.000	-2.677	-2.668	0.007	0.008
Resistive Index	0.5750	0.5400	0.5000	0.5200	-0.593	-0.356	0.553	0.722





Rashmi and Gavimath Shivanand





## Decomposition of Cartesian Product of Stars and Paths Into Subgraphs on Three Edges

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $S_m$  be a star on  $m$  vertices and  $P_n$  be a path on  $n$  vertices. For a graph  $G$ , if  $E(G)$  can be partitioned into  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_m$  such that the subgraph of  $G$  induced by  $E_i$  is  $H_i$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , then  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_m$  decompose  $G$  and is written as  $E(G) = E(H_1) \cup E(H_2) \cup \dots \cup E(H_m)$ . If for  $1 \leq i \leq m$ ,  $H_i \cong H$ , we say that  $G$  has a  $H$ -decomposition. In this paper, we show that the necessary condition  $m, n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  is sufficient for the existence of  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposition of  $S_m \square P_n$  for any two positive integers  $m$  and  $n$ .

**Keywords:** Graph theory, decomposition, cartesian product, star, path.

**2020 Mathematics Subject Classification:** 05C38, 05C51, 05C76.

## INTRODUCTION

All graphs considered here are finite, simple and undirected unless otherwise stated. For the standard graph-theoretic terminology, refer [5]. For any two graphs  $G$  and  $H$ , their cartesian product, denoted by  $G \square H$  has vertex set  $V(G \square H) = V(G) \times V(H)$  and edge set  $E(G \square H) = \{(g, h)(g', h') : g = g', hh' \in E(H), \text{ or } gg' \in E(G), h = h'\}$ . It is well known that the cartesian product is commutative and associative. A study on decomposition of graphs is not new. In [6], S. Arumugam, I. Sahul Hamid and V. M. Abraham gave the decomposition of a graph  $G$  on  $n$  vertices (not necessarily connected) into  $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$  paths and cycles. If  $G$  has a decomposition into  $p$  copies of  $H_1$  and  $q$  copies of  $H_2$ ,





**Vimala Roshni and Chithra Devi**

then we say that  $G$  has a  $\{pH_1, qH_2\}$ -decomposition. If such a decomposition exists for all  $p$  and  $q$  satisfying trivial necessary conditions, then we say that  $G$  has a complete  $\{H_1, H_2\}$ -decomposition. C. Sunil Kumar in his paper [2], gave the  $P_4$ -decomposability of complete and complete bipartite graphs. He also proved that the complete  $r$ -partite graph is  $P_4$ -decomposable if and only if its size is a multiple of 3. In [7], S. Vimala Roshni and P. Chithra Devi gave the  $P_4$ -decomposability of cartesian product of paths. [1] Arockiajeyaraj P. Ezhilarasi and Appu Muthusamy gave the necessary and sufficient condition for a  $\{P_5, S_5\}$ -decomposition for the cartesian product of complete graphs. In this paper, we focus on the cartesian product of stars and paths which are  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Remark 1.1.**

Consider a graph  $A$  with  $V(A) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 3, 1 \leq j \leq 4\}$  and  $E(A) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 1 \leq i \leq 3, 1 \leq j \leq 3, 1 \leq k \leq 2, 2 \leq l \leq 4\}$ . Then  $A$  can be decomposed into 3 copies of  $S_4$  and 2 copies of  $P_4$ . The 3 copies of  $S_4$  are  $(x_{1,2}; x_{1,1}, x_{2,2}, x_{3,2}), (x_{1,3}; x_{1,2}, x_{2,3}, x_{3,3})$  and  $(x_{1,4}; x_{1,3}, x_{2,4}, x_{3,4})$ . Also, the 2 copies of  $P_4$  are  $x_{2,1}x_{2,2}x_{2,3}x_{2,4}$  and  $x_{3,1}x_{3,2}x_{3,3}x_{3,4}$ .

**Lemma 1.2.** For any positive integer  $n \geq 1, S_3 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S_3 \square P_{3n}$  where  $V(G) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 3, 1 \leq j \leq 3n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 1 \leq i \leq 3, 1 \leq j \leq 3n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq 2, 1 \leq l \leq 3n\}$ .

This lemma is proved by induction on  $n$ .

When  $n = 1, (x_{1,1}; x_{2,1}, x_{1,2}, x_{3,1})$  and  $(x_{1,2}; x_{2,2}, x_{1,3}, x_{3,2})$  forms 2 copies of  $S_4$ . Also,  $x_{2,1}x_{2,2}x_{2,3}x_{1,3}$  and  $x_{3,1}x_{3,2}x_{3,3}x_{1,3}$  forms 2 copies of  $P_4$ .

Therefore the lemma is true for  $n = 1$ .

Assume that the lemma is true for  $n - 1$ .

The subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{2,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-1}, x_{2,3n}, x_{3,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-1}, x_{3,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,3n-3}x_{1,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-3}x_{2,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-3}x_{3,3n-2}\}$  forms  $A$ .

Thus  $E(S_3 \square P_{3n}) = E(S_3 \square P_{3(n-1)}) \cup E(A)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_3 \square P_{3(n-1)}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.1.,  $A$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence  $S_3 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Remark 1.3.**

$S_3 \square P_{3n}$  is decomposed into  $3n - 1$  copies of  $S_4$  and  $2n$  copies of  $P_4$  for all positive integers  $n \geq 1$ .

**Remark 1.4.**

Consider a graph  $B$  with  $V(B) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq 3\}$  and  $E(B) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 2 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq 2, 1 \leq k \leq 3, 1 \leq l \leq 3\}$ .

Then  $B$  can be decomposed into 2 copies of  $S_4$  and 3 copies of  $P_4$ . The 2 copies of  $S_4$  are:  $(x_{1,1}; x_{2,1}, x_{3,1}, x_{4,1})$  and  $(x_{2,2}; x_{2,1}, x_{1,2}, x_{2,3})$ . Also, the 3 copies of  $P_4$  are given below:  $x_{3,1}x_{3,2}x_{1,2}x_{4,2}, x_{2,3}x_{1,3}x_{3,3}x_{3,2}$  and  $x_{1,3}x_{4,3}x_{4,2}x_{4,1}$ .

**Remark 1.5.**

Consider a graph  $C$  with  $V(C) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq 4\}$  and  $E(C) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{k,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 2 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq 3, 1 \leq k \leq 3, 2 \leq l \leq 4\}$ .

Then  $C$  can be decomposed into 3 copies of  $S_4$  and 3 copies of  $P_4$ . The 3 copies of  $S_4$  are as follows:  $(x_{1,2}; x_{2,2}, x_{3,2}, x_{4,2}), (x_{1,3}; x_{2,3}, x_{3,3}, x_{4,3})$  and  $(x_{1,4}; x_{2,4}, x_{3,4}, x_{4,4})$ . Also, the 3 copies of  $P_4$  are given as:  $x_{2,1}x_{2,2}x_{2,3}x_{2,4}, x_{3,1}x_{3,2}x_{3,3}x_{3,4}$  and  $x_{4,1}x_{4,2}x_{4,3}x_{4,4}$ .

**Lemma 1.6.** For any positive integer  $n \geq 1, S_6 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.







**Vimala Roshni and Chithra Devi**

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S_6 \square P_{3n}$ , where  $V(G) = \{x_{ij}: 1 \leq i \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 3n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{(x_{ij}, x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1i}, x_{k+1,i}): 1 \leq i \leq 6, 1 \leq j \leq 3n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq 5, 1 \leq l \leq 3n\}$ .

We use induction on  $n$  to prove this lemma.

When  $n = 1$ , the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{4,1}, x_{4,2}, x_{4,3}, x_{5,1}, x_{5,2}, x_{5,3}, x_{6,1}, x_{6,2}, x_{6,3}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,1}x_{4,1}, x_{1,2}x_{4,2}, x_{1,3}x_{4,3}\}$  forms  $B$ .

Thus  $E(S_6 \square P_3) = E(S_3 \square P_3) \cup E(B)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_3 \square P_3$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.4.,  $B$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Thus, for  $n = 1$ , the lemma is valid.

Let us assume that the lemma is true for  $n - 1$ .

The subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{2,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-1}, x_{2,3n}, x_{3,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-1}, x_{3,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,3n-3}x_{1,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-3}x_{2,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-3}x_{3,3n-2}\}$  forms  $A$ .

Also, the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{4,3n-2}, x_{4,3n-1}, x_{4,3n}, x_{5,3n-2}, x_{5,3n-1}, x_{5,3n}, x_{6,3n-2}, x_{6,3n-1}, x_{6,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{4,3n-3}x_{4,3n-2}, x_{5,3n-3}x_{5,3n-2}, x_{6,3n-3}x_{6,3n-2}\}$  forms  $C$ .

Thus  $E(S_6 \square P_{3n}) = E(S_6 \square P_{3(n-1)}) \cup E(A) \cup E(C)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_6 \square P_{3(n-1)}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.1.,  $A$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. And also, by Remark 1.5.,  $C$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence  $S_6 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Remark 1.7.**

$S_6 \square P_{3n}$  is decomposed into  $6n - 2$  copies of  $S_4$  and  $5n$  copies of  $P_4$  for all positive integers  $n \geq 1$ .

**Lemma 1.8.** For any positive integer  $n \geq 1$ ,  $S_9 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S_9 \square P_{3n}$ , where  $V(G) = \{x_{ij}: 1 \leq i \leq 9, 1 \leq j \leq 3n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{(x_{ij}, x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1i}, x_{k+1,i}): 1 \leq i \leq 9, 1 \leq j \leq 3n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq 8, 1 \leq l \leq 3n\}$ .

Using induction on  $n$ , we prove this lemma.

When  $n = 1$ , the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{7,1}, x_{7,2}, x_{7,3}, x_{8,1}, x_{8,2}, x_{8,3}, x_{9,1}, x_{9,2}, x_{9,3}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,1}x_{7,1}, x_{1,2}x_{7,2}, x_{1,3}x_{7,3}\}$  forms  $B$ .

Thus  $E(S_9 \square P_3) = E(S_6 \square P_3) \cup E(B)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_6 \square P_3$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.4.,  $B$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Therefore, the lemma is valid for  $n = 1$ .

Assume that the lemma holds for  $n - 1$ .

The subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{2,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-1}, x_{2,3n}, x_{3,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-1}, x_{3,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,3n-3}x_{1,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-3}x_{2,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-3}x_{3,3n-2}\}$  forms  $A$ .

Also, the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{i-1,3n-2}, x_{i-1,3n-1}, x_{i-1,3n}, x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i,3n-1}, x_{i,3n}, x_{i+1,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-1}, x_{i+1,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{i-1,3n-3}x_{i-1,3n-2}, x_{i,3n-3}x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-3}x_{i+1,3n-2}\}$  where  $i = 5, 8$  forms 2 copies of  $C$ .

Thus  $E(S_9 \square P_{3n}) = E(S_9 \square P_{3(n-1)}) \cup E(A) \cup 2E(C)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_9 \square P_{3(n-1)}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.1.,  $A$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. And also, by Remark 1.5.,  $C$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence  $S_9 \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Remark 1.9.**

$S_9 \square P_{3n}$  is decomposed into  $9n - 3$  copies of  $S_4$  and  $8n$  copies of  $P_4$  for all positive integers  $n \geq 1$ .

**Lemma 1.10.** For any positive integer  $n \geq 1$ ,  $S_{12} \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.





**Vimala Roshni and Chithra Devi**

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S_{12} \square P_{3n}$  where  $V(G) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 12, 1 \leq j \leq 3n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 1 \leq i \leq 12, 1 \leq j \leq 3n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq 11, 1 \leq l \leq 3n\}$ .

Using induction on  $n$ , we demonstrate this lemma.

When  $n = 1$ , the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{10,1}, x_{10,2}, x_{10,3}, x_{11,1}, x_{11,2}, x_{11,3}, x_{12,1}, x_{12,2}, x_{12,3}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,1}x_{10,1}, x_{1,2}x_{10,2}, x_{1,3}x_{10,3}\}$  forms  $B$ .

Thus  $E(S_{12} \square P_3) = E(S_9 \square P_3) \cup E(B)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_9 \square P_3$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.4.,  $B$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Thus, for  $n = 1$ , the lemma holds true.

Let us assume that for  $n - 1$ , the lemma holds true.

The subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{2,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-1}, x_{2,3n}, x_{3,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-1}, x_{3,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,3n-3}x_{1,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-3}x_{2,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-3}x_{3,3n-2}\}$  forms  $A$ .

Also, the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{i-1,3n-2}, x_{i-1,3n-1}, x_{i-1,3n}, x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i,3n-1},$

$x_{i,3n}, x_{i+1,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-1}, x_{i+1,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{i-1,3n-3}x_{i-1,3n-2},$

$x_{i,3n-3}x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-3}x_{i+1,3n-2}\}$  where  $i = 5, 8, 11$  forms 3 copies of  $C$ .

Thus  $E(S_{12} \square P_{3n}) = E(S_{12} \square P_{3(n-1)}) \cup E(A) \cup 3E(C)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_{12} \square P_{3(n-1)}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.1.,  $A$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. And also, by Remark 1.5.,  $C$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence  $S_{12} \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Remark 1.11.**

$S_{12} \square P_{3n}$  is decomposed into  $12n - 4$  copies of  $S_4$  and  $11n$  copies of  $P_4$  for all positive integers  $n \geq 1$ .

**Theorem 1.12.** For any two positive integers  $m, n$  with  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $S_{3m} \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Proof:**

Let  $G = S_{3m} \square P_{3n}$  where  $V(G) = \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq 3m, 1 \leq j \leq 3n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{(x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1}) (x_{1,i}x_{k+1,i}) : 1 \leq i \leq 3m, 1 \leq j \leq 3n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq 3m - 1, 1 \leq l \leq 3n\}$ .

This theorem is proved by induction on  $m$ .

When  $m = 1$ , the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{3m-2,1}, x_{3m-2,2}, x_{3m-2,3}, x_{3m-1,1}, x_{3m-1,2}, x_{3m-1,3}, x_{3m,1}, x_{3m,2}, x_{3m,3}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,1}x_{3m-2,1}, x_{1,2}x_{3m-2,2}, x_{1,3}x_{3m-2,3}\}$  forms  $B$ .

Thus  $E(S_{3m} \square P_3) = E(S_{3(m-1)} \square P_3) \cup E(B)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_{3(m-1)} \square P_3$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.4.,  $B$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence, for  $m = 1$ , the theorem holds true.

Assume that for  $m - 1$ , the theorem holds true.

The subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{2,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-1}, x_{2,3n}, x_{3,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-1}, x_{3,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{1,3n-3}x_{1,3n-2}, x_{2,3n-3}x_{2,3n-2}, x_{3,3n-3}x_{3,3n-2}\}$  forms  $A$ .

Also, the subgraph  $\langle \{x_{1,3n-2}, x_{1,3n-1}, x_{1,3n}, x_{i-1,3n-2}, x_{i-1,3n-1}, x_{i-1,3n}, x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i,3n-1},$

$x_{i,3n}, x_{i+1,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-1}, x_{i+1,3n}\} \rangle$  together with the edges  $\{x_{i-1,3n-3}x_{i-1,3n-2},$

$x_{i,3n-3}x_{i,3n-2}, x_{i+1,3n-3}x_{i+1,3n-2}\}$  where  $i = 5, 8, 11, \dots, 3m + 2$  forms  $m - 1$  copies of  $C$ .

Thus  $E(S_{3m} \square P_{3n}) = E(S_{3(m-1)} \square P_{3n}) \cup E(A) \cup (m - 1)E(C)$ .

Therefore, by induction hypothesis,  $S_{3(m-1)} \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. Also, by Remark 1.1.,  $A$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable. And also, by Remark 1.5.,  $C$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Hence  $S_{3m} \square P_{3n}$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

**Theorem 1.13.** For any two positive integers  $m, n$  with  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,  $S_m \square P_n$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable if and only if  $mn \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .





## Vimala Roshni and Chithra Devi

**Proof:**

Suppose  $S_m \square P_n$  is  $\{S_4, P_4\}$ -decomposable.

Thus  $m(n-1) + n(m-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .

Therefore,  $mn \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .

Conversely, suppose that  $mn \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .

Therefore,  $m(n-1) + n(m+1) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .

Thus  $3|m$  and  $3|n$  or  $3|n-1$  and  $3|m-1$ .

Therefore,  $|E(S_m \square P_n)| \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ .

Hence by Theorem 1.12.,  $S_m \square P_n$  is  $\{4,4\}$ -decomposable.

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# Finite-Time Control Design for Projective Synchronization of Memristor Type Quaternion Valued Neural Networks with Time Delay

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the quasi matrix projective synchronization with the help of n-dimensional delayed quaternion-valued neural networks (QVNNs) which is subjected to external disturbances. Firstly, the delayed QVNNs are separated into real-valued neural networks (three imaginary terms and one real term), and then a suitable control unit is designed for each network. Secondly, we designed suitable Lyapunov functional candidate to investigate the synchronization behavior of the system and then estimated synchronization error bound can be obtained. Finally, the theoretical results are verified by a numerical simulation result.

**Keywords:** A quaternion is a hypercomplex number consisting of one real component and three imaginary components. The quaternion  $m \in Q$  can be characterized as

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the field of artificial NNs [4] has witnessed significant advancements, particularly in the development of quaternion-valued neural networks (QVNNs) [2]. Unlike traditional real-valued [1] or complex valued neural networks [8], QVNNs utilize quaternions a four-dimensional hyper complex numbers that consist of one real and three imaginary components. This unique mathematical structure allows QVNNs to process multi-dimensional signals more efficiently, making them highly suitable for applications in image processing, control systems, and





Santhakumari et al.,

signal processing where multi-channel data is involved. However, the dynamic behavior of these networks becomes even more intriguing and complex when memristive elements are integrated into their structure. Memristors, often described as the fourth fundamental circuit element, exhibit memory-dependent resistance properties. When applied to neural networks, memristors enable the modeling of adaptive synaptic weights that mimic the learning and forgetting processes in biological systems. These memristor-based neural networks can effectively handle nonlinearity and exhibit complex dynamic behavior, making them advantageous in scenarios that require adaptive control and learning capabilities. The incorporation of memristors into QVNNs brings a new level of complexity and adaptability, allowing for more accurate modeling of real-world dynamic systems. One of the key challenges in these systems is achieving synchronization. Synchronization refers to the ability of a master and a slave system to align their states over time, despite any disturbances or initial mismatches [3]. Among the various synchronization techniques, projective synchronization is particularly notable because it enables proportional scaling between the states of the master and slave systems [5,6,9,10]. This feature is crucial in secure communication and data encryption, where proportionality can enhance the complexity and security of transmitted signals. However, achieving projective synchronization in memristor-type QVNNs is challenging due to the inherent nonlinearities, time delays, and high-dimensional dynamics present in these networks. Time delay is an unavoidable phenomenon in real-world systems, often caused by signal transmission lags, processing times, or inherent delays in control loops. These delays can significantly affect the stability and synchronization [7,11] performance of neural networks, leading to undesirable outcomes if not properly managed. Traditional control methods may struggle to handle these time delays effectively, highlighting the need for advanced control strategies capable of ensuring synchronization within a finite and predictable time frame. In this article, we focus on developing a finite-time control design strategy for achieving projective synchronization of memristor-type QVNNs with time delays. We aim to address the challenges posed by the multi-dimensional nature of QVNNs, the nonlinearity introduced by memristors, and the destabilizing effects of time delays. By leveraging finite-time control theory, we propose a robust method that guarantees faster synchronization compared to conventional approaches. The theoretical analysis is supported by numerical simulations, demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed control design in achieving synchronization within a finite time frame under various scenarios.

**Problem description and preliminaries**

A quaternion is a hypercomplex number consisting of one real component and three imaginary components. The quaternion  $m \in Q$  can be characterized as

$w = w^R + w^I i + w^J j + w^K k$  where  $w^R, w^I, w^J, w^K \in R$ , the imaginary units  $i, j, k$  obey the Hamilton rule:

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1, ij = -ji = k, jk = -kj = i, ki = -ik = j$$

Remark 1. The quaternion is not commutative, in contrast to real and complex numbers, meaning that it is not guaranteed that for each  $w, v \in Q, w \cdot v = v \cdot w$ . Certain characteristics of real and complex numbers do not hold true for quaternions. This necessitates the creation of novel quaternion-related theories and technologies.

This paper considers a quaternion-valued memristor-based neural networks, which can be described by the following delayed differential equations:

$$\dot{w}_q(t) = -D_q w_q(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}(w_q(t)) f_p(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}(w_q(t)) g_p(w_p(t - \tau(t))) + U_q \xi_q(t) w_q(s) = \psi_q(s), s \in [-\tau, 0] \tag{1}$$

where  $q = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n. w(t) = (w_1(t), w_2(t), \dots, w_n(t))^T \in Q^n \cdot w_q(t) \in Q$  denotes for the state vector of the  $q$  th neuron.  $c_q > 0$  represents the self-feedback coefficient, while  $M_{qp}(w_q(t))$  and  $N_{qp}(w_q(t))$  denotes the quaternion-valued memristor-based connection weights.  $f_p(w_p(t)) = (f_1(w_1(t)), f_2(w_2(t)), \dots, f_n(w_n(t)))$  represents the activation function without delay and  $g_p(w_p(t - \tau(t))) = (f_1(w_1(t - \tau(t))), f_2(w_2(t - \tau(t))), \dots, f_n(w_n(t - \tau(t))))$  represents the activation function with delay,  $U_q \xi_q(t)$  represents the external input.  $\tau(t)$  is the transmission delay, with  $0 \leq \tau(t) < \tau$ .

The initial condition for system (1) is

$$w_q(s) = \psi_q(s) = (\psi_1(s), \psi_2(s), \dots, \psi_n(s)) \in C^{(1)}([-\tau, 0], Q^n), -\tau \leq s \leq 0$$





**Santhakumari et al.,**

Based on the characteristics of the memristor, the state parameters in (1) are assumed to satisfy the following conditions.

$$\begin{aligned} (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, \&(\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, \\ \geq \checkmark, (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, \&(\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, (\cdot) = \{|\cdot| < \checkmark, |\cdot| \geq \checkmark, \end{aligned}$$

According to the theory of differential inclusion set valued map and the preceding analysis, system (1) can be written as:

$$\dot{O} \in -O + \sum_{=1} (\cdot, +)(O) + \sum_{=1} (\cdot, +)_p((-O)) + O,$$

where  $\cdot = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}, + = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}, - = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}, + = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}$ . Differential inclusion means that there is  $\checkmark \in (\cdot, +), \checkmark \in (\cdot, +)$ , such that

$$\dot{O} = -O + \sum_{=1} \checkmark(O) + \sum_{=1} \checkmark((-O)) + O \#(4)$$

Similarly, the response system can be defined as:

$$\dot{O} = -^*O + \sum_{=1} ^*(O)(O) + \sum_{=1} ^*(O)(v(-O)) + ^*O + O \#(5)$$

$$O = 0, \in [-, 0]$$

where  $= 1, 2, 3, \dots; O = ({}_1O, {}_2O, \dots, O) \in \cdot O \in$  stand for the state vector of the neuron.  $^* > 0$  is the self-feedback coefficient;  $^*(O)$  and  $^*(O)$  represent the quaternion-valued memristor-based connection weights. The initial condition of system (5) is chosen to be  $O = O = ({}_1O, {}_2O, \dots, O) \in ({}^1)[- , 0], -, - \leq 0$ .

Based on the theory of differential inclusion set valued map, it yields from (5) that

$$\dot{O} \in -^*O + \sum_{=1} (^*, +)(O) + \sum_{=1} (^*, +)((-O)) + ^*O + O$$

where  $^* = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}, + = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}, ^* = \{N^{\checkmark}, \checkmark\}, + = \{\checkmark, \checkmark\}$ , differential inclusion means that there are  $\checkmark \in (^*, +), \checkmark \in (^*, +)$  such that

$$\dot{O} = -^*O + \sum_{=1} \checkmark(O) + \sum_{=1} \checkmark((-O)) + ^*O + O \#(8)$$

**Definition 2.1.** Systems (5) and (8) are said to be quasi-matrix projective synchronization with error bound  $\geq 0$ , if there exists  $\geq 0$  such that, for all  $\geq$  and initial values  $(O) = (O) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} w_p(O)$ , the synchronization error satisfies  $\|e(t)\|_1 = \|v(t) - \Lambda w(t)\|_1 \leq \beta$ . Here  $\Lambda = (\Lambda_{qp})_{n \times n}$  means an arbitrary constant projective matrix,  $\|\cdot\|_1 = \sum_{q=1}^n |\cdot|$ ,  $e = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)^T$ , and  $w_q(0)$  and  $v_q(0)$  are the initial values of systems (5) and (8).

**Lemma 2.1.** Let  $V(t) \in R^1$  be a continuously differentiable and nonnegative function and satisfy

$$V'(t) \leq -\theta_1 V(t) + \theta_2 V(t - \tau(t)), 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \#(9) \quad V(t) = \varphi(t) \geq 0, t \in [-\tau, 0] \#(10)$$

where  $t \in [0, +\infty)$ . If  $\theta_1 > \theta_2 > 0$  for all  $\varphi(t) \geq 0, \tau > 0$ , then  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(t) = 0$ .

**Assumption 2.2.** Let  $w = w^R + w^I i + w^J j + w^K k$ , where  $w^R, w^I, w^J, w^K \in R. f_p(w)$  can be represented in terms of its real and imaginary parts as  $f_p(w) = f_p^R(w) + f_p^I(w)i + f_p^J(w)j + f_p^K(w)k$ .

In order to get the desired result, system (5) is decomposed into one real part and three imaginary parts, respectively.





Santhakumari et al.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_q^R(t) &= -d_q w_q^R(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R f_p^R(w_p(t)) - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I f_p^I(w_p(t)) - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J f_p^J(w_p(t)) - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^K f_p^K(w_p(t)) \\
 &+ \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R f_p^R(w_p(t - \tau(t))) - \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^I f_p^I(w_p(t - \tau(t))) - \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^J f_p^J(w_p(t - \tau(t))) w_q^I(t) \\
 &= -d_q w_q^I(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R f_p^I(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I f_p^R(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J f_p^K(w_p(t)) \\
 &- \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^K f_p^J(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R f_p^I(w_p(t - \tau(t))) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^I f_p^R(w_p(t - \tau(t))) \\
 &+ \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^J f_p^K(w_p(t - \tau(t))) w_q^J(t) \\
 &= -c_q w_q^J(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R f_p^J(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J f_p^R(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^K f_p^I(w_p(t)) \\
 &- \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I f_p^K(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R f_p^J(w_p(t - \tau(t))) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^J f_p^R(w_p(t - \tau(t))) \\
 &+ \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^K f_p^I(w_p(t - \tau(t))) w_q^K(t) \\
 &= -d_q w_q^K(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R f_p^K(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^K f_p^R(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I f_p^J(w_p(t)) \\
 &- \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J f_p^I(w_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R f_p^K(w_p(t - \tau(t))) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^K f_p^R(w_p(t - \tau(t))) \\
 &+ \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^I f_p^J(w_p(t - \tau(t)))
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the system (8) can be decomposed into one real part and three imaginary parts.

### 3 Quasi-Matrix Projective Synchronization

In this section, we will focus on developing the appropriate controllers to realize the quasi-matrix projective synchronization types between systems (5) and (8). This will be accomplished through the utilization of the active control approach. The control input is designed as below





Santhakumari et al.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_q^R(t) = & d_q \left[ \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} w_p^I(t) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} \omega_q^I(t) \right] - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I \left[ f_p^R \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} w_q(t) \right) \right. \\
 & \left. - \sum_{p=1}^n n_{qp} f_p^R(\omega_p(t)) \right] - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R \left[ f_p^I \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq}(\omega_q | t) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp}^I(\omega_p(t)) \right] \\
 & + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^k \left[ f_p^J \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} \omega_q(t) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp}(\omega_p(t)) \right] \\
 & - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J \left[ f_p^K \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} \omega_q(t) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} f_p^K(\omega_p(t)) \right] \\
 & - \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^I \left[ g_p^R \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} \omega_q(t - \tau(t)) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} g_p^R(w_p(t - \tau(t))) \right] \\
 & - \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R \left[ g_p^I \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} \omega_q(t - \tau(t)) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} g_p^I(\omega_p(t - \tau(t))) \right] \\
 & + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^k \left[ g_p^J \left( \sum_{q=1}^n \Lambda_{pq} \omega_q(t - \tau(t)) \right) - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} g_p^J(\omega_p(t - \tau(t))) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can define the control inputs  $u_q^I(t)$ ,  $u_q^J(t)$  and  $u_q^K(t)$ . Researching the quasi-matrix projective synchronization between systems (5) and (8) is the next step that we should do, then the error system may be constructed by taking the time derivative of both sides of the error function, which is  $e_q(t) = v_q - \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} w_p$ , and then substituting it into equations (5) and (8). Then, according to the above controllers, the error system is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{e}_p^R(t) = & (-d_q - K_q^R) e_q(t) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^I f_p^R(e_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^R f_p^I(e_p(t)) - \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^k f_p^J(e_p(t)) \\
 & + \sum_{p=1}^n M_{qp}^J f_p^K(e_p(t)) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^I g_p^R(e_p(t - \tau(t))) + \sum_{p=1}^n N_{qp}^R g_p^I(e_p(t - \tau(t)))
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $k_q^R$  is the control gains. Similarly, we can define the errors  $e_q^I$ ,  $e_q^J$  and  $e_q^K$ . And the controller is designed to make the response system and the drive system achieve quasi matrix-projective synchronization.  $e^{-R} = 0, e^{-I} = 0, e^{-J} = 0, e^{-K} = 0$  are not the equilibrium point of the above systems because the two master and slave systems are subject to various external disturbances when compared to one another. The complete synchronization that would not be possible between systems (5) and (8). Evidently, however, it is possible of conducting research on the quasi-matrix projective synchronization. Therefore in the following we are going to present the quasi-matrix projective synchronization of master (5) and slave system (8).

**Theorem 3.1.** Suppose Assumption 1 is true and the following inequality is satisfied:

$$\delta_1 > \gamma_1; \delta_2 > \gamma_2; \delta_3 > \gamma_3; \delta_4 > \gamma_4 \#(28)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{where, } \delta_2 = & \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (d_q + k_q^I - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^I + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| l_1^J - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^K) \right), \delta_3 = \\
 \sum_{q=1}^n & \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (d_q + k_q^J - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| l_1^I - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^J + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^K) \right), \delta_4 = \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (d_q + \right. \\
 k_q^K & - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| l_1^R + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^I - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^J - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^K) \Big) \gamma_2 = \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^I| l_2^R + \right. \\
 \sum_{p=1}^n & |N_{pq}^R| l_2^I - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^k| l_2^J + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^K) \Big) \gamma_3 = \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^I| l_2^R + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^I + \right.
 \end{aligned}$$







**Santhakumari et al.,**

$$\sum_{p=1}^n \left( |N_{pq}^R| l_2^J - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^I| l_2^K \right) \gamma_4 = \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{p=1}^n |N_p^K| l_2^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^I + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_p^I| l_2^J + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^Z| l_2^K \right) \right)$$

then the drive system (5) and response system (8) with control inputs (17)-(21) will achieve the quasimatrix projective synchronization with the error bound  $Z_1/(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \varepsilon$ , where  $\theta_1 = \max\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4\}$ ,  $\theta_2 = \max\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4\}$ ,  $Z_1 = \sum_{q=1}^n (U_q + |\sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} P_p|)$ , and  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  is an arbitrary small constant.

Proof: Construct the Lyapunov function as

$$V(t) = \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^I(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^J(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^K(t)| \tag{29}$$

then

$$V(t - \tau(t)) = \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^R(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^I(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^J(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n |e_q^K(t - \tau(t))| \tag{30}$$

According to Lemma 1 and Assumption 1, taking time derivative of  $V(t)$  along trajectory of error equations (22)-(25), one can get

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) = & \sum_{q=1}^n \left[ (-d_q - k_q^R) |e_q^R(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^R |e_q^R(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^I |e_q^I(t)| \right. \\ & \left. - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^K| l_1^J |e_q^J(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^K |e_q^K(t)| \right] + \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^R |e_q^R(t - \tau(t))| \\ & + \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^R| l_2^I |e_q^I(t - \tau(t))| - \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^K| l_2^J |e_q^J(t - \tau(t))| \\ & + \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^K |e_q^K(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( U_q + \left| \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} P_p \right| \right) \\ & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left[ (-d_q - k_q^J) |e_q^J(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^R |e_q^R(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^K| l_1^I |e_q^I(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^J |e_q^J(t)| \right. \\ & \left. - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^K |e_q^K(t)| \right] + \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^I| l_2^R |e_q^R(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^K| l_2^I |e_q^I(t - \tau(t))| \\ & + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^R| l_2^J |e_q^J(t - \tau(t))| - \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^K |e_q^K(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( U_q^J + \left| \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} P_p \right| \right) \\ & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left[ (-d_q - k_q^K) |e_q^K(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^K| l_1^R |e_q^R(t)| - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^J| l_1^I |e_q^I(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^I| l_1^J |e_q^J(t)| \right. \\ & + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^K |e_q^K(t)| + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^K| l_2^R |e_q^R(t - \tau(t))| - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^J| l_2^I |e_q^I(t - \tau(t))| \\ & \left. + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^I| l_2^J |e_q^J(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^R| l_2^K |e_q^K(t - \tau(t))| + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( U_q + \left| \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} P_p \right| \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$





Santhakumari et al.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( d_q + k_q^j - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^j| l_1^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| e_1^j - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| e_1^j + |M_{pq}^j| l_1^k \right) \right) |e_q^j(t)| \\
 & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^j| e_2^R + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^k| l_2^j + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^R| l_2^j - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^j| l_2^k \right) \right) |e_q^j(t - \tau(t))| \\
 & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( U_q + \left| \sum_{p=1}^n \Lambda_{qp} P_p \right| \right) \\
 & \leq - \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( d_q + k_q^i - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^i| l_1^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| l_1^i + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| l_1^j - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^j| l_1^k \right) \right) |e_q^i(t)| \\
 & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^i| l_2^R + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^R| l_2^i - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^k| l_2^j + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^j| l_2^k \right) \right) |e_q^i(t - \tau(t))| \\
 & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( Q_q + \left| \sum_{p=1}^n n_{qp} P_p \right| \right) \\
 & - \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( D_q + k_q - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^k| Q_1^R + \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^j| l_1^i - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^i| l_1^j - \sum_{p=1}^n |M_{pq}^R| Q_1^k \right) \right) |e_q^k(t)| \\
 & + \sum_{q=1}^n \left( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^k| e_2^R - \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^j| l_2^i + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^i| l_2^j + \sum_{p=1}^n |N_{pq}^Z| e_2^k \right) \right) |e_q^k(t - \tau(t))|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V'(t) \leq -\theta_1 V(t) + \theta_2 V(t - \tau(t)) + Z_1.$$

Next, if system

$$J(t) = -\theta_1 J(t) + \theta_2 J(t - \tau(t)) + Z_1, (J(t) \geq 0, J(t) \in R) \#(32)$$

has the same initial conditions with  $V(t)$ , then  $V'(t) \leq J'(t)$ . By applying Lemma 2, we have

$$0 < V(t) \leq J(t), (\forall t \in [0, +\infty)) \#(33)$$

Then, (29) is equivalent to

$$\frac{d}{dt} (J(t) - Z_1) = -\theta_1 (J(t) - \tilde{Z}_1) + \theta_2 (J(t - \tau(t)) - \tilde{Z}_1) \#(34)$$

where  $\tilde{Z}_1 = Z_1 / (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ . Letting  $\tilde{J}(t) = J(t) - \tilde{Z}_1$ , system (31) becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{J}(t) = -\theta_1 \tilde{J}(t) + \theta_2 \tilde{J}(t - \tau(t)) \#(35)$$

Because  $\theta_1 > \theta_2 > 0$ , based on Lemma 3, we know  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{J}(t) = 0$ . So

$$\tilde{J}(t) = J(t) - \tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow 0, (t \rightarrow +\infty) \#(36)$$

According to (30) and (33), we get  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t_0$ , when  $t > t_0$ ,

$$0 < V(t) \leq J(t) \leq \tilde{Z}_1 + \varepsilon \#(37)$$

that is

$$V(t) \leq \tilde{Z}_1 + \varepsilon = \frac{Z_1}{\theta_1 - \theta_2} + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

Therefore, quasi-matrix projective synchronization with error bound  $Z_1 / (\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \varepsilon$  between drive system (5) and (8) can be realized. This completes the proof.

### Numerical Experiments

This section provides a numerical example to demonstrate the usefulness and practicality of the stated theoretical solutions. Let us consider the two non-identical drive (4) and response (5) systems with states  $w(t) = (w_1(t), w_2(t))^T, v(t) = (v_1(t), v_2(t))^T$  and the activation function

$$\tanh(w_p(t)) = \left( \frac{\tanh(w_1(t))^R + i \tanh(w_1(t))^I + \tanh(w_1(t))^J j + k \tanh(w_1(t))^K}{\tanh(w_2(t)) + i \tanh(w_2(t))^I + \tanh(w_2(t))^J j + k \tanh(w_2(t))^K} \right)$$





**Santhakumari et al.,**

and similarly we can define the activation functions for slave system. In addition, the parameters of the system are

$$M_{qp} = \left( \frac{2 + 1.2i + 1.5j + 1.3k - 1 - 4.5i - 2.3j - 3.2k}{1 + 1.7i + 1.4j + 1.6k0.8 + 0.9i + 0.6j + 0.5k} \right) \hat{M}_{qp} = \left( \frac{2 + 1.2i + 1.5j + 1.3k - 1 - 4.5i - 2.3j - 3.2k}{1 + 1.7i + 1.4j + 1.6k0.8 + 0.9i + 0.6j + 0.5k} \right) N_{qp}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + 0.2i + 1.5j + 0.301k - 1 - 4.5i - 2.3j - 0.21k}{1 + 1.702i + 3.4j + 2.6k0.8 + 0.91i + 1.6j + 2.51k} \right)$$

$$U_q = \left( \frac{1.2 - 1.2i + 1.3j + 1.4k}{1.4 + 1.3i + 1.4j - 1.3k} \right)$$

Take the initial conditions as  $z_1(0) = 0.5 + 3i + 2.5j + 3.5k$ ,  $z_2(0) = -1.5 - 0.1i - 2.5j - 3.5k$ ,  $s_1(0) = -1.3 - 2i - 2j - 2.5k$ ,  $s_2(0) = 0.8 - 3.5i + 2j + 3k$ . By simple calculation, all the conditions of Theorem 1 are satisfied, so the slave system (37) and master system (38) will synchronize projectively. Figures. show state trajectories of master and slave system (37) and (38) with control. Moreover, Figure. display the error trajectories of master and slave system (37) and (38) with control.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, an extensive examination of fractional quasi matrix projective synchronization in n dimensional delayed fractional order neural networks especially when there are external disturbances is presented in this publication. We efficiently derived synchronization error bounds by splitting these networks into quaternion neural networks and creating unique control units for each. By carefully choosing the control parameters, the systematic approach not only makes the analysis simpler but also guarantees that the error boundaries correspond to the required standards. Moreover, we developed a strong framework to explain and realize synchronization in intricate neural network systems by combining all quaternion networks and using an appropriate Lyapunov function. This work provides opportunities for more study in the area, especially in applications where synchronization in the face of delays and disturbances is important.

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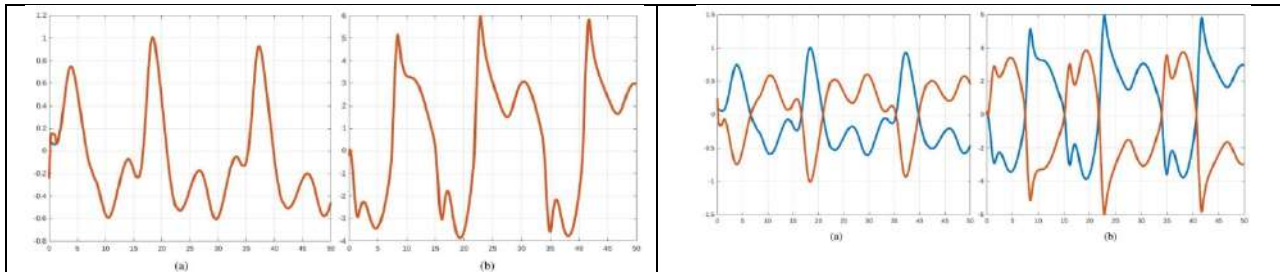
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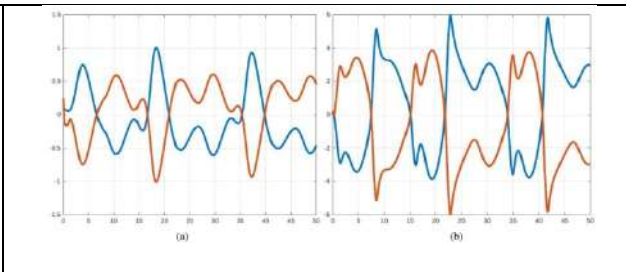


**Santhakumari et al.,**

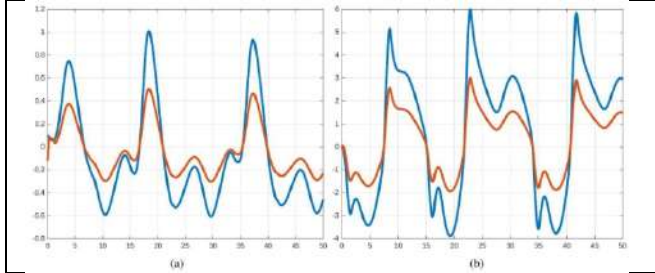
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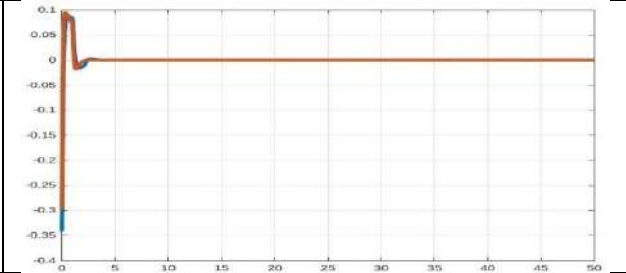
**Figure 1: The state trajectories of real and imaginary parts of master and slave system (37) and (38) with control and  $\Lambda = I_n$ .**



**Figure 2: The state trajectories of real and imaginary parts of master and slave system (37) and (38) with control and  $\Lambda = -I_n$ .**



**Figure 3: The state trajectories of real and imaginary parts of master and slave system (37) and (38) with control and  $\Lambda = 0.6I_n$ .**



**Figure 4: The state trajectories of real and imaginary parts of error system of (37) and (38) with control.**





## Phytochemical Profiling and Antioxidant Assessment of *Ziziphus jujube*, *Ziziphus nummularia* and Thai Apple ber - Fruit

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This research delves into the comprehensive phytochemical analysis and antioxidant potential assessment of Fruit- *Ziziphus jujube*, *Ziziphus nummularia* and Thai Apple ber, shedding light on their diverse secondary metabolites and free scavenging capabilities. Utilizing methanol and acetone solvents for cold extraction methods, we explored the phytochemical profiles of these varieties, revealing a rich array of compounds including alkaloids, proteins, glycosides, carbohydrates, phenols and saponins. This study evaluates the Total phenolic content, Total flavonoid content and Antioxidant capacity of three selected fruit. Thai-Apple ber exhibited the highest TPC in methanol extract  $0.32 \pm 0.04$  mg GAE/g and lowest in acetone  $0.17 \pm 0.05$  mg GAE/g. *Ziziphus jujube* has highest TFC was in acetone  $0.17 \pm 0.03$  mg QE/g. *Z. Jujube* Methanolic extract showed the highest DPPH scavenging activity  $72.96 \pm 1.51\%$  at 1000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . While the acetone extract had lower activity  $44.61 \pm 0.57\%$  at 1000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . These findings highlight solvent efficacy in extracting bioactive compounds as evidence by lower  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values indicating higher efficacy in neutralizing free radicals.

**Keywords:** Bor, Secondary metabolites, Phenols, Flavonoids, Antioxidant assay





Heta Joshi et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization (WHO), about 80% of people living in underdeveloped nations use natural compounds made from therapeutic plants. Throughout recorded history, people have used plants for healing purposes. Pharmacological studies have demonstrated an interest in these types of products. Plants have traditionally been employed in traditional treatments, and the pharmaceutical industry is increasingly prioritizing this field. The Rhamnaceae family, also known as buckthorns, represents a significant group within the Rosales order, encompassing approximately 55 genera and 900 species. These medium sized flowering plants are globally distributed, thriving predominantly in xeric environments, and are characterized as mesothermal. The genus *Ziziphus* within the Rhamnaceae family, is particularly prevalent in warm-temperate and subtropical regions worldwide. Among the species within this genus, notable features such as small leaves, spiky blooms and stipular spikes are observed [2]. The genus includes several species bearing edible fruits, renowned for their high sugar content and nutritional value. One of the most prominent species in the *Ziziphus* genus is *Ziziphus mauritiana* commonly known as Indian jujube. This species is celebrated for its nutrient rich drupes, which are sweet, juicy, and high in vitamin C. The jujube fruit has been a staple in various cultural diets for centuries, consumed not only for its flavor but also for its health benefits. The *Ziziphus jujube* is more than just a nutritious fruit, holds significant therapeutic value. The dried fruits of *Ziziphus jujube* contain biologically active compounds like triterpenoids, alkaloids and saponins. The *Ziziphus nummularia*, or Brum. Fill wight and arm [4]. The dried fruits include triterpenes, alkaloids and saponins. They are stomachic, styptic, tonic, anodyne, anticancer, pectoral and refrigerant. They are supposed to aid digestion and cleanse the blood. Tall shrub reaching a height of 1-3 meters, many branches that are practically straight and pubescent. The leaves are glabrous on both surfaces, particularly the bottom ones, and alternate, ovate-round in shape Racyme pubescent inflorescence. Drupe sphere, red or brown. Automatically, both leaf surfaces of *Ziziphus nummularia* feature short, basic trichomes that are pubescent. The Thai-developed hybrid known as Apple ber has recently gains appeal in the Indian market. Apple ber is distinguished from native Indian jujube variants by its greater size, increased sweetness, crispiness and juiciness which resembles green apples. Despite its market popularity, there is not much known about its phytochemical and antioxidant qualities. This study intends to investigate these features, filling knowledge gap about the nutritional and medicinal potential of Apple ber, which was hybridized to combine beneficial traits from both parent species hence boosting flavor and shelf life [5].

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

### Plant collection

The selected fruit were collected from the local market of Gandhinagar, Gujarat in January 2024. The collected three types of fruit include *Ziziphus jujube*, *Ziziphus nummularia* and Thai Apple ber. Upon procurement careful selection of fruits were conducted to ensure superior quality.

### Extract preparation

Selected three types of fruit were dried in hot air oven at 50°C for 2-3 days to remove moisture. The dried materials were grind to fine powder. For extract preparation, 10g fruit powder was weighed and put to separate flasks. Now add 10ml methanol and acetone respectively. The flasks were sealed and placed at room temperature for 24 hours. Following incubation the extracts were filtered using Whatman filter paper No.1 in preweighed petri dishes. The solvent was allowed to evaporate and the dishes were weighed again to calculate the extract yield. Extract's yield was calculated using following formula [3].

Yield (%) = A Mass of Extract after solvent Evaporation / Total mass of plant material \* 100





Heta Joshi et al.,

### Qualitative Analysis

#### Test for alkaloid

A little portion of the crude extract was diluted in dilute hydrochloric acid and filtered.

**Mayer's Test:** Take 2ml of extract add 1ml of Mayer's reagent side by side; white creamy precipitates indicate the presence of alkaloids.

**Wager's Test:** Take 2ml of extract and add 2ml of wagger's reagent side by side. Reddish- brown precipitates indicate the presence of alkaloids.

**Dragendroff's Test:** Take 1ml of extract with 2ml dragendroff reagent resulted; orange precipitates indicate alkaloids are present.

#### Test for carbohydrate

Crude extract dissolved in respected solvents Methanol and Acetone in 1:1 ratio and use for further phytochemical analysis.

**Molish Test:** Add molish reagent drop by drop to 2ml extract if the violet ring appears indicates the presence of carbohydrate.

**Fehling's Test:** 1ml extract with 1ml fehling A&B reagent mixed then kept in water bath for 5min Red precipitates indicates carbohydrate presence.

**Bradford Test:** Combine 1ml extract with 1ml Bradford reagent and boil for 2 minutes, red precipitates indicate the carbohydrate presence.

**Benedict Test:** Add 1ml extract to 1ml Benedict reagent and boil for 2minutes. Colored precipitates appears, indicating the presence of carbohydrate.

**Iodine Test:** In 1ml extract add few drops of Iodine solution, Blue precipitates shows carbohydrate.

#### Test for Glycosides

**Burntager's Test:** Mix 1ml of extract with 2ml of chloroform and shake well. Now, add a few drops of ammonium solution. The pink tint indicates the presence of glycosides.

**Legal Test:** Mix 2ml extract with 2ml chloroform, 2ml acetic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid. The presence of glycosides is indicated by the hue violet, then blue and finally green.

**Keller- Kilani Test:** In 1ml extract, add 1ml glacial acetic acid. Also 2drops of 2% ferric chloride were added, followed by concentrated sulphuric acid and the creationof two layers was noticed; the upper layer was reddish brown and the lower layer was bluish green, indicating the presence of glycosides.

#### Test for Phenols

**Ferric chloride Test:** Mix 2ml extract with 1-2 drops of 5% ferric chloride, the bluish black color indicates the presence of phenols.

**Lead acetate Test:** Mix 2ml extract with 0.5ml lead acetate, white precipitates indicate the presence of phenols.

**Folin-Ciocalteu Test:** Combine 0.5ml of extract with 1ml of Folin-ciocalteu reagent, a blue green color indicates the presence of phenols.





Heta Joshi *et al.*,

**Gelatin Test:** Add 1ml extract, 5ml Distilled water and 1% Gelatin solution to 10% NaCl a white precipitate shows presence of phenols.

#### Test for Flavonoids

**Alkaline Test:** 1ml extract with 10% sodium hydroxide; yellow color was seen then add diluted Hydraulic acid, yellow color disappears that indicates presence of flavonoids.

**Shinoda Test:** In 1ml extract add Mg strips and Conc. HCl, pink/Red/Orange/Magenta precipitates indicates flavonoid presence.

**Zinc-HCl Test:** Take 1ml extract mix with Zinc dust and add Conc. HCl, Magenta color shows that flavonoid present.

#### Test for Tannins

**Lead acetate Test:** 1ml of extract was treated with 10% lead acetate solution, resulting in white precipitates indicating tannins.

**Ferric chloride Test:** 1ml of extract was treated with 1ml 5% ferric chloride solution. The presence of tannin is indicated by the dark green hue.

#### Test for Protein

**Ninhydrin Test:** Add 0.1% ninhydrin to 1ml of extract, a blue color indicates the presence of protein.

**Xanthoprotic Test:** Test involves treating 1ml of extract with 1ml of concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub>, boiling it water bath, cooling it down and adding 1ml of NaOH. A yellow/orange precipitates confirms the presence of proteins.

**Biuret Test:** 2ml of extract and 1ml of biuret reagent were mixed and the violet/pink precipitates indicated the presence of protein.

**Million's Test:** Add 1ml of extract and 1-2ml of Million's reagent in test tube. White precipitates show the presence of proteins.

#### Test for Steroid

**Lieberman Burchard's Test:** In 1ml extract add 1ml chloroform with 2ml Acetic Anhydride and 1-2 drops H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, Array of color change Blue- green- Red (ring at junction) is seen.

#### Test for Terpenoids

**Salkoski Test:** Take 1ml extract treated with 1ml chloroform, filter it and add 1ml conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, yellow precipitates shows that terpenoid is present.

#### Test for Diterpenes

**Copper Acetate Test:** Take 1ml extract with distilled water and add 3-4 drops of acetic solution, Emerald green precipitates indicates flavonoid diterpenes.

#### Test for Lignin

**Labat Test:** 1ml extract and 1ml Gallic acid was taken, olive green precipitates shows the presence of lignin [9] [7] [1].

#### Quantitative analysis

##### Total Phenolic Content

The Total Phenolic content were determined by Folin-ciocalteu reagent method [8]. 1ml extract of three selected fruit standard Gallic acid (100-1000 µg/ml) were taken and 1.5ml 1N Folin ciocalteu reagent added . 10ml Distilled water and 4ml 20% sodium carbonate respectively added to mixture. Make final volume 25ml with Distilled water. After







Heta Joshi *et al.*,

30minutes of incubation, the absorbance at 765nm was measured using UV visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1800, Shimadzu corporation, Kyoto, Japan) A result of total phenolic content was represent as a milligram Gallic acid equivalent per gram ( mg GAE/g).

#### Total Flavonoid content

Total Flavonoid content were determined by Aluminium Chloride method [6]. 1ml extract of three selected fruit and standard Quercetin (100-1000 µg/ml) were taken and 0.1ml 10% Aluminium chloride added. Followed by 0.1 ml 1M Sodium Acetate added. Make final volume upto 10ml with distilled water. Absorbance at 415nm was measured using UV visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1800, Shimadzu corporation Kyoto, Japan). A result of total flavonoid content was reported as a milligram Quercetin equivalent per gram (mg QE/g).

#### Antioxidant Activity

##### DPPH Radical Scavenging Assay

The DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) reagent is used in DPPH technique. Take 200-1000 extract and 100-1000 mg/ml Ascorbic acid standard and make final volume 1ml using Methanol and Acetone solvents and 3ml DPPH solution was added followed by,Incubate for 30min in dark condition and the absorbance at 517nm was measured using UV- visible spectrophotometer ( Shimadzu UV-1800, Shimadzu corporation Kyoto, Japan).

$$\text{Inhibition (\%)} = \frac{\text{Control} - \text{Test}}{\text{Control}} \times 100$$

Where, Control is the absorbance of the control (DPPH solution without the addition of fruit extract) and Test is the absorbance of reaction mixture samples (in the presence of fruit extract). IC<sub>50</sub> value obtained from the results of DPPH method, indicates the sample quantity was derived from a correlating the discoloration of the sample with its concentration [10].

## RESULT

#### Yield Extractive value

In the methanolic solvent, the *Ziziphus jujube* fruit extract's yield 17.4% the *Ziziphus nummularia* fruit extract's yield is 47.5% and the Thai Apple ber fruit extract's yield is 85.2% found.In the Acetone solvent, the *Ziziphus jujube* fruit extract's yield 3.7% , the *Ziziphus nummularia* fruit extract's yield 5.6% and Thai Apple ber fruit extract's yield is 3.4% found.

#### Qualitative Analysis

Phytochemical constituents include Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Carbohydrates, Protein, Diterpene, Tannin, Phenols, Saponins, Steroids and Glycosides have pharmacological properties. According to the table 1, the preliminary phytochemical screening of selected fruits reveals the presence of phytochemicals in Methanol and Acetone extracts.

Certain tests for Glycosides,Flavonoids reveals the existence of these phytochemicals in selected Fruits in both Methanol and Acetone extract.Additionally, testing for carbohydrates and phenols have shown that these phytochemicals are present in *Ziziphus jujube*, *Ziziphus nummularia*, and Thai Apple ber in methanolic extract. Similar to this, testing for phenols, proteins and alkaloids have shown that *Ziziphus jujube*, *Ziziphus nummularia* and Thai Apple ber contain these phytochemical in an acetone extract. Coumarins, Terpenoids, Diterpens, Lignin indicating their absence in three selected fruits and Methanolic and Acetone extarct.

#### Quantitative Analysis

##### Total phenolic content

Table2 shows the Total phenolic content of selected three fruit's extract.*Ziziphus jujube* shows 0.31±0.07 mg GAE/g phenol in methanol extract and 0.16±0.03mg GAE/g in Acetone extract. *Ziziphus nummularia*'s methanol extract shows 0.27±0.03 mg GAE/g phenolic contentand Acetone extract shows the lowest phenol content 0.13±0.02mg GAE/g. Thai Apple ber shows0.32±0.04 mg GAE/g phenolic content in methanol extract and 0.17 ± 0.05 mg GAE/g phenolic content in Acetone extract.





Heta Joshi et al.,

### Total Flavonoid Content

Table 2 also shows the Total Flavonoid content of selected three fruit's extract. *Ziziphus jujube* has  $0.06 \pm 0.00$  mg QE/g TFC in methanolic extract and  $0.17 \pm 0.03$  mg QE/g in Acetone extract. *Ziziphus nummularia* has  $0.05 \pm 0.00$  mg QE/g TFC in methanolic extract  $0.08 \pm 0.02$  mg QE/g TFC in Acetone extract. Thai Apple ber show  $0.05 \pm 0.00$  mg QE/g TFC in methanolic extract and  $0.09 \pm 0.04$  mg QE/g TFC in Acetone extract.

### Antioxidant Activity

#### DPPH Scavenging Activity

Graph 2 shows the value of DPPH scavenging activity of three selected fruits in methanol extract. *Ziziphus jujube* shows 72.96% inhibition at 1000  $\mu$ g/ml and 56.96% inhibition at 200  $\mu$ g/ml concentration. *Ziziphus nummularia* indicates 57.62 % inhibition at 1000  $\mu$ g/ml and 43.60% inhibition at 200  $\mu$ g/ml concentration. And Thai Apple ber shows 68.56 % inhibition at 1000  $\mu$ g/ml and 53.27 % inhibition at 200  $\mu$ g/ml concentration measured at 517nm. Graph 3 shows the value of DPPH scavenging activity of three selected fruits in acetone extract. *Ziziphus jujube* shows 44.61% inhibition at concentration 1000  $\mu$ g/ml and 32.11% inhibition at 200  $\mu$ g/ml concentration. *Ziziphus nummularia* shows 39.12 % inhibition at 1000  $\mu$ g/ml concentration and 29.92% inhibition at 200  $\mu$ g/ml concentration. And Thai apple ber shows 35.72 % inhibition at 1000  $\mu$ g/ml concentration and 29.74 % inhibition at concentration 400  $\mu$ g/ml measured at 517 nm. Graph 4 shows that the  $IC_{50}$  values of Antioxidant activity (DPPH scavenging activity), *Ziziphus jujube* shows less 345.02 in methanol extract and maximum 1377.51 in Acetone extract. *Ziziphus nummularia* shows minimum 566.67 in methanol extract and maximum 2123.51 in Acetone extract. Thai Apple ber shows minimum 478.22 in methanol extract and maximum 2948.13 in Acetone extract.

## DISCUSSION

Phytochemicals like, Glycosides, Flavonoids, carbohydrates, phenols, protein and alkaloids are found present in the three selected fruits. Thai Apple ber shows the highest phenolic content in methanol and acetone extract over three selected fruits and *Ziziphus jujube* shows the slight less TPC than Thai apple ber in both the extract. Total Flavonoid content found more in acetone extract than methanolic extract in three selected fruit and highest amount of TFC was found in *Ziziphus jujube* fruit's acetone extract. Methanol extract of three selected fruit shows the more % inhibition than acetone extract. Methanolic extract also shows low  $IC_{50}$  value which indicates the methanolic extract has more DPPH scavenging activity than acetone extract. *Ziziphus jujube* has high % inhibition and less  $IC_{50}$  value than three selected fruits, demonstrate the *Ziziphus jujube* has more DPPH scavenging activity.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that selected three fruits contain a varied range of secondary metabolites with considerable antioxidant capabilities, particularly when extracted with methanol. Phytochemical tests reveal that these extracts are high in alkaloids, proteins, glycosides, carbohydrates, phenols and saponins with methanol extracts containing more Total phenolic content and Acetone extracts including more Total flavonoid content. Methanol extracts also show greater DPPH scavenging action, as evidenced by lower  $IC_{50}$  values. Further study should look at these phytochemicals bioavailability and therapeutic potential in clinical settings, as well as their mechanisms of action and the development of optimal extraction procedures to improve their antioxidant efficacy for pharmaceutical applications.

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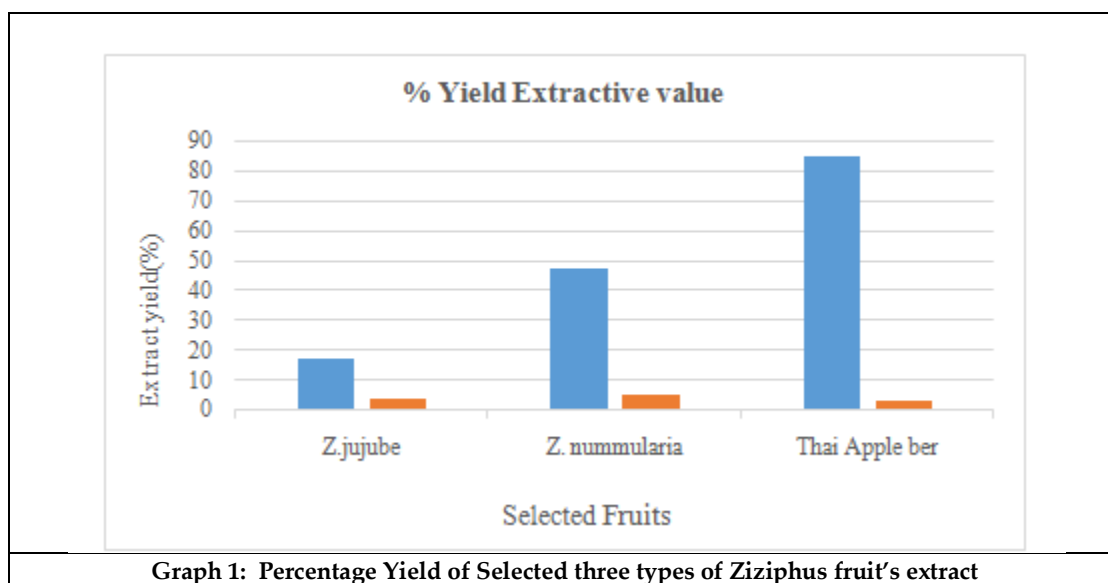
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## Heta Joshi et al.,

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# Optimizing the Performance of Website Performance using Google Analytics

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Website owners can learn vital information about the traffic to their sites and the behavior of their users with the aid of Google Analytics. Website managers can gain a full understanding of the success of their website by monitoring important indicators, such as numbers of visitors, traffic sources, popular web pages, and user interaction. Furthermore, Google Analytics offers thorough audience demographics that aid website owners in better understanding their target market and adjusting their strategies. In today's dynamic digital environment, using technologies like Google Analytics enables businesses to get critical insights and recommendations to stay competitive and meet shifting consumer demands.

**Keywords:** Google analytics, APM, Demographics, Funnel Method, Engagement.

## INTRODUCTION

Businesses today recognize the importance of website optimization for building a compelling online presence and gaining a competitive edge. A vital tool for website optimization is Google Analytics, a powerful online analytics service provided by Google. The goal of this project report is to show how Google Analytics can be applied practically to improve an e-commerce website created with HTML, CSS, and PHP. In order to improve the performance of our e-commerce website, the major objective of this project is to thoroughly research the features and functionalities of Google Analytics. Using Google Analytics, we can effectively measure and examine crucial metrics like website traffic, user interaction, and conversion rates. As a result, this project provides a good illustration of how Google Analytics may be utilized to improve websites. By making advantage of the possibilities





### Afroj Alam

of this strong technology, we intend to enhance the functionality, user experience, and conversion rates of our e-commerce website. The lessons learned and recommendations made by this study would be helpful to businesses wishing to effectively employ Google Analytics in their website optimization efforts.

#### Objectives

The main aim of this research is to identify and apply optimization tactics with Google Analytics in order to enhance website performance. Our specific objectives are:

1. Identify the essential key performance indicators (KPIs) that are crucial for evaluating website success.
2. Examine website performance data by utilizing Google Analytics.
3. Develop and assess solutions for improving efficiency and effectiveness.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

This study examines how Google Analytics is used to monitor the effectiveness of online programmers. The authors provide a case study to illustrate the effectiveness of this approach and a rundown of the key Google Analytics features that can be applied to APM [1] In this study, the use of Google Analytics as a web-based APM tool is investigated. The authors provide a case study to illustrate the effectiveness of this approach and a rundown of the key Google Analytics features that can be applied to APM. The report emphasizes Google Analytics' potential as a low-cost and user-friendly APM solution for small and medium-sized organizations [2][8]. This study examined the impact of website quality on patron loyalty in the context of Saudi Arabian online shopping behavior. The findings demonstrated that the caliber of websites had a considerable positive impact on customer loyalty. This demonstrates how important website analysis and optimization are for businesses wanting to boost customer loyalty [3]. This study examined the impact of website quality on customer loyalty in the context of the online retail sector. The results demonstrated that the caliber of websites had a considerable positive impact on customer loyalty. This demonstrates the value of website optimization and research for online retailers seeking to boost customer retention [4][13]. The efficacy of a website has a significant impact on user behavior and business results. Research suggests that even a just one-second delay in homepage loading time could lead to a significant 7% decrease in conversion rates. Slow-loading websites result in higher bounce rates, reduced user engagement, and decreased consumer satisfaction [17] [18]. Google Analytics provides comprehensive data on several aspects of website performance, including measures like page load times, user interaction, and traffic sources. These indicators allow website administrators to identify performance bottlenecks and assess the efficacy of optimization measures [19]. Authors have explored the utilization of Google Analytics for quantifying temporal patterns in Moodle. This study examines the capability of Google Analytics to monitor and analyze students' activities on the Moodle platform, offering valuable information about their learning behaviors and level of involvement. This approach enhances the educational experience by gaining a more thorough understanding of user behavior [14].

#### Theoretical Framework

The study's theoretical framework is grounded in the ideas of web performance optimization (WPO) and data-driven decision-making. Website performance optimization (WPO) focuses on enhancing the speed and efficiency of a website by optimizing different elements. On the other hand, data-driven decision-making utilizes data analysis to provide insights and guidance for optimization endeavors.

#### METHODOLOGY

##### Application Performance Monitoring (APM)

Application performance monitoring (APM) is the monitoring, management, and enhancement of software application performance. It comprises keeping an eye on several application performance indicators, including as response time, throughput, resource usage, and availability, in order to identify and address performance issues



**Afroj Alam**

before they have an effect on end users [5][6]. APM is widely used in industries including e-commerce, banking, healthcare, and technology, where application performance is essential to business success.

**Flow Diagram Web Analytics**

Web analytics services may also employ cookies to track individual sessions and recognize repeated visits made from the same browser. No analytics platform can guarantee the complete correctness of its data since some users erase cookies and because some browsers have limits on code snippets, and different tools occasionally offer slightly different results[7][10].

**Existing Systems**

Application performance monitoring (APM) alternatives to Google Analytics' technology include:

**New Relic:** An all-inclusive APM solution, New Relic offers infrastructure, mobile apps, and web application monitoring and analytics capabilities. It provides real-time insight into an application's effectiveness, including response times, error rates, and resource utilization.

**Dynatrace:** Dynatrace is an AI-powered APM platform that provides total visibility into application performance. It offers autonomous component identification and monitoring for infrastructure, micro-services, and applications. Dynatrace employs powerful analytics and machine learning techniques to identify performance problems, underlying causes, and optimization opportunities.

**Splunk:** The data analytics platform Splunk offers APM capabilities through its App-Inspect and Splunk APM products. It helps organizations to collect, analyze, and visualize data from many sources in order to gain insights into the performance of applications. This paper presents an overview of APM techniques for micro service-based applications. The authors discuss distributed tracing, monitoring, and APM-related analytical issues in relation to micro-services. The importance of APM in ensuring the level of service quality and user experience in applications that use micro services is emphasized in the article. An overview of various APM frameworks and tools that can be used in the micro services environment is also provided by the authors [9][11].

**PROPOSED METHODOLOGY**

In order to enhance website performance using Google Analytics, we suggest a technique that encompasses the gathering, analysis, and optimization of data. Initially, we will gather data pertaining to essential metrics known as key performance indicators (KPIs), including page load speeds, bounce rates, and user engagement. We will utilize statistical analysis to discover and determine the sources of performance bottlenecks. We will employ optimization tactics such as picture compression, script simplification, and exploiting browser cache. After the installation, we will perform A/B testing to verify the efficacy of these tactics. Implementing continuous monitoring will guarantee consistent and ongoing gains in performance, enabling iterative advancements based on real-time analytics data.

By following the procedures outlined here, we may methodically boost website performance with Google Analytics, resulting in improved user experience and more favorable business consequences.

**Data Collection**

Procedure: Incorporate Google Analytics into the website by inserting the tracking code onto every page.

Metrics: Set up Google Analytics to track essential performance indicators (KPIs) such website load speeds, bounce rates, user engagement (e.g., session duration, pages per session), and conversion rates.

Segmentation involves creating distinct segments to evaluate various user groups, such as new versus returning visitors or mobile versus desktop users. This allows for more comprehensive insights and a deeper understanding of varied user behaviors.

**Data analysis**

Initial Assessment: Utilize Google Analytics analytics to pinpoint pages that exhibit elevated load times and bounce rates.





### Afroj Alam

**Comprehensive Examination:** Utilize the Page Timings report to identify particular components (such as graphics and scripts) that are causing delays. Utilize the Behavior Flow report to gain insights into user navigation patterns and pinpoint areas where users are leaving the website or application. Utilize correlation analysis to ascertain the association between load times and user engagement indicators. Perform hypothesis testing to confirm the influence of identified bottlenecks.

#### Strategies for optimization

**Image optimization** involves compressing images using tools such as TinyPNG or converting them to the WebP format in order to decrease the amount of time it takes for them to load. Introduce lazy loading for photos that are positioned behind the visible area of the webpage.

**Script Minimization:** Reduce the size of JavaScript and CSS files by utilizing tools such as UglifyJS and CSSNano. Postpone non-essential scripts to enhance the pace at which the initial page loads.

**Browser Caching:** Optimize server configurations to utilize browser caching, enabling faster loading of cached content for returning visitors. Utilize Cache-Control headers to establish suitable caching strategies.

Implementing a material Delivery Network (CDN) allows for the distribution of material over several servers, resulting in reduced latency and improved load times for users in various geographical areas.

#### A/B testing

**Procedure:** Utilize Google Optimize or a comparable tool to construct A/B tests that compare optimized and non-optimized versions of webpages.

**Testing:** Conduct tests over an adequate period of time in order to collect data that is statistically significant. Track performance indicators to assess enhancements.

**Analysis:** Evaluate the A/B test findings to verify the efficacy of optimization tactics. To evaluate success, utilize measures such as load time reduction, drop in bounce rate, and increase in session duration.

#### Ongoing Surveillance and Refinement

**Real-Time Monitoring:** Utilize Google Analytics Real-Time reports to continuously monitor the current performance. Create notifications for notable variations in performance metrics.

**Periodic Reviews:** Carry out routine performance audits to detect emerging bottlenecks and areas that can be enhanced. Revise optimization tactics according to the most recent data and evolving best practices.

**Iterative Improvements:** Integrate novel enhancements derived from ongoing monitoring. Conduct tests and verify each modification to ensure continuous improvements in performance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The model we present showcases the process of analyzing and visualizing data on website performance, implementing optimizations, and evaluating their effects. In a practical situation, you would substitute the placeholder data with real data obtained from Google Analytics and employ suitable optimization methods.

#### Initial Data:

	page	page_load_time	bounce_rate	session_duration
0	home	3.496714	0.476586	1.768291
1	about	2.861736	0.657921	1.767135
2	contact	3.647689	0.576743	2.120981
3	products	4.523030	0.453053	1.043360
4	services	2.765847	0.554256	1.137541

Correlation between page load time and bounce rate: -0.72 (p-value: 0.17)





### Afroj Alam

#### Optimized Data:

page	page_load_time	bounce_rate	session_duration \	
0	home	3.496714	0.476586	1.768291
1	about	2.861736	0.657921	1.767135
2	contact	3.647689	0.576743	2.120981
3	products	4.523030	0.453053	1.043360
4	services	2.765847	0.554256	1.137541

	optimized_load_time	optimized_bounce_rate	optimized_session_duration
0	2.797371	0.428928	1.945120
1	2.289389	0.592129	1.943849
2	2.918151	0.519069	2.333079
3	3.618424	0.407747	1.147696
4	2.212677	0.498830	1.251295

The number of users and new users are displayed in the acquisition overview below. An overview of user engagement shows how long they spent on the site on average.

## CONCLUSION

With the help of Google Analytics, businesses can monitor and improve the functionality of their websites. Businesses may track crucial performance indicators like page views, bounce rates, and conversion rates using Google Analytics. Utilizing this information will enhance user experience, boost website traffic, and enhance website design. Additionally, Google Analytics links with a number of other platforms and tools, including Google Ads, offering a comprehensive view of the effectiveness of advertising campaigns and websites. Based on information about user behavior and performance, this integration helps firms to optimize their online advertising strategy.

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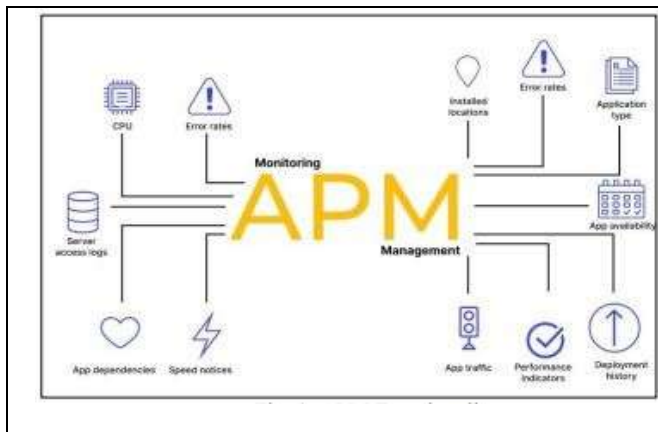




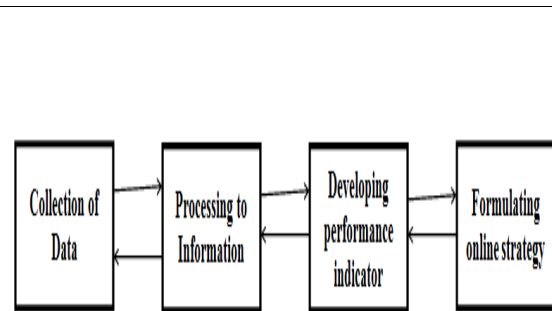


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**Fig. 1. APM Functionality**

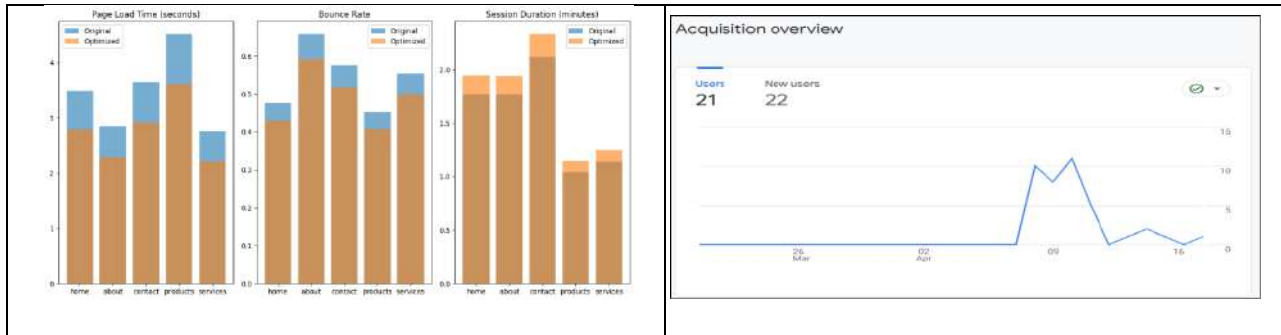


**Fig.2. WEB ANALYTICS FLOW DAIGRAM**





**Afroj Alam**



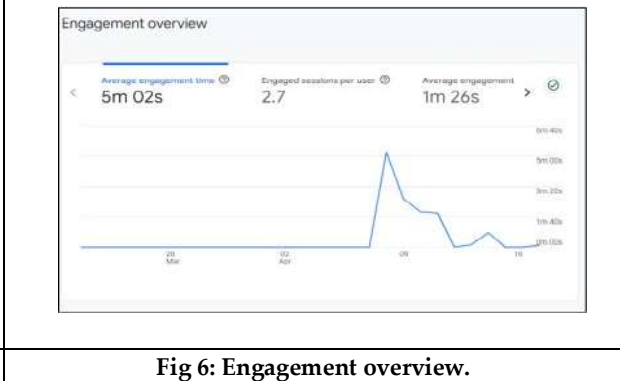
**Fig. 3. Website performance using Google Analytics data.**



**Fig. 4. Acquisition overview**



**Fig. 5. Traffic overview**



**Fig 6: Engagement overview.**





## Ayurvedic Management of Lichen Planus – A Case Report

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Adults in their middle years are most commonly affected with lichen planus (LP), a chronic inflammatory skin condition. It manifests as violaceous, itchy papules and plaques. It is an inflammatory skin and mucous membrane condition with unclear etiology. The cause of lichen planus is immune system malfunction. The age range it affects is 30 to 60 years old. Steroids are now the sole available therapy option for both topical and systemic usage. Lichen planus is similar to the *KitibhaKushtha* kind of *Kushtha Vyadhi* in the traditional Ayurvedic texts. In this case study a 37 year old male patient with Lichen planus since 6month, came for Ayurvedic treatment for knowing its excellent result in such conditions. It can be treat with the principles of treatment mentioned for *Kushtha* in Ayurveda so according to predominance of *dosha dushya*, treating with *Shodhana Karma* and other oral Ayurvedic medicines.

**Keywords:** Lichen planus, *Kushtha*, *Raktamokshan*, *KitibhKushtha*

### INTRODUCTION

The Latin term "planus" meaning "flat" and the Greek word "lichen," which signifies trees and moss, are the sources of the name "lichen planus." The word implies a fungal condition that is flat. A papulosquamous condition known as lichen planus (LP) can impact the skin, scalp, nails, and mucous membranes.<sup>[1]</sup> It is characterized by the creation of a polygonal, flat-topped, grayish white, purple or lilac eruption, and itching on the skin, especially on the arms and legs. Less frequently, irritation occurs on the mouth, nails, and vagina.<sup>[2]</sup> Typically, the lichen planus lesions are



**Avani Patel and Dattu Narayanrao Bandapalle**

bilateral and rather symmetrical. The precise cause of lichen planus is yet unknown. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is linked to certain cases. Numerous illnesses having an immune foundation for their aetiopathogenesis may co-exist with lichen planus.[3]Cutaneous lichen planus (CLP) has several clinical subtypes, including hypertrophic, popular (classic), vesiculobullous, atrophic, actinic, linear, follicular, and pigmentosus lichen planus, depending on the lesions and the region of involvement.[4]Skin abnormalities and degenerative changes known as *Kustha* are caused by vitiated *dosha*. [5]The vitiation of seven components (three *Dosha* and four *Dushaya*) results in *Kustha*. [6]As per contemporary medical science, the management of Lichen Planus involves the use of steroids such as prednisolone, antifungals like griseofulvin, antihistamines like promethazine hydrochloride, pheniramine maleate, and topical corticosteroids for local application like fluocinotone acetonide, clobetasol propionate, and intralesional injections like triamcinolone acetonide. [7] However, these treatments are only symptomatic and cannot even halt the progression of the disease, so a cure is unattainable.

**CASE REPORT**

A 37-year-old male patient presented with elevated reddish black patches/lesions on both arms and foot with itching and dryness. The onset of disease was started before 8 months at that time papules were arrived first on the right foot and gradually they occurred on left foot and both arms. He also complained of daily headaches, acidity and weakness. Patient had taken allopathy medicine 6 months but disease didn't control, only itching was relieved during treatment. Past history- No past history of hypertension or diabetes mellitus. Family history- There was no relevant family history of skin conditions. Personal history- Patient is a vegetarian with reduced appetite, disturbed sleep and having frequency of micturition 7-8 times per day

**ASHATVIDHA PARIKSHA**

1. *NADI*(Pulse):76/min
2. *MALA*(Stool): 1time/day
3. *MUTRA*(Urine): 6-7time/day
4. *JIHVA*(Tongue):Niram
5. *SHABDA*(Speech):Normal
6. *SPARSHA*(Skin):Ruksha
7. *DRUK*(Eyes):Normal
8. *AKRITI*:Madhyam

**GENERAL EXAMINATION**

1. BP:122/84 mm/hg
2. RR:18/min
3. WEIGHT:70 kg
4. HEIGHT:174

**LOCAL EXAMINATION**

Elevated Reddish black patches on both arms and both foot.

**I**

**INVESTIGATION**

Skin biopsies are the most common diagnostic procedure for Lichen planus; nevertheless, cases of the disease have also been identified using signs and symptoms indicative of contemporary medicine.

**METHODS**

*Raktamokshan, Shamanaushadhis, Pathya- Apathya*





### Avani Patel and Dattu Narayanrao Bandapalle

#### SHODHAN CHIKITSA

Raktamokshana (Blood-letting therapy) is important as *Dosha* situated in *Raktadhatu*.<sup>[8]</sup>so we carried out *raktamokshana* 2 times with 15 days intervals by leech application(Date:21/1/2024 & 6/2/2024) on both foot and arms. *Panchatiktaghrit* in the dose of 30ml with *Yava*gu was given after each *Raktamokshana* as advised in *Kushthachikitsa*.<sup>[9]</sup>

#### SHAMAN CHIKITSA

The assessment of symptoms was done before treatment, and every 15 days for follow up to evaluate the efficacy of the treatment based on lichen planus index and subjective assessment criteria..

#### RESULT

##### ASSESSMENT ON THE BASIS OF SYMPTOMS(SUBJECTIVE PARAMETER)

##### PATHYA-APATHYA

*Pathya* - *Laghu Anna* (light diet), *Gritha Yukta Anna*, *Purana Dhanya*, *Mudga*, *Jangala Mamsa*

*Apathya* - *Ati Guru Anna*, *Amla Rasa*, *Dugdha*, *Dadhi*, *Anupa Mamsa*, *Matsya*, *Tila*, *Guda*

#### DISCUSSION

Lichen planus is an inflammatory disorder and can lead to skin and mucous membrane swelling and discomfort. Any body part might develop reddish, itchy, flat lumps on the skin that are indicative of lichen planus. With an idiopathic cause, this is an autoimmune condition. The flexional regions of the upper extremities and the extensor aspect of the lower extremities are the sites where papules of LP most commonly occur.[10] The condition can manifest locally or generally. In Bilateral symmetry is the typical pattern of lesion distribution. As well as the thighs, lower back, trunk, and neck, the arms and legs are the most frequently affected areas. In all cases, *Nidanparivarjan* is the first recommended treatment in Ayurveda. In this instance, using *Shamana* drugs in conjunction with *Shodhana Karma* provides the optimum outcome. Lichen planus is comparable to *KitibhaKushtha* in Ayurveda. Ayurvedic skin diseases fall under the *Kshudra Kushtha* category, which includes *KitibhaKushtha*. "*Shyava Kinakharasparsha ParushaKitibhasmrutam*" is the classical sign of *KitibhaKushtha*. [11] According to Acharya Charak, *Kushthaare tridoshaj* in nature and should be treated in accordance with *Dosha* dominance. The dominating *dosha* should be treated first, followed by the remaining vitiated *doshas*. [12] In the lichen planus, there was *Raktadhatu dushti*. The finest *Panchakarma* for *Raktadushti* is *Raktamokshana*, so *Raktamokshana* twice by leech application. By means of *Raktamokshana*, or blood-letting therapy, vitiated *Rakta* had been extracted from the body. An Ayurvedic herbal cure called *KaishoreGuggulu*, also known as *Kishore Guggul*, is derived from purified guggulipid. This herbal mixture has blood-purifying, antimicrobial, and antiallergic qualities. [13] In *Rasa Yoga Sagar*, *Arogyavardhini Rasa* [14] is specifically recommended for treating all forms of *Kushtha*, or skin illnesses. It includes medications such as *Katuki*, *Haritaki*, and *Bibhitaki*, as well as *Tikta Rasa*, *Tridoshaharakarma*, and *Dipanapachana Karma*. *Gandhaka rasayana* relieves discolouration of skin, helps to reestablish natural colour, alleviates *Dooshita kapha* and *Visha*. [15] The *taila* does not raise *kapha* and is most effective for *vata shamana*. [16] One medicine for *Kushta roga* is *Nimba*. [16] **Haemoclear Syrup** is a blood purifier that can be used to manage skin conditions such as acute and chronic dermatitis, Hyper pigmentation, and acne vulgaris. By this treatment, vitiated *Dosha* comes in balance state and symptoms of vitiated *Dosha* subside gradually. And patient got significant relief.

#### CONCLUSION

The result, in this case, was encouraging to prove *Raktamokshana* (bloodletting therapy) effective in the management of *Kushtha*. Both oral medicine (*Shaman*) therapy and *Panchakarma* (*Shodhan*) therapy with *Pathya-Apathya* (Dos & Don'ts) demonstrated significant alleviation in the patient's signs and symptoms without relapsing the disease condition in Ayurvedic care of lichen planus.





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Table:1 Samprapti Ghatak

1	Dosha	Vyana Vayu, Kapha, Pitta - Brajaka Pitta
2	Dushya	Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Lasika
3	Ama	Jatharagnijanyama
4	Agni	Jataragnijanya
5	Srotas	Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Mamsavaha, Udakavaha, Swedavaha Srotas
6	Srotodushtiprakar	Sanga
7	Rogmarga	Bahya
8	Udbhava sthana	Amashaya
9	Vyakta sthana	Twacha





**Avani Patel and Dattu Narayanrao Bandapalle**

10	Roga swabhavo	Chirakari
11	Sadhya-Asadhya	Krichrasadhya

**Table:2 SHAMAN CHIKITSA**

SR.NO	Ayurvedic Medicine	Dose	Anupana
1	Kaishorguggulu	2 TDS	Sukoshna Jala
2	AarogyavardhiniRasa	2TDS	Sukoshna Jala
3	Gandhakrasayan	2TDS	Sukoshna Jala
4	Nimba Taila	Local application	-
5	Heamoclean syrup	20ml-2TDS	water

**Table:3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

SYMPTOMS	GRADE 0	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3
Vrana(colour)	Normal colour	Faint brown colour	Brown colour	Black colour
Parushata(dryness)	No dryness	Dryness present but relieves on applied oil	Dryness present persists even after application of unctuous substance	Dryness present with roughness
Kandu(itching)	No itching	Mild itching	Occasional itching	Severe itching
Umnata(elevation)	Absent	1-2mm	2-3mm	>3mm

**Table:4 ASSESSMENT ON THE BASIS OF SYMPTOMS(SUBJECTIVE PARAMETER)**

FEATURES	BEFORE TREATMENT	AFTER 1 MONTH TREATMENT	AFTER 2 MONTH TREATMENT
Colour	3	2	1
Dryness	2	1	0
Itching	2	1	0
Elevation	1	1	0

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Nidan sevan</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>leads to the formation of Jataragni and Rasadhatwagni Janya Ama</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>yitiates Tridosha along with Twak, Rakta, Mamsa, Lasika</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>hanasamskraya in Twacha with Kandu</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>KiitibhaKushtha.</i></p>
<p><b>Fig:1 Before Treatment</b></p>	<p><b>Fig:2 SAMPRAPTI</b></p>





**Avani Patel and Dattu Narayanrao Bandapalle**



**Fig:3 After Treatment**







## A New Ranking Approach for Solving Quin – Terranean Fuzzy Transportation Problem

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we applied the new concept of Quin – Terranean fuzzy set in Transportation Problem. We have solve the three types of transportation problem under Quin – Terranean Fuzzy environment. In the existing discourse, various approaches have been suggested for analyzing transportation problem containing fuzzy parameters. In all the established approaches, the parameters associated in the Transportation problem are either fuzzy number, Intuitionistic fuzzy number, Pythagorean fuzzy number or Fermatean fuzzy number. The concept of Quin-Terranean fuzzy sets are more advanced and using Quin – Terranean fuzzy sets researchers can handle uncertain information more easily. In advance, we have solve transportation problem with Quin-Terranean fuzzy parameters. For obtaining the optimum solution for Transportation Problem containing Quin – Terranean fuzzy parameters, we established a new technique and exhibited the problem by using the proposed technique. The proposed algorithm is illustrated by numerical examples. The assessed outcomes are presented and analyzed using the actual discourse. Finally, the conclusion and future scope are presented.

**Keywords:** In the existing discourse, various approaches have been suggested for analyzing transportation problem containing fuzzy parameters.





## INTRODUCTION

The transportation problem is a specific kind of the logistical problem, a kind of linear programming problem that arises frequently in daily life. It helps in resolving problems with resource distribution and movement between locations. It makes sure that the initial material and finished commodities are moved effectively and are available when they are needed. In order to minimize cost and enhance services, logistics and the management of supply chains depend mainly on transportation models. The transportation model is helpful for identifying the best transportation routes to distribute the output of multiple factories across numerous warehouses and distribution centres while making strategic decisions. In general, an objective function together with two different types of constraints namely source and destination constraints, constitute a typical transportation model. Hitchcock [10] initiated it and Koopmans [14] subsequently expanded on it. It is applicable to several models of real life. Identifying a transportation schedule that accommodates all demands from the source with minimal transportation cost is the goal. There are situations where the supply and demand quantities as well as the cost coefficient of a transportation problem could be uncertain because of certain uncontrollable circumstances. The idea of fuzziness was presented by Bellman and Zadeh as a way to handle quantitatively with uncertain information when making decisions. In 1965, Zadeh [43] introduced the concept of fuzzy set theory. In 2006, Nagoor gani and Abdul Razak [23] proposed a two stage fuzzy transportation problem. In 2011, Amarpreet Kaur and Amit Kumar [1] proposed a new method for solving fuzzy transportation problem. In 2016, Malini and Ananthanarayanan [18] applied a new ranking technique to solve Trapezoidal fuzzy transportation problem. In 2016, Nirbhay Mathur et al. [23] proposed an approach to optimize trapezoidal fuzzy transportation problem. In 2016, Muruganandan and Srinivasan [19] developed an algorithm to solve fully fuzzy transportation problem involving trapezoidal fuzzy Numbers.

In 2018, Balasubramanian and Subramanian [5] applied Robust ranking technique to solve fuzzy transportation problem. In 2018, Karthikeyan and Yahya Mohamed [11] solved Trapezoidal fuzzy transportation problem using distance formula. In 2021, Mallia et al [18] proposed a novel algorithm to solve fuzzy transportation problem using new ranking function. In 2021, Srinivasan et al. [33] proposed a new technique to solve transportation problem by using trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. In 2021, Gurukumaresan et al [9] solved fuzzy transportation problem using octagonal fuzzy numbers. In 2022, Arockiasironmani and Santhi [3] bring out a new algorithm for solving Trapezoidal fuzzy transportation problem. In 1986, Atanassov[4] introduced Intuitionistic fuzzy set which is an extension of fuzzy set theory. In 2014, Nagoor Gani and Abbas [21] solved Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem involving triangular fuzzy numbers using zero suffix method. In 2014, Stephen Dinagar and Thiripurasundari [34] proposed a new method for solving Intuitionistic fuzzy Transportation problem involving Intuitionistic Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. In 2014, Shashi Aggarwal and Chavi Gupta [32] proposed a new ranking method for generalized trapezoidal Intuitionistic fuzzy number and it is applied to solve generalized Trapezoidal Intuitionistic fuzzy Transportation problem. In 2014, Nagoor Gani and Abbas [21] proposed a new average method for solving Intuitionistic fuzzy Transportation problem. In 2015, Thamaraiselvi and Santhi [36] introduced Hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy number and Hexagonal IFTP and determined the optimum solution of the problem.

In 2015, Sujeet kumar singh and Shiv Prasad Yadav [35] solved Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem involving trapezoidal Intuitionistic fuzzy number. In 2015, Senthil Kumar and Jahir Hussain [28] proposed PSK method for solving unbalanced Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem involving triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers. In 2017, Uthra et al. [39] proposed a method for solving Generalized Trapezoidal Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem. In 2018, Sankar Kumar Roy [26] proposed a new method for solving Intuitionistic fuzzy multi-objective transportation problem. In 2018, Purushothkumar et al. [25] applied Diagonal optimal algorithm to solve Triangular Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem. In 2019, Darunee Hunwisai et al. [7] introduced a new method to solve Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem involving Generalized Trapezoidal Intuitionistic fuzzy numbers. In 2019, Anju [2] solved hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy fractional transportation problem using ranking and Russell's method. In 2020, Edward Samuel et al. [8] proposed a new method for solving unbalanced Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem. In 2021, Thangaraj Beaula et al. [37] solved Hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem. In 2022,





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

Kamal Nasir and Beenu [12] proposed a new technique for solving Hexagonal Intuitionistic fuzzy number involving value index and Ambiguity Index. In 2022, Krishna Prabha et al. [14] developed a novel ranking technique to determine the optimum solution of Interval valued Intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problem by using Modified allocation table method. In 2014, Yager [40] introduced the concept of Pythagorean fuzzy set. In 2019, Kumar et al. [15] designed an algorithm to acquire the optimal solution for Pythagorean fuzzy transportation problem. In 2020, Sathya Geetha and Selvakumari [27] proposed parallel moving method for solving Pythagorean fuzzy transportation problem. In 2021, Jeyalakshmi et al.[11] introduced Monalisha Technique for solving Pythagorean fuzzy transportation problem. In 2021, Priyanka Nagar et al. [24] proposed an optimization technique for Pythagorean fuzzy species transportation problem. In 2022, Charles Rabinson and Rajendran [6] proposed triangular Pythagorean fuzzy technique for solving transportation problem. In 2019, Senapathi and Yager [36] introduced the concept of Fermatean fuzzy set. In 2022, M. K. Sharma et al. [31] proposed a new score function for ranking Fermatean fuzzy set and an algorithm to optimize fermatean fuzzy transportation problem. In 2023, Lakshminarayan Sahoo [16] developed a technique to solve the transportation problem in Fermatean fuzzy environment.

**PRELIMINARIES**

The fundamental ideas and definitions associated with the paper are given in this section.

**Definition 2.1 [10]**

The Pythagorean fuzzy sets defined on a non – empty set  $Y$  as objects having the form  $\mathcal{P} = \{(\tilde{y}, \varepsilon_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}), \vartheta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y})) : \tilde{y} \in Y\}$ , where the function  $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0,1]$ , denote the degree of membership and degree of non – membership of each element  $\tilde{y} \in Y$  to the set  $\mathcal{P}$  respectively, and  $0 \leq (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}))^2 + (\vartheta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}))^2 \leq 1$  for all  $\tilde{y} \in Y$ . For any Pythagorean fuzzy set  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\tilde{y} \in Y$ ,  $\pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}) = \sqrt{1 - (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}))^2 - (\vartheta_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{y}))^2}$  is called the degree of indeterminacy of  $\tilde{y}$  to  $\mathcal{P}$ .

**Definition 2.2 [10]**

Let  $Y$  be a universe of discourse. A Fermatean Fuzzy set  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $Y$  is an object having the form  $\mathcal{F} = \{(\tilde{y}, \varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}), \vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y})) : \tilde{y} \in Y\}$ , Where  $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0,1]$ , including the condition  $0 \leq (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}))^3 + (\vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}))^3 \leq 1$ , for all  $\tilde{y} \in Y$ . The  $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y})$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y})$  denote, respectively, the degree of membership and the degree of non – membership of the element  $\tilde{y}$  in the set  $\mathcal{F}$ . For any FFS  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\tilde{y} \in Y$ ,  $\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}))^3 - (\vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}))^3}$  is identified as the degree of indeterminacy of  $\tilde{y}$  to  $\mathcal{F}$ . In the interest of simplicity, we shall mention the symbol  $\mathcal{F} = (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{F}})$  for the FFS.  $\mathcal{F} = \{(\tilde{y}, \varepsilon_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y}), \vartheta_{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{y})) : \tilde{y} \in Y\}$ .

**Definition 2.3 [7]**

Let  $Y$  denotes a universe of discourse. A Quin – Terranean fuzzy set  $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}$  in  $Y$  is the element possess the configuration  $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}} = \{(\tilde{y}, \varepsilon_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}), \vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y})) : \forall \tilde{y} \in Y\}$ , Where  $\varepsilon_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}) : Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$  represents the degree of dependence and degree of non–dependence of the element respectively, satisfying the condition  $0 \leq (\varepsilon_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}))^{4^5} + (\vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}))^{5^4} \leq 1, \forall \tilde{y} \in Y$ . For any Quin – Terranean fuzzy set  $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}$  and  $\forall \tilde{y} \in Y$ ,  $\varphi_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}) = \left\{ 1 - (\varepsilon_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}))^{4^5} - (\vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}(\tilde{y}))^{5^4} \right\}^{\frac{4}{5}}$  is the degree of hesitance of  $\tilde{y}$  to  $Y$ .





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

**Definition 2.4 [7]**

Let  $\tilde{Q} \in Y$  is a Quin – Terranean fuzzy set. Then the score function  $N$  of  $\tilde{Q}$  is characterized by  $N(\tilde{Q}) = (\epsilon_{\tilde{Q}}(\tilde{y}))^{4^5} - (\vartheta_{\tilde{Q}}(\tilde{y}))^{\frac{5}{4}}$ , where  $N(\tilde{Q}) \in [-1,1]$ .

**Definition 2.5 [7]**

Let  $\tilde{Q} \in Y$  is a Quin – Terranean fuzzy set. Then the accuracy function  $M$  of  $\tilde{Q}$  is characterized by  $M(\tilde{Q}) = (\epsilon_{\tilde{Q}}(\tilde{y}))^{4^5} + (\vartheta_{\tilde{Q}}(\tilde{y}))^{\frac{5}{4}}$ , where  $M(\tilde{Q}) \in [0, 1]$ .

**Main Result**

In section 3, we present the concept of Quin – Terranean Fuzzy Transportation Problem. The mathematical model for Quin – Terranean Fuzzy Transportation Problem is stated. A novel method is suggested for ranking the Quin – Terranean fuzzy set. For all three types of transportation problems in the Quin – Terranean fuzzy environment, a novel method is put forward. The appropriate numerical examples are provided to illustrate the suggested technique.

**Quin – Terranean Fuzzy Transportation Problem**

Let us assume  $m$  provenance and  $n$  terminus. The major purpose of the transportation problem is to reduce the price of transporting a commodity from the provenance to the terminus, but the accessibility and requirement of the commodity with the subsequent assumption and subject to the constraints are crisp:

$r$  represents the absolute number of provenance occurring in the system,

$s$  represents the absolute number of terminus nodes

$i$  represents the provenance sign for all  $r$ .

$j$  represents the terminus sign for all  $s$ .

$y_{ij}$  represents the absolute number of components of commodities distributed from provenance to the terminus.

$T_{ij}$  is the Quin – Terranean fuzzy cost of one component of commodity distributed from  $i$  th provenance to  $j$  th terminus.

$P_{ij}$  represents the crisp price of one component of commodity.

$a_{ij}$  is the possible accessibility capacity in the crisp domain from each provenance.

$a_{ij}^T$  is the possible accessibility quantity in the Quin – Terranean fuzzy domain from each provenance.

$b_{ij}$  represents the merchandise requirement capacity in the Quin – Terranean fuzzy domain.

Then, the classical crisp transportation problem is specified and defined by,

$$\text{Min } z = \sum_{i=0}^r \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} P_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i = \text{Accessibility}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^r y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j = \text{Requirement}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$$

(1)

Likewise, if we interchange the parameter  $P_{ij}$  from eq (1) into Quin – Terranean fuzzy (QTF) parameters. i.e  $\tilde{P}_{ij}^T$ , then the original LP model acquired is known as Type –I Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation (TIQTFTP) and then it is specified and defined as

$$\text{Min } z = \sum_{i=0}^r \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\tilde{Q}}, \delta_{P_{ij}}^{\tilde{Q}} \rangle$$

Subject to the constraint,  $\sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i = \text{Accessibility}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$

$$\sum_{i=0}^r y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j = \text{Requirement}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s,$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$$

(2)

Additionally, if the researcher will absolutely not certain about the components of transportation of accessibility and requirement commodities, we interchange the parameters  $\kappa_{ij}$  and  $\lambda_{ij}$  into QTFS parameter. Then, this kind of problem is called as Type – II Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem. It is specified and defined as,





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Min } z = \sum_{i=0}^r \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} P_{ij} \\
 & \text{Subject to the constrains,} \\
 & \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r \\
 & \sum_{i=0}^r y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s \\
 & y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Finally, if the researcher will absolutely not certain about the transportation cost, accessibility and requirement unit, we replace the parameter  $P_{ij}$ ,  $\kappa_{ij}$  and  $\lambda_{ij}$  into Quin – Terranean fuzzy parameters  $P_{ij}^{\bar{Q}}, \kappa_{ij}^{\bar{Q}}, \lambda_{ij}^{\bar{Q}}$ . Then, this kind of problem is called as Type III Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem and it is specified and described as,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Min } z = \sum_{i=0}^r \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle \\
 & \text{Subject to the constrains,} \\
 & \sum_{j=0}^s y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r, \\
 & \sum_{i=0}^r y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s \\
 & y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0 \leq (\sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1, \\
 & 0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1, \\
 & 0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1, \\
 & i = 1, 2, \dots, r \text{ and } j = 1, 2, \dots, s
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where  $\langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle$  represents the total Quin – Terranean fuzzy accessibility of the commodity at  $i$  th provenance,

$\langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle$  represents the total Quin – Terranean fuzzy requirements of the commodity at  $j$  th terminus,

$\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle$  represent the unit Quin – Terranean fuzzy cost from  $i$  th provenance to  $j$  th terminus.

Now (2), (3) and (4) represents the mathematical model for three types of Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem. The Quin – Terranean fuzzy TP is known as balanced TP if  $\sum_{i=0}^s \oplus \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle = \sum_{j=0}^r \oplus \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle$  or else it is known as unbalanced Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem. The symbol  $\sum \oplus$  represents the totality concerning Quin – Terranean fuzzy addition.

**Definition 3.1**

In the basis of Ranking Quin –Terranean fuzzy set or a novel approach in which the proficient(score) function gives the proficient values for Quin – Terranean fuzzy settakes the value in the closed interval [0, 1]. The new approach for ranking the Quin – Terranean fuzzy set is proposed and it is given by

- (i) Kind – I :  $\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}(\bar{Q}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \sigma_{\bar{Q}}^{4^5} - \delta_{\bar{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \right]$
- (ii) Kind – II :  $\mathcal{P}_{Q_2}(\bar{Q}) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 1 + 2\sigma_{\bar{Q}}^{4^5} - \delta_{\bar{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \right]$
- (iii) Kind – III :  $\mathcal{P}_3(\bar{Q}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \sigma_{\bar{Q}}^{(4^5-1)} - \delta_{\bar{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \right] |\sigma - \delta|$

**Property 2.1:** Let  $\bar{Q} = \langle \sigma_{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\bar{Q}} \rangle$  be any Quin – Terranean fuzzy set, then  $\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}(\bar{Q}) \in [0, 1], \mathcal{P}_{Q_2}(\bar{Q}) \in [0, 1]$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{Q_3}(\bar{Q}) \in [0, 1]$ .

**Proof:**

For any Quin – Terranean fuzzy set  $\sigma_{\bar{Q}}^{4^5} \geq 0$  and  $\delta_{\bar{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \delta_{\bar{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \geq 0$ .





### Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani

Hence,  $1 + \sigma_{\tilde{Q}}^{4.5} - \delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \geq 0$  and certainly  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_1}(\tilde{Q}) \geq 0$ . Again  $\sigma_{\tilde{Q}}^{4.5} + \delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \sigma_{\tilde{Q}}^{4.5} + \delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 + \sigma_{\tilde{Q}}^{4.5} - \delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 2$  as  $\delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \geq 0$ . So,  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \sigma_{\tilde{Q}}^{4.5} - \delta_{\tilde{Q}}^{\frac{5}{4}} \right] \leq 1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_1}(\tilde{Q}) \leq 1$ .

Hence, for Type – I Proficient function  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_1}(\tilde{Q}) = 0$ , then  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_2}(\tilde{Q}) = 0$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_3}(\tilde{Q}) = 0$ . Again if  $\tilde{Q} = (0,1)$ , then  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_1}(\tilde{Q}) = 1, \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_2}(\tilde{Q}) = 1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{Q}_3}(\tilde{Q}) = 1$ .

#### The proposed Technique for solving Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation model of three different types:

In this session, we proposed a new technique for solving all the three kinds of transportation problem under Quin – Terranean fuzzy environment. The proposed technique is as follows:

**Step 1:** Initially, take the appropriate model for solving the Quin – Terranean fuzzy Transportation problem. Reconstruct the QTFS into corresponding crisp TP using the newly proposed proficient function as defined in Definition 3.1.

**Case (i):** If the model is of Type – I Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem (Ty 1 QTFTP), then compute the proficient values (i) as in def 3.1 for every Quin – Terranean fuzzy cost and interchange all the Quin – Terranean fuzzy prices by its proficient value to acquire the classical crisp transportation problem.

**Case (ii):** If the model is of Type – II Quin – Terranean fuzzy TP, then compute the proficiency of every Quin – Terranean fuzzy accessibility and requirement component values (i) as in def 3.1 and interchange all the Quin – Terranean fuzzy accessibility and requirements components by its proficient value to acquire the classical crisp TP.

**Case (iii):** If the model is of Type – III Quin – Terranean fuzzy TP, then compute the proficiency (i) as in def 3.1 of every Quin – Terranean fuzzy accessibility and requirement component values (i) as in def 3.1 and interchange all the Quin – Terranean fuzzy accessibility and requirements components by its proficient value to acquire the classical crisp TP.

**Step 2:** Verify the balance property,  $\sum_{i=0}^s \oplus \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\tilde{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\tilde{Q}} \rangle = \sum_{j=0}^r \oplus \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\tilde{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\tilde{Q}} \rangle$

i.e, Accessibility = Requirement. If the total number of requirement is not same to the total number of accessibility then introduce dummy variable on Requirement / Accessibility and formulate it as balanced and progress with the resulting balanced transportation problem.

**Step 3:** To obtain the initial Basic feasible solution:

- (i) Determine the difference of two minimum price in each and every column and row of the formulated TP acquired from the step 2, then write the column and row difference values. These values of differences are known as penalties.
- (ii) Identify the column or row corresponding to the supreme penalty value and assign the respective cells smallest (Accessibility, responsibility). If more than one rows or column contains the same supreme penalty value, then we can select any one of the values among them according to our utility.
- (iii) If the determined assignment mode in the proceeding step meets the accessibility at the provenance, eliminate the respective row. If it meet the requirements at the terminus, then eliminate the respective column.
- (iv) Terminate the process if Accessibility at every provenance is zero. i.e, all the accessibility are spent and requirement at every terminus is zero. i.e, all the requirements are finished. If not, iterate the process from (i) to (iv).

**Step 5:** To analyse the optimality of the obtained TP.

- (i) Formulate the Linear programming model corresponding to the transportation problem obtained in the proceeding step.
- (ii) Compute the optimal solution obtained and acquire all the corresponding  $y_{ij}$  values.

**Step 6:** Replace all  $y_{ij}$  values of the objective function and obtain the optimal transportation cost.

**Step 7:** Stop the process.





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

**Numerical Examples**

In this session, we emphasize our proposed technique with appropriate example. Consider a fuzzy transportation problem in which every parameters are specified as in table 3, table 10 and table 11[16].

**Example 6.1 Type I**

Here, price  $\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle, i=1,2,3, j = 1,2,3,4$  is Quin – Terranean fuzzy numbers.  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  represents three provenances and  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  and  $T_4$  represents four terminus. To obtain the optimum solution of the Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem, we have manifested the following LPP (6) in which all input values are specified in table 3 as in [16].

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{\epsilon \bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} + (\delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} \leq 1, y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4. \quad (6)$$

Utilizing Kind I ( $\epsilon = 1$ ) proficient function in table 3 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (6), we have acquire the LPP (7), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{1\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}, \delta_{P_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} + (\delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} \leq 1, y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4. \quad (7)$$

Now, solving LPP (7), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by

$$y_1 = 0, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 26, y_4 = 0, y_5 = 17, y_6 = 7, y_7 = 0, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 16, y_{11} = 2, y_{12} = 12.$$

$$\text{Min } z = 34.0933.$$

Utilizing Kind II ( $\epsilon = 2$ ) proficient function in table 3 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (6), we have acquire the LPP (8), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{2\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}, \delta_{P_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} + (\delta_{P_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4.5} \leq 1, y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4. \quad (8)$$

Now, solving LPP (8), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by

$$y_1 = 17, y_2 = 9, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0, y_5 = 0, y_6 = 0, y_7 = 24, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 14, y_{11} = 4, y_{12} = 12.$$

$$\text{Min } z = 15.1192.$$

Utilizing Kind III ( $\epsilon = 3$ ) proficient function in table 3 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (6), we have acquire the LPP (9), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{3\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{P_{ij}}, \delta_{P_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \kappa_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \lambda_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

where  $0 \leq (\sigma_{P_{ij}}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{P_{ij}}^Q)^5 \leq 1, y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$  and  $i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4.$  (9)

Now, solving LPP (9), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,  
 $y_1 = 0, y_2 = 23, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 3, y_5 = 15, y_6 = 0, y_7 = 0, y_8 = 9, y_9 = 2, y_{10} = 0, y_{11} = 28, y_{12} = 0.$   
 Min  $z = 6.3096.$

**Example 6.2 Type II**

Here, accessibility  $\langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q, \delta_{\kappa_i}^Q \rangle, i=1,2,3,$  and requirement  $\langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q, \delta_{\lambda_j}^Q \rangle j = 1,2,3,4$  is Quin – Terranean fuzzy Set.  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  represents three provenances and  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  and  $T_4$  represents four terminus.

To obtain the optimum solution of the Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem, we have manifested the following LPP (10) in which all input values are specified in table 10[16].

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{\bar{Q}} \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q, \delta_{\kappa_i}^Q \rangle_{\epsilon} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q, \delta_{\lambda_j}^Q \rangle_{\epsilon} \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

where  $0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^Q)^5 \leq 1, 0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^Q)^5 \leq 1,$   
 $y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$  and  $i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4.$  (10)

Utilizing Kind I ( $\epsilon = 1$ ) proficient function in table 10 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (10), we have acquire the LPP (11), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{\bar{Q}} \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q, \delta_{\kappa_i}^Q \rangle_1 \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q, \delta_{\lambda_j}^Q \rangle_1 \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

where  $0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^Q)^5 \leq 1, 0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^Q)^5 \leq 1,$   
 $y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$  and  $i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4.$  (11)

Now, solving LPP (11), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,  
 $y_1 = 0.1799, y_2 = 0.292, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0, y_5 = 0, y_6 = 7, y_7 = 0.4719, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0.097, y_{11} = 0, y_{12} = 0.341.$   
 Min  $z = 0.0728.$

Utilizing Kind II ( $\epsilon = 2$ ) proficient function in table 10 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (10), we have acquire the LPP (12), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 P_{\bar{Q}} \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q, \delta_{\kappa_i}^Q \rangle_2 \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q, \delta_{\lambda_j}^Q \rangle_2 \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

where  $0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^Q)^5 \leq 1, 0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^Q)^{4.5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^Q)^5 \leq 1,$   
 $y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$  and  $i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4.$  (12)

Now, solving LPP (12), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,







**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

$y_1 = 0.1199, y_2 = 0.1947, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0, y_5 = 0, y_6 = 0, y_7 = 0.3146, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0.0646, y_{11} = 0, y_{12} = 0.2273.$

Min  $z = 0.0485.$

Utilizing Kind III ( $\epsilon = 3$ ) proficient function in table 10 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (10), we have acquire the LPP (13), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}} \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_{\epsilon}, i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_{\epsilon}, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1, 0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i = 1, 2, 3, j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

(13)

Now, solving LPP (13), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,

$y_1 = 0.054, y_2 = 0.1556, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0.0263, y_5 = 0, y_6 = 0, y_7 = 0.3303, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0, y_{11} = 0, y_{12} = 0.0447.$

Min  $z = 0.0246.$

**Example 6.3 Type III**

Here, accessibility  $\langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}, \delta_{\kappa_i} \rangle$ , requirement  $\langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}, \delta_{\lambda_j} \rangle$  and price  $\langle \sigma_{p_{ij}}, \delta_{p_{ij}} \rangle, i=1,2,3, j = 1,2,3,4$  is Quin – Terranean fuzzy numbers.  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  represents three provenances and  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  and  $T_4$  represents four terminus. To obtain the optimum solution of the Quin – Terranean fuzzy transportation problem, we have manifested the following LPP (14) in which all input values are specified in table 11 as in [16] (Type III).

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathcal{P}_{\epsilon \bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{p_{ij}}, \delta_{p_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_{\epsilon}, i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_{\epsilon}, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i = 1, 2, 3, j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

(14)

Utilizing Kind I ( $\epsilon = 1$ ) proficient function in table 11 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (14), we have acquire the LPP (15), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathcal{P}_{1\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{p_{ij}}, \delta_{p_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_1, i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_1, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^{\epsilon}} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1, \tag{15}$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4.$$

Now, solving LPP (15), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,  
 $y_1 = 0.097, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0.341, y_5 = 0.0829, y_6 = 0.389, y_7 = 0, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0, y_{11} = 0.4719, y_{12} = 0.$

Min  $z = 0.0807.$

Utilizing Kind II ( $\epsilon = 2$ ) proficient function in table 11 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (14), we have acquire the LPP (16), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathcal{P}_{2\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{p_{ij}}, \delta_{p_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_2, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_2, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4. \tag{16}$$

Now, solving LPP (16), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,  
 $y_1 = 0.0646, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0.2273, y_5 = 0.0553, y_6 = 0.2593, y_7 = 0, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0, y_{11} = 0.3146, y_{12} = 0.$

Min  $z = 0.0358.$

Utilizing Kind III ( $\epsilon = 3$ ) proficient function in table 11 as in [16] and from Linear programming problem equation (14), we have acquire the LPP (17), which is given by

$$\text{Minimize } z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathcal{P}_{3\bar{Q}} (\langle \sigma_{p_{ij}}, \delta_{p_{ij}} \rangle) \odot y_{ij}$$

Subject to the constrains,

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 y_{ij} \leq \langle \sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_3, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 y_{ij} \geq \langle \sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}}, \delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}} \rangle_3, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq (\sigma_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{p_{ij}}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\kappa_i}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq (\sigma_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{4^5} + (\delta_{\lambda_j}^{\bar{Q}})^{\frac{5}{4}} \leq 1,$$

$$y_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j \text{ and } i=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4. \tag{17}$$

Now, solving LPP (17), we get, the optimal allocation and the minimum transportation cost which are given by,  
 $y_1 = 0, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 0, y_4 = 0.0238, y_5 = 0.054, y_6 = 0.1556, y_7 = 0, y_8 = 0, y_9 = 0, y_{10} = 0, y_{11} = 0.3303, y_{12} = 0.0472.$

Min  $z = 0.0194.$

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section the assessed outcomes are presented and analyzed using the actual discourse. The outcomes acquired as in [16] is given as follows, Here the outcomes acquired by utilizing the proposed three kinds of formulas is





### Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani

compared with the outcomes obtained in Kumar et al. Paper. It is come to know that the outcomes of the proposed formula of KindIII yields the better and accurate result.

## CONCLUSION

This paper proposes a technique for acquiring the most efficient optimal solution of fuzzy transportation problem in which the parameters related to the transportation problem are Quin – Terranean fuzzy sets. Transportation problem is one of the most significant aspect in decision making. In particular circumstances, the transportation problem's cost, supply and demands are not exact. The Quin – Terranean fuzzy parameters transportation problem is more accurate when compared to the transportation problem containing exact parameters since the great majority of real – world circumstances are based on uncertain domains. For each Quin – Terranean fuzzy set, we have presented new definitions of the score function, and the score function value found in the unit interval. According to computational analysis, it is known that Quin – Terranean fuzzy sets have better accuracy than FFS, PFS, IFS and are able to handle larger levels of uncertainty. Numerical examples have been utilized to illustrate the proposed technique. The proposed approach presented here can be used to resolve practical decision making problem utilizing Quin – Terranean fuzzy parameters that will emerge in the near future. It is also highly intuitive, simple to implement and practical. As a future scope, QTFS can be applied in Solid Transportation problem, decision making, agriculture and medicine etc.

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**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

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**Table 1**

Terminus Provenance	$Z_1$	$Z_2$	...	$Z_j$	...	$Z_s$	Stock
$U_1$	$\tilde{H}_{11}$	$\tilde{H}_{12}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{1j}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{1s}$	$\tilde{\xi}_1$
$U_2$	$\tilde{H}_{21}$	$\tilde{H}_{22}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{2j}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{2s}$	$\tilde{\xi}_2$
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$U_i$	$\tilde{H}_{i1}$	$\tilde{H}_{i2}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{ij}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{is}$	$\tilde{\xi}_i$
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$U_r$	$\tilde{H}_{r1}$	$\tilde{H}_{r2}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{rj}$	...	$\tilde{H}_{rs}$	$\tilde{\xi}_r$
Request	$\tilde{\omega}_1$	$\tilde{\omega}_2$	...	$\tilde{\omega}_j$	...	$\tilde{\omega}_s$	

**Table:2**

Types of Transportation problems (QTFTP)	Proposed Formulas	Outcomes
Type I	Kind I	34.0933
	Kind II	15.1192
	Kind III	<b>6.3096</b>
Type II	Kind I	0.0728
	Kind II	0.0485





**Rajarajeswari and Thirunamakkani**

	Kind III	<b>0.0246</b>
Type III	Kind I	0.0807
	Kind II	0.0358
	Kind III	<b>0.0194</b>

**Table:3**

Types of Transportation problems (PFS)	Applied Formula	Outcomes
Type I	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - (\theta_i^p)^2 - (\delta_s^p)^2)$	41.45
Type II		0.132978
Type III		0.31895





## Cytological Changes Induced by Menadione, A Synthetic Naphthoquinone in *Paramecium caudatum*

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A saying that synthetic pesticides create problems, is a great misnomer. Excess of anything can be proved toxic. Even the biopesticides come with their disadvantages. However, meticulous analysis of some synthetic compounds can provide the answer to pest-related issues. Menadione is one such synthetic compound that is an analogue of a proven natural pesticide, Plumbagin. The current study explores the effects of Menadione on *Paramecium caudatum*, a eukaryotic model system. Menadione has shown the LC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.47 mM for *Paramecium caudatum*. The sublethal concentration of 1.43 mM was further analyzed to observe the cytological changes in it. Several changes have been reported like blebbing, blackening of cytoplasm, irregular cell shape, thickening of cell membrane, shrinkage of protoplasm, and finally cell lysis. Though Menadione is light sensitive and can be degraded in soil by bacteria, all these changes at the sublethal concentration of Menadione suggest the harmful potential of Menadione if not handled properly. Hence it can be concluded that irrespective of being synthetic or of natural origin any compound must be analysed properly for its toxic effects. Nevertheless, the *Paramecium* toxicity assay could be used as a model to rapidly elucidate the cytotoxic potential of these compounds. However, still, various factors like the concentration of insecticide, usage frequency, and handling are going to decide its impact on the environment.

**Keywords:** *Paramecium caudatum*, Menadione, Toxicology, Quinone, Cytological changes





Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

The use of chemical pesticides in agricultural fields is a common practice. Several studies are correlating chemical pesticides with some of the deadliest diseases like cancer [1]. This has forced us to look for safer bio-pesticides (natural) as an alternative. These are considered low-risk compounds, a belief mainly based on their natural origin rather than on experimental evidence. Therefore, we must explore and weigh the impact of a complete range of pesticides available at our disposal, irrespective of their origin. Moreover, these biopesticides are expensive, have shorter shelf life, and are difficult to procure [2]. However, studies have revealed that natural products can serve as lead structures, inspiring chemists to prepare synthetic analogues with improved biological activity, longer shelf life, simplified structures, optimized persistence, and increased safety towards humans and the environment [3]. One such example is Menadione, a naphthoquinone that is a synthetic analogue of the natural pesticide Plumbagin [4]. Menadione is a known alternative to vitamin K for livestock, especially in underdeveloped countries [5]. Nevertheless, Menadione is also among the compounds used in cancer treatment due to its known toxicity against cancerous cells [6]. However, recently it has also been explored for its pesticidal properties against *Dysdercus cingulatus* [4]. World Health Organization data states that only 0.1% of applied pesticides are involved in killing the target pest and the remaining affects the non-target organisms [7]. The final destination of pesticides is not in the field where these are sprayed but generally, a nearby water body where they reach as agricultural run-offs. This makes it a compulsion to explore the effects of any potential pesticide on the aquatic ecosystem. Pesticides from the water body are picked up by zooplankton which finally ascend through the food chain and reach humans. This issue has got attention as the lethal effects of such toxicant can alter the trophic chain significantly further affecting the environmental balance [8 and 9]. Hence we need a model system to analyze any toxicity at the basic level to prevent any further bioaccumulation at the higher trophic levels. Unicellular organisms serve as an appropriate model organism in the aquatic system. The facile observations of these unicellular eukaryotes allow the close monitoring of the effects of toxicants on them. Moreover, their high sensitivity, easy culturing, and the fact that it is possible to study the effects of toxicants on the large genetically homogenous population as these have short life cycles have made them an organism of choice [10,11,12,13,14,15]. Moreover, it has been established that *Paramecium* shows high gene conservation along with better matches of coding sequences with humans [16]. Hence, the present study includes *Paramecium caudatum* as a model organism to observe the manifestation of Menadione.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study, commercially available Menadione was used. *Paramecia* were cultured in the laboratory by a hay infusion medium as described by Nageshwara R Aand Mohd Masood H (2009a, b) [17 and 18]. For Acute toxicity studies, *Paramecium caudatum* was exposed to different concentrations of Menadione (1.81, 1.73, 1.66, 1.6, 1.53, 1.48 and 1.43 mM) and were observed for 10 mins and 30 mins for any behavioral and cellular changes. The lethal concentrations (50%) were determined by probit method, for Menadione. After 24 hours a part of the culture was fixed and observed for all the concentrations. The cultures were observed for up to 96 hours. Control devoid of toxicant was maintained along with the treated organisms throughout the experiment.

### For chronic toxicity studies

*Paramecium* was exposed to a sublethal concentration of Menadione (1.43mM) and was observed for 96 hrs for any cellular changes. Moreover, in quantitative analysis, a comparison of % Normal, % Deformed, and % Lysed cells in a sublethal concentration and time-dependent manner was done.

## RESULTS

### Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity involved exposing the cells to varied concentrations of Menadione ranging from 1.43 mM to 1.81 mM (Figure No. 1). The mortality was observed during the 10-minute exposure period. Acute toxicity assessment helped







**Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,**

us to calculate the LC<sub>50</sub> value of Menadione, which came as **1.47 mM** for *Paramecium caudatum*. *Paramecia* showed a series of behavioral and morphological changes upon treatment with the Menadione.

**Intercept (b) = -0.26871, x variable, (a) = 31.19636 and y = 5**

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 31.2x + (-0.27)$$

$$y = 31.2x - 0.27$$

$$5 = 31.2x - 0.27$$

$$5 + 0.27 = 31.2x$$

$$x = 0.168$$

antikog of 0.168 = 1.47

LC<sub>50</sub> value of Menadione is **1.47 mM** for *Paramecium caudatum*.

### Behavioural changes

As a result of Menadione exposure to *Paramecium caudatum*, initially, the cells showed high motility and jerky movements followed by the spinning of cells. The motility of cells reduced as time progressed. Finally, the movement stopped and the cells were completely motionless.

### Morphological/ cellular changes

*Paramecia* exposed to >1.73 mM for 10 min were significantly affected, the first response seen was the blebbing, followed by the swelling of cells and darkening of cytoplasm.

### Chronic toxicity

In chronic toxicity assessment only morphological and cellular implications were observed. Initially, the number of cells lysed and deformed was observed quantitatively. In this per cent Normal, Deformed, and Lysed cells were compared in sub-lethal concentration, which was found to be time-dependent (Fig. No. 2). As the number of normal cells in treated media decreased with progress in time whereas number of deformed and lysed cells increased with progress in time. Control *Paramecium caudatum* had a specific cellular configuration and integrity as shown in Figure No. 3, which was later altered upon treatment with Menadione. Cellular changes include several features such as the blackening of cytoplasm, protoplasm shrinkage, irregular cell shape, thickening of the cell membrane and detachment, vacuolization, leakage of protoplasm, and eventually cell lysis (Figure No. 4 and 5).

## DISCUSSION

*Paramecium* has been extensively analysed as a model for toxicity studies. In the present study, Menadione has been explored for its toxicity against *Paramecium caudatum*. Initial exposure of Menadione to *Paramecium* resulted in a brief high motility period followed by jerky movements, spinning around their axis, and then difficulty in swimming. Abnormal cell motility is also the result of increased contractile activity. In 2010 and 2011, similar results were observed by Nageswara R. Upon exposure to azadiractin [19 & 20]. Eventually, all the cell movements are seized, and similar observations were noted by Amanchi et al. in 2008 under the influence of a toxicant [21]. Blebbing of cells was the first cytological indicator of toxicant stress to *Paramecium*. Blebbing is a result of intracellular pressure caused by increased contractile activity initiated by phosphorylated myosin of the cytoskeleton [22 and 23]. Moreover, multiple blebbing and increased size of blebs were observed with the increasing concentration of Menadione. Blebbing was soon followed by cellswelling (CS) and blackening of the cytoplasm. Similar observations were made by Venkateswara R et al in 2007 and Shere et al. in 2021 [24 & 25]. Nageshwara in 2010 stated that improper functioning of the cytoskeleton leads to the mixing of vacuolar contents which results in the blackening of cytoplasm [19]. Several irregular cell shapes were also observed in the present study which were in concordance with the observations reported by Nageswara R.A and Mohd MasoodH in 2008, Nageswara R.A in 2010 and Shere et al. in 2021[21,19,25]. All these cytological deformities eventually led to the cell lysis (CL).



**Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,**

Quantitative analysis of the cells was done by observing 100 cells per concentration at each time of exposure. It was observed that the exposure to sub-lethal concentrations of toxicant resulted in a decrease % Normal cells and an increased % of deformed and lysed cells over the period of exposure. This reflects that continuous exposure to toxicants initially induces deformities in the normal cells which gradually die over a period of time. Hence it can be inferred that the deformities in the cells are the initial warning signs of toxicant stress in this Eukaryotic model system, *Paramecium*. Thus it can be used to handle the situation beforehand so that damage control can be done.

As far as menadione is concerned, despite its noted toxicity against *Paramecium* in the present study it could be safely used as an insecticide for many reasons. Menadione can be degraded in sunlight, so it is suitable for use in a country like India, where the intensity and duration of sunlight are good throughout the year [26 & 27]. Despite being synthetic, Menadione has a shorter half-life of 33 hours in air [27]. Moreover, it has a very low soil leaching coefficient, which doesn't allow its leaching into the soil [28]. Further, the Biological Concentration Factor of Menadione is found to be 1.4 which recommends that the prospective of bioaccumulation of this compound in aquatic organisms is low [28]. Apart from this, according to Li Song and Gao, (2011), Menadione gets degraded in soil by microbial action [29]. In 1988, studies were carried out by Muller, who successfully showed that naphthoquinone gets degraded in soil by microbial fauna [30]. Despite all this, the present study reflects the toxicity of Menadione which can surface due to its overuse, improper handling, or washing spraying equipment directly into the water body.

**CONCLUSION**

Hence it can be concluded that irrespective of being synthetic or of natural origin any compound must be analysed properly for its toxic effects. Nevertheless, the *Paramecium* toxicity assay could be used as a model to rapidly elucidate the cytotoxic potential of compounds. However, still, various factors like the concentration of insecticide, usage frequency, and handling are going to decide its impact on the environment.

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## Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,

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Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,

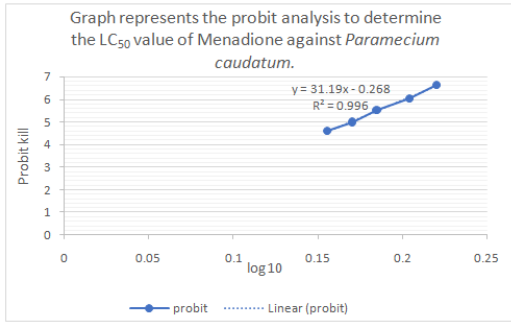


Figure 1: This graph represents the probit analysis to determine the LC50 value of Menadione against *Paramecium caudatum*

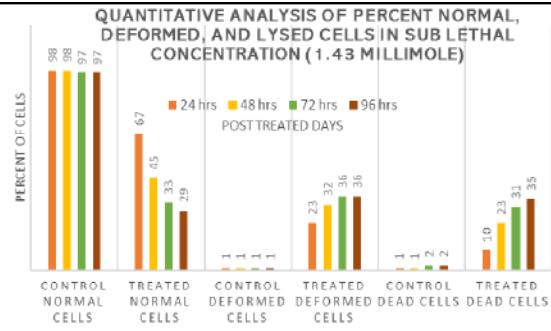


Figure 2: Graph representing the quantitative analysis of percent normal, deformed, and lysed cells in the sublethal concentration of 1.43 mM of Menadione.

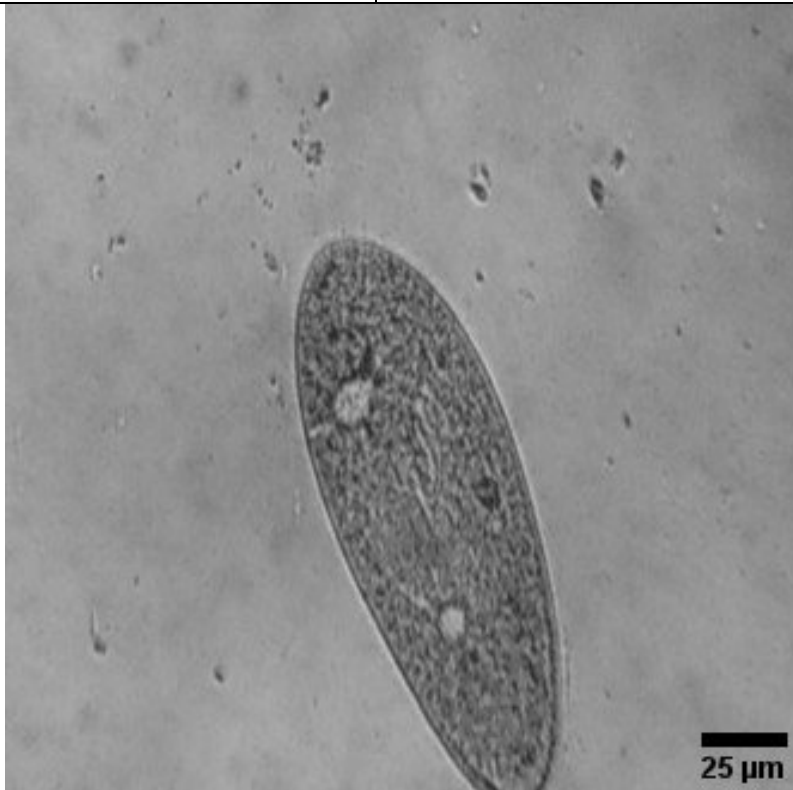


Figure 3: Figure showing the control image of *Paramecium caudatum*





Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,

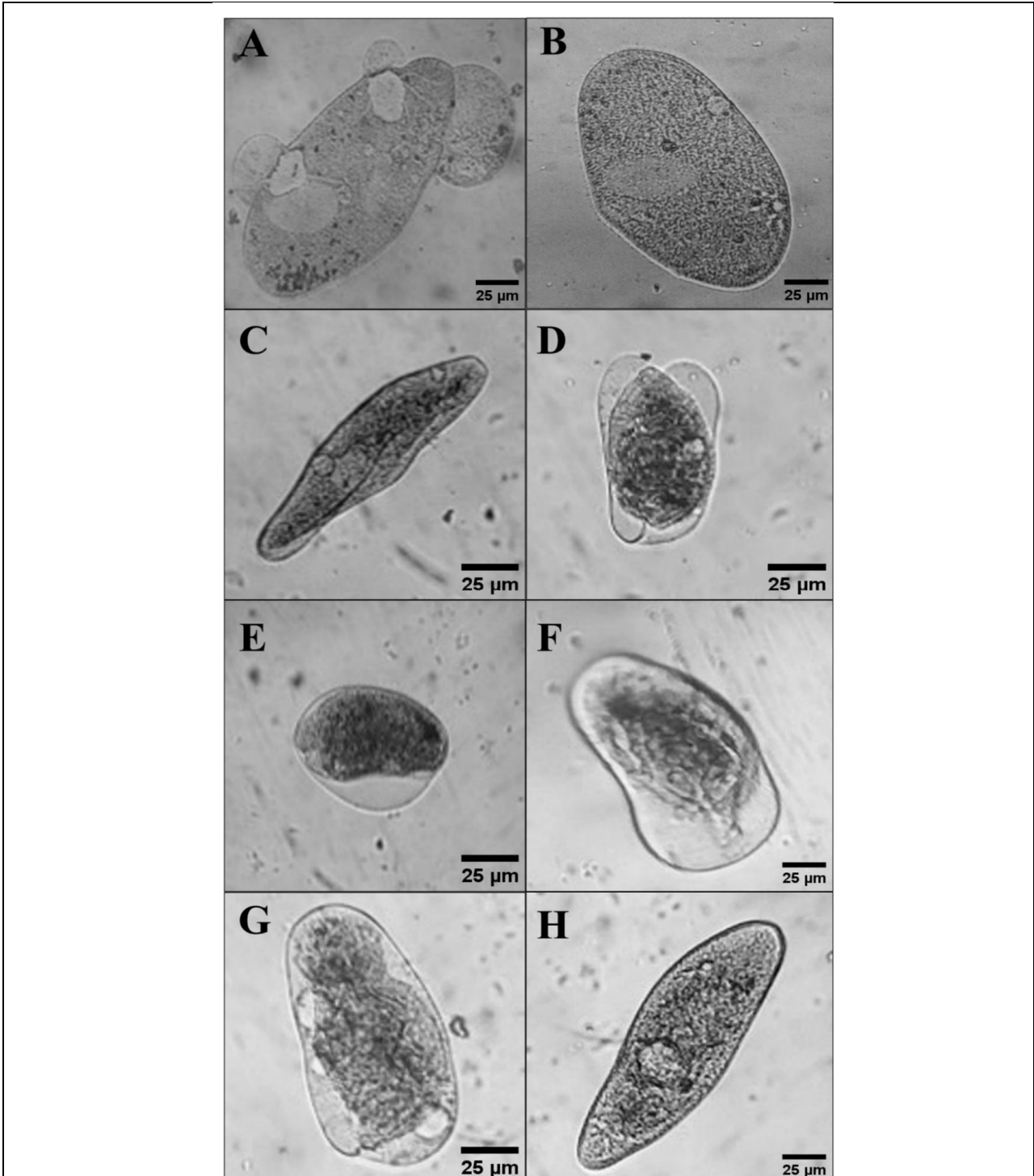


Figure 4: Photoplate 1 showing Blebbing (A); Irregular Cell shape (B, C); Protoplasm Shrinkage (D, E, F); Vacuolization (G, H).





Supriya Singh Gupta et al.,

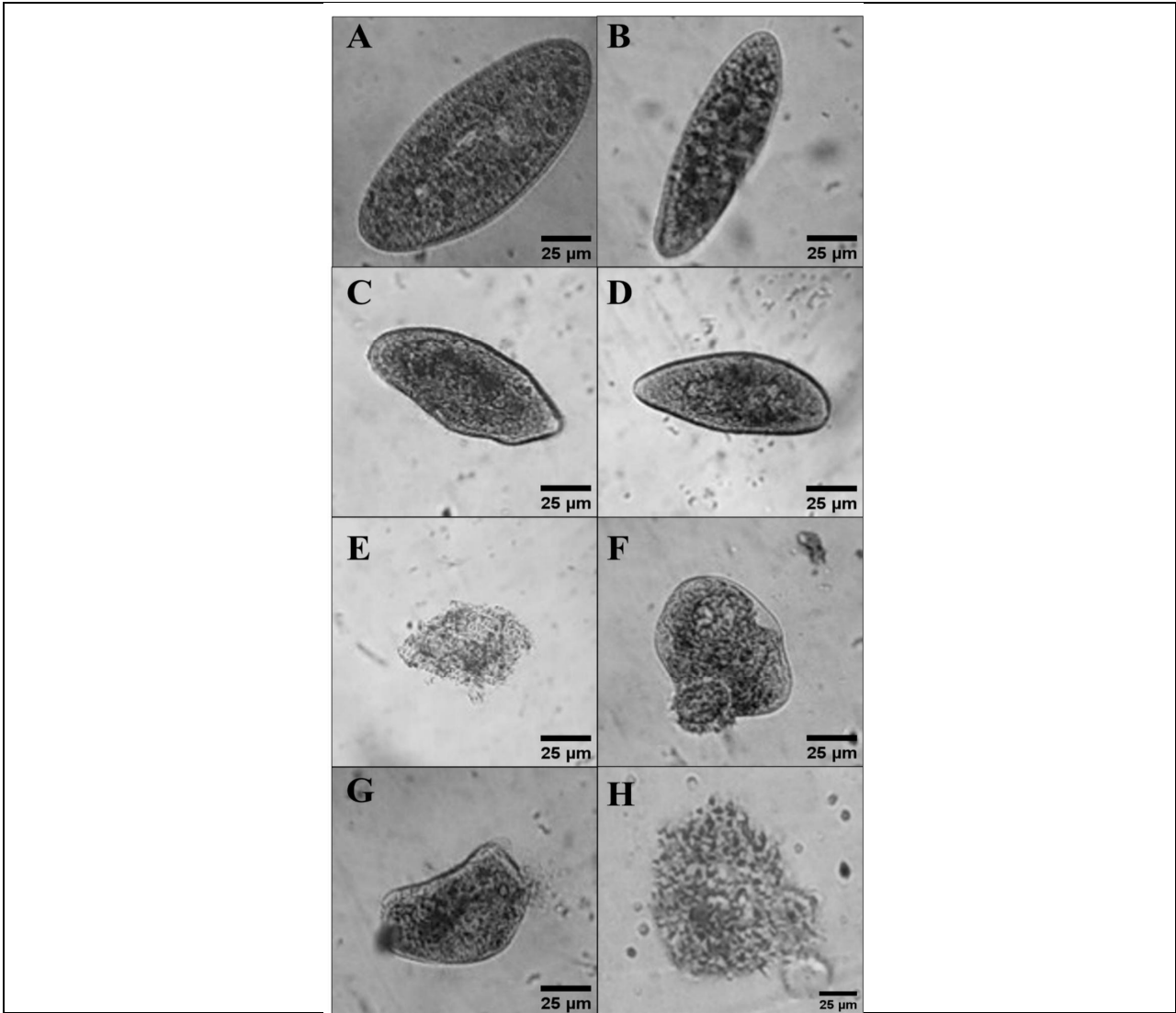


Figure 5: Photoplate 2 showing Blackening of cytoplasm (A, B, C, D) and; Cell Lysis (E, F, G, H).





## Analyze and Prediction of Stock Price using LSTM Algorithm of Machine Learning

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Because financial markets are unpredictable and non-linear, predicting stock prices is a difficult task. The intricate connections and patterns found in stock price data are frequently difficult for traditional approaches to fully grasp. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, one type of deep learning technology, has demonstrated promise recently in capturing these complex patterns and producing precise forecasts in a variety of time series forecasting tasks, including stock price forecasting. The use of LSTM networks for stock price prediction is examined in this work. To start, we give a brief introduction to the LSTM architecture and how it may be used to describe sequential data. Next, we go over the normalization and sequence generation preprocessing procedures needed to get stock price data ready for LSTM training. After that, we get into the specifics of implementation, such as training and hyper parameter selection. We test the performance of the LSTM model using historical stock price datasets from different companies. We assess how well the LSTM model performs in comparison to more conventional time series forecasting techniques like moving averages and ARIMA. Prediction accuracy is measured using performance metrics like Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE). Our findings show that LSTM networks can improve prediction accuracy over conventional techniques and efficiently capture the temporal connections in stock price data. But we also talk about drawbacks and restrictions, such over fitting and hyper parameter sensitivity, which are important things to keep in mind for real-world applications.

**Keywords:** Stock price prediction, LSTM, deep learning, time series forecasting



**Thirupathi Reddy and Shankarlingam**

## INTRODUCTION

The ability of stock price prediction to inform investment choices and reduce risk has made it a hot topic in the financial markets for a long time(1). The intricate interplay of elements impacting market movements, such as economic statistics, geopolitical events, investor emotions, and company-specific news, makes it infamously difficult to estimate stock prices accurately. The non-linear and dynamic nature of financial time series data is difficult to capture by traditional approaches to stock price prediction, such as statistical models like GARCH (Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity) and ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average). The emergence of deep learning methods, especially Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, has demonstrated potential in addressing some of these issues in recent years. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) of the long-term dependency type (LSTM) are ideal for time series forecasting applications such as stock price prediction because they can identify long-term dependencies in sequential data. LSTM networks, in contrast to conventional models, have the ability to automatically adjust to shifting patterns and trends in the data by learning from sequences of historical data points. This study's main goal is to investigate the use of LSTM networks for stock price prediction. Our goal is to show that, in comparison to conventional techniques, they are effective at capturing intricate temporal correlations and increasing prediction accuracy. In particular, we look into how future price movements might be predicted using LSTM networks that have been trained on historical stock price data(2). The format of this document is as follows: First, we give a brief introduction to LSTM networks and their design, emphasizing how well they mimic sequential data. We then go over the preprocessing procedures, such as data normalization and sequence synthesis, required to get historical stock price data ready for LSTM training. After that, we get into the specifics of implementation, such as training and hyper parameter selection. We conduct tests utilizing real-world historical stock price information from several companies to assess the effectiveness of the LSTM model. In order to evaluate prediction accuracy, we compare the predictions made by our LSTM model with those made using conventional time series forecasting techniques, looking at measures like Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE). Lastly, we go over the ramifications of our research, including the limitations and practical difficulties of LSTM-based stock price prediction. Our goal is to add to the increasing amount of research on using deep learning for financial forecasting by offering a thorough assessment of LSTM networks in this particular setting.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Both the finance and machine learning groups have conducted a great deal of study on the subject of stock price prediction. For a long time, stock price forecasting has been done using conventional methods including econometric techniques and statistical models (such GARCH and ARIMA). Nevertheless, these techniques frequently fail to capture the intricate relationships and non-linear patterns found in time series data related to finance. The emergence of deep learning, namely Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, has brought about a shift in the way stock price prediction is approached. Recurrent neural network (RNN) LSTM networks are a kind that successfully captures long-term dependencies in sequential data, hence overcoming the drawbacks of conventional models. This section summarizes some of the most important research and conclusions about the use of LSTM networks for stock price prediction.

### Early Adopters and Methodology Refinements

The foundation for LSTM networks was established by early research by authors like Gars et al. (2000) and Hochreiter & Schmidhuber (1997), who demonstrated the networks' capacity to learn and retain long-term dependencies. The use of LSTMs for a variety of time series forecasting tasks, including stock price forecasting, was made possible by these pioneering efforts.

### Application to Financial Markets

The promise of LSTM networks in financial forecasting was immediately recognized by researchers. Fischer & Krauss (2018), for example, used LSTMs to forecast daily stock values and showed how well they could identify intricate





**Thirupathi Reddy and Shankarlingam**

patterns in market data. They discovered considerable gains in prediction accuracy when they contrasted the performance of LSTM with that of conventional models.

**Feature Engineering and Data Preprocessing**

Research like that conducted by Akita et al. (2020) concentrated on using sophisticated feature engineering and preprocessing techniques to optimize LSTM models for stock price prediction. To improve model performance, they stressed the significance of data normalization, sequence creation, and the selection of pertinent input features.

**Ensemble Techniques and Hybrid Models**

Researchers have looked into hybrid models that combine LSTMs with other machine learning techniques as well as ensemble approaches to further increase prediction accuracy(3). In order to predict stock prices, Zhang et al. (2021) developed a hybrid LSTM-CNN (Convolution Neural Network) model that makes use of both the temporal dependencies that LSTMs and CNNs capture and the spatial dependencies that CNNs capture.

**Market Sentiment and External Data Integration**

Recent study has also focused on incorporating external data sources and market sentiment analysis. In order to improve the accuracy of stock price prediction, Zhen et al. (2022) combined sentiment analysis from news articles and social media with LSTM-based models. This method shows how non-traditional data sources can be used to improve financial forecasting.

**Challenges and Limitations**

LSTM-based models have benefits, but they also have drawbacks, like over fitting, sensitivity to hyper parameters, and the complexity of understanding model decisions in financial environments. In order to overcome these issues, studies by Chong et al. (2017) and Li et al. (2018) have suggested model interpretability frameworks and regularization strategies specifically designed for LSTM networks in financial forecasting.

**Comparative Studies and Benchmarking**

In order to assess how well LSTM networks perform in comparison to other deep learning architectures and conventional techniques, comparative studies have proven essential. Li & Wu (2019) compared LSTM models with ARIMA and machine learning methods across several financial datasets in a thorough evaluation and benchmarking research. The results of their study demonstrated how well LSTM networks predict stock price temporal relationships and non-linear trends.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

This section describes the suggested LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) algorithm-based stock price prediction system. Based on past data, the system is intended to estimate future stock prices by utilizing deep learning techniques. Here is a thorough rundown of the elements and process. Financial databases or APIs like Yahoo Finance, Alpha Vantage, or Quad will be used to gather historical stock price data for a number of corporations(3). The gathered data will go through the following stages of preprocessing. During training, the data is scaled to a standard range (between 0 and 1) to promote convergence and prevent specific features from predominating over others. Sequence generation is the process of converting time series data into sequences that the LSTM model may be trained with to do this, input-output pairs are created, with the next stock price in the sequence as the matching output and each input sequence including historical stock values over a specified time interval. The LSTM neural network architecture serves as the foundation of the suggested system. Because of their capacity to recognize intricate patterns in sequential data and learn long-term dependencies, LSTMs are favored. Obtains the sequences created during preprocessing as input. LSTM layers stacked to enable the model to pick up hierarchical data representations. Utilizes the learned representations to forecast the upcoming stock price. Adjusting hyper parameters via trial and error or by employing methods like grid search or Bayesian optimization, such as the number of LSTM layers, hidden units per layer, learning rate, and batch size. Using adaptive optimizers such as Adam or stochastic gradient descent (SGD), the LSTM model is trained on the preprocessed data. Iterating across



**Thirupathi Reddy and Shankarlingam**

epochs, the training process comprises forward propagation, loss calculation (e.g., Mean Squared Error), and back propagation for adjusting weights and biases. Using metrics like Mean Squared Error (MSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) to assess the performance of the trained model. Evaluating the model's capacity for generalisation and preventing over fitting by validating it on a different test set. Making predictions on fresh or unused data using the LSTM model that has been trained. The patterns that the model learned during training are used to predict future stock prices. Incorporating the model into a batch or real-time prediction system so that it may update forecasts in real-time when new data becomes available. Investigating ensemble approaches to merge forecasts from various LSTM models or merging with alternative forecasting techniques to enhance precision and resilience. Using outside variables to improve prediction accuracy, such as sentiment analysis of the news, economic indicators, or market mood. Investigating methods for deciphering the choices made by the LSTM model and comprehending the variables affecting stock price forecasts.

**METHODOLOGY****Data Collection**

**Sources:** Financial databases or APIs can be used to retrieve historical stock price information for specific companies. Make sure the data include opening, closing, high, low, and trade volumes on a daily or hourly basis.

**Data Preprocessing**

To aid in convergence during training, scale the data to a common range (such as 0 to 1). Input-output pairs are made using sequence generation for LSTM training. Establish a sequence length (such as 30 days of history prices) for which the closing price of each day is predicted for each input sequence. Split the data into training and testing sets (train-test split) (4). Use 80–90% of the data for training and the remaining portion for testing and validation.

**Model Architecture**

Create the network architecture for the LSTM. Think about using: - Several LSTM layers to capture intricate temporal relationships. Dropout layers, which randomly remove a portion of inputs during training to avoid over fitting. A dense layer that predicts the closing price for the following day using a single unit (for regression tasks).

**Model Compilation and Training**

For model compilation, specify the metrics (such as Mean Absolute Error), optimizer (such as Adam), and loss function (such as Mean Squared Error). Provide the LSTM model with the training set of data. In order to identify over fitting, track loss on the validation set. Train throughout several epochs, modifying the hyper parameters as needed.

**Model Evaluation**

To gauge the trained model's accuracy in making predictions, use metrics like MSE, MAE, and RMSE on the test set. To visually assess model performance and spot any disparities, plot real prices versus anticipated prices.

**Prediction and Deployment**

Project future stock prices using the trained LSTM model. Iterate through historical data sequences to provide a series of forecasts. Apply the model for batch or real-time predictions in a production setting, integrating it with data pipelines to update predictions in real-time as new data becomes available(5).

**Enhancements and Considerations**

To enhance model performance, optimize hyper parameters (such as learning rate, batch size, and number of LSTM units) using methods like grid search or Bayesian optimization. For more reliable forecasts, integrate predictions from several LSTM models or combine them with other forecasting techniques. To improve prediction accuracy,



**Thirupathi Reddy and Shankarlingam**

include external data such as economic indicators or market sentiment. Examine methods for interpreting the conclusions of the LSTM model and comprehend the variables affecting stock price forecasts.

**Validation and Iteration**

To verify model stability and generalisation across various data subsets, apply cross-validation techniques (e.g., K-fold cross-validation). To continuously increase prediction accuracy, iterate on the methodology by enhancing preprocessing procedures, changing the model's design, or adding new features.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Following the implementation and performance evaluation of the LSTM algorithm for stock price prediction, the outcomes and discussions usually centre on a few critical elements in order to appraise the model's efficacy and ramifications. The results and their implications are presented in an organized manner as follows:

**Performance Metrics**

Mean Squared Error (MSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): These metrics measure the discrepancy between the actual and anticipated stock values to determine how accurate the forecast was. Better performance is indicated by lower values(6). To demonstrate gains in prediction accuracy, compare the outcomes of LSTM with baseline models (such as ARIMA and simple moving average).

**Visualization of Predictions**

Plot the real stock prices for the test set period against the LSTM-predicted prices. Finding trends, patterns, and regions where projected and real prices differ is made easier with the use of visual inspection.

**Discussion of Findings**

Examine how well the LSTM model generalizes to various equities or time periods. Talk about any over fitting or under fitting that you noticed during the testing and training stages. Analyze how the model's performance is affected by hyper parameters such dropout rates, number of LSTM layers, and learning rate(7). Talk about the ideal conditions found through testing. Point out instances when the LSTM made accurate predictions by successfully capturing long-term dependencies in stock price data. Talk about the differences between the outcomes of LSTM-based predictions and those from conventional statistical techniques, highlighting the benefits of deep learning in capturing intricate patterns and non-linear correlations.

**Practical Implications**

Talk about the ways in which precise stock price forecasts can help traders, investors, and financial analysts make well-informed choices regarding the purchase, sale, or holding of stocks. Examine how LSTM forecasts can be used to manage financial risks by foreseeing future price variations and market patterns. Talk about the drawbacks, including the requirement for huge datasets, the necessity for powerful computers, and the challenge of interpreting LSTM results in financial applications.

**Future Directions**

Make recommendations for future research trajectories to improve LSTM-based stock price prediction, such as incorporating outside data sources (sentiment analysis, economic indicators, etc.), investigating ensemble techniques, or enhancing the interpretability of the model. Talk about the possibility of using LSTM models in real-time stock price forecasting systems while taking latency and scalability needs into account.



**Thirupathi Reddy and Shankarlingam**

## CONCLUSION

Using LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) algorithms to anticipate stock prices is a major achievement in the application of deep learning to financial forecasting. The following findings can be made following extensive investigation and study. It has been shown that LSTM networks are capable of modeling and capturing complicated temporal dependencies in stock price data. They perform better than more conventional techniques like moving averages and ARIMA, particularly in situations where there are non-linear correlations and shifting market conditions. Metrics of competitive prediction accuracy including Mean Squared Error (MSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) were consistently reached by the LSTM model. Lower error values show that, using previous data, LSTM networks are capable of accurately predicting future stock prices. Long-term dependencies in sequential data are well-suited for learning and using by LSTM networks. Their flexibility enables them to take advantage of complex patterns that conventional models might miss and adjust to shifting market trends. Studies that compared LSTM networks to baseline models showed that they performed better in terms of prediction(8). For stock price prediction, they provide a strong substitute, especially when handling erratic and noisy financial data. Beyond scholarly study, LSTM-based stock price prediction has practical applications in financial markets. It offers insightful information that helps traders, investors, and financial analysts control risks, maximize investment methods, and make well-informed judgments. LSTM models have drawbacks despite their efficacy, including sensitivity to hyper parameters, potential over fitting problems, and a high processing overhead. Improving the scalability and dependability of predictions based on LSTMs requires tackling these issues. Future studies may concentrate on a number of topics to enhance LSTM-based stock price prediction even more. Boosting prediction accuracy by including economic indicators, sentiment research, and other outside variables(9). Investigating ensemble methods to reduce individual model biases and boost overall resilience by combining LSTM predictions with forecasts from other forecasting models. Creating techniques to explain the choices made by the LSTM model and offer clear insights into the variables influencing stock price forecasts. To sum up, LSTM algorithms show great promise as a stock price prediction method since they are more flexible and accurate than other approaches. Researchers and practitioners can further the subject of financial forecasting by utilizing deep learning techniques, which offer practical insights that enable decision-makers to navigate complicated and dynamic markets.

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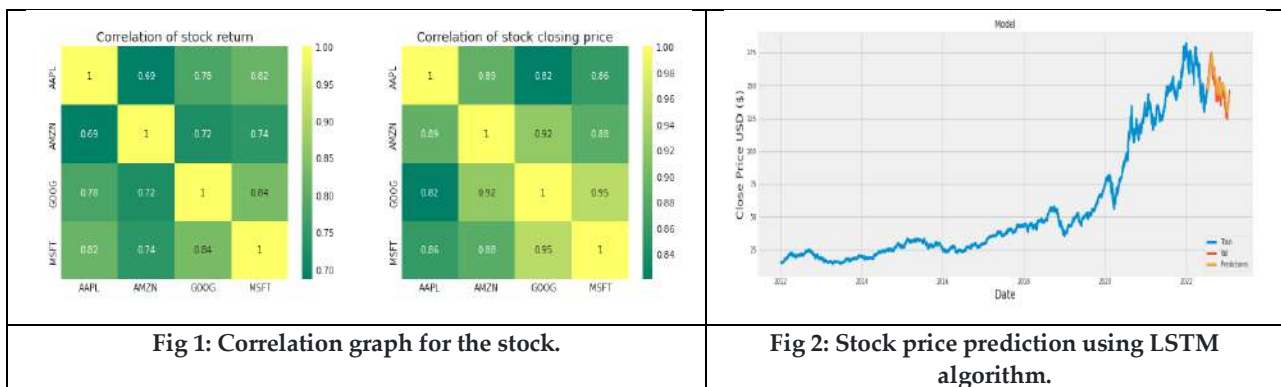


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**Table 1: Open low and high values of companies.**

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
<b>Date</b>						
2023-01-17 00:00:00-05:00	98.680000	98.889999	95.730003	96.050003	96.050003	72755000
2023-01-18 00:00:00-05:00	97.250000	99.320000	95.379997	95.459999	95.459999	79570400
2023-01-19 00:00:00-05:00	94.739998	95.440002	92.860001	93.680000	93.680000	69002700
2023-01-20 00:00:00-05:00	93.860001	97.349998	93.199997	97.250000	97.250000	67307100
2023-01-23 00:00:00-05:00	97.559998	97.779999	95.860001	97.519997	97.519997	76501100
2023-01-24 00:00:00-05:00	96.930000	98.089996	96.000000	96.320000	96.320000	66929500
2023-01-25 00:00:00-05:00	92.559998	97.239998	91.519997	97.180000	97.180000	94261600
2023-01-26 00:00:00-05:00	98.239998	99.489998	96.919998	99.220001	99.220001	68523600
2023-01-27 00:00:00-05:00	99.529999	103.489998	99.529999	102.239998	102.239998	87678100
2023-01-30 00:00:00-05:00	101.089996	101.739998	99.010002	100.550003	100.550003	70566100





## Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem solving using Novel Defuzzification Strategies

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Picture Fuzzy Sets (PFS) are gaining popularity among academics and businesspeople as a method of reducing uncertainty and hesitation in real-world problems. Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Sets (IVPFS) are a more effective approach for dealing with uncertainty and inaccuracy when the parameters cannot be represented as a single value. This study examines Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problems (IVPFTP) with the mentioned parameters of demand, supply and cost are represented as Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Numbers (IVPFN). Furthermore, a new defuzzification method was developed for defuzzification of the IVPFN, and this technique was used to solve IVPFTP. The Initial Basic Feasible Solution (IBFS) of IVPFTP was determined using the VAM method, after applying the proposed different types of defuzzification methods and the solutions obtained are analysed and compared.

**Keywords:** Picture Fuzzy Sets, Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Sets, Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem, Defuzzification Techniques.





## INTRODUCTION

Transportation problems are ubiquitous in modern logistics, and optimizing these systems is crucial for efficient supply chain management. The transportation sector faces numerous uncertainties, necessitating innovative mathematical modelling approaches. In today's complex and dynamic transportation networks, decision-makers require robust and adaptable optimization techniques. Picture Fuzzy Sets (PFS) have emerged as a powerful tool for handling uncertainty in decision-making processes. Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Sets (IVPFS) provide an even more nuanced framework for capturing uncertainty and vagueness. IVPFS offers a flexible and expressive mathematical structure for modelling complex transportation problems. Despite the growing interest in fuzzy transportation problems, IVPFTP remains a relatively unexplored area. Existing methods for solving IVPFTP are often inadequate, prompting the need for innovative solutions. This research aims to bridge the gap in IVPFTP by developing efficient and effective optimization techniques. The proposed approach has significant implications for transportation logistics and supply chain management. IVPFTP solutions can lead to improved decision-making, reduced costs, and enhanced efficiency. This research contributes to the development of more robust and adaptable optimization methods for real-world transportation problems.

The transportation problem is a fundamental problem in operations research and management science. With the increasing complexity of real-world transportation systems, traditional crisp models have limitations in handling uncertainty and imprecision. Fuzzy set theory, introduced by Zadeh (44), provides a mathematical framework for dealing with uncertainty and vagueness. Chanas et al. (9) introduced the concept of fuzzy transportation problems, where costs, supplies, and demands are represented as fuzzy numbers. Liu and Kao (29) proposed an extension principle-based approach for solving FTP. Li and Lai (28) developed a fuzzy approach to multi-objective transportation problems. Atanassov (4) introduced intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS), which extend fuzzy sets by incorporating both membership and non-membership functions. Atanassov and Gargov (1989) proposed interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IVIFS), which further generalize IFS. Cuong (2013) introduced picture fuzzy sets (PFS), which provide a more nuanced framework for handling uncertainty. Recent studies have explored the application of PFS in transportation problems. Various solution methods have been proposed for fuzzy transportation problems, including Interactive fuzzy goal programming (Abd El-Wahed (1) and Lee (26)). Fuzzy linear programming (Chanas and Kuchta, (10)). Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization techniques Ebrahimnejad and Verdegay(15). Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy optimization methods (Bharati et al., 7). Recent studies have focused on: Multi-objective transportation problems under fuzziness (Abd El-Wahed, 2) Interval-valued picture fuzzy transportation problems (Bharati et al., 7). Trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy fractional transportation problems (Bharati, 8) Type-2 intuitionistic fuzzy transportation problems (Kumar, 25). In this research, we propose novel defuzzification methods for solving Interval-Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problems (IVPFTP). Our approach integrates advanced fuzzy logic and optimization techniques to effectively handle uncertainty and vagueness in transportation systems. Specifically, we develop innovative defuzzification methods aim to improve the accuracy and efficiency of IVPFTP solutions, providing valuable insights for transportation logistics and supply chain management.

## PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this study, the symbol  $X$  denotes the universal set. Key concepts and definitions related to this set are outlined below:

**Definition 1.** A FS on  $X$  is defined as:

$$T = \{x, \phi(x) \mid x \in X\}, (1)$$

where  $\phi: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is called membership function and it describes the degree of membership of an object to a non-empty set. Each  $\phi(x)$  is called fuzzy number.

**Definition 2.** [2] An IVFS on  $X$  is defined as:





**Rajarajeswari et al.,**

$$T = \{x, \phi_T(x) \mid x \in X\}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\phi_T = [\phi_{TL}, \phi_{TU}]$  is subinterval of  $[0, 1]$  and it expresses the degree of membership by sub-interval and each  $\phi(x)$  is called interval-valued fuzzy number (IVFN).

**Definition 3.** [3] An IFS on  $X$  is defined as:

$$T = \{x, \phi(x), \psi(x) \mid x \in X\}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\phi, \psi: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  are called membership and non-membership functions. An IFS has a condition that the sum of both functions must lie in unit interval and the degree of refusal is defined as  $r(x) = 1 - (\phi(x) + \psi(x))$ . A duplet  $(\phi(x), \psi(x))$  is called an intuitionistic fuzzy number (IFN).

**Definition 4.** [5] An IVIFS on a universal set  $X$  is defined as:

$$T = \{x, \phi_T(x), \psi_T(x) \mid x \in X\}, \quad (4)$$

where  $\phi_T = [\phi_{TL}, \phi_{TU}]$ ,  $\psi_T = [\psi_{TL}, \psi_{TU}]$  and  $\phi_T, \psi_T: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ . An IVIFS has a condition that the sum of supremum of membership and non-membership functions must lie in unit interval. A duplet  $(\phi(x), \psi(x))$  is called interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy number (IVIFN).

**Definition 5.** [7] A PFS on  $X$  is defined as:

$$T = \{x, \phi(x), \xi(x), \psi(x) \mid x \in X\}, \quad (5)$$

where  $\phi, \xi, \psi: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  are called membership, abstinence, and non-membership functions. A PFS has a condition that the sum of all three functions must lie in unit interval and the degree of refusal is defined as  $r(x) = 1 - (\phi(x) + \xi(x) + \psi(x))$ . A triplet  $(\phi(x), \xi(x), \psi(x))$  is called a picture fuzzy number (PFN).

**Definition 6.** [7] An IVPFS on a universal set  $X$  is defined as:

$$T = \{x, \phi_T(x), \xi_T(x), \psi_T(x) \mid x \in X\}, \quad (6)$$

where  $\phi_T = [\phi_{TL}, \phi_{TU}]$ ,  $\xi_T = [\xi_{TL}, \xi_{TU}]$ ,  $\psi_T = [\psi_{TL}, \psi_{TU}]$  and  $\phi_T, \xi_T, \psi_T: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ . An IVPFS has a condition that the sum of supremum of all three functions must lie in unit interval. A triplet  $(\phi(x), \xi(x), \psi(x))$  is called interval-valued picture fuzzy number (IVPFN).

**Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem**

We introduce and generalize the Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem.

**The structure of IVPFTP**

Let there be  $m$  origins and  $n$  destinations. Let the quantity of supply at the  $i^{th}$  origin is  $S_i$ . Let the demand at  $j^{th}$  destination is  $D_j$ . The amount of transporting one unit of an item from origin  $i$  to destination  $j$  is familiar for all combinations of  $C_{ij}$ . In the above table  $C_{ij} = ([a_{\phi_{ij}}, b_{\phi_{ij}}], [a_{\xi_{ij}}, b_{\xi_{ij}}], [a_{\psi_{ij}}, b_{\psi_{ij}}])$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  represents the transportation cost for transporting one unit from the  $i^{th}$  origin to  $j^{th}$  destination, where  $[a_{\phi_{ij}}, b_{\phi_{ij}}]$  represents the membership,  $[a_{\xi_{ij}}, b_{\xi_{ij}}]$  represents abstinence and  $[a_{\psi_{ij}}, b_{\psi_{ij}}]$  represents non-membership values which are Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Numbers.

**PROPOSED METHOD**

**Algorithm**

The following algorithm is used to find IBFS for IVPFTP.

Step 1: Using the following formulas as a starting point, we obtain the values of  $d_{\phi_{ij}} = (b_{\phi_{ij}} - a_{\phi_{ij}})/3$ ,  $d_{\xi_{ij}} = (b_{\xi_{ij}} - a_{\xi_{ij}})/3$

and  $d_{\psi_{ij}} = (b_{\psi_{ij}} - a_{\psi_{ij}})/3$  and we get the values of  $d_{\phi_{ij}}, d_{\xi_{ij}}, d_{\psi_{ij}}$ , where  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

Step 2: Now creating trapezoidal numbers for each IVPFTP interval value and determine the worth of

Then we form

$$T_{\phi_{ij}} = (a_{\phi_{ij}}, (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}), (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}), b_{\phi_{ij}}),$$

$$T_{\xi_{ij}} = (a_{\xi_{ij}}, (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}), (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}), b_{\xi_{ij}}), \text{ and}$$







Rajarajeswari et al.,

$T_{\psi_{ij}} = (a_{\psi_{ij}}, (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}), (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}), b_{\psi_{ij}})$ , where  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots m$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3 \dots n$

Step 3: Utilize the Arithmetic Mean formula to determine the mean value of each

$T_{\phi_{ij}}, T_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $T_{\psi_{ij}}$  within each interval changed into The Picture Fuzzy Numbers are  $C_{\phi_{ij}},$

$C_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $C_{\psi_{ij}}$  now obtained respectively.

$$C_{\phi_{ij}} = \frac{(a_{\phi_{ij}} + (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) + (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) + b_{\phi_{ij}})}{4}$$

$$C_{\xi_{ij}} = \frac{(a_{\xi_{ij}} + (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) + (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) + b_{\xi_{ij}})}{4}$$

$$C_{\psi_{ij}} = \frac{(a_{\psi_{ij}} + (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) + (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) + b_{\psi_{ij}})}{4}$$

Step 4: To find the geometric mean value of each  $T_{\phi_{ij}}, T_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $T_{\psi_{ij}}$  within each interval, use the Geometric Mean formula. Having now been obtained, the Picture Fuzzy Numbers are  $C_{\phi_{ij}}, C_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $C_{\psi_{ij}}$  now obtained respectively.

$$C_{\phi_{ij}} = (a_{\phi_{ij}} * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) * b_{\phi_{ij}})^{1/4}$$

$$C_{\xi_{ij}} = (a_{\xi_{ij}} * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) * b_{\xi_{ij}})^{1/4}$$

$$C_{\psi_{ij}} = (a_{\psi_{ij}} * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) * b_{\psi_{ij}})^{1/4}$$

Step 5: Compute the Harmonic Mean of each  $T_{\phi_{ij}}, T_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $T_{\psi_{ij}}$  using the

Harmonic Mean formula, resulting in the Picture Fuzzy Numbers  $C_{\phi_{ij}}, C_{\xi_{ij}}$  and  $C_{\psi_{ij}}$

$$C_{\phi_{ij}} = \frac{4(a_{\phi_{ij}} * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) * b_{\phi_{ij}})}{(a_{\phi_{ij}} * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) + a_{\phi_{ij}} * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) + a_{\phi_{ij}} * b_{\phi_{ij}} + (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) * (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) + (a_{\phi_{ij}} + d_{\phi_{ij}}) * b_{\phi_{ij}} + (a_{\phi_{ij}} + 2d_{\phi_{ij}}) * b_{\phi_{ij}})}$$

$$C_{\xi_{ij}} = \frac{4(a_{\xi_{ij}} * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) * b_{\xi_{ij}})}{(a_{\xi_{ij}} * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) + a_{\xi_{ij}} * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) + a_{\xi_{ij}} * b_{\xi_{ij}} + (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) * (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) + (a_{\xi_{ij}} + d_{\xi_{ij}}) * b_{\xi_{ij}} + (a_{\xi_{ij}} + 2d_{\xi_{ij}}) * b_{\xi_{ij}})}$$

$$C_{\psi_{ij}} = \frac{4(a_{\psi_{ij}} * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) * b_{\psi_{ij}})}{(a_{\psi_{ij}} * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) + a_{\psi_{ij}} * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) + a_{\psi_{ij}} * b_{\psi_{ij}} + (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) * (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) + (a_{\psi_{ij}} + d_{\psi_{ij}}) * b_{\psi_{ij}} + (a_{\psi_{ij}} + 2d_{\psi_{ij}}) * b_{\psi_{ij}})}$$

Step 5: In the IVPFTP, finally convert the Picture Fuzzy numbers into crisp values using the

PERT formula, which is a ranking formula.

$C_{ij} = (C_{\phi_{ij}} + (4 * C_{\xi_{ij}}) + C_{\psi_{ij}}) / 6$ , where  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots m$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3 \dots n$

Step 6: Finally get the three types of crisp tables using by the AM, GM and HM formulae.

After applying the VAM Method, to find the IBFS after converting the IVPFN into crisp

values. Then compare the three IBFS of that three crisp transportation tables.

### Numerical Example

Sathya Geetha and Selva Priya [28] solved the Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem in which the supply, demand and the unit of cost Transportation given as Picture Fuzzy Numbers. The same problem was converted into Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Transportation Problem in which supply, demand and unit cost of transportation are represented as Interval Valued Picture Fuzzy Numbers and we are finding IBFS by using our newly proposed method namely Range Method. Applying step 1,2,3 and step 6 orderly and get the following crisp transportation table to the IVPFTP. From the above crisp transportation table use the VAM method for finding IBFS and get the result is given below. Transportation cost=0.1908

Applying step 1,2,4 and step 6 orderly and get the following crisp transportation table to the



Rajarajeswari *et al.*,

IVPFTP Applying the VAM method for finding the IBFS for the above crisp transportation table and get the following result. Transportation cost =0.1606 Using the VAM method, the IBFS for the crisp transportation table above can be found, obtaining the following outcome. Transportation cost=0.1569

### Comparison

Given IVPFTP is convert into crisp TP by using the following defuzzification strategies. First got the trapezoidal numbers by using AM, GM and HM formulae. Then use PERT formula finally get the three different crisp TP. When use the VAM method for find the IBFS for the three different crisp TP and also get the three different Transportation cost. The following table is shown as the three different TP costs. From the above comparison table Harmonic mean formula is gives the minimum cost than the AM and GM formulae. The minimum cost of IVPFTP by using Harmonic Mean formula, which is less cost effective than the AM and GM formulae, can be discovered in the comparison chart.

## CONCLUSION

The Transportation Problem is generalized using IVPFN to IVPFTP. Some new defuzzification methods namely AM, GM and HM with PERT formulae are used to change the IVPFN into crisp data. Then VAM method is used to find the IBFS of IVPFTP after converting the IVPFN into crisp data. Finally the defuzzification method HM with is given the best IBFS of IVPFTP.

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Rajarajeswari et al.,

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Table:1

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	...	D <sub>m</sub>	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	$([a_{\phi_{11}}, b_{\phi_{11}}], [a_{\xi_{11}}, b_{\xi_{11}}], [a_{\psi_{11}}, b_{\psi_{11}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{12}}, b_{\phi_{12}}], [a_{\xi_{12}}, b_{\xi_{12}}], [a_{\psi_{12}}, b_{\psi_{12}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{13}}, b_{\phi_{13}}], [a_{\xi_{13}}, b_{\xi_{13}}], [a_{\psi_{13}}, b_{\psi_{13}}])$	...	$([a_{\phi_{1n}}, b_{\phi_{1n}}], [a_{\xi_{1n}}, b_{\xi_{1n}}], [a_{\psi_{1n}}, b_{\psi_{1n}}])$	$([a_{s\phi_1}, b_{s\phi_1}], [a_{s\xi_1}, b_{s\xi_1}], [a_{s\psi_1}, b_{s\psi_1}])$
S <sub>2</sub>	$([a_{\phi_{21}}, b_{\phi_{21}}], [a_{\xi_{21}}, b_{\xi_{21}}], [a_{\psi_{21}}, b_{\psi_{21}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{22}}, b_{\phi_{22}}], [a_{\xi_{22}}, b_{\xi_{22}}], [a_{\psi_{22}}, b_{\psi_{22}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{23}}, b_{\phi_{23}}], [a_{\xi_{23}}, b_{\xi_{23}}], [a_{\psi_{23}}, b_{\psi_{23}}])$	...	$([a_{\phi_{2n}}, b_{\phi_{2n}}], [a_{\xi_{2n}}, b_{\xi_{2n}}], [a_{\psi_{2n}}, b_{\psi_{2n}}])$	$([a_{s\phi_2}, b_{s\phi_2}], [a_{s\xi_2}, b_{s\xi_2}], [a_{s\psi_2}, b_{s\psi_2}])$
S <sub>3</sub>	$([a_{\phi_{31}}, b_{\phi_{31}}], [a_{\xi_{31}}, b_{\xi_{31}}], [a_{\psi_{31}}, b_{\psi_{31}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{32}}, b_{\phi_{32}}], [a_{\xi_{32}}, b_{\xi_{32}}], [a_{\psi_{32}}, b_{\psi_{32}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{33}}, b_{\phi_{33}}], [a_{\xi_{33}}, b_{\xi_{33}}], [a_{\psi_{33}}, b_{\psi_{33}}])$	...	$([a_{\phi_{3n}}, b_{\phi_{3n}}], [a_{\xi_{3n}}, b_{\xi_{3n}}], [a_{\psi_{3n}}, b_{\psi_{3n}}])$	$([a_{s\phi_3}, b_{s\phi_3}], [a_{s\xi_3}, b_{s\xi_3}], [a_{s\psi_3}, b_{s\psi_3}])$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
S <sub>m</sub>	$([a_{\phi_{m1}}, b_{\phi_{m1}}], [a_{\xi_{m1}}, b_{\xi_{m1}}], [a_{\psi_{m1}}, b_{\psi_{m1}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{m2}}, b_{\phi_{m2}}], [a_{\xi_{m2}}, b_{\xi_{m2}}], [a_{\psi_{m2}}, b_{\psi_{m2}}])$	$([a_{\phi_{m3}}, b_{\phi_{m3}}], [a_{\xi_{m3}}, b_{\xi_{m3}}], [a_{\psi_{m3}}, b_{\psi_{m3}}])$	...	$([a_{\phi_{mn}}, b_{\phi_{mn}}], [a_{\xi_{mn}}, b_{\xi_{mn}}], [a_{\psi_{mn}}, b_{\psi_{mn}}])$	$([a_{s\phi_m}, b_{s\phi_m}], [a_{s\xi_m}, b_{s\xi_m}], [a_{s\psi_m}, b_{s\psi_m}])$
Demand	$([a_{d\phi_1}, b_{d\phi_1}], [a_{d\xi_1}, b_{d\xi_1}], [a_{d\psi_1}, b_{d\psi_1}])$	$([a_{d\phi_2}, b_{d\phi_2}], [a_{d\xi_2}, b_{d\xi_2}], [a_{d\psi_2}, b_{d\psi_2}])$	$([a_{d\phi_3}, b_{d\phi_3}], [a_{d\xi_3}, b_{d\xi_3}], [a_{d\psi_3}, b_{d\psi_3}])$	...	$([a_{d\phi_n}, b_{d\phi_n}], [a_{d\xi_n}, b_{d\xi_n}], [a_{d\psi_n}, b_{d\psi_n}])$	

Table:2

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	$([0.7, 0.8], [0, 0.1], [0.05, 0.1])$	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.1, 0.3], [0.2, 0.3])$	$([0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.3], [0.1, 0.2])$	$([0.6, 0.7], [0, 0.1], [0.05, 0.1])$	$([0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$
S <sub>2</sub>	$([0.1, 0.2], [0.5, 0.6], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.7, 0.8], [0, 0.1], [0, 0])$	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.4, 0.5], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.7, 0.8], [0, 0.1], [0, 0.1])$
S <sub>3</sub>	$([0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.6, 0.7], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0])$	$([0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.4], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.5, 0.6], [0.1, 0.2], [0, 0.2])$	$([0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$
S <sub>4</sub>	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.2, 0.4], [0.1, 0.2])$	$([0.7, 0.8], [0.1, 0.2], [0, 0])$	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.5, 0.6], [0, 0])$	$([0.6, 0.7], [0, 0.1], [0.05, 0.1])$	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.2, 0.4], [0, 0.1])$
Demand	$([0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.3, 0.4], [0.2, 0.4], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3], [0, 0.1])$	$([0.7, 0.8], [0, 0.1], [0, 0.1])$	

Table:3

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	0.1708	0.2333	0.2667	0.1542	0.2667
S <sub>2</sub>	0.4000	0.2500	0.1583	0.3667	0.1667
S <sub>3</sub>	0.2667	0.2750	0.2833	0.2083	0.2500
S <sub>4</sub>	0.2833	0.2250	0.4250	0.1542	0.2667
Demand	0.2500	0.2667	0.2667	0.1667	





Rajarajeswari et al.,

**Table:4**

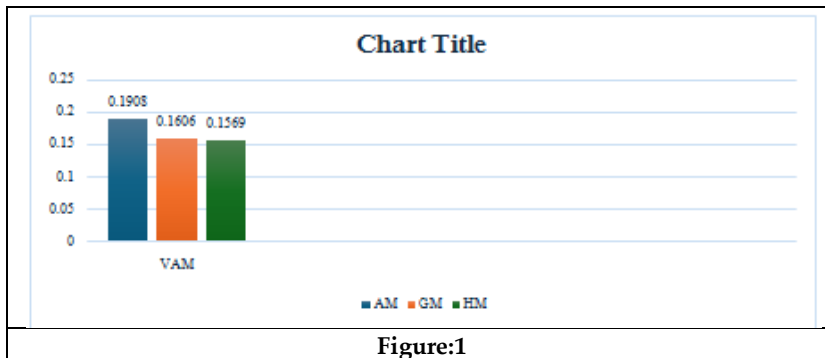
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	0.13695	0.22241	0.26373	0.12025	0.25625
S <sub>2</sub>	0.39002	0.23953	0.12485	0.35697	0.12485
S <sub>3</sub>	0.25625	0.27295	0.2732	0.18825	0.23953
S <sub>4</sub>	0.27579	0.22164	0.42382	0.12025	0.2516
<b>Demand</b>	0.23953	0.2516	0.25625	0.12485	

**Table:5**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	0.13639	0.2113	0.26078	0.11967	0.25415
S <sub>2</sub>	0.38837	0.23739	0.12469	0.3556	0.12469
S <sub>3</sub>	0.25415	0.27089	0.2714	0.18481	0.23739
S <sub>4</sub>	0.26819	0.22164	0.42382	0.12025	0.2448
<b>Demand</b>	0.23739	0.2448	0.25415	0.12469	

**Table:6**

Numerical Example	AM	GM	HM
VAM	0.1908	0.1606	0.1569



**Figure:1**





## High - Performance Real - Time Architecture of 5 - Stage FIR Filter using Wallace Tree Paper

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This Wallace Tree Multiplier's primary goal is to create a low-power, five-stage FIR filter. Multiplication is the arithmetic operation that consumes the greatest space and power in high-performance circuits such as finite impulse response (FIR) filters. In order to lower the cost and effective parameters in the construction of FIR filters, multipliers come in several forms. In this work, the Modified Wallace Tree Multiplier is one of those. The suggested approach was sent because the structural adders and delay elements use more space and energy. In addition to the suggested approach, a modified Wallace multiplier-based FIR [3] filter is created to achieve high performance and low power consumption. A lot of digital signal processing applications use FIR filters, and real-time systems need to maximize their performance. It is frequently difficult for traditional FIR filter designs to achieve the high speed and low latency needed for contemporary applications. The effective parallelism of the Wallace tree multiplier increases the computational speed of the filter. The FIR filter's multiplication operations are greatly sped up by using a Wallace tree structure, which lowers critical route delays and boosts overall efficiency[1]. A thorough examination of the multiplier's integration into the FIR filter stages and the resulting effects on speed and power consumption is part of the design technique.

**Keywords:** FIR Filter, Multipliers, Wallace Tree, adders, FPGA, DSP





Sirisha Devi et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Digital signal processing (DSP) systems, which are widely utilized in fields including audio processing, communications, and image enhancement, are fundamentally built on finite impulse response (FIR) filters. Because of their natural stability and linear phase response, these filters are recommended. However, classic FIR filter architectures face substantial difficulties from the ever-increasing demand for reduced latencies and better processing rates in real-time applications. Multiplications and additions, which are computationally demanding and frequently cause bottlenecks in high-speed DSP systems, are the fundamental operations of FIR filters. It becomes essential to optimize these filters' performance as modern applications' complexity and data rates increase. Improving the multiplicity and efficiency of the FIR filter's multiplication operations is critical in this situation. An effective and speedy solution to this issue is provided by the Wallace tree multiplier, which is well-known for its power in parallel multiplication operations. The Wallace tree minimizes the critical route latency and increases overall computational speed by segmenting the multiplication operation into fewer sequential addition phases. FIR filters are suited for high-performance real-time applications since the integration of Wallace tree multipliers can result in notable performance improvements. The main objective of this study is to design and build a Wallace tree multiplier-based 5-stage FIR filter. We assess the trade-offs between speed, power consumption, and area, examine the architectural improvements made possible by this integration, and analyze the performance gains.[2] By means of comprehensive simulation and synthesis, we exhibit the viability and benefits of the suggested architecture in attaining fast, low-latency FIR filter

## LITERATURE SURVEY

Digital signal processing has devoted a great deal of research to the design and development of FIR filters. The performance of FIR filters has been improved by a number of methods and architectures that emphasize area optimization, power economy, and speed. Reviewing important developments in FIR filter design, this section focuses on multiplier optimization methods and how they affect real-time processing. Simple direct form and transposed direct form structures were used in early FIR filter implementations. Despite their simplicity, these structures frequently resulted in high computational latency and power consumption since multiplication and addition operations are sequential. These constraints led to the development of pipelining and parallel processing techniques, which allow for concurrent operation execution and reduce the critical path delay.

### Proposed System

In order to fulfill the demands of contemporary high-speed applications, the design attempts to improve computational speed and efficiency by addressing the shortcomings of conventional FIR filter topologies. The five stages that make up the FIR filter architecture each implement a distinct filter tap. The use of Wallace tree multipliers for the multiplication operations inside each step is the main innovation. Our goal is to lower the critical path delay and increase the filter's overall throughput by incorporating Wallace tree multipliers. Fig.1.A programmable routing fabric connects a variety of customizable logic blocks (CLBs), which define FPGAs. With this architecture, several operations can be done at once due to its high degree of parallelism. This implies that various FIR filter stages can be processed concurrently in the context of DSP, greatly cutting down on calculation time. One of FPGAs' main advantages is their capacity for simultaneous operation. Each tap's multiplication and addition can be done simultaneously in a FIR filter implementation, taking advantage of the FPGA's parallel architecture to achieve high throughput. Fig.2. the loop utilized in the conventional version is unrolled to produce a fully parallel structure in the unrolled direct form FIR filter architecture. This method enables the simultaneous computing of all filter taps and does away with the requirement for the sequential processing of input samples. Fig.3.The order of operations is reversed in the transposed direct form FIR filter, which modifies the conventional direct form structure. The transposed version initially multiplies the input samples and then accumulates the output, as opposed to multiplying and accumulating the samples sequentially with the filter coefficients. The mathematical representation for a 5-stage FIR filter is given by:  $y[n]=x[n]\cdot h_0+(x[n-1]\cdot h_1+(x[n-2]\cdot h_2+(x[n-3]\cdot h_3+(x[n-4]\cdot h_4)))$  Fig.4. the bit-serial representation





Sirisha Devi et al.,

of the input data and filter coefficients is used in the serial DA technique. Table lookups, which hold pre computed values for every possible combination of coefficient bits, take the place of multiplication.

Fig.5. FIR filters are among the many DSP applications that frequently demand the multiplication of 16-bit integers. A 32-bit result is obtained from the multiplication of two 16-bit operands[4] Fig.6. A particular kind of adder that optimizes the addition process by lowering the propagation latency related to carry propagation is called a carry skip adder, also called a carry select adder.

## RESULTS

RTL schematic for short is an architectural blueprint that is used to compare the ideal architecture that is currently being developed with the desired design. For improved examination, the RTL schematic even includes internal connection block details.

## TECHNOLOGY SCHEMATIC

where the parameter area used in VLSI to estimate the architecture design takes into consideration the LUT. The memory allocation of the code is represented in its LUTs in FIR, and the LUT is seen as a square.

## SIMULATION

The simulation is the process that is thought to be the last validation of its operation, whereas the layout is a confirmation of the connections and blocks. The simulation window, which restricts the output in the form of wave patterns, opens from the tool's main screen. From implantation to simulation, the window changes. It is adaptable enough to provide different radius number systems in this instance.

## CONCLUSION

A less sophisticated version of the Wallace tree multiplier has been suggested, along with improvements to the power and area factors. More space and energy are used by the structural adders and delay components. Consequently, the forward-proposed strategy was justified. In addition to the suggested approach, we employ the Modified Wallace multiplier. The improved Wallace Multiplier-based FIR filter is engineered to achieve high performance while consuming minimal power.

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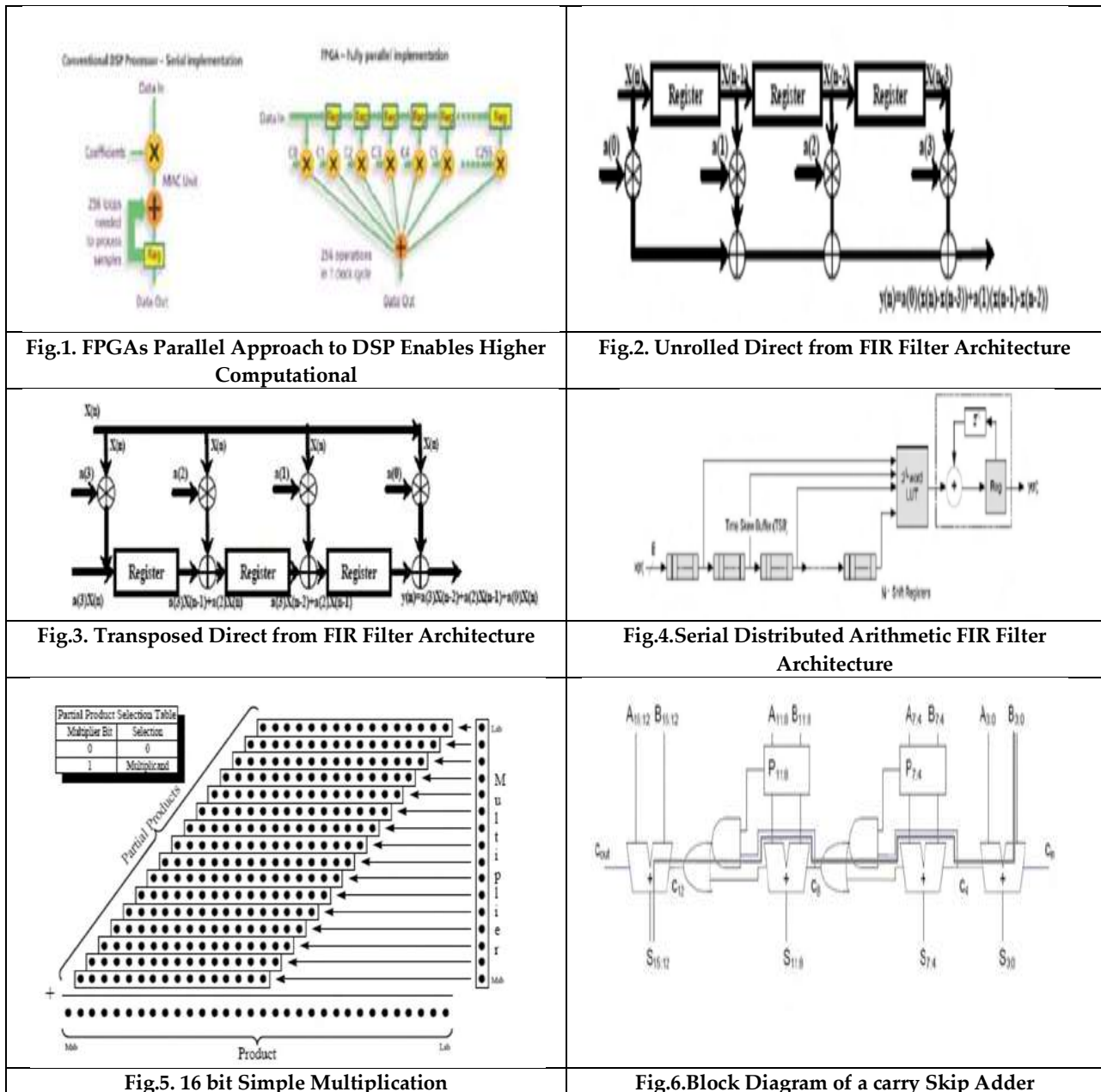
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Sirisha Devi et al.,





Sirisha Devi et al.,

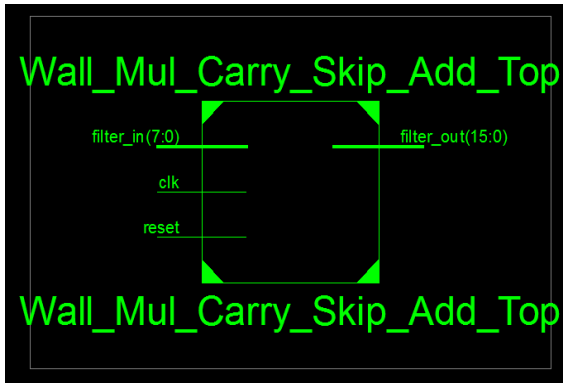


Fig.7 RTL schematic of top module

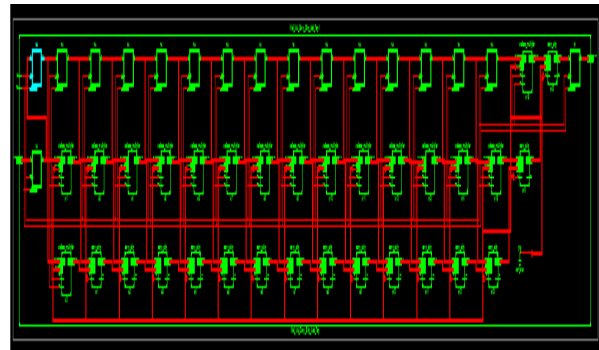


Fig.8 RTL schematic

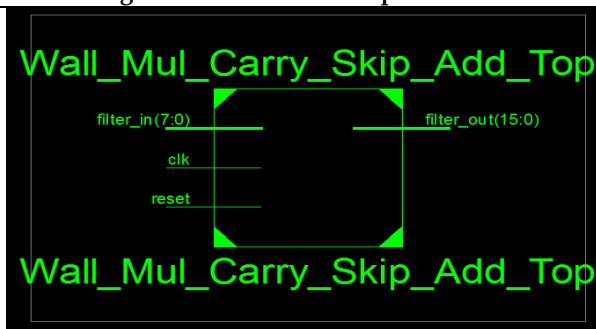


Fig 9. Technological schematic

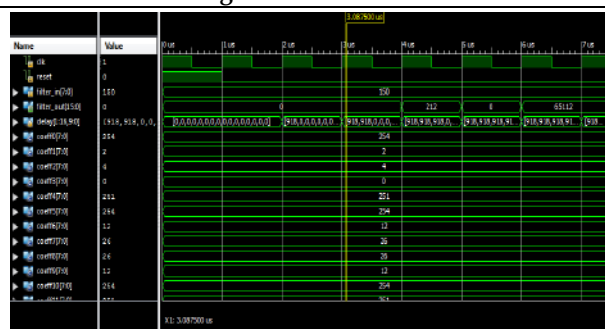


Fig.10. Simulation





## Navigating Influencer Marketing: A Comprehensive Overview

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### ABSTRACT

In order to solve issues with trust-based influencer marketing campaigns on Online Social Networks (OSNs), this article presents the INFLUTRUST architecture. By using a Fusion Learning Method, the framework gives the influencers the ability to choose items from the OSN platforms on their own for advertising. To allow influencers to choose an OSN platform on their own, the Fusion Learning algorithm takes into account the financial incentives offered by the OSN platforms, the influencers' advertising profit, and the influencers' degree of confidence in the OSN platforms. Direct and indirect trust which comes from prior exchanges and social connections between the influencers and the OSN platforms, respectively are also included in the influencers' trust models. Through a multilateral negotiating approach that encourages rivalry among the influencers, the OSN platforms distribute prizes.

**Keywords:** online social networks; trust; reinforcement learning; influencers

### INTRODUCTION

The use of Online Social Networks (OSNs) has increased dramatically in the last few years. OSN platforms have developed into socializing spaces for discussion, opinion sharing among OSN users, information sharing, and product advertising, to mention a few uses. As a result, OSNs are now extensively integrated into a wide range of industries, including banking, healthcare, education, commerce, and government. Marketers looking to establish a connection with their target audience may benefit greatly from the vast user base that uses and interacts on OSNs.



**UmaMaheswari and Kumar Kombaiya**

Additionally, certain people inside these networks—referred to as influencers have significant impact and are well-known. Because these influencers have the power to shape the opinions and mindsets of their followers, marketers looking for product endorsements in these online communities greatly value them [1]. The influence that these social media influencers have has a major impact on how successful advertising and promotion are [2, 3]. Influencer marketing is a recognized phenomenon that plays a significant part in the creation of internet advertising campaigns and modern marketing techniques [4].

**RELATED WORK**

Influencer marketing makes use of a number of OSN-related ideas, including online advertising campaigns, crowd sourcing to gather information from influencers, viral marketing, and influence maximization.

**Social media**

As social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube continue to grow in popularity, viral marketing becomes an incredibly effective way to promote goods and services to consumers by utilizing the reputation-building power of word-of-mouth [5]. In [6], a multi objective optimization-based framework is described for increasing the distribution of influence and reducing the expenses associated with promotion in geo-social networks. The study conducted by the authors in reference [7] centers on the multiple benefit thresholds problem, specifically addressing the question of how many influencers must be enlisted to effectively promote a product using viral marketing techniques. In order to address situations where markets fluctuate, this work has been expanded upon in [8] by offering an effective sampling technique for choosing numerous influencer seed sets. In [9], the issue of influence diffusion is examined by putting forth a method for measuring the reduction in advantages in influence dissemination brought about by competing information in viral marketing, as well as by providing effective approximation techniques that have been verified by numerical tests on actual datasets.

**Influence Maximization**

In order to maximize the influence propagation into OSNs by carefully choosing a group of influencers, the research community has lately become interested in the challenge of influence maximization in viral marketplaces [10,11]. In [12], the issue of scalability presented by the vast user base of OSNs is examined through the development of distributed algorithms for viral marketing influence maximization. The subject of influence maximizing based on dynamic personal perception is studied by the authors in [13], who make use of knowledge graphs to capture changing user preferences and social influence. When compared to the current state of the art, the suggested method produces at least six times better effect diffusion in big datasets. In [14], the issue of maximizing multi-item influence in continuous settings is examined, taking into account situations in which various influencers are offered disparate incentives on various items to entice them to participate in the viral marketing process. The goal of the cluster greedy algorithm, which is covered in [15], is to maximize the influence by dividing the social network into clusters and choosing seed influencers in an effective manner by combining the basic greedy algorithm with an investigation of the sub modularity property of the diffusion function. In [16], a quantum computing strategy for influence maximization is examined with the goal of obtaining near-optimal solutions through the use of effective quadratic unconstrained binary optimization formulations on quantum annealer and the transformation of the influence maximization problem into a max-cover instance problem. In [17], the maximizing of influence in OSNs with an emphasis on the greater impact of negative ideas on social psychology is examined, and a method for choosing influencers based on the label propagation algorithm is suggested. In order to maximize the efficiency of influence maximization, [18] uses block chain technology to create an algorithm based on community segmentation and ranking and a linear threshold model sensitive to word-of-mouth effects in OSNs. In [19], a unique method for resolving the budgetary influence maximization issue is put forward. It makes use of a local-global influence indicator and a restricted evolutionary algorithm using creative population evolution techniques. In order to address the complexity of user adoption decisions, the problem of impact maximization for two products in OSNs is investigated in [20]. Adapted greedy and heuristic algorithms are proposed to tackle the NP-hard problem in an



**UmaMaheswari and Kumar Kombaiya**

efficient manner. In order to offer useful insights for enhancing the influence spread and seed set selection, a visual analytics system is presented in [21] to help influencers analyze, evaluate, and compare information diffusion processes facilitated by various influence maximization algorithms on OSNs. In [22], the subject of targeted activation probability maximization is examined with the objective of identifying intermediate users to enhance the probability of affecting a particular target user.

**Online Advertisement**

Strategic online advertising strategies may be created by identifying influencers who can optimize their impact spread among the OSNs [26]. In order to determine the most successful influencer marketing tactics based on real-world dynamics, an agent-based model that simulates influencer advertising campaigns in a variety of situations is studied in [27]. This model takes into account variables such as customer interest, behavior, and product nature. By forecasting potential customers, machine learning algorithms are used in [28] to improve the efficacy of online advertising campaigns in OSNs. In [29], a game model for maximizing referral incentive plans via clients' social networks is examined in order to maximize the online advertisement's ability to successfully penetrate customers. In order to determine the ideal set of influencers for maximizing various impact metrics across various OSN platforms, a novel continuous formulation of the budgeted influencer marketing problem as a convex program is presented in [30]. This problem is then solved using an effective iterative algorithm that takes advantage of the Frank–Wolfe method. The authors of [31] provide a methodology for identifying domain-based social influencers via the use of machine learning and semantic analysis approaches to maximize the penetration of an online advertisement in the target market. A number of recent studies have examined the trust components of the OSN platforms and/or recruited influencers. In [32], the authors present and evaluate confidence in OSNs by examining its importance in forecasting how these networks would affect the online promotion of goods and the distribution of news. In order to address concerns with sparse social interaction and low trust usage in OSNs, a novel matrix-factorization-based trust prediction model is provided in [33]. This model integrates social trust graph and recommendation system data to improve OSN users' predictive performance. To mitigate the danger of untrusted and bad information in OSNs [35], a topic-based impact maximization paradigm targeted toward crisis assessments is provided in [34]. In order to facilitate effective virtual collaboration and international management, a qualitative model of quick trust development in global virtual teams is offered in [36].

**MATERIALS AND METHODS****Fusion Method**

In machine learning, the fusion strategy combines the predictions of several different classifiers to create a more reliable and accurate model. A few of the fusion techniques used are stacking, voting, and weighted averaging. The class with the highest votes is used to determine the final forecast, taking into account the predictions made by each classifier. Stacking attempts to train a meta-model that optimally mixes the outputs of many classifiers by feeding it the predictions of each classifier. By giving distinct weights to each classifier's predictions, weighted averaging highlights the significance of the most dependable models.

**Support Vector Machine**

Support Vector Machines (SVM) are a kind of supervised learning technique that are mostly utilized for classification problems. This is a high-level summary of how SVMs function: SVM's primary objective is to identify the hyper plane, also known as the decision boundary, that best divides the data into distinct classes. This hyper plane is a line in two dimensions, but it is a hyper plane in three dimensions. The goal of SVM is to maximize the margin that separates the closest data points from each class from the hyper plane. We refer to these closest data points as "support vectors." A wider margin is thought to indicate a greater generalization to data that has not yet been observed. Data Transformation: o Linearly Separable Data: Support Vector machines (SVM) identify the hyper plane that divides the classes by the greatest margin if the data is linearly separable. Non-Linearly Separable Data: SVM



**UmaMaheswari and Kumar Kombaiya**

employs a kernel technique to convert non-linearly separable data into a higher-dimensional space that contains a hyper plane.

**Kernel Trick:** SVM maps the input features into a higher-dimensional space where a linear hyper plane may be applied using kernel functions for non-linearly separable data.

**Optimization:** We construct the search for the ideal hyper plane as a convex optimization problem.

**Logistic Regression**

Logistic Regression is a popular statistical and machine learning technique used for binary classification tasks. Despite its name, logistic regression is a classification algorithm rather than a regression algorithm. The objective of logistic regression is to estimate the probability that a given instance belongs to a particular class. For binary classification, the output is a probability value between 0 and 1, which is then used to predict the class label. Using logistic regression, one may model the likelihood that an input will fall into a specific class. When the result is binary, such as spam or not spam, sickness or not disease, it is quite helpful. It works well, though, in situations when there is a roughly linear connection between the goal variable and the characteristics. Other techniques, such as support vector machines or decision trees, may be better suitable for interactions that are more intricate.

**Gaussian Naïve Bayes**

**Naïve Bayes Classifier:** The Naïve Bayes classifier is based on Bayes' Theorem, which provides a way to calculate the probability of a class given the features. It assumes that features are conditionally independent given the class label.

**Gaussian Assumption:** In Gaussian Naïve Bayes, the features are assumed to be normally distributed within each class. This assumption simplifies the calculation of the likelihood of the features given the class.

**Random Forest**

Random Forest is a versatile and powerful machine learning algorithm used for both classification and regression tasks. It builds on the concept of ensemble learning, specifically bagging (Bootstrap Aggregating), to improve predictive performance and control over fitting. Here's a comprehensive overview of Random Forest:

**Ensemble Learning**

Random Forest is an ensemble method that combines multiple decision trees to improve the overall performance. The idea is that a group of weak learners (individual decision trees) can come together to form a strong learner.

**Decision Trees:** A Random Forest consists of many decision trees, each built on a different subset of the training data and features. Each decision tree in the forest makes an independent prediction.

1. **Bootstrap Sampling:** For each tree in the forest, a random subset of the training data is created by sampling with replacement (bootstrapping). This means each training set may have some duplicate instances and some instances missing.
2. **Feature Randomness:** When splitting a node in a decision tree, only a random subset of features is considered for the split. This introduces additional randomness and helps to make the trees more diverse.
3. **Building Trees:** Each decision tree is built to its maximum depth without pruning, or with minimal pruning. The random sampling of data and features results in a collection of diverse trees.
4. **Aggregating Predictions:**

**Classification:** For a classification task, each tree votes for a class label, and the class with the majority vote is chosen as the final prediction.

**Regression:** For regression, the predictions of all trees are averaged to get the final prediction.



**UmaMaheswari and Kumar Kombaiya**

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the findings and discussion section, we go into depth about the categorization trials, what they accomplished, and what they meant. This section will try to clarify the impact of the fusion technique on classification accuracy as well as the performance of each classifier. The effectiveness of several currently available techniques (DT, SVM, NB) and a suggested approach on various social media networks. Overall, the suggested technique exhibits better accuracy on all platforms. For example, NB has an astounding accuracy of 94.25%, while SVM follows closely with values ranging from 92.35% to 92.47%. This study demonstrates that in order to increase classification accuracy, fusion techniques and the combination of many machine learning algorithms are required. We examined the properties of four popular classification algorithms, namely SVM, LR, GNB, and RF, in detail to evaluate approaches designed for specific data sets or use cases.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while finding influencers for online advertisements in Online Social Networks (OSNs) has received a lot of attention, there is currently a research gap in the area of influencer autonomy when it comes to selecting which products to advertise across OSN platforms, especially when it comes to the dynamics of trust between influencers, companies, and OSN platforms. This research presents the Fusion framework, which uses a supervised learning method to allow influencers to autonomously choose items across several OSN platforms. To increase the accuracy of trust evaluations, part of our ongoing and upcoming work focuses on extending the Fusion Learning Method framework by including more complex trust models that dynamically adapt to changing connections and input from influencers and OSN platforms. In addition, we want to expand the Fusion architecture to take into account other elements that benefit the influencers and the OSN platforms.

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UmaMaheswari and Kumar Kombaiya

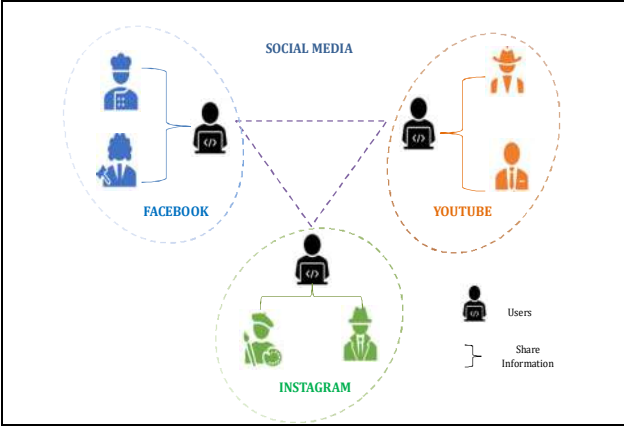


Figure:1

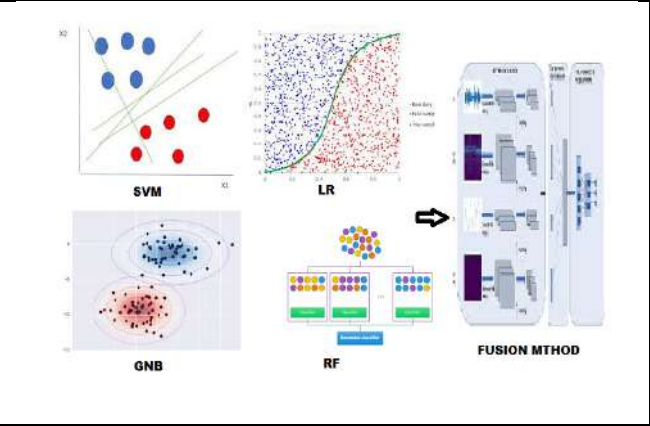


Figure:2





## Importance of Role of Basti Yantra during Basti Karma – Case Series

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine which method of administration of Basti is more efficacious. The study design was open randomized clinical trial and main outcome parameters were Administration time, time taken for Basti administration, Retention time, and total therapy result in Sandhigatavata. (disease taken in the study) Overall average retention time of Asthapana Basti was 3.12 times more in Basti pot group than the BastiPutaka group, but overall therapy result is more in Basti Putaka method, which reveals that retention time of Basti is not directly proportional to clinical therapy result, as our study shows Basti Putaka method gives the better result even if Basti retention time is lower than Basti Pot method. We can't conclude it for all, because our sample size was less, so to conclude we need to do these trial on a larger scale.

**Keywords:** Sandhigatavata, Erandamooladi Shodhana Basti, Basti Pot, Classical Basti Putaka.

## INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda represents one of the oldest and the most comprehensive systems of healthcare in the world of traditional medicine. Holistic and rooted in ancient wisdom, Ayurveda involves a great number of therapeutic interventions aimed at rebalancing and harmonizing human body, mind, and spirit. The Ayurvedic approach to managing conditions involves two main techniques: Samshodhana chikitsa and Samshamana chikitsa. Samshodhana treatment includes various physical and physiological measures, such as Panchakarma therapy, which aims to address diseases





Harsh A. Sayani *et al.*,

through detoxification procedures like Basti. Basti is among the five key detox methods in Ayurveda's Panchakarma, designed to remove accumulated toxins and restore balance in the body. [1] Though Basti therapy has its scope in all kinds of ailments implicating different types of Dosha, Dushya, and Adhishtana, Basti is supposed to be the specific treatment for Vatika disorders. Vayu is responsible for all the diseases pertaining to the extremities, bowels, and those that arise in the vital parts, the proximal parts of the body; in short, all the parts of the human body. [2] The therapeutic effectiveness of Basti therapy goes beyond its role in balancing Doshas. A notable aspect is its function as a vehicle for medications, enabling direct delivery of therapeutic substances to the colon and thereby improving their absorption. This is especially crucial in chronic illnesses, where traditional oral methods may be inadequate due to digestive and absorption issues. Basti therapy leverages the medicinal properties of herbs and oils to their maximum benefit, offering new possibilities for treating conditions that have been resistant to standard treatments. [3] Basti karma is often misunderstood as being synonymous with enema treatment, although they differ significantly. While enemas can be therapeutically beneficial in certain cases, Basti therapy distinguishes itself through its distinct formulations and the addition of medicinal substances. As a cornerstone of Panchakarma, Basti karma serves as a primary therapeutic approach in Ayurvedic treatment, addressing a wide spectrum of health conditions. Most Acharya's consider Basti as Ardh Chikitsa or Purna Chikitsa. [4] Although, there is neither proper acceptance nor precise scientific reasoning for the Basti procedure's establishment. [5] There is inconsistency found in the entire process. The desired effect of Basti depends on several determinants and basti-danakala is one of the important determinant variables. [6] For example, various instruments are used for administration of Basti, such as Basti Netra, rubber catheter, or enema syringes, including the Classical Basti Putaka method, and in Basti-Putaka, dravya was administered with pressure, while in Basti-pot, dravya was administered with gravity. From Ayurvedic point of view, the speed of liquid during the administration of Basti is very important because it should be neither rapid nor slow. The pressure of Basti Putaka is also important. In recent practice, Basti-pot method, the pressure of gravity differs upon height of Basti dravya where it is kept during the administration of Basti. [12,13] So, it is necessary to evaluate the standard, effective, and reliable procedure for the administration of Basti.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To compare the efficacy of Asthapana Basti by both the methods of administration, i.e., Basti-Putaka (Pressure Method) and Basti-Pot (Gravity Method).
2. To evaluate the efficacy of Asthapana Basti by both the methods of administration in the management of Sandhigatavata.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients attending the O.P.D. and I.P.D. of Parul institute of Ayurveda, Parul University, Vadodara, fulfilling the inclusion criteria of the disease were selected and randomly distributed into two groups irrespective of their age, religion, etc.

The diagnosed patients were randomly divided and studied under the following two groups:

**Group A:** - In this group, patient was administered Asthapana Basti by Classical Basti-Putaka method.

**Group B:** - In this group, patient was administered Asthapana Basti by Basti-pot method.

#### METHOD OF BASTI KARMA

Basti karma is divided in three steps, which are as follows;

1. Purvakarma
2. Pradhanakarma
3. Paschatkarma

#### PURVAKARMA OFNIRUHA

- The procedure is usually done in empty stomach





### Harsh A. Sayani *et al.*,

- Those who are Sukumara and K sheena are asked to take very light food in early morning.
- Sarvanga Abhyanga and Swedana should be done before the procedure.

#### PRADHANAKARMA

##### Position of the patient

- Patient is asked to lie on a cot of knee-height, in left lateral position.
- His left lower limb extended and right lower limb flexed at knee and hip.
- His left upper limb is kept folded under his head and should be comfortably slept.

#### Procedure

##### Classical Basti Putaka

- A small amount of plain ghee/medicated oil is smeared over the tip of Basti-Netra as well as the anus of the patient for lubrication.
- Hold the Basti-Netra in the left hand and Putaka in the right hand.
- Remove the plug from the tip of Basti-Netra and evacuate the air and close the tip with left index finger. Basti-Netra is then gently introduced into the anus and Putaka is pressed slowly and steadily to push the Basti-dravya into the patient's rectum.
- Patient is asked to count up to 30 and to breathe deeply through the mouth during introduction.
- Basti-Netra is withdrawn with a little amount of medicament retained in the Putaka to avoid the entry of air.
- If the patient feels the urge for defecation during the procedure, he is allowed to pass stools after removing Basti-Netra and the remaining medicine is administered later.

##### Basti Pot

- A small amount of plain ghee/medicated oil is smeared over the tip of Rubber catheter as well as the anus of the patient for lubrication.
- Fix the Basti Pot at a height of 5 feet. Fill the Basti Pot with Basti-dravya, then gently smear oil on the rubber catheter before introducing it into the anus. Ensure that the air is evacuated and keep the Basti pot steady and uninterrupted.
- Patient is asked to count up to 30 and to breathe deeply through the mouth during introduction.
- Rubber catheter is withdrawn with a little amount of medicament retained in the Pot to avoid the entry of air.
- If the patient feels the urge for defecation during the procedure, he is allowed to pass stools after removing rubber catheter and the remaining medicine is administered later.

#### PASCHATKARMA

- Patient is asked to lie in supine position till the urge for defecation occurs.
- He is asked to clear the bowels as many times as he feels the urge and advised to take bath in luke warm water.
- Then diet according to Doshavivartan and Satmya is given (preferably rice with Mudga Yusha or Mamsarasa).
- Blood pressure, pulse rate, time of retention, number of evacuations and if discomforts any are observed.
- He is asked to take rest and light food is given at night.

#### ETHICAL CLEARANCE

The study was cleared by the Institute's Ethics Committee. Written consent was taken from each patient willing to participate before the start of the study. Patients were free to withdraw their name from the study at any time without giving any reason.

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#### MODIFICATION OF BASTI YANTRA

- **Modification of Basti Putaka**

In classics: Basti Putaka is made up of Animal bladders (like cow, buffalo, goat).





Harsh A. Sayani *et al.*,

In Present Era: Basti Putaka is made up of polymer (or) plastic bag sized 26 x 19 cm, of 1500ml capacity (max. capacity).

#### Modification of Basti Netra

In classics: Basti Netra is made up of Metal (or) horns of some animals, according to different age groups.

In present Era: Basti Netra is replaced with Rubber catheter of different sizes for different age groups.

#### CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL RESULTS

- Sandhishula
- Sandhishotha
- Akunchana prasarana vedana
- Sandhisphutana
- Sandhisparsha asahatva
- Sandhigraha

#### CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION OF BASTI

- Samyak-Basti lakshanas
- Basti-Dan-kala
- Basti-Dharan-kala

#### FORMULAE USED FOR CALCULATION IN BOTH GROUPS

1. Average administration time for each patient = total time of administration of three Asthapana Basti (in each patient)/3.
2. Overall Average administration time for five patients = total of average administration time of Asthapana Basti in six patients/5.
3. Average retention time for each patient = total time of retention of three Asthapana Basti (in each patient)/3.
4. Overall average retention time for five patients = total of average retention time of Asthapana Basti in six patients/5.
5. Observations

#### OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

##### AVERAGE ADMINISTRATION TIME (IN SECONDS) OF ASTHAPANA BASTI IN BASTI PUTAKA AND BASTI-POT METHOD

In group A, maximum average administration time of administering the Asthapana Basti was 141.8 seconds, while minimum average administration time of administering the Basti was 87.6 seconds and in group B, maximum average administration time of administering the Asthapana Basti by enema pot method was 98.5 seconds, while minimum average administration time of administering the Basti was 46 seconds.

##### AVERAGE RETENTION TIME (IN SECONDS) OF ASTHAPANA BASTI IN BASTI PUTAKA AND ENEMA POT METHOD

In group A, maximum and minimum average retention time of administering the Asthapana Basti by Basti Putaka method was 148 seconds and 53.9 seconds, respectively, while in group B, maximum average retention time of administering the Asthapana Basti by enema pot method was 675.8 seconds, while minimum average administration time of administering the Basti was 65.33 seconds.

##### COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MODE OF ADMINISTRATION OF BASTI ON SYMPTOMS OF SANDHIGATAVATA

Basti-Putaka method improves the Sandhishula by 23.5%, Sandhishotha by 23.75%, Akunchana prasarana vedana by 46%, Sandhisphutana by 44%, Sandhisparsha asahatva by 45%, Sandhigraha by 40% and also show the improvement in additional complaints up to 76.66%, while in Basti-Pot method improves the Sandhishula by 36%, Sandhishotha by

86894





Harsh A. Sayani *et al.*,

36.66%, Akunchana prasarana vedana by 40%, Sandhisphutana by 39.5%, Sandhisparsha asahatva by 30%, Sandhigraha by 36.66% and also show the improvement in additional complaints up to 58%.

## DISCUSSION

Rationale behind selecting the topic was that in practice, Ayurvedic physicians are using Enema pot for administration of Basti colloid without giving the due importance to Basti Doshas which is very deliberately explain by the Acharya's. [11]

## RESULTS OF CLINICAL STUDY

As the study was designed to see the effect of classical Basti Putaka method and Basti-Pot method on Sandhigatavata parameters, that is why the drug taken for both the group is same, i.e., Erandamooladi Shodhana Basti for Asthapana and Murchita tila taila for Anuvasana Basti, thus the result obtained differ only due to difference in administration of Basti method, i.e., Basti Putaka method improves the condition much better than Basti-Pot method which evident is as follows, improvement in Sandhishula by 23.5%, in Sandhishotha by 23.75%, in Akunchana prasarana vedana by 46%, Sandhisphutana by 44%, Sandhisparsha asahatva by 45%, Sandhigraha by 40%, and in additional complaints like lower back pain, acidity, burning foot etc. by 76.66%. Basti-Pot method significantly improves the Sandhishula by 36%, in Sandhishotha by 36.66%, in Akunchana prasarana vedana by 40%, Sandhisphutana by 39.5%, Sandhisparsha asahatva by 30%, Sandhigraha by 36.66%, and in additional complaints by 58%. Thus, in Basti-Putaka method, excellent result was observed in Akunchana prasarana vedana, Sandhisphutana, Sandhisparsha asahatva and Sandhigraha while in Basti-Pot group, good results were observed in Sandhishula and Sandhishotha. This difference in result may be due to the large pressure difference in administration of Basti in both the methods, which causes the increase of administration time in Enema pot method than Basti-Putaka method. As administration time increases in Enema pot method, the catheter stays in the rectum for longer duration of time which causes the local nerve irritation and also increases the peristalsis movement of intestine against catheter, which may further decrease the retention time of Basti. Thus affect the absorption of drug as minimum the retention of Basti colloid in the intestine, minimum the absorption and efficacy of drug in the body. [12]

## CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION OF BASTI

- Overall average administration time of Asthapana Basti in Group-A was 63.61 seconds, while in Group-B, it was 106.8 seconds. It reveals that by Basti pot, administration time is 1.68 times higher than the Basti-Putaka, due to which patient has to feel more distress in Basti pot group as catheter is kept in the rectum for longer duration of time.
- Overall average retention time of Asthapana Basti in Group-A is 281.95 seconds, while in Group-B, it was 90.42 seconds. It reveals that by Basti pot, retention time is increased by 3.12 times than the Basti Putaka, which further decreased the absorption of Basti as it stayed for short duration. As in Basti pot group, catheter stays in the rectum for longer duration of time (as administration time is larger than putak group), it causes local nerve irritation and peristalsis movement of intestine which may further decrease the retention time.

## CONCLUSION

Niruha Basti is an active Panchakarma procedure that must be performed skillfully. Each detail of the procedure is meticulously described in the classics. For instance, the Basti-dana kala for Asthapana Basti is 30 matra kala (or approximately 90 seconds), while Basti-Dharan kala is up to 1 Muhurta (45-48 minutes). When we correlate Basti-dana kala with retention time, the observation on Symptoms shows an inverse proportion. However, in our study, we found significant results using the classical Basti-Putaka method, despite the retention time being longer in the Basti-Pot method compared to the classical Basti-Putaka method. In both Group A and Group B, we observed that the lakshanas of Samyak Niruha Basti were remarkably similar. The retention time in Group A is shorter than in Group B, yet when comparing the therapy results on Sandhigatavata, Group A shows better outcomes than Group B. This suggests that the retention time of Basti and its effect on Sandhigatavata are not directly correlated.





Harsh A. Sayani et al.,

Furthermore, due to the smaller sample size, we cannot conclusively draw such conclusions. For conclude the result we have to increases the sample size to get accurate conclusion.

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**Table 1 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria**

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
➤ Niruha Basti Yogyas	➤ Niruha Basti Ayogyas
➤ Age group between 25 to 60 years,	➤ Chronic HTN
➤ Irrespective to Gender.	➤ Uncontrolled DM
	➤ Psychiatric patient.
	➤ Hereditary and congenital diseases.

**Table 2 Drug, Dose, and Duration (Asthapana Basti)**

Asthapana Basti	Erandamooladi shodhana Basti
Dose [7] (Madhyama matra dosage of Sarangdhara)	769ml (by both the method of administration )







Harsh A. Sayani et al.,

Dwadashaprashrutika Basti matra)	
Duration:	According to the regime of Yoga Basti, i.e., three days Asthapana Basti was administered.[8]
Putaka Size	Polythene bag measuring 26× 19 cm size for Anuvasana Basti by Putaka method.
Height	Basti-Pot 5.5 feet from floor

Table 3: Drug, Dose, and Duration (Anuvasana Basti)

Anuvasana Basti	Murcchita tila taila
Dose	In Both Groups, 80 ml of oil by Basti-Syringe method.
Duration	According to regime of Yoga Basti, i.e., 5 Anuvasana Basti.

Table 4: Average administration time (in sec.) of Asthapana Basti in Basti Putaka and Basti-Pot method

Group A		Group B	
Patient no.	Average administration time (in seconds)	Patient no.	Average administration time (in seconds)
1	98.5	1	89.6
2	73.2	2	114
3	41.33	3	87.6
4	59	4	101
5	46	5	141.8

Table 1 Average retention time (in sec.) of Asthapana Basti in Basti Putaka and Basti-Pot method

Group A		Group B	
Patient no.	Average retention time (in second)	Patient no.	Average retention time (in second)
1	65.33	1	148
2	80	2	100.4
3	675.8	3	53.9
4	267.2	4	68.8
5	321.4	5	81

Table 6 Assessment criteria of clinical results (Group A)

Group A							
Patient no.	Complaint no. (complaint reduced in parentage)						
	Sandhishul a	Sandhishoth a	Akunchana prasarana vedana	Sandhisphutana	Sandhisparsh a asahatva	Sandhigraha	Additional complains
1	40%	0	40%	40%	0	0	0
2	60%	0	60%	60%	0	60%	80%
3	50%	50%	50%	40%	50%	30%	50%
4	45%	45%	40%	40%	0	40%	0
5	40%	0	40%	40%	40%	30%	100%

Table 7 Assessment criteria of clinical results (Group B)

Group B	
Patient no.	Patient no. (complaint reduced in parentage)





**Harsh A. Sayani et al.,**

	Sandhishul a	Sandhishoth a	Akunchan a prasarana vedana	Sandhisphutan a	Sandhisparsh a asahatva	Sandhigrah a	Additional 1 complains
1	40%	0	40%	40%	0	0	0
2	60%	0	60%	60%	0	60%	80%
3	50%	50%	50%	40%	50%	30%	50%
4	45%	45%	40%	40%	0	40%	0
5	40%	0	40%	40%	40%	30%	100%

**Table 8 Overall Therapy Result**

Patient no.	Group A	Group B
1	40%	40%
2	64%	48.33%
3	45.71%	52%
4	42%	31.25%
5	48.33%	34%
	48% (average of 5 pts.)	41.12% (average of 5 pts.)



**Figure 1 Basti Pot**



**Figure 2 Modified Classical Basti Putaka Method**





Harsh A. Sayani et al.,



Figure 3 Basti Pot Method



Figure 4 Classical Basti Putaka Method





## Characterization and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Pattern of Enterococcus Isolates from Various Clinical Specimens in Central Gujarat's Tertiary Care Hospital, India

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The genus *Enterococcus* is a group of gram positive, non-motile, non-spore forming, aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria. Although it is a normal flora of human intestine, it become an opportunistic nosocomial pathogen due to the antibiotic resistance. *Enterococcus* is mainly responsible for the urinary tract infection, bacteremia, endocarditis, meningitis and rare intra-abdominal infection. The aim of the present study is to characterization of the isolation of *Enterococcus* from various clinical samples and prevalence of the antimicrobial resistance. This study was performed at Microbiology section of Central Diagnostic Laboratory, Shree Krishna hospital, Karamsad. During the study, a total of 82 *Enterococcus* species isolated from 4846 clinical specimens for the isolation of *Enterococcus*. Isolates identified by the morphology and biochemical testes were evaluated for the antimicrobial susceptibility test- by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion and Vitek-2 method. Total 82 *Enterococcus* samples were isolated from the five different clinical sample. The isolates were identified as *E. faecium* (50%), *E. faecalis* (37.80%), *E. gallinarum* (9.76%), *E. casseliflavus* (1.22%) and *E. raffinosus* (1.22%). *E. faecium* was counted for highest percentage of isolates from the urine sample (56.10%). *Enterococcus faecium* was the most common isolates from the 82 *Enterococcus* isolates. *Enterococcus* spp. shows the highest resistance (57.31%) towards the antibiotics Ciprofloxacin and high-level streptomycin. However, high Level Gentamicin was the 74.39% susceptible for the *Enterococcus*.

**Keywords:** *Enterococcus*, Antibiogram, Antibiotic susceptibility, Multidrug resistant





Dipal Bhatt et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

*Enterococci* are gram positive cocci, non-motile, non-spore forming, aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria (Mukhrjee et al., 2016; Rajesh et al., 2017; Sumangala et al., 2020; Edwards 2020). *Enterococci* is a natural flora of human intestine and also present on skin, vagina, GIT and oral cavity (Sreeja et al., 2012; Moussa et al., 2019). The *Enterococci* also naturally found in soil, plants, vegetables, fermented food, and treated or untreated water (García-Solache and Rice 2019; Sumangala et al., 2020). The *Enterococcal* infection can be transmitted through polluted water, contaminated animal food, inanimate objects, food handling workers and health care workers (Igbiosa and Beshiru 2019). More than 38 species have been described and Among this, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecium*, *Enterococcus avium*, *Enterococcus gallinarum*, *Enterococcus casseliflavus*, *Enterococcus durans*, *Enterococcus raffinosus* and *Enterococcus mundtii* are the common human infectious species. These infectious species include *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium*, which are the most common infectious species. *Enterococcus faecalis* is responsible for 80-90% human infection and *Enterococcus faecium* is responsible for 10-20% of human infection (Sreeja et al., 2012; Palanisamy et al., 2013; Revatiet al., 2015; Abamecha et al., 2015; Sundaram et al., 2016). The Virulence factors of *Enterococcus* are structure of the cell, durability, ability to produce gelatinase (gelE), catalase (Kcat) and bacterial antagonism (enterocins). *Enterococci* can enhance the virulence factors by producing enterococcal surface protein (Esp) for the biofilm formation which prevents the entry of antibiotics into the bacterial cell. The ability of biofilm production also promotes the growth and adherence of *Enterococcus* on the surface of catheters, dental prostheses and heart valves which enhance the nosocomial infections such as Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), bacteremia, endocarditis, meningitis and rare intra-abdominal infection (Abamecha et al., 2015; Mukhrjee et al., 2016; Ferede et al., 2018; Sumangala et al., 2020; Doss Susaibackiam et al., 2023). Now a day, *Enterococci* emerged as an opportunistic pathogen although it is a normal flora of human intestinal tract (Revatiet al., 2015). The treatment of the *Enterococcal* infection become more difficult due to the resistance against wide range of antibiotics especially,  $\beta$ -lactams, aminoglycoside and glycopeptide (Asadollahiet al., 2018). It becomes more difficult for medical and scientific research to discover alternative therapy or the new medicine for the elimination of *enterococcus* infection. In order to logically support patient therapies, this study is being done to ascertain the distribution of *Enterococcus* species from diverse clinical samples in the tertiary care hospital in Karamsad. This study will also aid in understanding the necessity of control measures that must be put in place to address potential therapeutic difficulties brought on by Multidrug Resistant *Enterococci*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design

The present study was conducted at Microbiology section of central diagnostic laboratory, Shree Krishna Hospital, Karamsad, Gujarat from September 2022 to March 2023. The clinical samples like blood, pus, urine, nasal secretions and endotracheal were collected as per the standard guideline under aseptic condition. Blood samples were collected under aseptic condition in BacT/Alert® bottle (bioMerieux, France) sent to Microbiology laboratory for "Culture antibiotic sensitivity via Vitek" and "CS BacT Alert- Blood Rapid" with relevant clinical details of the patients. All the reagents, media and antibiotics used in the study were purchased from Hi-Media, Mumbai, India.

### Isolation and Identification of *Enterococci* species

All the clinical samples were inoculated on the Nutrient agar plate, MacConkey's agar plate and Cysteine Lactose Electrolyte Deficient (CLED) Medium was used for the urine sample. After the inoculation of the samples on the media, plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. Inoculated Sheep Blood Agar and Chocolate Agar plates were incubated in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator or in candle jar at 37°C aerobically in an incubator for 16-18 hours. The identification of *Enterococci* was done by gram staining method, colony characteristics and biochemical test. More *Enterococcus* species were discovered through testing on pyruvate utilization, potassium tellurite reduction, arginine dehydratase, motility and sugar fermentation, including tests on glucose, arabinose, raffinose, mannitol, sorbitol, sucrose and lactose. Further confirmation of the species was done by VITEK-2 automated system.





Dipal Bhatt *et al.*,

### Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test

The Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) was performed by the Kirby-Bauer Disc Diffusion Method and Vitek-2 system. Suspension of *Enterococci* was prepared in the 0.45% saline and the turbidity of the sample compared with the 0.5 McFarland standard. The suspension was used for the AST and Vitek-2 system. In the Kirby-Bauer Method, the suspension was inoculated on the Muller Hinton agar plates and Muller Hinton agar plates covered with different antibiotic discs including Benzyl penicillin (30 µg), Penicillin-G (10 units), High level gentamicin (120 µg), Ciprofloxacin (5 µg), Levofloxacin (5 µg), Erythromycin (15 µg), Linezolid (30 µg), Daptomicin (30 µg), Teicoplanin (30 µg), Vancomycin (30 µg), Tetracycline (30 µg), Tigecyclin (15 µg), Nitrofurantion (300 µg), Ampicillin (10 µg), HLS (300 µg). The plates were incubated for overnight at 37°C. The Clinical and Laboratory Standard Institute (CLSI) guide line and standard zone size chart was used to interpret the results (Resistance, Intermediate and Sensitive).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Enterococcus* isolated from IPD and OPD patients

In the current study, 4203 clinical samples were isolated during the seven-months (September 2022 to March 2023) from the Inpatient Department (IPD) and Outpatients Department (OPD) at the Shri Krishna Hospital, Karamsad, Gujarat, India. Out of 4203 clinical samples, eighty-two *Enterococcus* samples were isolated. **Figure 1** represents the data of *Enterococcus* isolated from IPD and OPD patients. It shows that maximum *Enterococcus* was acquired from IPD (73 patients) however, only 09 isolates were obtained from OPD patients.

### Distribution of patients based on age and gender.

**Table 1** indicates the distribution of patients based on age and gender. The results represent that among the gender distribution, maximum *Enterococcus* were isolated from the male (60.97%) as compared to female (39.02%). The ratio of male: female ratio was 1:1.5. The study proved that the persons at the age group of 41-80 years are at high risk of the enterococcal infection. The highest prevalence of *Enterococcus* was found among male age group of 61-70 (30%), followed by 51-60 years (24%), 41-50 years (18%), 71-80 years (18%), and 81-90 years (4.85%). The age groups of 21-30 and 31-40 years had the lowest proportion of the patients (4%). However, the female age group of 41-50 was found with highest prevalence of *Enterococcus* (28.12%). The present study also shows that the prevalence of *Enterococcus* was absent in the age group of 11-20 in both male and female gender.

### Distribution of *Enterococcus* isolates from the clinical samples

**Figure 2** illustrates the distribution of *Enterococcus* isolates in different clinical samples. In the current study total five samples including Urine, Blood, Pus, Nasal secretion and Endotracheal were collected for the isolation of *Enterococcus*. The results of the analysis show that among the five clinical samples, 44 urine sample contains highest 53.66% *Enterococcus* species. Blood sample has the second-highest percentage of isolates at 31.71%, followed by pus sample at 12.19%, Nasal secretions (1.21%) and endotracheal (1.21%).

### Ward-wise distribution of clinical samples

The Ward-wise distribution of isolates by clinical specimens is depicted in the **Table 2**. During the study, the clinical samples were collected from the different wards. The specimens were distributed based on their respective wards which includes (Critical care -1, cardiology, prv-medicine, emergency medicine, nephrology prv-Hh, thyroidclinic, ENT-1, traumacare-1, surgery, medicine, emergency, ortho, urology, vascular surgery, forensic medicine, OG-1). The Critical care-1 is the only ward from all the five samples were obtained. From the Critical care-1, total 19 and 11 urine and blood samples were collected respectively. However, only single sample of pus, nasal secretions and endotracheal was collected from the critical care-1. From the medicine ward, 9 urine samples, 4 blood samples and from the surgery ward 6 pus samples were obtained.





Dipal Bhatt et al.,

### Isolates of *Enterococcus* species from clinical samples.

Figure 3 represent the isolation of *Enterococcus* species from the clinical samples. The study showed that out of 82 samples of *Enterococcus*, 05 different species (*E. faecium*, *E. faecalis*, *E. gallinarum*, *E. casseliflavus*, *E. raffinosus*) were obtained. 41 samples were identified as *E. faecium*, followed by *E. faecalis*(31), *E. gallinarum*(8), *E. casseliflavus*(1), and *E. raffinosus*(1).

### Distribution of *Enterococcus* species from the clinical samples

The source of the *Enterococcus* species is shown in Table 3. *E. faecium* was counted for highest percentage of isolates from the urine sample (56.10%) followed by blood (34.15%), pus (7.32%), and nasal secretions (2.44%). On the other hand, *E. casseliflavus* and *E. raffinosus* were counted for the lowest frequency of isolates from all the clinical samples.

### Ward-wise distribution of *Enterococcus* species

Table 4 shows the sixteen different wards were selected for the isolation of *Enterococcus* species. The sixteen wards include Critical care -1, cardiology, prv-medicine, emergency medicine, nephrology prv-Hh, thyroid clinic, ENT-1, traumacare-1, surgery, medicine, emergency, ortho, urology, vascular surgery, forensic medicine and OG-1. From these sixteen ward's, *E. faecium*, *E. faecalis*, *E. gallinarum*, *E. casseliflavus*, *E. raffinosus* were isolated. Among the five different species, the maximum isolation of *E. faecium* (56.0%) and *E. faecalis*(25.80%) were obtained from critical care-1. However, only 1.22% isolation of *E. casseliflavus* and *E. raffinosus* were obtained from Medicine and Nephrology, respectively.

### Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test

All the strains were subjected for the Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST). AST was done by Vitek-2 compact and Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion methods. Table 5 shows the data for all the species of *Enterococcus* exhibited Resistant, Intermediate and Sensitive response against Benzyl penicillin, Penicillin G, High level gentamicin, Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Erythromycin, Linezolid, Daptomycin, Teicoplanin, Vancomycin, Tetracyclin, Tigecyclin, Nitrofurantoin, Ampicillin, High level streptomycin antibiotics. Based on the CLSI guidelines, the results revealed that the *Enterococcus* species exhibited highest resistant (57.31%) towards the Ciprofloxacin and High level Streptomycin. 54.87% and 52.43% resistance was observed for the Linezolid and Tetracycline respectively. The strains were susceptible against High-level gentamicin (74.39%) and Ampicillin (59.75%). *Enterococcus* shows 19.51% intermediate for Daptomycin. According to the Table 6, the resistance of *E. faecium* was higher as compared to other four species of *Enterococcus*. *E. faecium* shows highest resistance 78.08% and 60.97% towards the Ampicillin and Linezolid respectively. *E. faecalis* recorded for the second highest resistance to High-level streptomycin (87.09%). *E. gallinarum* shows 75% resistance towards the Linezolid and Vancomycin antibiotics. Table 7 has represented information about prevalence of antibiotic susceptible in different *Enterococcus* isolates. Out of five species of *Enterococcus*, *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* species are found more susceptible (75.60% and 74.19%) for High Level Gentamicin (HLG) as compared to other species respectively.

## DISCUSSION

Traditionally *Enterococci* known as an occasional pathogen but nowadays it has emerged as an important nosocomial infection due to their intrinsic nature of resistance to several antibiotic resistances (Facklam et al., 2002; Sundaram et al., 2016). *Enterococcus* species have a great potential to survive against the harsh environment in the hospitals. *Enterococcus* species are the normal flora of the GIT (Gastro Intestinal Tract) but due to the high use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, it become opportunistic pathogens (Mukherjee et al., 2016; Rajesh et al., 2017; Adhikari et al., 2018). On the basis of Central Disease Control (CDC) data-1993, the second leading cause of hospital-acquired infection is *Enterococci* (Mukherjee et al., 2016; O'Toole et al., 2023). As the increase rate of *Enterococcus* infection with high resistance toward the antibiotics, *Enterococcus* become more challenging to cure. In this study, we collected 82 *Enterococcus* isolates from various clinical samples throughout a period of seven months. The present study showed that maximum number of *Enterococcus* isolates obtained from indoor patient as compared to outdoor patients. This finding were similar to study of Adhikari et al., 2018; Vikas et al., 2018. This can be associated with an infection acquired from the hospital environment. The capacity of *Enterococcus* to quickly acquire, accumulate and spread





### Dipal Bhatt *et al.*,

extrachromosomal genetic elements showing virulence features or antibiotic resistance genes gives them an advantage in survival under excellent environmental conditions, which explains their prevalence in hospitals (Adhikari *et al.*, 2018). The maximum Enterococcal infection was found in male as compared to female. The age group of 41-70 are at high risk of the *Enterococcus* infection. The similar finding also reported by the Sumangala *et al.*, 2020. In the current study, the highest number of *Enterococcus* isolates were found in Urine (53.66%) followed by Blood (31.71%), Pus (12.19%), Nasal secretions (1.21%) and Endotracheal (1.21%). The maximum number of *Enterococcus* were isolated from the urine sample, this may be due to the proximity of urethra and anus in the perineum (Gestoet *et al.*, 2020). The result was similar with many other studies carried out in India (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2016; Rajesh *et al.*, 2017; Sumangala *et al.*, 2020; Getso *et al.*, 2020; Sharma *et al.*, 2018; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2015). *Enterococcus* species is a typical flora in the gastrointestinal system that can cause infection such as urinary tract infection and surgical site infection. In the current study, *E. faecium* was the most common isolate (50%) among the 82 identified *Enterococcus* species, followed by *E. faecalis* (37.80%), *E. gallinarum* (9.76%), *E. casseliflavus* and *E. raffinosus* (1.22%). Maureen *et al.*, 2020 reported the same findings. However, the result is contradictory to the finding of Yadav and Jha, 2021. They found that *Enterococcus faecalis* was the most common isolates from the clinical samples.

*Enterococcus* known for the resistance against the wide range of antibiotics which create more challenges to cure the disease. Our study shows that 82 *Enterococcus* species are 57.31% resistance against Ciprofloxacin and High-level streptomycin, 54.87% against Linezolid and 52.43% for Tetracycline. *E. faecium* shows highest resistance 78.08% and 60.97% towards the Ampicillin and Linezolid respectively. *E. faecalis* recorded for the highest resistance to High-level streptomycin 87.09% and 70.96% for Ciprofloxacin. Mukherjee *et al.*, 2016 reported 92% resistance of *Enterococcus* towards the Ciprofloxacin. Chakraborty *et al.*, found 49.67% *Enterococcus* resistance for Ciprofloxacin. Kumar *et al.*, 2018 reported that *Enterococcus faecium* shows 70% resistance towards the Ampicillin. Present analysis also shows that *Enterococcus* species were highly susceptible to High-level gentamicin (74.39%). Kumar *et al.*, 2018 also reported in their study the *Enterococcus* show 80.91% susceptibility for HLG. Among the five species *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* species are more susceptible i.e. 75.60% and 74.19% for High Level Gentamicin (HLG) as compared to other species.

## CONCLUSION

*Enterococcus* has great ability to survive under the harsh environment in the hospital. The antibiotic stewardship and measurement of infection control is required to prevent or slow the emergence of multidrug resistant *Enterococci* in healthcare. The current study represents the prevalence and antibiogram pattern of *Enterococcus* isolated from various clinical samples. Overall our study concludes that *Enterococcus faecalis* is more resistant as compared to *Enterococcus faecium*. This study proved that *Enterococcus* infection is a nosocomial infection and also shows a resistance against the wide range of antibiotics. This finding create a challenges to reduce the infection of *Enterococcus* as well as the resistance towards the antibiotics.

### Declarations

- **Ethics approval and patient consent to participate:** IEC clearance number was IEC/BU/137/Faculty/16/244/2022.
- **Patient Consent for publication:** Not applicable
- **Animal Studies:** Not applicable
- **Author contributions:** Conceptualization: [Ms. Dipal Bhatt, Dr. Meghna Diarsa and RipuFaldu], Formal analysis and investigation: [RipuFaldu], Writing-Original draft preparation: [RipuFaldu, Dr. Meghna Diarsa and Ms. Dipal Bhatt], Supervision: [Ms. Dipal Bhatt and Dr. Meghna Diarsa]
- **Acknowledgments:** Not applicable
- **Conflict of interest:** Authors declares no conflict of interest.
- **Sources of funding:** Not applicable
- **Availability of data and materials:** Not applicable
- **Clinical trial registry number:** Not applicable
- **PROSPERO registry number:** Not applicable







Dipal Bhatt et al.,

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Table 1: Distribution of patients according to age and gender. (N=82)

Age groups (year)	Male	Female	Total	
			No	%
21-30	2 (4%)	1 (3.12%)	3	3.65
31-40	1 (2%)	2 (6.25%)	3	3.65
41-50	9 (18%)	9 (28.12%)	18	21.95
51-60	12 (24%)	6 (18.75%)	18	21.95
61-70	15 (30%)	6 (18.75%)	21	25.60
71-80	9 (18%)	6 (18.75%)	15	18.29
81-90	2 (4%)	2 (6.25%)	4	4.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 (60.97%)</b>	<b>32 (39.02%)</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2: Ward- wise distribution of isolates by clinical specimens

Wards	Urine	Blood	Pus	Nasal Secretions	Endotracheal
Critical care -1	19 (23.17%)	11 (13.41%)	1 (1.22%)	1 (1.22%)	1 (1.22%)
Cardiology	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–	–
Prv-medicine	3 (3.66%)	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–
Emergency –medicine	1 (1.22%)	3 (3.66%)	–	–	–
Nephrology	2 (2.44%)	–	–	–	–
Prv-Hh	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–	–
Thyroid clinic	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–	–





## Dipal Bhatt et al.,

ENT-1	1 (1.22%)	2 (2.44%)	–	–	–
Traumacare-1	–	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–
Surgery	1 (1.22%)	–	6 (7.32%)	–	–
Medicine	9 (10.97%)	4 (4.88%)	–	–	–
Emergency	1 (1.22%)	2 (2.44%)	1 (1.22%)	–	–
Ortho	2 (2.44%)	–	1 (1.22%)	–	–
Urology	2 (2.44%)	–	–	–	–
Vascular surgery	–	–	1 (1.22%)	–	–
Forensic Medicine	–	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–
OG -1	–	1 (1.22%)	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b> <b>(53.65%)</b>	<b>26</b> <b>(31.71%)</b>	<b>10</b> <b>(12.19%)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(1.22%)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(1.22%)</b>

Table 3: Distribution of *Enterococcus* species isolated from various clinical samples

Samples	<i>E. faecium</i> (%)	<i>E. faecalis</i> (%)	<i>E. gallinarum</i> (%)	<i>E. casseliflavus</i> (%)	<i>E. raffinosus</i> (%)
Urine	23 (56.10%)	17 (54.84%)	3 (37.5%)	0	1 (100%)
Blood	14 (34.15%)	7 (22.58%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (100%)	0
Pus	3 (7.32%)	7 (22.58%)	0	0	0
Nasal secretions	1 (2.44%)	0	0	0	0





## Dipal Bhatt et al.,

Endotra-cheal	0	0	1 (12.5%)	0	0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>41 (50%)</b>	<b>31 (37.80%)</b>	<b>8 (12.06%)</b>	<b>1 (1.22%)</b>	<b>1 (1.22%)</b>

Table 4: Ward- wise distribution of *Enterococcus* species.

Wards	<i>E.faecium</i> (%)	<i>E.faecalis</i> (%)	<i>E.gallinarum</i> (%)	<i>E.casseliflavus</i> (%)	<i>E.raffinosis</i> (%)
Critical care -1	23 (56.10%)	8 (25.80%)	1 (12.5%)	0	0
Cardiology	1 (2.44%)	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
Prv-medicine	1	2 (6.45%)	1 (12.5%)	0	0
Emergency –medicine	4 (9.76%)	4 (12.90%)	0	0	0
Nephrology	1 (2.44%)	0	0	0	1 (1.22%)
Prv-Hh	0	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
Thyroid clinic	0	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
ENT-1	2 (4.88%)	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
Traumacare-1	0	0	1 (12.5%)	0	0
Surgery	2 (4.88%)	4 (12.90%)	1 (12.5%)	0	0
Medicine	5 (12.19%)	4 (12.90%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (1.22%)	0
Ortho	0	3 (9.68%)	0	0	0
Urology	1 (2.44%)	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
Vascular surgery	0	1 (3.22%)	0	0	0
Forensic medicine	1 (2.44%)	0	0	0	0
OG – 1	0	0	1 (12.5%)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>





Dipal Bhatt et al.,

	(50%)	(37.40%)	(9.76%)	(1.22%)	(1.22%)
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Table 5: Antimicrobial susceptible pattern of the total *Enterococcus* isolates (N=82)

Antibiotic	Resistant (%)	Intermediate (%)	Susceptible (%)
Benzyl penicillin	20 (24.39%)	0	05 (6.09%)
Penicillin-G	35 (42.68%)	0	11(13.41%)
High level gentamicin	16 (19.51%)	0	<b>61 (74.39%)</b>
Ciprofloxacin	<b>47 (57.31%)</b>	0	0
Levofloxacin	<b>44 (53.65%)</b>	0	0
Erythromycin	12 (14.63%)	0	0
Linezolid	<b>45 (54.87%)</b>	0	15(18.29%)
Daptomycin	0	16 (19.51%)	6(7.31%)
Teicoplanin	37 (45.12%)	0	19 (21.17%)
Vancomycin	39(47.56%)	0	20(24.39%)
Tetracycline	43(52.43%)	0	1(1.21%)
Tigecyclin	1(1.21%)	0	0
Nitrofurantoin	33(40.24%)	2(2.43%)	5(6.09%)
Ampicillin	24(29.26%)	0	<b>49(59.75%)</b>
High lever streptomycin	<b>47(57.31%)</b>	0	31(37.80%)

Table 6: Antibiotic Resistance pattern of *Enterococcus* species

Antibiotics	<i>E. faecium</i> (n=41)	<i>E. faecalis</i> (n=31)	<i>E. gallinarum</i> (n=08)	<i>E. casseliflavus</i> (n=01)	<i>E. raffinosus</i> (n=01)
Benzyl penicillin	11 (26.82%)	03 (9.67%)	04 (50%)	00	01
Penicillin-G	16 (39.02%)	15 (48.38%)	04 (50%)	00	00
High level gentamycin	06 (14.63%)	07 (22.58%)	02 (25%)	00	00
Ciprofloxacin	21 (51.21%)	<b>22 (70.96%)</b>	03 (37.5%)	00	01 (100%)
Levofloxacin	20 (48.78%)	20 (64.51%)	03 (37.5%)	00	00



Dipal Bhatt *et al.*,

Erythromycin	06 (14.63%)	06 (19.35%)	01 (12.5%)	00	00
Linezolid	<b>25 (60.97%)</b>	13 (41.93%)	<b>06 (75%)</b>	01 (100%)	00
Daptomycin	0	00	00	00	00
Teicoplanin	18 (43.90%)	12 (38.70%)	04 (50%)	01 (100%)	00
Vancomycin	21 (51.21%)	12 (38.70%)	<b>06 (75%)</b>	00	00
Tetracycline	16 (39.02%)	19 (5.89%)	04 (50%)	00	01 (100%)
Tigecyclin	1 (2.43%)	00	00	00	00
Nitrofurantoin	19 (46.34%)	12 (38.70%)	02 (25%)	00	00
Ampicillin	<b>32 (78.08%)</b>	12 (38.70%)	04 (50%)	00	01 (100%)
High lever streptomycin	16 (39.02%)	<b>27 (87.09%)</b>	02 (25%)	00	01 (100%)

Table 7: Antibiotic Susceptible pattern of *Enterococcus* isolates

Antibiotic	<i>E. faecium</i> (n=41)	<i>E. faecalis</i> (n=31)	<i>E. gallinarum</i> (n=08)	<i>E. casseliflavus</i> (n=01)	<i>E. raffinosus</i> (n=01)
Benzyl penicillin	01 (2.43%)	04 (12.90%)	00		01 (100%)
Penicillin-G	03 7.31%)	07 (22.58%)	00	00	00
High level gentamicin	<b>31 (75.60%)</b>	<b>23 (74.19%)</b>	04 (50%)	01 (100%)	01 (100%)
Ciprofloxacin	00	00	00	00	00
Levofloxacin	00	00	00	00	00
Erythromycin	00	00	00	00	00
Linezolid	08 (19.51%)	05 (16.12%)	01 (12.5%)	00	01 (100%)
Daptomycin	00	07 (22.58%)	00	00	00
Teicoplanin	12 (29.26%)	06 (19.35%)	01 (12.5%)	00	00





Dipal Bhatt et al.,

Vancomycin	12 (29.26%)	05 (16.12%)	01 (12.5%)	00	01 (100%)
Tetracycline	01 (2.43%)	00	00	00	00
Tigecyclin	00	00	00	00	00
Nitrofurantoin	00	05 (16.12%)	00	00	00
Ampicillin	04 (9.75%)	22 (70.96%)	04 (50%)	01 (100%)	00
High level streptomycin	18 (43.90%)	04 (12.90%)	07 (87.5%)	01 (100%)	00

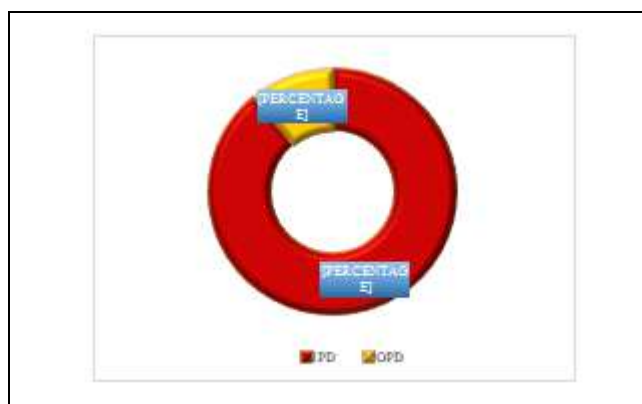


Figure 1: Distribution of IPD and OPD patients (N=82)

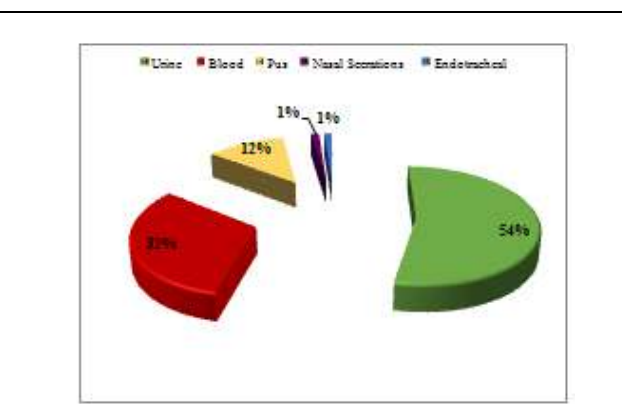


Figure 2: Distribution of total *Enterococcus* species isolates

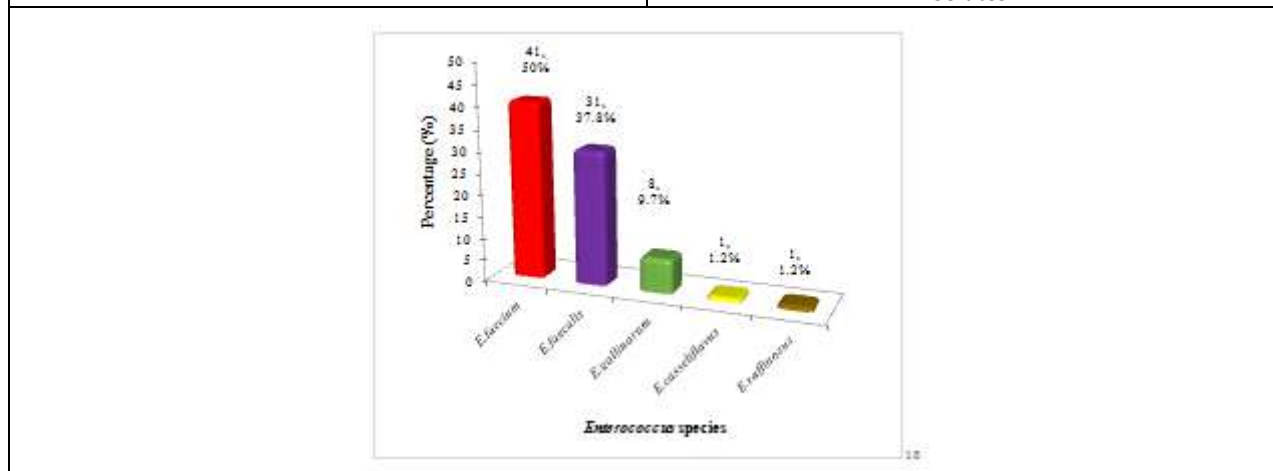


Figure 3: Isolation of *Enterococcus* species





# A Study on Fuzzy Game Problem with Nonagonal Fuzzy Numbers in Operations Research Environment

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we address fuzzy Numbers, where Nonagonal fuzzy numbers are used to represent the reward. We use the Pascal Triangle graded mean to transform fuzzy inputs into precise integers. The algebraic method is used to determine the worth of the game.

**Keywords:** algebraic approach, fuzzy sets, nonagonal fuzzy numbers, and fuzzy game problems.

## INTRODUCTION

Game theory was developed to aid in decision-making when there are several adversaries and conflict. Game theory provides the optimal solution to these types of games, assuming that each player aims to maximize his profit or minimize his loss. In this paper, we proposed a way to handle the fuzzy game problem by converting it into its equivalent form.

### Fuzzy number[15]

A fuzzy number  $\tilde{A}$  is a fuzzy set on the real line  $R$ , must satisfy the following conditions.

1. There exist atleast one  $x \in R$  with  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_0)=1$ .
2.  $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$  is piecewise continuous.
3.  $\tilde{A}$  must be normal and convex.







**UmaMaheswari and Radharamani**

**Definition 2.2[16]**

A Nonagonal fuzzy number  $S=(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8, s_9)$  is a normal fuzzy number where  $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8, s_9$  are real numbers. And the Membership function is

$$\mu_S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_1}{s_2-s_1} \right) & \text{for } s_1 \leq x \leq s_2 \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_2}{s_3-s_2} \right) & \text{for } s_2 \leq x \leq s_3 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_3}{s_4-s_3} \right) & \text{for } s_3 \leq x \leq s_4 \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_4}{s_5-s_4} \right) & \text{for } s_4 \leq x \leq s_5 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_5}{s_6-s_5} \right) & \text{for } s_5 \leq x \leq s_6 \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_6}{s_7-s_6} \right) & \text{for } s_5 \leq x \leq s_6 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-s_7}{s_8-s_7} \right) & \text{for } s_7 \leq x \leq s_8 \\ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{s_9-x}{s_9-s_8} \right) & \text{for } s_8 \leq x \leq s_9 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Pascal’s Graded mean Approach[15]**

Assuming that  $V=(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9)$  represents the Nonagonal fuzzy numbers, we may use the method to find the fuzzy number's coefficient from Pascal's triangle.

$$P(V) = \frac{v_1 + 8v_2 + 28v_3 + 56v_4 + 70v_5 + 56v_6 + 28v_7 + 8v_8 + v_9}{256}$$

$v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9$  have the following co-efficient 1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1. The order of n-dimensional Pascal can also be handled using this technique

**Weird game problem formulation mathematically [15]**

Think of two persons in the game. Assume that Person Q has n tactics ( $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$ ) and Person P has m strategies ( $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m$ ). It is considered that each Person P has options from the pure strategies in this scenario. Assuming that Person P is always regarded as the winner, Person Q is the loser in every game. In other words, all payoffs are assumed for Person P. Person Q will adopt tactic  $Q_j$  if Person P chooses approach  $P_i$ . Person P's reward matrix is as follows. Person Q

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	....	$Q_n$
$P_1$	$M_{11}$	$M_{12}$	....	$M_{1n}$
Person P $P_2$	$M_{21}$	$M_{22}$	....	$M_{2n}$
....	....	....	....	....
$P_m$	$M_{m1}$	$M_{m2}$	....	$M_{mn}$

**Definition**

If the maximum (minimum) and minimum (maximum) values are equal, the game is said to have a saddle point. Optimal strategies are those related techniques that yield the saddle point. The payoff in an equilibrium position is the game matrix's crisp game value.

**Solution of all 3x3 matrix game**

$$3 \times 3 \text{ game matrix } M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$





**UmaMaheswari and Radharamani**

We do the following steps to solve this game:

1. Check for saddle points.
2. Find equalizing procedures to solve if there isn't a saddle point.

The Optimal mixed strategies for person P= (p<sub>1</sub>, p<sub>2</sub>) and for person Q = (q<sub>1</sub>, q<sub>2</sub>)

$$p_1 = \frac{m_{22} - m_{21}}{\lambda}, p_2 = 1 - p_1, q_1 = \frac{m_{22} - m_{12}}{\lambda}, q_2 = 1 - q_1$$

$$\lambda = (m_{11} + m_{22}) - (m_{12} + m_{21})$$

$$\text{The game's value } V = \frac{m_{11}m_{22} - m_{12}m_{21}}{(m_{11} + m_{22}) - (m_{12} + m_{21})}$$

**An Example Issue**

Nonagonal fuzzy game Problem is Given Below

Person Q

$$\text{Person P} \begin{pmatrix} (-3, -2, 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14) & (-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13) \\ (-5, -3, -2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) & (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 18, 19) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

**Method : I**

To transform a given fuzzy problem into a precise value, apply Pascal's Graded Mean Approach (Table).

$$P(V) = \frac{v_1 + 8v_2 + 28v_3 + 56v_4 + 70v_5 + 56v_6 + 28v_7 + 8v_8 + v_9}{256}$$

The resultant matrix

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{Player Q} \\ \text{Player P} & \begin{pmatrix} 5.636 & 3.757 \\ 1.707 & 5.679 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

It does not exist saddle point.

**The fuzzy problem's crisp value**

$$M_{11} = (-3, -2, 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14) \Rightarrow P(M_{11}) = 5.636$$

$$M_{12} = (-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13) \Rightarrow P(M) = 3.757$$

$$M_{21} = (-5, -3, -2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \Rightarrow P(M_{21}) = 1.707$$

$$M_{22} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 18, 19) \Rightarrow P(M_{22}) = 5.679$$

**Step 3:** To choose the best combination of strategy and game value.

Here  $M_{11} = 5.636, M_{12} = 3.757, M_{21} = 1.707, M_{22} = 5.679$

$$\lambda = (M_{11} + M_{22}) - (M_{12} + M_{21}) = (5.636 + 5.679) - (3.757 + 1.707) = 5.851$$

$$p_1 = \frac{M_{22} - M_{21}}{\lambda} = \frac{5.679 - 1.707}{5.851} = 0.678$$

$$p_2 = 1 - p_1 = 1 - 0.678 = 0.322$$

$$q_1 = \frac{M_{22} - M_{12}}{\lambda} = \frac{5.679 - 3.757}{5.851} = 0.328$$

$$q_2 = 1 - q_1 = 1 - 0.328 = 0.672$$

$$\text{Value of the game } V = \frac{m_{11}m_{22} - m_{12}m_{21}}{(m_{11} + m_{22}) - (m_{12} + m_{21})} = \frac{5.636(5.679) - 3.757(1.707)}{(5.636 + 5.679) - (3.757 + 1.707)} = 4.37$$

Value of the game V = 4.37.

**Method II**

Person Q

$$\text{Person P} \begin{pmatrix} 5.636 & 3.757 \\ 1.707 & 5.679 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let Q Plays 5.636 with the Probability r and 3.757 with the probability as 1-r.

$$W(P, 5.636) = 5.636r + 3.757(1-r)$$

$$W(P, 1.707) = 1.707r + 5.679(1-r)$$

$$W(A) = E(P, 5.636) = E(P, 1.707)$$

$$5.636r + 3.757(1-r) = 1.707r + 5.679(1-r)$$

$$5.636r + 3.757 - 3.757r = 1.707r + 5.679 - 5.679r$$





**UmaMaheswari and Radharamani**

$$1.879r + 3.757 = 5.679 - 3.972r$$

$$1.879r + 3.972r = 5.679 - 3.757$$

$$5.851r = 1.922$$

$$r = \frac{1.922}{5.851}$$

$$1-r = 1 - \frac{1.922}{5.851} = \frac{3.929}{5.851}$$

$$\therefore Q'S \text{ Strategy} = \left( \frac{1.922}{5.851}, \frac{3.929}{5.851} \right)$$

Let P Plays 5.636 with t and 1.707 with the probability of (1-t)

$$W(Q, 5.636) = 5.636t + 1.707(1-t)$$

$$W(Q, 3.757) = 3.757t + 5.679(1-t)$$

$$W(B) = W(B, 5.636) = W(B, 3.757).$$

$$5.636t + 1.107 - 1.707t = 3.757t + 5.679 - 5.679t$$

$$3.929t + 1.707 = 5.679 - 1.922t$$

$$3.929t + 1.922t = 5.679 - 1.707$$

$$5.851t = 3.972$$

$$t = \frac{3.972}{5.851}$$

$$1-t = 1 - \frac{3.972}{5.851} = \frac{1.879}{5.851}$$

$$\therefore P'S \text{ Strategy} = \left( \frac{3.972}{5.851}, \frac{1.879}{5.851} \right)$$

*P's Strategy*

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5.636 & 3.757 \\ 1.707 & 5.679 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3.972}{5.851}$$

$$\frac{1.879}{5.851}$$

$$Q's \text{ Strategy} \quad \frac{1.922}{5.851} \quad \frac{3.929}{5.851}$$

$$\text{Value of the game } V = 5.636 * \frac{3.972}{5.851} + 1.707 * \frac{1.879}{5.851}$$

$$V = 3.825 + 0.548 = 4.37.$$

From method I and Method II Both values are 4.37.

Therefore, The value of the game is optimum.

### CONCLUSION

In this article, a fuzzy game problem is solved using Pascal's Triangle Graded Mean Approach. to use polygonal fuzzy integers as the values to solve any 2\*2 matrix. These numbers can be converted into exact values using Pascal's Triangle Graded Mean Approach. A wide range of m\*n fuzzy matrices can use it. PTGMA and this approach both have the same game value. Thus, this is the best response.

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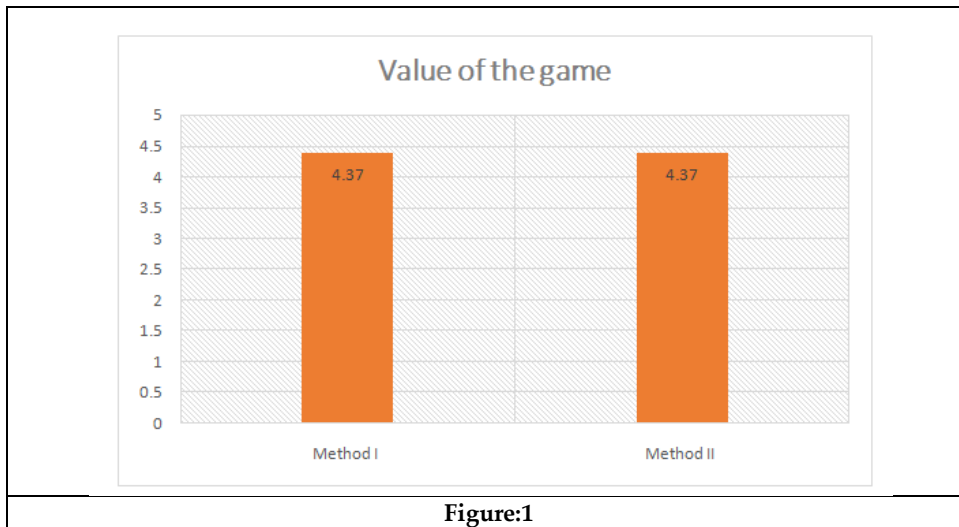


**UmaMaheswari and Radharamani**

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**Table:1**

	Method I	Method II
Value of the game	4.37	4.37



**Figure:1**





## Feasibility Study on the Application of Nanoparticle - Assisted Low Salinity Water Flooding in Tipam Reservoir Sandstone of the Upper Assam Basin

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Low Salinity Water flooding (LSW) is a newly developed low-cost and environmentally friendly Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) method where oil recovery efficiency can be increased by decreasing the injection brine salinity. Recent studies on the injection of nanofluid into petroleum reservoirs have shown an encouraging result in improving the oil recovery efficiency through rock wettability alteration, oil-water Interfacial Tension (IFT) reduction, Mobility Ratio improvement, Fine Migration control, and Displacement & Sweep Efficiency improvement. Among all the nanoparticles (NPs) investigated for this purpose, the 'Silica Nanoparticle' shows the highest possibility because of its cost-effectiveness, eco-friendly nature, and availability. Earlier studies have found that nanoparticle-assisted Low Salinity Waterflooding (LSW) embraces both nanoparticles and ions as EOR agents in the injection brine. Keeping this view in mind, the present study has been undertaken to study nanoparticle-assisted LSW in the Tipam Reservoir Sandstone of the Upper Assam Basin. For this study, a few numbers of rock samples, and a crude oil sample were collected from the study area. Also, a few nanofluid samples were prepared using Silica Nanoparticle in different concentrations (0.01-0.35 wt%) with 800 ppm (as NaCl) brine which is a lower salinity brine than the formation brine. The petrographic analysis of the rock sample reveals the presence of Plagioclase Feldspar, Illite, Kaolinite, Chlorite, Siderite, Quartz, and Sedimentary Rock Fragments. Earlier studies have found that the presence of clay minerals in the reservoir rock plays a vital role in improving oil recovery during LSW through wettability alteration, enhancement of swept efficiency, and reduction of oil-brine IFT. A study on the Silica NP suspension stability shows that the NP have good suspension stability even after 10 days. 0.15 wt%, 0.25 wt%, and 0.35 wt% Silica NPs show the highest stability in the nanofluids, indicating more efficiency in the nanoparticle-assisted LSW technique. The wettability study shows that the Contact Angle of rock decreases with increasing the Silica NP concentration in the 800 ppm brine. Thus, the study indicates that the area under study is a good candidate for implementing Silica Nanoparticle-assisted LSW for improving oil recovery.





**Keywords:** Contact Angle, Low Salinity Waterflooding, Nanofluid, Petrographic Analysis, Wettability.

## INTRODUCTION

With the overall upward trend in crude oil prices, which is the result of the growing realization that major new hydrocarbon discoveries are not going to materialize any time soon, the interest in Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques has remained at the forefront of the oil and gas industry. The increasing demand for oil and gas has forced the petroleum industry to boost the production rate as well as the technologies related to the recovery from the reservoirs. Therefore, maximizing the hydrocarbon recovery over the field life is the primary objective for any organization. From the earlier studies, it is observed that Low Salinity Waterflooding (LSW) is a newly developed low-cost and environmentally friendly Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) method where oil recovery efficiency can be increased by decreasing the injection brine salinity [1-5]. The four major mechanisms of LSW that lead to the incremental oil recovery are Fine Migration, pH Increase, Multicomponent Ionic Exchange, and Electrical Double Layer Expansion [2,6-8]. The first LSW mechanism that leads to oil recovery was proposed in 1999 [6]. It was believed that crude oil droplets adhere to the fines (clays). During LSW, some of the oil droplet is produced along with the migrated fines that occur as a result of the expansion of the Electrical Double Layer (EDL). This leads to the wettability alteration towards a more water-wet condition and improves the recovery of oil. In addition to the wettability alteration, improvement of Sweep Efficiency and reduction of oil-brine IFT are the other two reasons behind the incremental oil recovery due to Fine Migration during LSW [9-10].

Earlier studies have shown that the LowSal Effect (LSE) is due to a local increase in the pH of the bulk fluid near the clay surface [7]. During the injection of low salinity brine into a sandstone reservoir, the initial Crude Oil/Brine/Rock (COBR) system is disturbed, which results in the desorption of divalent cations from the clay surface. As a result, hydrogen ion from the brine phase is adsorbed on the clay surface to re-stabilize the COBR equilibrium. This, in turn, increases the pH of the bulk fluid. The increase of pH in the brine during LSW desorbs some oil components from the rock surface which improves the recovery [11]. Also, it is observed that in-situ surfactant is generated in the brine due to the increase of pH of the brine during LSW which results in a reduction of oil-brine IFT [12]. Multicomponent Ionic Exchange (MIE) occurs during the geologic time which involves the competition of ions in the formation water for the mineral matrix exchange sites [13]. It is observed that Multicomponent Ionic Exchange improves the recovery through wettability alteration towards a more water-wet state [14]. Also, the expansion of the Electrical Double Layer (EDL) between the oil and clay surface has an important influence on oil recovery during LSW. The EDL expansion enhances the oil recovery through wettability modification due to an increase in Zeta Potential [8]. It is observed that the Zeta Potential at the oil/brine and rock/brine interfaces is highly negative with low salinity brine, and it becomes even more negative when pH is increased which enhances the oil recovery [14].

In the past few decades, the two-phase displacement in porous media has been studied by different researchers to investigate how injection fluid affects the Crude Oil/Brine/Rock (COBR) interaction and rock wettability which appears to be crucial for improving oil recovery [6, 15]. Recent studies on the injection of nanofluid into petroleum reservoirs have shown encouraging results in improving the oil recovery efficiency through reservoir rock wettability alteration, reduction of Oil-Aqueous Solution Interfacial Tension, improving Mobility Ratio, controlling Fine Migration, improving the Displacement and Sweep Efficiency, etc. [16-17]. The nanofluids are the fluids having a base fluid such as oil, water, or gas with nanoparticles (NPs) of average size (<100nm) in colloidal suspension [18-19]. Different NPs such as Silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>), Aluminium oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), Copper Oxide (CuO), Iron Oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), Magnesium Oxide (MgO), Nickel Oxide (Ni<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), Zinc Oxide (ZnO), Carbon NP, Carbon Nanotubes etc. have shown positive results in improving the oil recovery in the field of EOR. Out of all the nanoparticles studied for this purpose, the 'Silica Nanoparticle' exhibits the best potential due to its affordability, environment friendliness, and availability. It is the primary component of sand and sandstone and the most prevalent oxide on the earth. The primary component of sandstone makes up about 99.8% of Silica Nanoparticles. Hence, it can be obtained naturally and can be synthesized. Therefore, the most commonly used nanoparticles in EOR are Silica Nanoparticles [20]. Using Silica



**Nayan Medhi**

Nanoparticles, EOR shows improved oil recovery through Oil-Aqueous Solution IFT reduction and rock Wettability Alteration[17]. The major mechanisms of nanofluid EOR that lead to improvement of oil recovery are wettability alteration, pore channel plugging, reduction of mobility ratio, and reduction of Interfacial Tension. Wettability Alteration is the result of Brownian Motion and Electrostatic Repulsion between the nanoparticles. The small-sized particles have a bigger repulsive force between them. Hence increasing the number of nanoparticles results in increasing force. The decreased contact angle leads to the formation of a wedge-shaped film (Figure 1), which separates oil from the rock surface, making the rock more water-wet[21]. It is found that NPs are wettability modifiers regardless of the viscosity of the oil[23-24]. Earlier studies also observed that  $Al_2O_3$  and  $TiO_2$  nanoparticles mixed with synthetic saline water improve the oil recovery by altering the wettability of Berea Sandstone to a more water-wet state[25]. It is also observed that precipitation of asphaltene in the porous media is reduced due to the absorption of NPs onto the asphaltene[26]. This reduction of asphaltene precipitation further improves the water-wetness and permeability of the rock [27] Pore Channel Plugging is regulated by the mechanisms 'Mechanical Entrapment' and 'Log-jamming'. In the Mechanical Entrapment mechanism, the diameters of the injected NPs are larger or equal to the pore channels which results in accumulation of NPs at the pore throats. Log-jamming is a similar mechanism but here the particles can plug channels larger than that of particle size. These reduced or narrowing of throats or channels leads to the pressure differential that causes an increase in the flow velocity forcing the oil out trapped in the pores or channels[28]. Also, the accumulation of NPs at the pore throats changes the direction of flow of the nanofluids to the previously unsweep area resulting in enhancement of Sweep Efficiency.

High Mobility Ratio causes viscous fingering which lowers the Sweep Efficiency of the injected fluid. It is observed that nanoparticles help in reducing the Mobility Ratio by increasing the viscosity of the aqueous solution and decreasing the oil viscosity[29-30]. Earlier laboratory experiments have shown that NPs reduce the Oil-Aqueous Solution IFT which in turn improves the oil recovery efficiency[31-33]. It is found that a 70%-90% reduction of IFT is possible in the oil-water system using nanoparticles in comparison with surface-active agent aqueous solution[30]. It is observed that the stability of the nanoparticles in the nanofluid is decreased in high high-salinity environment[34]. Recent studies show that nanoparticle-assisted Low Salinity Waterflooding embraces both nanoparticles and ions as EOR agents in the injection brine. From the laboratory experiment, it is found that the oil recovery efficiency is increased when the Silica Nanoparticle is used along with the LSW through the modification of Mobility Ratio and wettability [35]. In the experiment, an additional 4% incremental oil recovery was observed from Low Salinity Nanofluid flooding over LSW flooding alone. The addition of  $SiO_2$  NPs in low salinity brine increases the viscosity of the brine and decreases the Contact Angle between oil and brine, which leads to incremental oil recovery. Some other researchers also carried out similar Hybrid EOR studies and found positive results [36]. In their study, it was found that both LSW and Nanofluid EOR help in reducing the adhesion force and energy which are the primary requirements of the wettability alteration that leads to an increase in recovery efficiency. It is also seen that the stability of nanoparticles in nanofluid is drastically increased in low salinity environments, as mentioned above. Thus, the Low Salinity Nanofluid is more effective on EOR than the nanofluid or LSW alone which is a new area of Hybrid EOR research in the recent time. In this paper, a study has been made on the nanoparticle-assisted Low Salinity Waterflooding in Tipam Reservoir Sandstone of the Upper Assam Basin.

**EXPERIMENTAL WORKS**

For this study, a total of six numbers of reservoir rock samples, brine sample, and some other relevant data were collected from the area under study. Also, Silica Nanoparticles (Silica NP), Sodium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Calcium Chloride, and Distilled Water were purchased for this study to prepare the nanofluid. The Silica NP ( $SiO_2$ ) was purchased from the Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra, India, which has a 99.5% assay. The 'Average Particle Size' and the 'Specific Surface Area' of the Silica NPs are 15 nanometres and 650  $m^2/g$ , respectively.

**Petrographic Analysis of Reservoir Rock**

As mentioned above, the composition of the reservoir rock plays a very important role in obtaining the LoSal Effect (LSE). For this study, Thin Section Analysis was done in all the six numbers of rock samples. From the rock sample, a thin piece of rock was cut and processed till it was visually smooth. Next, it was put on a glass slide and smoothed





### Nayan Medhi

out with ever finer abrasive grit until the sample was only around 30 micrometers thick. The analysis of the slide was done under a Polarized Light Microscope. Some of the photomicrographs from Thin Section Analysis are given below (Figures 2-3). Scanning Electron Microscopic (SEM) analysis was done in the collected reservoir rock samples. The samples were first cleaned in the Soxhlet Extraction Unit with dichloromethane for 4 to 5 hours. The samples were obtained by breaking the rock with a small rock chopper until the size was 5 by 10 by 10 (Length/Width/Breadth) mm. After removing the fine particles from the surfaces of the samples, they were coated with gold in a Sputter Coating System. The analysis was then carried out using SE Detector with an accelerating voltage of 20KV. Figures 4-5 show the presence of Illite and Smectite in the rock samples of the study area. For the present study, the rock samples were analysed under X-Ray Diffractometer (Rigaku Ultima IV) for their mineralogical composition. Here, the original grain size of the rock was reduced to less than 2 micrometres. The sample was rotated at an angle  $\theta$  along the direction of the collimated X-ray beam in the X-ray diffractometer, and the X-ray detector, which is positioned on an arm to collect the diffracted X-rays, rotates at an angle of  $2\theta$ . This study was carried out in the  $2\theta$  range of  $4^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$ . The study shows that Illite, Kaolinite, Chlorite, Siderite, and Quartz are present in the rock of the study area (Figure 6) [37].

#### Study on the Stability of Nanoparticle Suspension

For this study, an 800 ppm (as NaCl) brine sample was prepared by mixing Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, and Sodium Chloride in required proportions with Distilled Water using Magnetic Stirrer so that proper salinity of the brine can be obtained. Here, the salinity of the brine was taken at 800 ppm as this low salinity brine can give the highest recovery from the study area [38]. Nanofluid samples were then prepared by mixing SiO<sub>2</sub> NP with the 800 ppm brine (using Sonicator). For this study, six nanofluid samples were prepared with different concentrations (0.01-0.35 wt%). The stability of nanoparticles in nanofluids plays a vital role in the performance of the nanoparticle-assisted LSW. Therefore, a study has been made on the stability of SiO<sub>2</sub> NP suspension in the prepared nanofluids. For this study, the prepared 0.01 wt%, 0.03 wt%, 0.08 wt%, 0.15 wt%, 0.25 wt%, and 0.35 wt% silica nanofluids were kept in six different test tubes. Photographs of the nanofluid samples in the test tubes were taken for the stability study. The stability of the nanoparticle suspension in the nanofluids was observed for ten days. Figure 7 shows the stability of the silica nanoparticle suspension in its different concentrations in nanofluids [39].

#### Effects of Nanoparticles on Rock Wettability

For this study, 10 mm thick rock samples were cut from the collected rock samples. The samples were then cleaned in 'Soxhlet Extractor' and 'Ultrasonic Cleaner' using the chemicals methanol, toluene, chloroform, and acetone in the required proportions. Following that, the samples were dried in the 'Humidity Cabinet' at 40% relative humidity and 63 °C in accordance with API RP 40 standard [40]. The rock samples were then saturated in the crude oil for one day and then in the prepared nanofluid for another day using Vacuum Desiccator. The 'Drop Shape Analyzer-DSA25' was then used to determine the Contact Angle in order to study the effects of Silica NP concentrations on the rock wettability. Figure 8 shows the prepared rock sample and Contact Angle for Silica NP concentration of 0.03 wt%. From the study, it is observed that, the Contact Angle of the rock decreases from 36.56° to 30.78° with increasing the Silica NP concentration from 0 wt% to 0.35 wt% (Figure 9).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned above, the Low Salinity Nanofluid is more effective on EOR than the Nanofluid or LSW alone. The four pillars of success of nanoparticle-assisted Low Salinity Waterflooding Hybrid EOR in a Sandstone Reservoir are Clay Minerals in the Reservoir Rock, Polar Compounds in Crude Oil, Divalent Cations in the Formation Brine, and Nanoparticles. Thin Section Analysis of the reservoir rock shows the presence of Plagioclase Feldspar and Sedimentary Rock Fragments (Figure 2-3). SEM and XRD analysis shows that Illite, Smectite, Kaolinite, Chlorite, Siderite, and Quartz are present in the rock matrix (Figure 4-6). Earlier studies also have found that the reservoir rock of Upper Assam Basin contains Smectite, Kaolinite, and Illite [38, 41]. These clay minerals play an important role in obtaining the LoSal Effects which alter the reservoir rock wettability to a more water-wet state. Due to their high





**Nayan Medhi**

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), they cause a local increase in pH in the vicinity of the clay surfaces. As a result, desorption of organic materials of oil occurs from the clay surfaces resulting in the enhancement of water wettability of the reservoir rock and improving the oil recovery[11, 42-43]. Additionally, these clay minerals improve the Sweep Efficiency and reduce the oil-brine IFT during LSW through 'Fine Migration' and 'Swelling-induced Migration' [6,44]. It has already proved that the presence of Plagioclase Feldspar in the reservoir rock is a strong counter-indicator of implementing LSW as mentioned above[45]. Earlier studies have shown that the formation brine Salinity (as NaCl) is 1404 ppm, whereas the Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) is 1889mg/l in the study area[38]. The pH of the brine is 8.1. Formation brine generally contains different ions including sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, carbonate, bicarbonate, etc. It has already been found that 8 ppm magnesium ions and 6 ppm calcium ions are present in the formation brine of the Tipam Reservoir Sandstone of the Upper Assam Basin[38]. These divalent cations ( $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ca^{2+}$ ) play a vital role in making a reservoir more oil-wet through 'Ligand Bridging' which is suitable for implementing LSW as well as nanoparticle-assisted LSW[2]. Sedimentary rocks were formed by deposition in an aqueous environment and most sandstone reservoirs are thought to be water-wet by nature. However, during the hydrocarbon accumulation and development processes, the polar compounds (resin and asphaltene) of crude oil adsorb on the rock surface making the rock more oil-wet[46]. This oil-wet reservoir is a good candidate for nanoparticle-assisted LSW as, in the latter case, wettability is shifted to water-wet again and the recovery of oil is improved. An earlier study has shown that the presence of divalent cations in the formation brine, and resin & asphaltene in the crude oil are very important for LSW [47]. Analysis of the crude oil of the study area already proves that 0.55 % (w/w) asphaltene and 15.49 % (w/w) resin are present in the crude oil of the area under study[38, 48].

When nanoparticles are stably suspended in the nanofluid, they can be evenly distributed in the flooded zone during nanofluid flooding. This helps in improving the sweep efficiency by preventing the fluid from bypassing oil-rich zones. Suspended nanoparticles can significantly reduce the oil-water interfacial tension by accumulating in the oil-water interface. This results in improving the recovery of oil. Moreover, suspended nanoparticles can increase the viscosity of the displacing fluid, which can improve the Mobility Ratio, and reduce the fingering effects during nanofluid flooding. Also, well-dispersed nanoparticles can move through pore throats without depositing on the pore walls, maintaining good permeability and fluid flow. Thus, the stability of the nanoparticle suspension in the nanofluids plays a vital role in improving the oil recovery efficiency through different mechanisms. Therefore, it is important to study the nanoparticle suspension stability in a particular liquid to understand its feasibility as an EOR agent. For this study, Silica NP is taken, which is a Green NP, as silica ( $SiO_2$ ) is the main constituent in the Tipam Reservoir Sandstone of the Upper Assam Basin. In this study, it is observed that Silica NPs are very well suspended even after ten days in its 0.01 wt%, 0.03 wt%, 0.08 wt%, 0.15 wt%, 0.25 wt%, and 0.35 wt% concentrations (Figure 7). From the visual observation, it is clear that silica nanoparticles are more stable in their 0.15 wt%, 0.25 wt%, and 0.35 wt% concentrations. A study on the effects of silica nanoparticle concentration on rock wettability shows that the Contact Angle of the rock decreases from  $36.56^\circ$  to  $30.78^\circ$  with increasing the Silica NP concentration from 0 wt% to 0.35 wt% (Figure 9). This indicates that the wettability states of the rock samples of the study area are shifted to more water-wet state due to the interactions of silica nanoparticles under low salinity environment. This wettability alteration may be due to the formation of a wedge-shaped film which separates oil from the rock surfaces as suggested by earlier researcher [21].

## CONCLUSION

The presence of clay minerals and Plagioclase Feldspar in the rock, polar compounds (asphaltene and resin) in the oil, and multivalent cations (magnesium and calcium) in the brine of the study area make it favorable for Low Salinity Silica Nanofluid EOR. The suspension stability of the Silica NPs is good after 10 days, with the highest stability at 0.15 wt%, 0.25 wt%, and 0.35 wt% concentration. Also, the wettability state of the reservoir rock is altered to more water-wetness with increasing the Silica NP concentration in the 800 ppm low salinity brine. Thus, Silica Nanoparticle-assisted LSW can be a good Green Hybrid EOR technique in the study area which can give higher recovery of oil.



**Nayan Medhi****ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The author is thankful to Oil India Limited (OIL), Duliajan for providing the Reservoir Rock Samples, Analytical Data on Formation Brine, and some other relevant data for this study. The author wishes to express appreciation to the Department of Petroleum Engineering, D.U.I.E.T., Dibrugarh University, and Central Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre, Dibrugarh University for providing the laboratory facilities for this work. The author is also thankful to Prof (Mrs.) Minati Das (Rtd.) and Dr. Dhrubajyoti Neog, Assistant Professor, Department of Petroleum Technology, for their support and guidance for this study.

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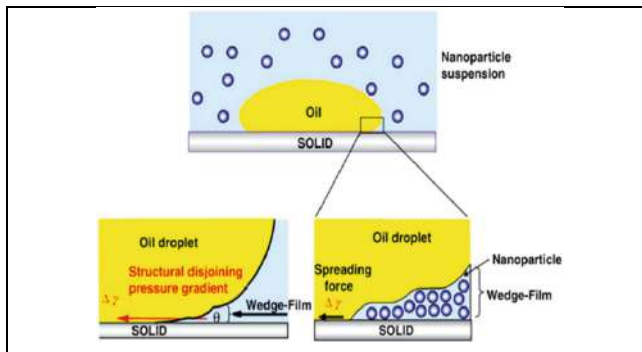
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**Nayan Medhi**

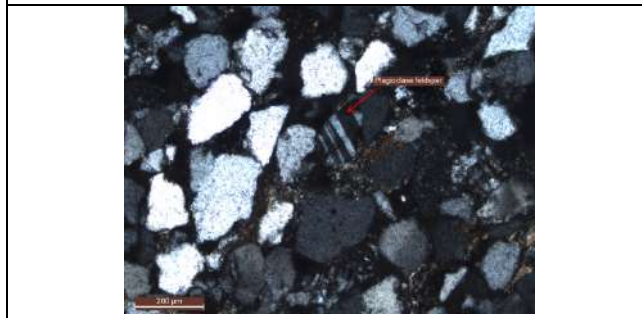
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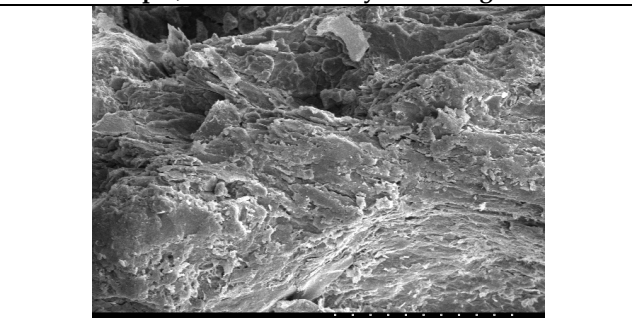
**Figure 1: Nanoparticle structuring the Wedge-film [22]**



**Figure 2: Photomicrograph showing Plagioclase Feldspar, and Sedimentary Rock Fragment**



**Figure 3: Photomicrograph showing Plagioclase Feldspar**

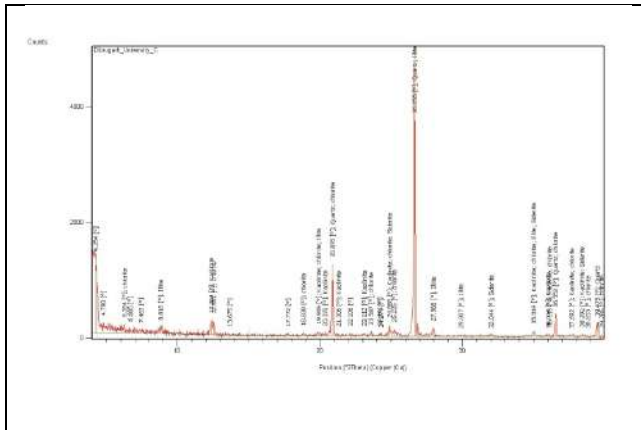


**Figure 4: SEM photomicrograph showing Illite**





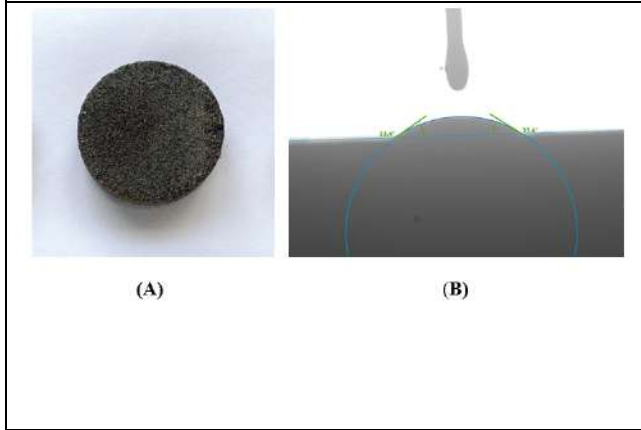
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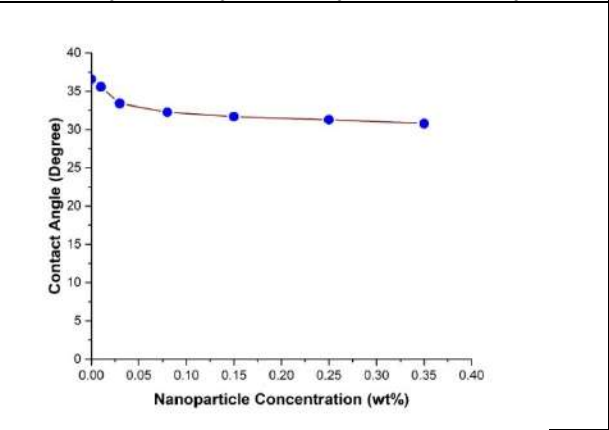
**Figure 6: X-Ray Diffractogram showing Illite, Kaolinite, Chlorite, Siderite, and Quartz**



**Figure 7: Silica Nanoparticle Suspension in Nanofluids in 0 Hour (A), 12 Hour (B), 1 Day (C), 2 Day (D), 3 Day (E), 4 Day (F), 6 Day (G), 8 Day (H), and 10 Day (I).**



**Figure 8: Prepared Rock Sample (A) and Contact Angle (B) for NP Concentration of 0.03 wt%**



**Figure 9: The alteration of Contact Angle with various concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles.**





## Neuroprotective Activity of *Pithecellobium dulce* Leaf Extract against Scopolamine-Induced Memory Impairment in rats

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the neuroprotective effect of the leaf extract of the *Pithecellobium dulce* plant on memory impairment caused by scopolamine in rats. Scopolamine-induced memory impairment was evaluated using behavioral tests and measurements of brain antioxidant status and acetyl cholinesterase activity. Results showed that treatment with the ethanol extract of *Pithecellobium dulce* (EPPD) improved cognition, as evidenced by decreased transfer latency and increased percentage alternation and escape latency in the maze tests. EPPD treatment also resulted in increased levels of antioxidants and decreased acetyl cholinesterase activity, along with histopathological evidence of regenerative effects in the brain. These findings suggest that EPPD may have potential as a therapeutic agent for memory impairment caused by scopolamine.

**Keywords:** Neuroprotective, memory, maze, leaf extract, *Pithecellobium dulce*

### INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease was first characterized by Doctor Alzheimer in 1906. He identified changes in the brain tissue of a woman who died of an unremarkable mental illness and showed symptoms of memory loss, language problems, and unpredictable behavior[1]. AD is a degenerative condition that starts with mild memory loss and can progress to





A.M.Janani et al.,

severe symptoms, including loss of communication skills and inability to respond to the environment, due to degeneration and loss of neurons[2]. Aging can impair the body's self-repair mechanisms, including in the brain[3]. In AD patients, the brain is exposed to oxidative stress. Free radicals are produced by various factors, including inflammation, ischemia, X-rays, industrial chemicals, cancer, aging, environmental pollutants, cigarette smoke, alcohol, and heavy metals (such as mercury and iron). Both endogenous and exogenous sources can generate free radicals[4]. Oxidants are formed in our body due to cellular by-products of metabolism or external factors such as ionizing radiation. Oxidative stress starts with an imbalance in the production of reactive oxygen species, antioxidant defense, and enzymes that detoxify radicals. This imbalance plays a crucial role in age-related neurodegeneration and cognitive impairment in AD[5]. In Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients there is an increase in oxidative stress, resulting in elevated levels of oxidized proteins, advanced glycation end products, and toxic products such as peroxides and aldehydes. This oxidative stress leads to neurodegeneration, creating a vicious cycle. The approach to counter oxidative stress and neurodegeneration provides new opportunities for AD therapy and could result in new neuroprotective treatments. The passage describes how antioxidants protect cells from free radical damage and decrease the level of DNA damage, neuronal cell death and aggregation of  $\beta$ -amyloid and tau proteins, which are important in the development of Alzheimer's disease.  $\alpha$ -tocopherol is the most important lipid phase antioxidant, with strong antioxidant properties and presence in lipid membranes, lipoproteins and low density lipoprotein particles [6]. Indian herbal medicine is a promising source for drug discovery, with a growing demand and market, and high profits. The standardized and strengthened global regulatory policies on herbal medicines are paving the way for a promising future in this industry[7]. Several plants has been used to cure Alzheimer's disease includes *Withania somnifera*, *Curcuma longa*, *Ginkgo biloba L.*, *Caricacapaya*, *Morusalbal*[8-12]. The objective of the study was to evaluate the neuroprotective activity of the *Pithecellobium Dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. leaf extract on scopolamine-induced memory impairment in rats using various behavioral models such as the elevated plus maze, Y maze, and radial arm maze.

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study received due permission and approval from Institution Animal ethical committee prior to its initiation and followed the international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals. The plant species for the proposed study was collected and authentically verified by the Head and Associate Professor of Botany, AyyaNadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar Dist.

### Preparation of plant material

This process describes the extraction of the active compounds from the leaves of the plant species of *Pithecellobium dulce* using ethanol as the solvent. The dried leaves are ground into a powder and extracted using a Soxhlet apparatus with ethanol as the solvent. The temperature is maintained at 50-60°C during the extraction. The excess solvent is then removed by distillation, and the dried extract is stored in glass bottles in desiccators to maintain its potency.

### Preliminary Phytochemical screening

The ethanol extract of *Pithecellobium dulce* leaves was subjected to phytochemical screening to determine the presence of various phytoconstituents using standard methods[13].

### Selection, housing and feeding condition of animals

The study used Wister albino rats (150-200g) of both sexes, obtained from a central animal facility. The rats were given regular laboratory diets and water ad libitum. They were kept in a well-ventilated room with a 12:12 hour light/dark cycle, 40-50% relative humidity, and a temperature of 20±3°C. The rats were housed in large polypropylene cages, with 4 per cage, and allowed to acclimate for a week before treatments. The experimental protocol was approved by the animal ethics committee – SBCP/2021-22/CPCSEA/IAEC (I)/F16/136.





A.M.Janani et al.,

**Study design**

All animals received pre-treatment for 14 days, then extract-treated animals were given scopolamine (1 mg/kg i.p.) 60 minutes after extract administration. The first group served as the normal control group.

**Experimental design**

Rats were divided into five groups six animal each per group

Group I: Normal control group (Saline 10mg/kg)

Group II: Scopolamine is administered 1 mg/kg at i.p. route

Group III: Standard drug Piracetam 200 mg/kg i.p. + Scopolamine 1mg/kg

Group IV: plant extract 200mg/kg oral + Scopolamine 1 mg/kg i.p.

Group V: Plant extract 400 mg/kg oral + Scopolamine 1 mg/kg i.p.

**Dose selection**

The *Pithecellobium dulce* extract was administered orally. The acute oral toxicity was studied previously[14]. Based on literature review, oral doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg were selected for further study.

**Behavioral studies**

The study investigated the effect of 14-day pre-treatment with Ethanol extract of *Pithecellobium dulce* (EEP) on cognitive function in rats. The improvement was evaluated using Y-maze, elevated plus maze (EPM), and Morris water maze (MWM) behavioral tests after scopolamine treatment. The maze tests were conducted during the day in a standard and optimal environment in a soundproof room. Pre-learning trials were done for a week before the experiment. If an animal failed to respond during the initial training session, it was excluded from the study[15].

**Elevated plus maze (EPM)**

The EPM is a test apparatus used to evaluate rats' anxiety-like behavior. It consists of a central platform (10 × 10 cm), two closed arms (50 × 10 × 40 cm), and two open arms (50 × 10 cm) which is placed 50 cm from the ground. Transfer latency (TL) is a measure of the time taken by the rat to move from the open arm to one of the closed arms with all four legs. The TL was recorded on the 14th day after pre-treatment with a drug, following three pre-learning trials. If the rat did not enter one of the closed arms within 90 seconds, it was gently pushed into the closed arms and the TL was recorded as 90 seconds. After exploring the maze for an additional 2 minutes, the rat was returned to its home cage. The retention transfer latency of memory (RTL) was then evaluated 24 hours later (on the 15th day). The apparatus was cleaned with ethanol-damp cotton to eliminate any olfactory cues[16].

**Morris water maze (MWM)**

The Morris Water Maze (MWM) test was used to evaluate escape latency, spatial learning, and memory in rats with hippocampal brain deficits. The test involved a circular tank filled with water, with a circular platform hidden 2 cm below the surface and surrounded by walls. The rats were trained over three consecutive days with three trials per day and an inter-trial interval of 5 minutes. Each trial started from one of four assigned polar positions, with a different sequence each day. Rats that found the platform were allowed to remain on it for 20 seconds before being returned to the home cage. If the rat did not find the platform within 120 seconds, it was gently guided to the platform and allowed to remain on it for 20 seconds. The water in the tank was made opaque using a dry milk suspension and maintained at a temperature of 23°C throughout the experiment. The final trial was performed to test the rats' ability to find the hidden platform using their memory. After each experiment, the rats were dried with a clean cloth and placed in a clean cage[17].

**Y maze**

In the Y-maze test, the rat was placed in the maze for 5 minutes to explore without any reward. The sequence of entrance into the arms, A, B, and C, is observed and recorded. The percentage of spontaneous alternation, which is defined as consecutive entrance into the different arms with hind paws completely placed in the arm, is calculated





A.M.Janani *et al.*,

manually using a stopwatch. This test is used to evaluate the spatial working memory and spontaneous alternation abilities of the rat[18].

Percentage alteration = Number of positive entries / Total number of arm entries × 100

### Blood collection

This process describes the collection and preparation of blood plasma from an animal that has been anesthetized with ether. The blood was collected via retro-orbital puncture and mixed with anticoagulants before coagulating and being centrifuged to separate the plasma. The plasma was then used for biochemical analysis.

### Plasma Biochemistry parameters

The separated plasma was used to estimate various blood parameters, including SGPT (serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase), SGOT (serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase), albumin, total protein, and creatinine[19].

### Biochemical evaluation

After the animal experiments on rats, they were first anesthetized and then euthanized by cervical dislocation and blood samples were collected. The brain was then carefully removed, weighed, washed with ice cold normal saline and preserved in deep freeze at -86°C for estimating antioxidant status. After that, it was preserved in 10% neural buffered formalin for 48 hours for histopathology studies.

### Preparation of tissue homogenate

This passage describes the process of preparing brain homogenate from the brains of experimental animals. A 10% w/v homogenate was made using 0.1 M phosphate buffer with a pH of 8. The mixture was then centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was separated and used to determine the antioxidant status and neurotransmitter levels and activity of brain enzymes.

### Brain Tissues Biomarkers

#### Superoxide dismutase (SOD)

This method describes an assay to measure the activity of Superoxide Dismutase (SOD). The assay involves the addition of sodium pyrophosphate buffer, phenazinemethosulphate, nitroblue tetrazolium, supernatant from 10% brain homogenate, NADH and glacial acetic acid. The mixture is incubated at 30°C for 90 sec, mixed with n-butanol, and centrifuged to determine the activity of SOD, which converts superoxide into hydrogen peroxide and molecular oxygen. The assay uses the change in the color intensity of the chromogen in the n-butanol layer as a measure of SOD activity. The color intensity was estimated at 560 nm using a spectrophotometer. The activity of SOD is expressed in units per milligram of protein, where one unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that produces 50% inhibition of nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) reduction in one minute[20].

#### Lipid peroxidation (LPO)

This method describes a procedure to determine lipid peroxidation levels in a sample. The sample is mixed with saline, sodium dodecyl sulfate, and acetate buffer (pH 3.5) and then heated with thiobarbituric acid in a water bath at 95°C for 60 minutes. The resulting pigment is extracted with a n-butanol pyridine mixture and the absorbance is measured at 532nm. The lipid peroxide level is determined using the external standard tetramethoxy-propane and is expressed in terms of nanomoles of malondialdehyde. A blank containing all reagents except the test sample is also included to account for any non-specific reactions. The pink-colored chromogen formed is the result of the reaction between 2-thiobarbituric acid (TBA) and the breakdown products of lipid peroxidation[21].

#### Glutathione peroxidase (GPx)

This experiment measures the activity of glutathione peroxidase, an enzyme that reduces hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) using reduced glutathione (GSH) to protect cells from oxidative damage. The reaction mixture is prepared by adding various components to a phosphate buffer solution, including sodium azide, glutathione reductase, GSH, EDTA,





A.M.Janani et al.,

NADPH, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and a sample. The change in absorbance of the reaction mixture, which is measured by the disappearance of NADPH, is recorded using a spectrophotometer at 340 nm[22].

### Catalase

The procedure you described is a test for measuring the activity of the enzyme catalase. It involves the addition of a 10% brain homogenate sample to a phosphate buffer, followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, which serves as a standard. The reaction is then initiated by the addition of a dichromate-acetic acid mixture and the color produced is measured at 530 nm. The activity of catalase is expressed as the amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> utilized per second. This test is used to assess the ability of catalase to detoxify H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, which is a toxic by-product of aerobic metabolism and pathogenic processes[23]

### In vitro estimation of Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)

The procedure you described is a test for measuring the activity of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE). It starts with the isolation and homogenization of brain tissue in a phosphate buffer. A sample of the homogenate is then added to a cuvette containing a phosphate buffer and 5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB), which serves as the substrate. The initial absorbance of the solution is recorded as the basal reading. Subsequently, acetylthiocholine is added to the solution, and the increase in absorbance over time is measured. The activity of AChE is determined by its ability to catalyze the hydrolysis of acetylcholine to choline, which then reacts with DTNB to form 5-mercapto nitrobenzoic acid. The change in absorbance per minute is used to estimate the activity of AChE[24].

### Histopathology

The procedure you described is a histological analysis of brain tissue from experimental animals. After completion of the experiment, the brain tissue was fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for two days. The tissue was then processed for paraffin embedment, sectioned, and stained with crystal violet and haematoxylin and eosin (H&E). The H&E-stained sections were then examined under a light microscope to evaluate the general histopathology of the brain tissue. This type of analysis provides information about the structure and organization of the brain tissue and can be used to detect any changes or abnormalities in the tissue.

### Statistical analysis

This is a description of the statistical methods used to analyze data. The values in the data were expressed as mean with standard error of the mean (SEM). To compare multiple groups, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed, followed by a Dunnett's multiple comparison test. The significance level was set at  $p < 0.05$ , and the analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism version 9.3.1 statistical software.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to investigate the potential of herbal plants to treat neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's. The scopolamine-induced dementia model in rats is used because scopolamine is a potent anticholinergic agent that produces dementia and oxidative stress in the brain by inhibiting the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and increasing acetylcholinesterase activity. The administration of scopolamine significantly decreased the learning and memory abilities of the rats as measured by behavioral tests and in vitro measurements of acetylcholinesterase activity. However, the pre-treatment of rats with EEPD (ethanolic extract of *Pithecellobium dulce*) at 200mg/kg and 400mg/kg showed improvement in learning and memory compared to the scopolamine-induced group, indicating a neuroprotective effect against scopolamine-induced memory impairment. The present study found that after scopolamine treatment, rats showed a significant decrease in brain antioxidant enzymes such as CAT, SOD, and GSH-Px, which is a measure of lipid peroxidation and free radical generation. However, administration of EEPD (ethanolic extract of *Pithecellobium dulce*) significantly increased the levels of these antioxidant enzymes in the brain. The EEPD-treated group also showed a significant decrease in acetylcholinesterase (AChE) compared to the scopolamine-induced group, indicating a potential nootropic effect of EEPD. Results from histopathological





A.M.Janani et al.,

examination of the brain showed that scopolamine treatment led to neuronal degeneration, but this effect was reversed in the EEPD-treated group. Other studies have also shown similar neuroprotective effects from other plants, such as Carica papaya leaf extract and Ginkgo biloba. These results suggest that the plant Pithecellobium dulce provides a neuroprotective effect against neuronal degeneration caused by scopolamine. Values represent mean  $\pm$ SEM, Analyses were performed using One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test, \*- $p < 0.05$ , \*\*-  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*-  $p < 0.001$ , NS- non significant compared with negative control group. Group II compared with Group I and Group III, IV, V compared with Group II. A: Normal control showed brain parenchyma with no significant findings B: Negative control brain tissue with evidence of vascular degeneration of neurons and micro glial hyperplasia. C: Standard treatment showed brain tissue with less evidence of vascular degeneration of neurons and micro glial prominence when compared with negative control. D: Low dose plant extract showed brain tissues with less evidence of focal vascular degeneration of neurons minimal micro glials prominence when compared with negative control. E: High dose plant extract showed brain tissue with less evidence of focal vascular degeneration of neurons and minimal micro glial prominence when compared with negative control.

## CONCLUSION

The present study provides evidence that the ethanol extract of Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth. (EEPD) has a beneficial effect on the brain. It enhances the antioxidant status and reduces lipid peroxidation. The presence of flavonoids and phenols in EEPD likely contributes to its neuroprotective effects against scopolamine-induced dementia and oxidative stress, as demonstrated by improved learning, memory, antioxidant potency, and anti-acetylcholinesterase activity in the rats. Based on these results, EEPD extract has the potential to be a novel therapeutic strategy for controlling neurodegenerative dementia and improving memory and learning in rats.

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A.M.Janani et al.,

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**Table 1: Effect of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. extract in Elevated plus maze**

Group	Treatment	Transfer Latency (sec)	
		Acquisition 14 <sup>th</sup> day	Retention 15 <sup>th</sup> day
I	Normal group: (Normal saline 10mg/kg p.o.)	47.25±1.395	45.34±1.376
II	Negative control: (Scopolamine 1mg/kg i.p.)	58.0±2.780*	56.76±2.170*
III	Standard treatment: (Piracetam 200mg/kg i.p.)	34.0±0.47**	31.34±1.74***
IV	Low dose plant extract (200mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	49.0±1.78*	45.87±1.26*
V	High dose plant extract (400 mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	41.50±1.25*	39.34±1.65**





A.M.Janani et al.,

**Table 2: Effect of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. extract in Y maze and Morris Water maze**

Group	Treatment	% alteration	Escape latency (sec)
I	Normal group: (Normal saline 10mg/kg p.o.)	73.0±1.78	13.91±0.445
II	Negative control: (Scopolamine 1mg/kg i.p.)	41.50±2.32*	27.75±0.878*
III	Standard treatment: (Piracetam 200mg/kg i.p.)	70.50±0.64*	15.25±0.478*
IV	Low dose plant extract (200mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	45.75±1.46*	20.84±0.550**
V	High dose plant extract (400 mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	53.50±1.901**	16.94±0.429*

**Table 3: Effect of Ethanol extract of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. On plasma Creatinine, Total protein, SGPT, SGOT and Albumin**

Group	Drug and dose	SGPT (U/L)	SGOT (U/L)	Creatinine (mg/l)	Albumin (gm/dl)	Total protein(gm/l)
I	Control (Normal saline 10mg/kg p.o.)	52.47±0.76	49.55±0.25	0.421±0.06	1.068±0.029	5.66±0.167
II	Scopolamine (1 mg/kg i.p)	85.09±1.77*	91.64±2.61*	0.791±1.01*	1.115±0.029**	2.63±1.136**
III	Piracetam (200mg/kg i.p)	55.69±0.403*	52.15±0.179**	0.493±0.01*	1.180±0.012*	5.54±0.837**
IV	EEPD (200 mg/kg p.o)	58.04±0.67*	60.98±1.801**	0.578±0.025**	1.228±0.020**	4.57±0.398*
V	EEPD (400 mg/kg p.o)	56.64±0.206*	56.89±0.32**	0.526±0.09*	1.190±0.026*	5.18±0.458**

**Table 4: Effect of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) benth.in brain homogenate**

Group	Treatment	LPO (nmol/min/mg of protein)	GSH-Px(nmol/mg tissueprotein)	CAT (µmol of H2O2 consumed/min/mg/p protein)	SOD(U/min/mg of protein)
I	Normal group: (Normal saline 10mg/kg p.o.)	7.35±0.215	8.80±1.260	46.6±0.50	8.02±0.37
II	Negative control: (Scopolamine 1mg/kg i.p.)	12.75±1.175*	4.01±2.210**	12.01±0.91*	3.65±0.19*
III	Standard treatment: (Piracetam 200mg/kg i.p.)	8.23±0.205*	12.62±1.55***	33.10±0.44**	15.43±0.94**
IV	Low dose plant extract (200mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	10.45±0.724*	9.81±0.53**	19.99±0.70*	9.88±0.08*
V	High dose plant extract (400 mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	9.81±0.649*	10.37±1.56**	31.25±1.65***	13.20±0.32*

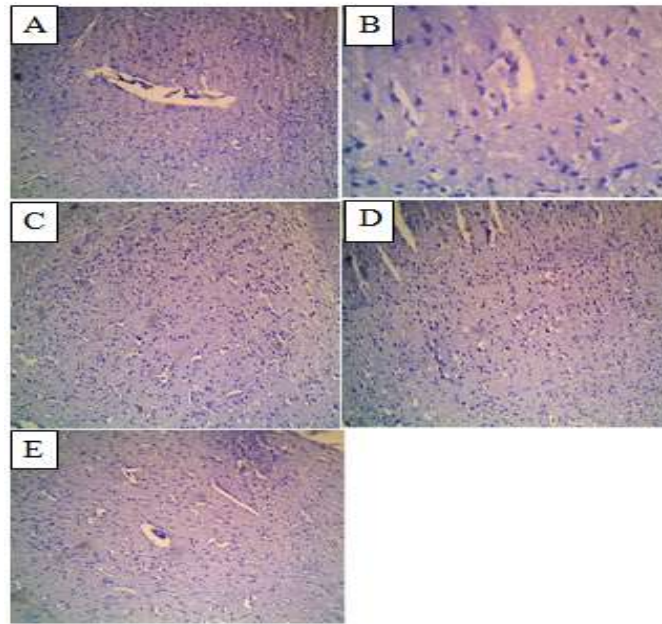




A.M.Janani et al.,

**Table 5: Effect of *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.)Benth.acetylcholine esterase level in brain homogenate**

Group	Treatment	AChEActivity ( $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ ) protein
I	Normal group: (Normal saline 10mg/kg p.o.)	15.34 $\pm$ 0.581
II	Negative control: (Scopolamine 1mg/kg i.p.)	25.56 $\pm$ 2.790*
III	Standard treatment: (Piracetam 200mg/kg i.p.)	17.34 $\pm$ 0.531**
IV	Low dose plant extract (200mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	22.10 $\pm$ 2.266*
V	High dose plant extract (400 mg/kg p.o.) + Scopolamine (1mg/kg i.p.)	19.10 $\pm$ 1.602**,

**Figure 1: Histopathological analysis of scopolamine induced dementia in rat brain**

**A:** Normal control showed brain parenchyma with no significant findings

**B:** Negative control brain tissue with evidence of vascular degeneration of neurons and micro glial hyperplasia.

**C:** Standard treatment showed brain tissue with less evidence of vascular degeneration of neurons and micro glial prominence when compared with negative control.

**D:** Low dose plant extract showed brain tissues with less evidence of focal vascular degeneration of neurons minimal micro glials prominence when compared with negative control.

**E:** High dose plant extract showed brain tissue with less evidence of focal vascular degeneration of neurons and minimal micro glial prominence when compared with negative control.





## A Study on Data Transmission Environment Security Techniques and Parameters For Various Attacks

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The field of study concerned with safeguarding information and data from illegal access, leakage data, break, modification, or damage is commonly referred to as information security. Through the growing dependence on technological improvements and the internet in current society, the safety of information has become a paramount responsibility for individuals, businesses, and governments. In this paper affords an overview on information security, explores common threats and vulnerabilities, and discusses the various range of technologies and methods active to protect data and information. Moreover, it highlights the necessity of continuing up-to-date of current trends and top practices in the dynamic ground of information security to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive data.

**Keywords:** INFO SEC Goals, INFO SEC Application, SEC Attacks, Tech Attacks & Parameters

## INTRODUCTION

The increasing reliance on technology for the processing and storing of sensitive data is a crucial feature of contemporary life. Organizations, governments, and individuals are confronted with a multitude of threats and vulnerabilities that put their sensitive data at risk [1]. These threats include cyberattacks, data breaches, identity theft, and intellectual property infringement. Consequently, the adoption of effective information security measures is crucial in order to mitigate these risks and maintain the trust and confidentiality of sensitive information.



**Vanitha and Malathi**

Information security, commonly known as cybersecurity, is a discipline that revolves around the safeguarding of sensitive information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction [2]. Various types of data, such as personal information, financial records, intellectual property, trade secrets, and classified government information, necessitate the implementation of information security measures. The primary goal of information security is to mitigate the risks associated with unauthorized access or misuse of information. It encompasses a broad spectrum of practices, technologies, and processes that are designed to protect both digital and physical information assets [3]. Information security plays a pivotal role in guaranteeing the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. There are several key components to information security:

**A. Confidentiality:** This pertains to safeguarding information against unauthorized disclosure, ensuring that solely authorized entities can access sensitive data.

**B. Integrity:** Integrity ensures the accuracy and reliability of information throughout its lifecycle. It involves protecting data from unauthorized modification, guaranteeing that information remains intact, unaltered, and dependable.

**C. Availability:** Information should be accessible to authorized users when required. Measures ensuring availability involve safeguarding systems and data from disruptions, such as cyber-attacks, natural disasters, or technical failures.

**D. Authentication:** The process of authentication serves to validate the identity of individuals or systems that are seeking access to information. It ensures that only authorized users are granted the necessary privileges to access the desired resources.

**E. Authorization:** Authorization determines the actions or resources that an authenticated user or system is allowed to access. It establishes the permissions and privileges of users based on their designated roles and responsibilities.

**F. Risk Management:** Information security involves identifying and assessing potential risks and vulnerabilities, implementing controls to mitigate those risks, and continuously monitoring and updating security measures to adapt to emerging threats.

**G. Incident Response:** This component focuses on establishing plans and procedures to effectively respond to security incidents, such as data breaches, cyber-attacks, or system compromises. Incident response aims to minimize damage, restore normal operations, and prevent future incidents. Information security professionals, often referred to as cybersecurity experts, play a crucial role in designing, implementing, and maintaining security measures within organizations [4],[5]. They utilize various tools, technologies, and best practices to safeguard information systems, networks, and data from potential threats. In today's digital world, information security is of utmost importance for both organizations and individuals as it helps protect sensitive information, maintain trust, comply with regulations, and ensure business continuity [6]. These three fields serve as the foundation for establishing a comprehensive information security posture. However, it is worth noting that information security is a wide-ranging and continually evolving discipline [7]. Therefore, organizations should adopt a holistic approach by considering additional areas such as physical security, incident response, security awareness training, and ongoing security monitoring and assessment [8].

**The following are three significant fields in information security**

**A. Network Security:** Network security primarily focuses on protecting computer networks and their infrastructure from unauthorized access, misuse, modification, or disruption. It involves implementing security measures for network devices, like firewalls, routers, and switches, as well as securing network communications through encryption protocols. Network security also encompasses intrusion detection and prevention systems, virtual private networks (VPNs), and access control mechanisms to safeguard against unauthorized access and data breaches.

**B. Application Security:** Application security involves securing software applications and systems against vulnerabilities and threats. It encompasses the development and implementation of secure coding practices, vulnerability scanning, and penetration testing. Additionally, application security requires regular software updates and patches to address known vulnerabilities. By ensuring secure application development and maintenance, application security aims to prevent attacks such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and remote code execution.





**Vanitha and Malathi**

**C. Data Security:** Data security focuses on preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. It includes measures such as encryption, access controls, data backups, and secure storage to prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, and data loss. Data security also involves implementing data classification and data handling plans to ensure appropriate protection of sensitive information. Furthermore, data security encompasses user authentication and authorization mechanisms to control data access on user roles and privileges.

**The Goals of Security Application**

A critical aspect of modern society is the growing dependence on technology for the storage and processing of sensitive information. There exists a multitude of applications for information security. In the kingdom of information security, various applications play crucial roles in safeguarding systems and data [9]. Firewalls serve as a barrier to protect networks from unauthorized access, while Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) monitor and identify suspicious activities within the network. Antivirus software is essential for detecting and removing malicious software, ensuring the integrity of systems. Data encryption secures sensitive data during both storage and transit, protecting it from unauthorized access [10]. Access control mechanisms are employed to restrict and manage user access to resources, maintaining security within an organization. Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems centralize and analyse security logs and events, providing insights into potential security threats [11]. Vulnerability scanners identify and assess system vulnerabilities, allowing organizations to address weaknesses proactively. Web Application Firewalls (WAF) protect web applications from various attacks, safeguarding critical online services. Identity and Access Management (IAM) systems manage user identities and access rights, ensuring that only authorized individuals can access specific resources. Finally, Security Incident Response teams are responsible for detecting, analysing, and responding to security incidents, ensuring an instant and effective reaction to threats. Together, these applications form a comprehensive defense plan against a wide range of security challenges.

**Type of Attacks in Information Security**

These trends underscore the urgency for organizations to adopt stronger cybersecurity measures, including ransomware protection, robust cloud security protocols, and comprehensive incident response strategies [12]. The financial and reputational costs of not doing so are increasing rapidly, placing a premium on proactive defense mechanisms [13]. Preventing these attacks requires a combination of technical measures, employee training, and a proactive security posture to mitigate risks and respond effectively to incidents.

**Type of Attacks in Data Transmission Environment**

In the realm of data transmission, a multitude of attacks can manifest, thereby jeopardizing the security and integrity of the transmitted data [14]. These attacks are designed to undermine the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the data being conveyed. Presented below are several prevalent forms of attacks encountered in a data transmission environment. Several instances of attacks may take place in a data transmission setting. It is important to implement robust security protocols, including encryption, authentication, and intrusion detection systems, to protect against these threats and ensure the security of data transmission.

**Techniques & Parameter for Information Security Attack**

In information security, there are various attacks and techniques employed by malicious actors to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of systems and data. Each attack type targets different components of an organization's digital infrastructure, and understanding these techniques is essential for creating effective defense strategies [15]. Here are some of the most common information security attacks, their techniques, and the parameters involved [16],[17].

**Outlining information security-related attacks, parameters, techniques, and remarks:**

In this above table provides a general overview, and each attack type can have various subcategories and specific techniques associated with it [18].





**Vanitha and Malathi**

## CONCLUSION

In today's digital world, information security is becoming increasingly important. Protecting the availability, confidentiality, and integrity of information is its main goal. Throughout this discussion various aspects of information security, including its objectives, fundamental principles, and prevalent threats. It demands the implementation of robust security measures such as encryption, firewalls, access controls, and interruption detection.

### Future Work

Information security is crucial for people, businesses, and data transmission environments in today's highly interconnected society, which is marked by everyday existences of data breaches, cyberattacks, and identity theft.

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**Vanitha and Malathi**

**Table:1**

Application	Goals
Firewall	Protect network from unauthorized access
Intrusion Detection	Monitor and identify suspicious activities
Antivirus Software	Detect and remove malicious software
Data Encryption	Secure data during storage and transit
Access Control	Restrict and manage user access
Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)	Centralize and analyse security logs and events
Vulnerability Scanner	Identify and assess system vulnerabilities
Web Application Firewall (WAF)	Protect web applications from attacks
Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Manage user identities and access rights
Security Incident Response	Detect, analyse, and respond to security incidents

**Table:2**

Attack type	Description	Parameter	Issues
Phishing Attacks	Deceptive emails or websites to steal information	Social engineering, email spoofing, fraudulent websites	Identity theft, financial loss
Malware	Malicious software to gain unauthorized access	Viruses, worms, ransomware, spyware	Data breaches, system damage
Denial-of-Service (DoS)	Overwhelming a system to disrupt availability	Flood of requests, botnets	Service disruption, loss of productivity
SQL Injection	Injecting malicious SQL queries into a database	Malformed input, lack of input validation	Unauthorized access, data manipulation
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Injecting malicious scripts into web pages	Improper input sanitization, lack of output encoding	Unauthorized data disclosure, session hijacking
Insider Threat	Malicious actions by authorized insiders	Employee access, privileged credentials	Data theft, sabotage, unauthorized access
Ransomware	Encrypting data and demanding a ransom	Phishing emails, malicious downloads	Data encryption, financial extortion





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Social Engineering	Manipulating individuals to gain information	Psychological manipulation, impersonation	Unauthorized access, data breaches
Zero-day Vulnerabilities	Exploiting unknown software vulnerabilities	Undisclosed vulnerabilities, exploit development	Unauthorized access, system compromise

**TABLE III TRANS OF ATTACKS**

<i>Attack Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attack	An attacker intercepts and alters communication between two parties without their knowledge, allowing them to eavesdrop, modify, or inject malicious content
Denial of Service (DoS) Attack	An attacker overwhelms a system or network with excessive requests or traffic, causing it to become unavailable to legitimate users.
Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack	Similar to DoS, but multiple systems are used to launch the attack, making it more difficult to mitigate and handle the increased traffic.
Eavesdropping (Sniffing) Attack	An attacker intercepts and monitors network traffic to capture sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, or confidential data
Packet Spoofing/Injection Attack	An attacker forges or injects malicious packets into the network with the aim of bypassing security measures, disrupting communication, or executing remote commands.
Data Tampering Attack	An attacker alters or modifies data during transmission to manipulate its integrity, authenticity, or content, leading to potential information corruption
Replay Attack	An attacker captures valid data packets and retransmits them to impersonate a legitimate user, gaining unauthorized access or performing fraudulent actions
DNS Spoofing (Cache Poisoning) Attack	An attacker alters the DNS cache to redirect users to malicious websites, intercept their traffic, or perform phishing attacks.
Man-in-the-Browser (MitB) Attack	A specialized form of a MitM attack where the attacker compromises a user's browser, enabling them to modify web content, steal credentials, or perform unauthorized actions.
Password Cracking Attack	An attacker attempts to discover a user's password through various techniques like brute-forcing, dictionary attacks, or exploiting weak password security

**Table:4**

<i>Attack</i>	<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Techniques</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Phishing	Targeted individuals	Spoofed emails, fake websites, social engineering	Phishing attacks aim to deceive users into revealing sensitive information such as passwords, credit card details, or login credentials. They often impersonate trusted entities and rely on psychological manipulation to trick victims.
Malware	Infected devices	Email attachments, malicious websites, USB drives	Malware refers to various types of malicious software, including viruses, worms, ransomware, and spyware. It can infect systems, steal data, disrupt operations, or provide unauthorized access to attackers.





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Denial of Service (DoS)	Targeted networks or systems	Flood attacks, resource exhaustion	DoS attacks overwhelm a network or system with a high volume of traffic, rendering it inaccessible to legitimate users. Attackers exploit vulnerabilities to exhaust resources or flood the network, causing service disruptions and potential financial losses
Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)	Communication channels	Eavesdropping, session hijacking, spoofing	MitM attacks intercept and manipulate communication between two parties without their knowledge. Attackers can capture sensitive information, modify messages, or inject malicious content, leading to unauthorized access, data theft, or impersonation.
SQL Injection	Web application parameters	Malformed SQL queries	SQL injection attacks target web applications that have vulnerable or poorly sanitized input fields. Attackers inject malicious SQL code, which can lead to unauthorized data access, data manipulation, or even the complete compromise of the underlying database.
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Web application vulnerabilities	Injected malicious scripts	XSS attacks exploit vulnerabilities in web applications, allowing attackers to inject and execute malicious scripts in users' browsers. This can lead to session hijacking, data theft, defacement, or the spread of malware to other users.
Social Engineering	Human psychology	Deception, manipulation	Social engineering attacks manipulate human psychology to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information or performing actions against their best interests. Attackers exploit trust, authority, fear, or curiosity to gain unauthorized access or extract valuable data
Ransomware	Infected systems	Email attachments, malicious downloads	It often spreads through phishing emails or malicious downloads. Ransomware attacks can cause significant disruptions, financial losses, and compromise sensitive data if backups are not available.





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<p>Password Attacks</p>	<p>User authentication</p>	<p>Brute-forcing, dictionary attacks, keyloggers</p>	<p>Password attacks attempt to gain unauthorized access by cracking or stealing passwords. Attackers employ various techniques to guess or extract passwords, including automated tools, weak password lists, or capturing keystrokes with keyloggers</p>
<p>Insider Threat</p>	<p>Authorized personnel</p>	<p>Data theft, sabotage, unauthorized access</p>	<p>Insider threats involve individuals with authorized access who misuse their privileges. This can include stealing sensitive information, intentionally causing damage, or exploiting system vulnerabilities. Insider attacks are challenging to detect and can have severe consequences.</p>

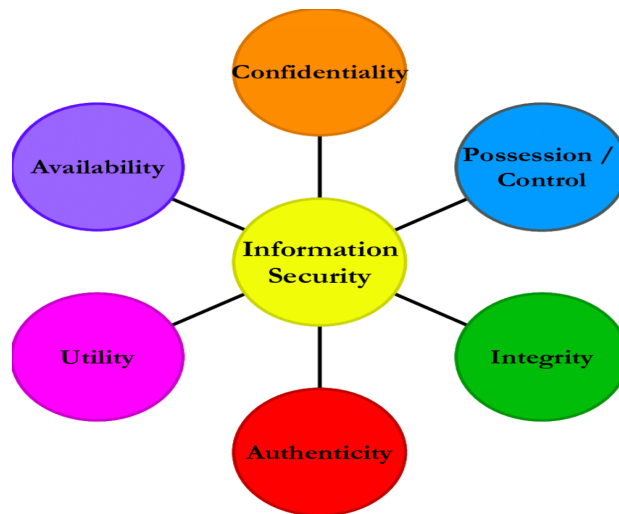


Figure:1





## A Chengalpattu District Study on the Impact of Fintech on Digital Marketing

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The researcher chose the topic of a study on impact of fintech on digital marketing in Chengalpattu district in light of the researcher's belief that all current technology should be digitalized. The purpose of this study is to investigate how consumers in the Chengalpattu district perceive digital payment systems. The sample is made up of 100 respondents, and the variables chosen include the respondents' age or consumer age, gender distribution, marital status, educational backgrounds, levels of qualification, ability to make secure payments, ease of accessibility, speed, number of responses, number of transactions, and how user-friendly the r is. In this study, a correlation analysis was done for the aforementioned factors. The relationship between the elements.

**Keywords:** Business Sustainability, Digital Marketing, Financial Performance, Financial Technology

## INTRODUCTION

The Digital marketing is the form of advertising that makes use of online or offline mode. It entails the use of electronic tool of marketing, it consisting of television or electronic billboard, through the net via social media and offline through radio. Virtual advertising is sort of a shelter for all online marketing needs and efforts. Digital marketing like social media, Google search and electronic mail offers digital marketing leverage to the commercial enterprise by helping them to connect with modern and potential clients via on-line platforms, like a website. The agencies are searching out a digital marketing approach which could connect them without delay to the target audience at an opportune time; virtual advertising is the cross-to strategy. There are a number of process that come under the category of virtual advertising. They are blog posts, e-books and white papers, interactive equipment, online brochures, social media and most importantly your website. The maximum supportive procedures to attain





### Nithyakalyani B

digital advertising and marketing goals are search engine optimization, content advertising and marketing, inbound advertising, social media marketing, pay-per-click on, associate advertising and marketing and electronic mail advertising. Digital marketing also inclusive of transformation of products seller to buyer and transformation money payer and receiver, the digital transformation of many is the tool of financial technology. Financial technology also called fintech. The fintech is the kind of technology to access the user bank account for transformation of money. Fintech consists of software or a set of application that runs on a cellular tool and carry out certain responsibilities for the consumer. Fintech software is a brand new and fast growing segment of the global software industry etc. Fintech application is straightforward, user pleasant, cheaper, and downloadable and run capable in most of the mobile telephone inclusive of less expensive and access degree telephone. The cell applications have an extensive set of functions vicinity like calling, messaging, browsing, chatting, social network communicate, audio, video, sport and many others. In massive range of cellular software some are pre- set up in phone and others user can downloaded from net and set up it in mobile phone.

#### Statement of The Problem

Financial service industry is the most promising and dominating industry in India. During the recent past most of the corporate companies started entry in to fintech market and offering variety of financial products. Such as online shopping, cinemas ticket booking, travel train ticket booking, hotel, electrical bill, insurance, rent and what not. All of these services are done through financial companies only. The fintech companies are instrumental they acts as intermediaries by exchanging money from consumer to seller and vice versa. The present study aims to understand the demographic profile of the stake holders in the fintech industry to what extent they use the fintech applications software for the day to day receipts and remittance for online and offline shopping transactions. And also the study looks into what are the ease of benefits they (stake holders) enjoy and what are the difficulties they face and so on. Thirdly the study looks into the regulatory issues faced by the stake holders in the dynamic changes happening in the fintech industry.

#### Objectives of The Study

- To study impact of fintech in digital marketing in Chengalpattu District
- To evaluate the prevalence of fintech on digital marketing in Chengalpattu District
- To analyze the user demographic of fintech in Chengalpattu District with respect to digital marketing.
- To study the role of digital market in the influence of user perspective of fintech.

#### Scope of The Study

Fintech is unlimited in quantity with utilization that cuts throughout all walks of lifestyles and with human beings trying increasingly more of those apps for smooth way of life and dwelling. Presently, the use of cellular apps can be seen in areas inclusive of communication, schooling, cooking, social media, shopping, enterprise (cash making), matrimony, and banking and so on each day basis people seek for up to date variations of these apps. Consequently, app developers and app growing organizations are constantly operating to keep updated with added application features the needs. Because of this, there has been a current increase inside the increase of latest app builders and app improvement organizations. Thus there is a need to find out the actual effect of fintech on the lives of consumers, and the influence of digital marketing on the adoption and usage of fintech among the target consumers.

## METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is an organized process for collecting detailed information and data to elucidate the research question and make decisions accordingly. A well-organized and systematic methodology helps in attaining the research objectives in a precise way. This study is descriptive in nature, which includes theoretical information gathered from published sources and empirical analysis will be carried out by collected the data through Survey Method. The present study is focused to ascertain the impact of fintech on digital marketing in Chengalpattu district.







## Nithyakalyani B

### Collection of Data

This study is purely based on primary data .it has been collected from well framed questionnaire from the respondents and secondary sources were used in this study; they are mentioned below.

### Primary Data

The primary data are collected through a well framed and structured questionnaire circulated (both hard copy and soft copy) to the respondents who use fintech in Chengalpattu district.

### Secondary Source

Secondary sources are collected from national and international journals, research papers, newspapers, articles, magazines, and books related to digital payment systems. Further, information was collected from various electronic database and online resources.

### Sampling Design

The total population 25,56,244 in Chengalpattu district. The sample size is 665 by the using of sample calculator for this study, respondents were selected through Convenient Sampling Technique. Convenience sampling technique is one of the most preferred non-probability sampling techniques used by social science researchers for collecting the primary data. The sample unit collected for this study are the users of fintech in Chengalpattu district.

### Tools For Analysis

In this study the researcher has been adopted descriptive statistical analysis,

### Correlation Analysis

The relationship between the demographic and fintech on digital marketing has been compared with the impact of the digital marketing users in the research. The Pearson correlation of a chosen variable in the fintech on digital marketing in the Chengalpattu District is displayed in Table 1.1. The person correlation value, significance value, and respondent count (N value) are displayed in table 1.1. The selected variable such as Trust in tech firms, Demand for banking, New tech players, Cloud banking, Insurance Technology, Increased mobile usage, Rise In digital payments, Focus on underserved areas of banking, APIs(Application programming interface) and Large amount of capital available. The calculated value of Pearson correlation Trust in tech firms and Demand for banking was -.075it is the Negative correlation, This indicates that as respondents' trust in tech companies climbed, demand for banking services decreased, indicating a statistically significant link between the two variables of 0.55 percent. Demand for banking among respondents users decreased, and New tech players' status value increased, according to the calculated value of the Pearson correlation between Demand for banking and New Tech Players of 0.810, which is a positive correlation, indicating that there was a significant relationship between the selected variable and these two variables. The respondents' calculated correlation between new tech players and cloud banking was -0.628, which is a negative correlation. The respondents' calculated correlation between cloud banking and insurance technology was -0.062, also a negative correlation. The calculated value of correlation Insurance Technology, and Increased mobile usage respondents was -0.332Negative correlation. so there was the significant relationship between the selected variable. The Pearson correlation value of increased mobile usage is seen in Table 1.1. Positive correlations between the variables, such 0.371, were caused by a large amount of capital that was available. The computed correlation value Rise APIs and a large amount of capital were indicators that had a positive association with digital payments and the focus on underserved areas of banking, respectively, of .052 and 0.337. The Pearson correlation value between APIs and the large amount of capital available there is significant 0.000, as shown in table 1.1.

## CONCLUSION

Digital marketing has become more important to the success of fintech businesses. They may now reach a bigger audience, increase brand recognition, interact with customers, make data-driven decisions, and promote business





**Nithyakalyani B**

expansion. As the fintech industry continues to evolve, harnessing the power of digital marketing will be crucial for companies to thrive in an increasingly competitive market. The researcher examine in the impact of fintech on digital marketing in Chengalpattu district. The expected and delivered sample size was 100 in these variables, Trust in tech firms, Demand for banking, New tech players, Cloud banking, Insurance Technology, Increased mobile usage, Rise In digital payments, Focus on underserved areas of banking, APIs(Application programming interface) and Large amount of capital available for the factors indicated above, a correlation analysis was conducted in this study. The association between the variables fluctuated greatly during the investigation in the Chegalpattu District.

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**Table 1.Chengalpattu District is displayed in**

		Trust in tech firms	Demand for banking	New tech players	Cloud banking	Insurance Technology	Increase in mobile usage	Rise in digital payments	Focus on underserved areas of banking	APIs	Large amount of capital available
Trust in tech firms	Pearson Correlation	1	-.075	-.176	.546**	-.706**	.648**	.919**	.566**	-.302**	-.146
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.457	.080	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.147
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Demand for banking	Pearson Correlation	-.075	1	.810**	-.540**	.098	-.457**	.157	.173	.516**	.514**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.457		.000	.000	.332	.000	.118	.085	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
New tech players	Pearson Correlation	-.176	.810**	1	-.628**	.129	-.793**	.089	-.158	.014	.089
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.080	.000		.000	.202	.000	.378	.117	.893	.378
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cloud banking	Pearson Correlation	.546**	-.540**	-.628**	1	-.602**	.587**	.531**	.019	-.064	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.850	.528	.574
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100





**Nithyakalyani B**

Insurance Technology	Pearson Correlation	-.706**	.098	.129	-.602**	1	-.332**	-.813**	.106	.106	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.332	.202	.000		.001	.000	.292	.294	.001
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Increased mobile usage	Pearson Correlation	.648**	-.457**	-.793**	.587**	-.332**	1	.371**	.645**	.004	.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001		.000	.000	.967	.786
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rise In digital payments	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.157	.089	.531**	-.813**	.371**	1	.337**	-.166	-.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.118	.378	.000	.000	.000		.001	.099	.681
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Focus on underserved areas of banking	Pearson Correlation	.566**	.173	-.158	.019	.106	.645**	.337**	1	.052	.337**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.085	.117	.850	.292	.000	.001		.610	.001
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
APIs	Pearson Correlation	-.302**	.516**	.014	-.064	.106	.004	-.166	.052	1	.791**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.893	.528	.294	.967	.099	.610		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Large amount of capital available	Pearson Correlation	-.146	.514**	.089	.057	.316**	.027	-.042	.337**	.791**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.147	.000	.378	.574	.001	.786	.681	.001	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).





## Secure Patient's Data Sharing on Medical Cloud Server using IPFS Block Chain

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Patient records contain a lot of private information, making medical privacy important. In this age of big data, keeping patient records safely and accurately is more crucial than ever. Current medical data is private and hard to share. This paper proposes a system model for secure data sharing of healthcare data using IPFS-based blockchain technology as a solution to these problems. More and more medical records are being stored on cloud servers. Data are typically stored as cipher text on cloud servers to maintain security and anonymity. When a user needs entry to encrypted information, a third party must generate an access key. But if an outsider or an employee within the system is dishonest, security is compromised. To address this problem, the authors of this research propose a blockchain-based key management system for encrypted patient's data access. A blockchain, which can be expanded to include additional blocks if necessary, keeps track of all the nodes in a system model. These blocks contain identical copies of all data and can't be altered in any way. Here, we provide the trustworthiness of a blockchain-based system. The suggested system model uses the block chain-based IPFS protocol to generate hash keys for encrypted files uploaded by the patient. Two-time key management improves data security. The block chain-based technique minimises doctor-level (user-level) communication and processing costs while eliminating the single-point-of-failure inherent in conventional, centralized systems.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, Healthcare, Cloud Storage, Interplanetary File System (IPFS), Efficient Key Management, Data Access.





## INTRODUCTION

No one can avoid the importance of health data. This system keeps track of our bodies' biometric data. It's useful in finding and fixing health problems. The rapid progress of AI has made medical records a valuable resource. It can aid in the development of AI diagnostic models, which in turn can aid in medical diagnosis[1]. In addition to these issues, concerns about the privacy and security of patients' health information can cause a host of others. For example, it's important for patients' safety that they undergo a new examination whenever they visit a different hospital. This way of doing things is both inefficient and expensive. Because of concerns for patients' privacy, doctors are unable to share their records with research facilities, stymieing progress in patient care. The need for safe methods of storing and retrieving data has been prompted by these issues. Because of its distributed and tamper-proof nature, blockchain is increasingly used for sharing sensitive information [2]. Blockchain is a novel technology being put to use to develop novel solutions in many sectors, healthcare being one of them [3]. Patient records can be securely shared between hospitals, labs, pharmacies, and doctors using a blockchain-based healthcare data network [4]. Concerns about data manipulation in clinical management can be mitigated by creating a secure data storage architecture [5]. Between 2008 and 2018, data theft exposed more than 200 million patient records [6]. Although cloud service providers go to great lengths to facilitate easy data sharing, there are a few security concerns that must be addressed. One of the most crucial problems is the lack of reliability among cloud service providers. This raises serious concerns for the safety of information stored in the cloud because of the potential for both external and internal attacks. Encryption can help you control access to confidential data. Identifying encrypted data accessers is difficult. In cloud data collaboration, hierarchical access patterns are common. "Ciphertext-policy attribute-based encryption" (CP-ABE) is one of the best methods for protecting cloud-based data [7][8]. To participate in the majority of 'CP-ABE' programmes on the market today, buyers must have faith in the same company. Because attributes in real-world implementations are typically spread across several trust domains and organizations, it is often simpler to pinpoint a failure to a specific location. Chase is the first company to offer a multi-authority CP-ABE solution, which takes into account the fact that customers' attributes may come from a number of different sources[9]. Despite the many centralized system extension options that have been made available, the single-point-of-failure problem still persists. These schemes are called decentralized systems because the entire set of attributes is divided into numerous distinct subsets, each regulated by a different authority[10].

We could use Blockchain to develop a multi-authority access control method for safe doctor-patient data sharing, preventing unwanted access to private data [11]. Decentralization, transparency, autonomy, and independence from a trusted third party are what set blockchain technology apart. It is inherently more secure than other data storage options because of the use of encryption technology to protect our privacy. The integration of blockchain systems with cloud-based data sharing services holds great promise. A distributed ledger that can be used to record and verify the authenticity of transactions in the financial sector, blockchain is currently attracting a lot of interest[12]. With its immutability, stability, traceability, and reliability, blockchain is being considered as a potential supplementary solution to secure access control solutions. It keeps track of everything that's been shared and exchanged among all of the peers[13]. A decentralised multi-authority system (see Blockchain) and double-key management (see IPFS) are both possible with the help of blockchain and IPFS, respectively [14][15]. This system provides safe data access by combining a blockchain with IPFS and a decentralized multi-authority architecture. The next step is to evaluate centralization versus decentralization. By combining blockchain and IPFS, users no longer need to rely on a third party or central authority to access data stored in the cloud. Access control of healthcare data from cloud storage using blockchain and IPFS is discussed at length in Section 2 of this paper. In Section 3, we lay out the groundwork. In Section 4, we detail the blockchain technology and InterPlanetary File System foundations of the system model and algorithm we intend to implement (IPFS). The results analysis is in Section 5. In the sixth and final section, we discuss the conclusion of our findings.



**Vaishali Gupta et al.,****Literature Survey**

Here, we discuss the potential of utilising blockchain technology and IPFS to control who can access medical records stored on cloud servers. Numerous scholarly articles have been published on the topics of multi-authority attribute-based encryption strategies and blockchain-based data sharing access control mechanisms. Blockchain's built-in safeguards make access records immutable and auditable. Because of this, we've compiled the following resources on the subject of blockchain and IPFS protocol-based access control solutions. A transaction-based access control framework for sharing data was proposed by Zhu *et al.* It fuses the ABAC approach with distributed ledger technology. This method of controlling access uses four distinct phases, each of which involves a different kind of transaction. The four steps are: object escrow, subject registration, access request, and access grant [14]. Wang *et al.* suggested a blockchain-based access control architecture for cloud data security. This framework included CP-ABE and the Ethereum blockchain. The suggested cloud-based access control solution is being built without any trustworthy third parties [15][16]. Rahul *et al.* proposed a blockchain-based "medichain" to improve healthcare. This blockchain technology tracks a patient's whole medical record. To protect and unmodifiable data, transaction records are hashed and stored in a Merkle tree. Thus, clinical judgement is more accurate [17]. Wu reforms the way healthcare systems regulate access to sensitive data by introducing a strategy focused on protecting individual patients' personal information. Here, a file authorization contract is used to better protect patients' personal health information from unauthorised disclosure. By classifying users, the model suggests a granular access control technique that protects personal information [18]. Liu *et al.* propose a lightweight blockchain-based medical data sharing and storage model. Proxy re-encryption helps doctors in different hospitals communicate. Deciphering the hashing algorithm is difficult. The inability to easily modify medical data is dangerous. Refining delegated proof of interest creates a more secure and reliable consensus technique [19].

The 'Trust access' system was developed by Gao *et al.*, and it employs a safe cipher text policy and blockchain technology to regulate who can gain entry to a network. Smart contracts are one method through which data users can exert control. After that, the data steward sends the encrypted access transaction record to the ACM of the blockchain, where the user's private key is used to decrypt it [20]. Qin *et al.* presented a distributed ledger technology (blockchain) based multi-authority data access control mechanism to ensure secure information exchange. Because of the participation of multiple authorities, the reliability of the stored data is ensured, and the possibility of a single point of failure is greatly reduced by the use of blockchain technology. This solution employs Shamir-based secret sharing and the Hyperledger Fabric blockchain platform. In addition, they use blockchain-based technology to establish credibility among various management authorities and facilitate the distribution of smart contracts among attributes and management bodies through the use of tokens. As a result, users will have less work to do in terms of both communication and computation [21]. Naz *et al.* used Blockchain and IPFS to build a secure data exchange system. The owner uploads data to an IPFS server, which is partitioned into shares. Security and access control are achieved by carefully enforcing smart contract owner access roles [22]. Javed *et al.* took advantage of blockchain technology to create an unhackable network for sharing information between cars. Massive amounts of information generated by intelligent vehicles are stored in a networked database known as the Interplanetary File System (IPFS). In order to protect against the vulnerabilities of centralised data storage systems, such as hacking, privacy invasion, and information tampering, this technique is employed. In this setup, smart contracts are utilised to verify the reliability of edge node reviews and to streamline operational processes [23]. Daniel and Tschorsch combed through a plethora of research to construct their survey of IPFS and its allies. The big picture of the future data network was emphasised. In order to illustrate the fundamental concepts and highlight the innovative advances, they employed numerous data networks. Topics covered include the Hypercore Protocol, Storj, a decentralised distributed storage system, the Interplanetary File System (IFS), and the Secure and Anonymous File Exchange (SAFE) [24].

A blockchain-based system, men shared, was proposed by Xia *et al.* The approach can reduce the potential for privacy breaches while exchanging sensitive medical information between untrusted parties [25]. A blockchain-based medical data-sharing strategy was presented by Zhang *et al.*, with the hospital's private blockchain housing patient health data and the consortium blockchain storing the security index [26]. Using AI and blockchain, Zhang *et al.*





Vaishali Gupta *et al.*,

presented a system for sharing medical records that is both trustworthy and open to scrutiny. For data tracking, this system relies on the openness of the zone chain, which also gives the platform the non-tampered[27]. A method for sharing data that prioritises patient privacy was proposed by Liu et al., and it makes use of blockchain technology and cloud storage. The immutability of the blockchain ledger is leveraged by the system to store the original patient health records securely in the cloud and to index those records[28]. Patients can quickly and safely share their records within a trusted healthcare alliance chain, thanks to Qiao et al technique .s that facilitates dynamic communication between healthcare alliance chains[29]. Some other related work is shown in following table 1

### Preliminaries

#### Blockchain

When Satoshi Nakamoto proposed Bitcoin, the world took notice of blockchain. Bitcoin continues to represent digital currencies in a number of ways. The immutability of the blockchain is ensured by the combination of its chain topology, Merkle tree, and hash algorithm. The distributed nature of the network is preserved by having each node update the same shared ledger. The blockchain's public ledger stores records of all transactions, but user credentials are protected by asymmetric encryption and authorisation methods [42]. Data security and privacy are protected since access can only be granted by the data's rightful owner. The immutability, decentralisation, constant availability, security, and transparency of a public, distributed ledger are all made possible by blockchain technology. A distributed consensus protocol is used to manage this repository remotely. Write and read operations have varying degrees of trust attached to them, depending on the blockchain implementation. The ability to read the ledger is called a read operation, and the ability to write to it, or add new information, is called a write operation [43][44]. In the past, blockchain technology was initially implemented to back crypto-currencies. In this context, the blockchain serves as a public ledger to record monetary exchanges[45].

#### Interplanetary File System (IPFS)

IPFS is a file sharing network without a central server. It uses a decentralised network model in which users connect directly with one another. A unique hash is generated for each file in storage based on its contents. When a user requests a file, the hash they provided will be used as the address of that file. IPFS uses a deduplication mechanism to put the distributed principle into practise. As long as there are backups, the files will remain in the system indefinitely [46]. We also introduce some novel approaches to both centralized and decentralized file sharing. The IPFS employs hash tables to arrange data packets in a systematic way. IPFS relies on Kademlia to determine which nodes really store particular pieces of information. Kademlia was created by Petar Maymounkov and David Mazieres in 2002; it is a distributed hash table (DHT) for P2P networks. When data is stored in the IPFS without concern to its size, it generates a unique hash. IPFS archives the hash for eventual retrieval by authorized users. Information will be broken down into manageable chunks before being added to the IPFS network. A different hash is used to identify each part. In this case, the data will be split and sent to the network nodes whose hashes are most similar to the peer Id.[47].

#### Proposed Work

The work presented here considers a possible healthcare scenario in which a hospital can more safely manage a patient's medical data. Implementation of the proposed work occurs in a hierarchical, distributed system where keys are efficiently maintained. In today's world, many businesses provide cloud computing services, which enable customers to store and retrieve information from a network of remote servers. Data users in a centralized system gain access to the data stored on the server, which is uploaded by the data owner. An important problem is that users can't always place their trust in cloud service providers. Since of this, sharing data in the cloud is risky because malicious users can gain access to it from within and outside the network. In order to circumvent this problem, a centralized system may use cryptographic access control techniques to encrypt data using a secret key that can only be decrypted by those who know the key. However, under this setup, a complete collapse is more likely because of everyone's reliance on a single reliable source. In reality, it is more common for vital metrics to be spread out across a large range of trust domains and institutions. One of the key problems with centralized systems is that it is vulnerable to data tampering by in-house employees, and another is that it relies on a single point of failure. A



**Vaishali Gupta et al.,**

blockchain-based decentralized system is presented as a solution to problems including single points of failure, tampering with data by internal parties, inconvenient communication needs, and excessive processing demands from end users. For the full potential of distributed block chains to be realized, the Interplanetary File System (IPFS) protocol has been developed. The blockchain technology is implemented to protect the confidentiality of patient records. For the sake of this paper, we will assume that the real medical records are kept on the medical server and that the blockchain just stores the record's corresponding identifier. Using the address, which is kept in the blockchain, both the patient and the doctor can access the actual medical data. Prescriptions, patient histories, lab results, and medical bills are just few of the many types of medical data that could be included in healthcare data. The assumption in this scenario is that only the patient and the treating physician should have access to the patient's medical records. Thus, the primary goal of this work is to present a secure system for adding and retrieving the medical data, with the aim of protecting the blockchain's authenticity in the process.

In a simple distributed system, the patient's data (such as family history, medical reports, disease information, etc.) is uploaded to the hospital's cloud server, and the block chain network generates a hash value for the file. The SHA256 public-key encryption system was used to generate this hash value. The hash value will be available over the network to all authorized data consumers like doctors, nurses, and lab technicians. Only doctors with access to the data can decode the hash and view the unmodified data. Since the block chain always produces a new hash code for altered data, no other member or user on a decentralized network can modify the original data. Comparatively, decentralized systems have significantly better security. Because of this, distributed data access is more secure. Similar to how a distributed system works, block chain allows the decentralized system to circumvent the problem of a single point of failure. Due to the necessity to copy data at different nodes and share it with authorized users, communication overhead on the network is a major concern in decentralized systems. We introduce a blockchain-based, hierarchical distributed key management system to facilitate more efficient data user communication. As seen in Figure 1, this system is depicted in a simplified form. Using a hierarchical distributed system with efficient key management, the patient encrypts the data before submitting it to the hospital's cloud server, at which moment the block chain generates a hash code of the encrypted information. To organize the blockchain in a hierarchical manner, block nodes (BNs) and the geographic dispersion of its users are employed. Data copies created by users on the same node are visible and accessible to each other, but users on separate nodes do not have access to these copies. Using their own block node, a doctor can gain access to the owner's uploaded data and utilize the decryption engine to view the original, unaltered source files on their own device. Two distinct key management processes are proposed by this system: the first occurs on the patient's side during encryption, and the second occurs on the block chain during the production of hash code. Since only authorized medical staff will be able to decode the data, transmission costs for the users are reduced or held constant. Consequently, patient only need to store a single copy of the domain's data, which drastically reduces the cost of replica maintenance.

**Elements of System Architecture**

The system architecture's elements into their individual roles are mentioned in below section. The syntax of the process flow with the theoretical algorithms that will come after.

**Admin:** The administrator is responsible for taking care of the initialization and configuration of the system.

**IPFS:** All above mentioned elements are linked together through an IPFS network. When a user uploads sensitive information to IPFS, a unique hash code is generated based on the cipher text of the associated key. To ensure the security and immutability of IPFS, it stores metadata regarding public parameters and access. Additionally, it permits many domain authority's to centrally handle user credentials and makes it possible for organizations to adopt partial trusted computing.

**Cloud service provider (CSP):** The CSP can be used by patient to store their data.







**Vaishali Gupta et al.,**

**Patient (PT):** The patient encrypts their data because the CSP cannot be trusted with their info. PT creates permission schemes, encrypts data at rest before uploading it to a hospital cloud server, then splits the key and data ciphertexts before uploading them to IPFS.

#### **Hospital Staff (HS)**

The CSP offers free cipher text downloads to any HS that requests them. An authorized doctor can request decryption keys from the IPFS in order to have access to the patient's records. The ability to decrypt medical records varies depending on the domain of the medical staff member. Authentication of the patient is required for successful decryption, as the cipher text will only be deciphered if the patient's credentials match those used to create it. This establishes a connection between authorized users and the decryption mechanism.

#### **Block Noes(BN)**

The distribution of IPFS credentials to data consumers falls under BN's purview. Each BN consists of several individuals from the same domain.

#### **Algorithm**

The system's flow is depicted here using algorithmic stages also shown in figure 2. The admin generates and submits the initial system parameters to the blockchain IPFS server. When entering the system, authenticated doctors create public and private key pairs and submit their public keys to the blockchain network IPFS. The patient uses the established IPFS public parameters to encrypt the data. The patient encrypts data "F" using public keys that were obtained from IPFS. Patient perform the encryption process on the personal information and generate the file and transfer it to the IPFS server using the encryption function  $E_k(F)$  where "F" is the generated file. IPFS blockchain creates the hash code named as "HC" before sending the file "F" to the "CSP (ID)". The patient keeps the record of both file address given by the hospital cloud server and the ciphertext of the encrypted information. The medical staff asks its domain authority for access, and that medical person uploads it to the blockchain IPFS server. The user's credentials are located by IPFS, who then authenticates the user for access. After the physicians' secret key has been encrypted, the patient stores it on the IPFS server as the verified doctors' secret key. The doctor gets the keys details and ciphertext from blockchain. Doctor downloads an encrypted data from the blockchain network to retrieve his secret key ciphertext. Doctor retrieves the original file from its local workstation by performing decryption on the ciphertext.

#### **Setup ( $1k, AT$ ) $\rightarrow$ ( $K_{PU}, K_M$ )**

Patient's setup procedure takes as inputs the security parameters given by 'k' and the universal feature set indicated by 'U'. The algorithm's execution yields two sets of keys: the public key indicated as  $K_{PU}$  and the master key denoted as  $K_M$ . Steps 1 and 2 of the procedure are depicted in Figure 2. When the patient uploads the encrypted file to the hospital's cloud server, it is recorded as  $E_k(F)$ , where  $K_v$  signifies the "encryption key" used to encrypt the file F with the file ID using the SHA256 encryption algorithm. The given file name ID is hashed to HC using the SHA256 hashing algorithm (ID). A package including the IPFS node's address, file ID, and encrypted file  $E_k(F)$ , as well as the file ID hash HC, is subsequently sent to the IPFS server (ID). Individuals, as depicted in step 3 and 4 of Figure 2, make a mental note of the file path on the IPFS server.

#### **Encrypt ( $K_{PU}, K_v, 0$ ) $\rightarrow$ C**

The ciphertext  $C_t$  is generated from the inputs public key  $K_{PU}$ , access structure level 0, and symmetric encryption key  $K_v$ . The  $C_t$  is kept as patient's private information. Figure 2's Step 5 demonstrates the procedure.

$$F(f) = C_t \quad \text{eq.1}$$

$$P_u = kg^x \text{ mod } p \quad \text{eq.2}$$

In equation 1,

- $F \rightarrow$  SHA-256 function,
- $f \rightarrow$  the document,





**Vaishali Gupta et al.,**

- Ct → the generated output
- In equation 2,
- Pu → the public key,
  - Kg → the key generator,
  - X → the members of the private key,
  - p → the prime number.

#### **Key\_Gen (Mk, XS) → Ks**

When a doctor requests access, the domain authority responds by returning the attributes to the doctor and the duration of the accessibility. This process takes the doctor's attribute values called as "X" and the master key called as "Mk" and then returns the doctor's private key called as "Ks." Once the patient and the doctor share the frequent key, "Ks" represented as the symmetrically encrypted using the shared key as the encryption keys. To preserve anonymity, the private key's encryption is done using the ciphertext Ks0. Steps 6, 7, 8 in Figure 2 can be seen as such.

#### **Decrypt (Kpu, Ks, Ct) → Kv**

Doctors or other authorized medical personnel are in charge of the decryption. The domain authority grants the doctor access power. Authenticated Doctors or medical staff can only consider for the decryption process. Doctor receives Ct and the ciphertext of private key "Ks0" from the IPFS server. The normal key serves as a "decryption key" in the SHA256 encryption algorithm, which decodes the Ks0 to reveal the private key Ks. The method requires as inputs the ciphertext Ct, private key Ks, and public key KPU. Doctor can obtain the key ck necessary to decrypt the document if Ks complies with the access policy; otherwise, decryption will not succeed. Before the patient encrypts the personal information document "F", the doctor receives the encrypted document called as "Evk (F)" from the hospital's cloud server, decrypts it using key "Kv", and then outputs the encrypted article F. As seen in Figure 2 at steps 9 and 10.

**Algorithm: Medical Staff Registration,  
Patient upload the information,  
Public and private key generation**

**Input Data:** Patient Information in encrypted form to blockchain network (IPFS)

**Output:** The information is decrypted and given to authorized medical personnel

1. **Encryption of patient data** "(Kpu, Kv, 0) → Ct"
2. Request generated by Patient as patient\_request()
  - If patient is authenticated:
    - IPFS accepts the encrypted patient information
    - Called as verified\_Patient()
    - Otherwise discard the patient\_request()
3. **Setting up the key management** (1k, At) → (Kpu, K)
4. (Mk, Sx) → Ks → key\_generation()
5. Add\_IPFS → create\_address() + Kpu, Ks
6. preserve\_Privatekey()
7. registerDoctor()
8. PrivateKey, PublicKey = key\_generation()
9. Doctor\_Request\_Authentication()
10. **Decryption on Local system** (Kpu, Ks, Ct) → Kv → Decrypted\_Information()
11. extract\_Original\_data()



Vaishali Gupta *et al.*,

### Performance Analysis

The experimental validation of the proposed system is discussed below. The following items make up the experimental setup: The system has 4GB of RAM, an Intel Core 2 Duo E8400 at 3GHz, and Windows 10. The coding languages utilized are Java and nodejs. Python is an external program used for decryption and encryption process. IPFS is represented as decentralized blockchain technology that it symbolizes. IPFS is a peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol that improves the scalability, reliability, and accessibility of the web, with the ultimate goal of preserving and growing humanity's stockpile of knowledge. Here, we evaluate how secure the proposed distributed ledger system is for securely maintaining keys.

### Communication and Computation Cost

An element's size in Group 1 (G1) can be represented by the symbol  $|G1|$ , and a size in Group 2 can be represented by the symbol  $|G2|$ . Nm represents the total users who have signed in into the system. NDA is the system's total number of DAs. The symbol NU represents DA-managed users. Nw represents the typical quantity of credentials possessed by users. The t-value is the minimum number of DAs needed to restore the domain. Table 2 displays the centralized and suggested decentralized systems' respective communication overhead. When a system is activated with many domain authority settings, DA registration takes more time than it would with a centralized setup. In order to deploy testimonies and submits the parameters to the blockchain network, the suggested system's administrator incurs a " $3|G1|$ " communication overhead. The IPFS creates "DKuid" automatically for the medical staff during the key spreading step. "DKuid" takes up " $3|G2|$ " worth of space in a typical atom. The suggested system has a constant and visibly lower communication overhead on the user side than centralized alternatives since it does not require a connection with each domain authority to gather each doctor's credentials. Because blockchain takes care of most of the processing operations, the approach that has been offered provides doctors with a better level of decryption efficiency. The amount of extra work that must be done by the medical staff or doctors to decrypt data is depicted in Figure 5. The ciphertext that was supplied by the patient is retrieved from the block chain by the domain authority during the decryption phase, and then the doctor-associated decryption engine is used to decrypt the ciphertext. After getting the decryption keys, the doctor only needs to conduct simple arithmetic operations and simple multiplication operations to achieve the final decryption; as a result, the number of doctors in the domain does not have any influence on the amount of time it takes to complete the process. As a result, the decryption time for the particular doctor is almost always the same.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The healthcare data industry is interested in blockchain because of its decentralized, traceable, and tamper-proof properties. In this paper, we provide a high-level overview and critical evaluation of how blockchain technology can facilitate the sharing of medical records. In order to ensure the safety and efficacy of cloud-based healthcare data access and key management, this study suggests a blockchain-based solution. Significant issues in centralized systems include key disclosure owing to third-party access and single point failure. The central point of failure, internal data manipulation, and communication costs imposed by data users are all mitigated in a blockchain-based distributed system. In this paper, we use IPFS to create a distributed access control system that features double-time key management. Through testing, we found that user-level file access was very low-cost. Due to the block chain's mechanism of generating a new hash code for corrupted data whenever it is changed, no other participant or user on the decentralized network can make changes to the original data. As a result, it's evident that decentralized data access is more secure than centralized data access. With block chain's decentralized functionality, the centralized system may be able to avoid the issue of a weak spot. In a blockchain, all the data is stored twice, once on each node. When no central authority is needed for data recovery, the process speeds up significantly. The blockchain-based solution may also produce trustworthy and unchangeable access logs, making it easy for data owners to track user access actions in the future.





**Vaishali Gupta et al.,**

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**Vaishali Gupta et al.,**

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Table.1: Previous related work

Reference	Work	Access control scheme	Blockchain Technology/platform
[30]	Blockchain Frameworks for Healthcare records	Decentralized secure scheme	Ethereum/ Hyperledger fabric
[31]	Efficient Data access by Healthcare Sector	Blockchain based secure scheme	Ethereum
[32]	Secure data sharing in cloud storage	Cipher text policy attribute basis encryption scheme	Block based secure technology
[33]	Data access by ciphertext based encryption scheme	IPFS based scheme	Blockchain based generic technology
[34]	Access Control to share the exact data	Attribute based Hierarchical scheme	-
[35]	Multi-authority based access control	Attribute based general scheme	Smart contracts in Blockchain technology
[36]	A Review on Sharing of Healthcare Data	Secure data sharing by using different access scheme.	Blockchain with smart contract
[37]	Design of auditable access control system	General access control scheme	Ethereum platform
[38]	Applications of Blockchain technology in healthcare	Blockchain based different access control scheme	Ethereum, Hyperledge, IPFS etc
[39]	Access control for file sharing	Modified Interplanetary File System (IPFS)	Ethereum Platform
[40]	A secure storage scheme for medical records	Combination of attribute based access and blockchain technology	Hyperledger fabric
[41]	Exchange of data	Encryption scheme using a standardized set of attributes	Multi-chain based technology





Vaishali Gupta et al.,

Table.2: The cost of communication for the proposed decentralized and centralized systems for effective key management.

Method	System Initialization			Key Distribution	
	Admin	Domain Authority	Doctor	Domain Authority	Doctor
Hierarchal Centralized System[48]	$(Nm + NDA) G1 $	$(2NDA - 1) G1  + ( G1  +  G2 )Nw$	$ G1 $	$Nw G2  + 2 G1 $	$t(Nw G2  + 2 G1 )$
Proposed Semi-Decentralized System	$3 G1 $	$(2NDA - 1) G1  + ( G1  +  G2 )Nw$	$ G1 $	$Nw G2  + 2 G1 $	$3 G2 $

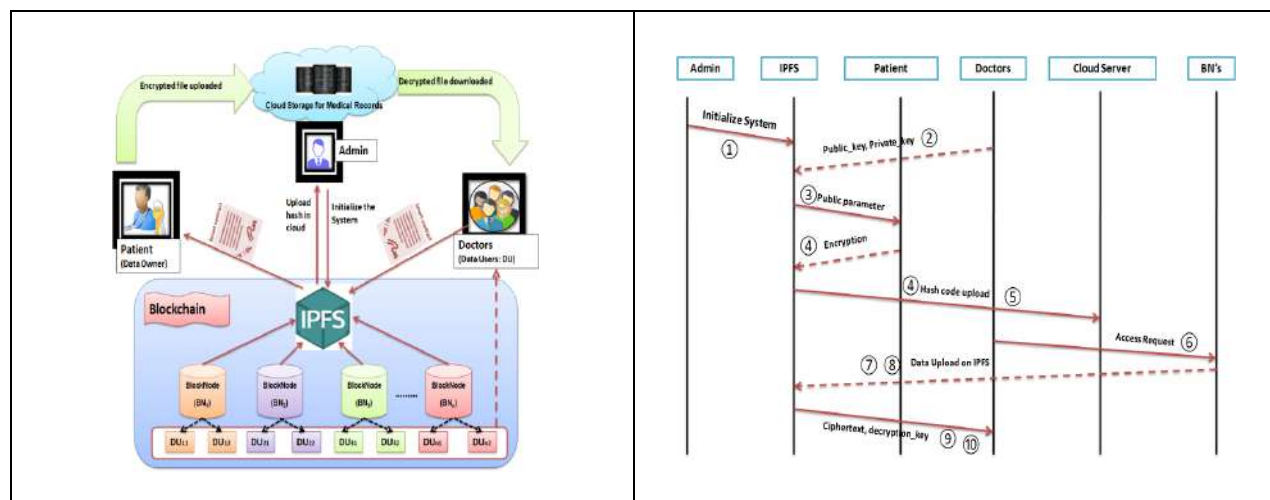


Figure.1: Efficient key management for hierarchy based secure decentralized system using Blockchain

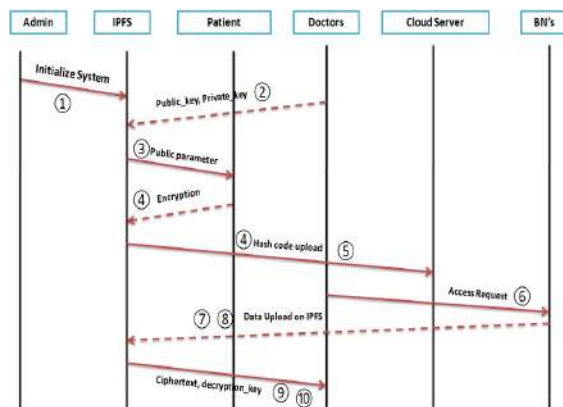


Figure.2: Communication between different entities

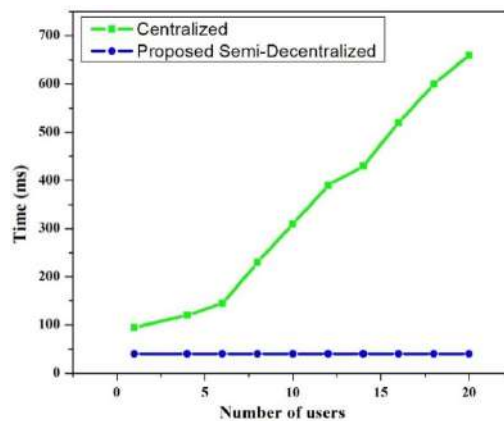


Figure.3: Comparison of the user's decryption time between proposed centralized and decentralized methods





## Phytochemical and Pharmacological Profile of *Verbascum thapsus* (Scrophulariaceae), *Ficus semicordata* (Moraceae), *Trigonella foenum graecum* (Fabaceae) and *Cocos nucifera* (Arecaceae): A Review

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The present review describes the phytochemistry and pharmacology aspects of four medicinal plants which are belongs to different families, *Verbascum thapsus* (Scrophulariaceae), *Ficus semicordata* (Moraceae), *Trigonella foenum graecum* (Fabaceae) and *Cocos nucifera* (Arecaceae). Selected medicinal plants were detailed reviewed for their pharmacology and phytochemistry and found that they have interesting pharmacological and phytochemical properties.

**Keywords:** *Vervascum thapsus*, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Ficus semicordata*, *Cocos nucifera*, Phytochemistry

### INTRODUCTION

Indian history is enriched with the practices of medicinal plants traditionally since Rigvedic period. In the history of human evolution, their habitats were primarily dependent upon the natural sources such as herbal & bovine. Utilization of these resources, to combat diseases, included application of traditional inheritance in form of herbal remedies in rural and tribal areas of then Aryavarta. More than 80 % of the global population still uses such resources and their products. As a matter of facts no chemical entities can claim to be free from side & toxic effects. Though the present clinical arena is flooded with chemical compounds being utilized in the treatment of various diseases, the unwanted effects always accompany them which necessitated meticulous hunt for safest herbal products. Consequently government of various countries have been continuously exploring out medicinal plants for the treatment of various ailments. The following medicinal plants were selected to review the pharmacology and phytochemistry: *Verbascum thapsus*(Family-Scrophullariace), *Ficus semicordata*(Family- Moraceae), *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (Family-Fabaceae),





**Rajesh Kumar Sharma**

*Cocos nucifera* (Family- Arecaceae) The above medicinal plants have been either used as traditional medicines or investigated for their clinical applications and phytochemical constituents in Ayurvedic medicinal system.

*Verbascum thapsus* commonly known as woody mullein has been used as herbal medicines since ancient times for treatment of bronchitis, whooping cough, dry cough, tuberculosis, asthma. The plant also has mild diuretic property. It is also used as domestic remedy for pneumonia, fever, allergies, migraine[1]. *Ficus semicordata* also called dropping fig, bhue golar, khaina, khanayo. It comprises of one of the largest genera of angiosperms with more than 750 species of tree, shrubs, and climbers in the tropic and subtropics region worldwide[2]. Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum - graecum*) is one of the oldest traditional medicinal plants used worldwide and cultivation is done in India. This plant have been investigated on large scale for their various biological activities[3]. The coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) is generally called tree of life because it is used generally for various medicinal purposes. Time to time it is investigated by many authors for either biological activities or presence of chemical constituents[4].

**Pharmacological Activities*****Verbascum thapsus*****Anti-depressant activity**

Anti-depressant activity of methanolic extract of *Verbascum thapsus* in albino mice was evaluated and found that plant leaf extract showed significant neuro-pharmacological activity at a dose level of 400 mg/kg body weight[5].

**Antimicrobial activity**

Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of *Verbascum Thapsus* was evaluated against *E.Coli* and found that extract showed significant antibacterial activity[6]. Anti-staphylococcus activity of *Vervascum thapsus* L. against methicillin resistant *staphylococcus aureus* by using agar diffusion method, micro dilution method was evaluated and concluded that ethanolic extract of powdered leaves possess significant anti-staphylococcus activity[7]. Antibacterial activity of *Verbascum thapsus* was determined by using methanolic and acetone extracts of leave of the plant against some medicinally important pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Yersinia pestis*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Results showed that methanolic extracts of leaves were more effective than acetone extract[8]. Oil was isolated from air dried flowering aerial parts of the plant *Verbascum thapsus* by hydro distillation method in Clevenger type apparatus. The antimicrobial activities (antibacterial and antifungal) were screened by using disk diffusion method. Essential oil of *Verbascum thapsus* showed concentration dependent antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Aspergillus niger*. Essential oil showed antimicrobial activity against *E.coli* and *Candida albicans*[9].

**Antidiabetic activity**

Leaves of *Verbascum thapsus* was evaluated for anti-diabetic activity in alloxan induced diabetic rats & found that ethanolic extract of whole plant showed significant antidiabetic activity[10].

**Anthelmintic and relaxant activity**

Aqueous methanolic extracts of *Verbascum thapsus* showed anthelmintic activity against roundworm (*Ascaridia gali*) & tapworm (*Railietina spiralis*) and it was found that plant extracts possessed more potent anthelmintic activity than albendazole. Rabbit's jejunum sections were selected for relaxation activity. Extracts of plants were tested on Potassium chloride –induced contractions and relaxation activities were quantified against atropine[11].

**Antiangiogenic and antiproliferative activities**

Aerial parts of *Verbascum thapsus* showed antiangiogenic and antiproliferative activities in 70 % aqueous acetone extract. All the isolated compounds from *Verbascum thapsus* except 10-deoxyeucommiol and ajugol were evaluated for antiangiogenic and antiproliferative activities while luteolin and 3-O-fucopyranosylsaikogenin F showed significant antiproliferative activities besides apoptosis effects against A549 lung cancer cells[12].



**Rajesh Kumar Sharma****Miscellaneous uses**

*Verbascum thapsus* was useful in treating various ailments i.e. asthma and other pulmonary diseases, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antihistaminic, anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral, cardio depressant, estrogenic, fungicide, hypnotic, sedative and for pesticide purposes[13]. Reviewed traditional uses and biological activities of *Verbascum* species and reported its use in various ailments such as expectorant, mucolytic, demulcent, diuretic, to treat respiratory disorders etc[14]. Reviewed common mullein's and reported that the plant had been used for the treatment of various diseases such as pulmonary problems, inflammatory diseases, asthma, spasmodic cough, diarrhoea, migraine headaches etc.[15] A number of pharmacological activities were shown by plants which included anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, antimicrobial, antiviral, ant-hepatotoxic, antihyperlipidemic etc.[16]

**Phytochemistry**

Plant leaf extract contained alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds and tannins[5]. On phytochemical analysis, it was found that ethanolic & methanolic extracts of leaves contained alkaloids, flavonoid, carbohydrate, glycoside, saponins, phenols, terpenoids, tannins and proteins[6]. HPLC and NMR analysis of *Verbascum thapsus* L. cultivated in the Etnean area (Sicily, Italy) showed the presence of seven phenyl-ethanoid glycosides, namely verbascoside, isoverbascoside, leucosceptoside A, martynoside, samioside, alyssonoside and leucosceptoside[17]. Iridoid and phenylethanoid / phenylpropanoid metabolite profiles of scrophulariaceae and *Verbascum* species used medicinally in North America was investigated and it was concluded that significant accumulation of iridoid and phenylethanoid / phenylpropanoid glycosides (metabolite) in the tissues of scrophulariaceae species as well as *Verbascum thapsus* which were evidently analysed[18]. *Verbascum* species contained various chemical constituents such as saponins, iridoids, glycosides, flavonoids, vitamin C and minerals[16]. The oil was isolated from air dried flowering aerial parts of the plant *Verbascum thapsus* by hydro distillation method in Clevenger type apparatus. The composition of essential oil was analysed by GC and GC-MS. Results showed that total ninety two components were identified in essential oil, the major components were 6,10,14-trimethyl-2-pentadecanone (14.3 %) and (*E*)-phytol (9.3 %)[9]. *Verbascum thapsus* (70 % aqueous acetone extract) showed the presence of a new iridoid compound VerbathasinA, however many pre reported[12]. Reviewed common mullein's and reported that the plant reported by various researchers, included glycoside, saponins, volatile oils, fatty acids etc.[15]

***Ficus semicordata*****Antidiabetic Activity**

Reviewed medicinal plants of Sikkim Himalayas region of India with emphasis on antidiabetic properties and concluded around 36 plants, including *Ficus semicordata*, exhibiting antidiabetic properties[19]. Crude extracts and active compounds from various *Ficus* species possess antidiabetic activity. Streptozotocin and alloxan induced diabetic rat models were used[20]. Ethanol extract of plant *Ficus semicordata* evaluated for antidiabetic activity by using streptozotocin induced diabetic rats and concluded that plant possessed natural antidiabetic activity[21].

**Anticoagulant activity**

Methanolic extracts of plant leaves was analyzed and results indicated that *Ficus semicordata* and *Ficus religiosa* had higher anticoagulant potential than the other *Ficus* species studied[22]

**Antioxidant activity**

Leaves and fruits of *F. semicordata* mercury, cadmium, arsenic, pesticides residues and aflatoxin contents are below the limit of quantification and possess mild antioxidant properties. Fruits have more nutritional value with the highest content of protein, total fat, energy, vitamin A, iron, zinc and phosphorus<sup>23</sup>.

**Miscellaneous uses**

Various parts of *Ficus semicordata* were used to combat several diseases. 25 external uses and 40 internal uses were reported. Fruit and root, as a parts used, have maximum applications in 16 disease conditions each[24]. Ethnobotany and nutritional status of three edible *Ficus* species (*Ficus carica* L, *Ficus semicordata* Buch.-Ham. Ex smith and *Ficus auriculata* Lour) collected from hill districts of Bangladesh were studied[25].



**Rajesh Kumar Sharma****Phytochemistry**

Qualitative analysis of *Ficus semicordata* stem and stem bark showed the presence of tannin, reducing sugar, glycoside, alkaloids, carbohydrate, phenolic compounds and steroid in aqueous as well as methanolic extract of stem and stem bark whereas flavonoids only present in the aqueous as well as methanolic extract of stem[26]. Methanolic extract of *Ficus semicordata* Buch. -HAM. Ex Smleaves contains flavonoids, tannin, saponin, glycosides phenols, anthraquinone, etc. Including methanolic bark and fruit extracts[2]. Plant showed presence of steroid, terpenoid, flavonoids, glycoside tannin, carbohydrate and saponins, fatty acids, mono and sesquiterpenoids. *Ficus Semicordata* most abundantly contained mono and sesquiterpenoids[27]. Ethanol extract contained more phenolic while the methanol extract more alkaloidal contents than other extracts. Among the four extracts, the ethanol (70%) extract showed better activity than the other types[28].

***Trigonella foenum*****Antimicrobial activity**

Petroleum ether extract of *Trigonella foenum graecum* seeds showed higher activity comparable to Ampicillin / Sulbactam 20 mcg and Ciprofloxacin 5 mcg against *Staphylococcus aureus* while methanolic extracts of callus which responded equivalent antimicrobial against Ampicillin / Sulbactam 20 mcg/ disc and Ciprofloxacin 5 mcg using disc diffusion method[29].

**Antidiabetic activity**

Antidiabetic effect of Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) seed powder solution on hyperlipidaemia in diabetic patients was evaluated. A total of 114 newly diagnosed type II diabetic patients without any significant diabetes complication were selected. They were grouped into two groups: the treatment group which contains total number of patients 57, consumed 25 g *Trigonella foenum-graecum* seed powder solution orally twice a day for one month and the second group is the control which contains total number of patients 57, receives metformin. Blood sample was collected from each participant by a medical technician before and after the study. Lipid profile was analysed by using Mindray BS 200E fully automated clinical chemistry analyser. Results showed that the *Trigonella foenum-graecum* seed powder solution taken by newly diagnosed type II diabetic patients produced a significant reduction in TC (total cholesterol), TG (triglycerides), and LDL-C (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol) levels and increase in HDL-C level (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol)[30]. Finished capsules of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* ethanolic (95%) seed extract were evaluated for various parameters such as weight variation, disintegration time, drug (trigonella) content, in-vitro drug release. In-vivo antidiabetic activity was also observed in alloxan induced diabetic rats. It was concluded that all prepared oral formulations containing fenugreek seeds extract showed better results when compared with fenugreek seed powder[31]. Fenugreek extracts and its chemical constituents are effective in prevention and treatment of many health conditions like diabetes, inflammation, cancer, obesity, hyperlipidemia, and microbial infections. It is popular drug used as nutraceutical in United States and around the world[32]. *Trigonella foenum graecum* as an alternative remedy for diabetes mellitus. Fenugreek seed and ethanoic extract of Fenugreek seed successfully lowered blood sugar level by increasing glucose uptake in streptozotocin and alloxan induced animals[33]. Effects of aqueous fenugreek seed extract was evaluated in combination with swimming exercise compared to glybenclamide consumption on type 2 diabetic rats and concluded that aqs extract had significant antidiabetic properties[34]. Investigated elicitation of trigonelline and 4-hydrxyisoleucine with hypoglycaemic activity in cell suspension cultures of *Trigonella foenum graecum* L. Methyl jasmonate used in this experiment affected positively the accumulation of both trigonelline and 4-hydroxyisoleucine in cell suspension cultures of *Trigonella foenum graecum* L. The noticeable improvement in the histology of pancreas of STZ-diabetic rats, fed with extract of cells treated with Methyl jasmonate, coincided with significant hypoglycemic activity than that for seeds extract[35]. Antidiabetic activity of *Trigonella foenum gracum* in hydroalcoholic seeds extract was screened in neonatal streptozotocin induced rats and concluded that hydroalcoholic seed extract, in ratio of 70:30 (alcoholic: water), showed antidiabetic properties[36]. Fenugreek extract had beneficial effects on blood glucose level as well as improving kidney and liver functions including hyperlipidaemia due to diabetes. On the other hand, fenugreek had a favourable effect and to inhibit the histopathological changes of the pancreas in alloxan induced diabetes[37].



**Rajesh Kumar Sharma**

The effects of ethanol extract of *Trigonella foenum graecum* seeds, on the blood glucose levels, in alloxan-induced diabetic rats at different doses (2g/kg, 1g/kg, 0.5g/kg and 0.1g/kg) were studied. The hypoglycemic effect of extract was compared with that of the standard antidiabetic drug (glimepiride, 4mg/kg) single dose. The extract showed significant activity against the diabetic state induced by alloxan but the intensity of hypoglycemic effects varied from dose to dose. Phytochemical tests were also accomplished and presence of alkaloids, steroids and carbohydrates were recognized in the extract[38]. Antidiabetic effect of ethanolic extract of *Trigonella foenum graecum* seed powder in alloxan induced diabetic rats was evaluated. Ethanolic extract (50mg/100 g body weight for 48 days) was given and Blood glucose level, serum cholesterol level, SGOT, SGPT level in normal and alloxan induced diabetic rats were evaluated. Conclusively Blood glucose, serum cholesterol, SGOT and SGPT levels were found to have decreased[39]. Reported in-vitro antidiabetic activity of leaves (Ethanolic extract) of *Trigonella foenum-graecum*[40]. Antioxidant and antidiabetic activity of aqueous and ethanolic extracts of fenugreek seeds and leaves was reported[41].

**Anti-inflammatory activity**

Alkaloid and flavonoid rich fractions of fenugreek seeds showed antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects<sup>42</sup>.

**Phytochemistry**

On GC-MS analysis, 32 compounds were reported. Phytochemical screening of ethanolic extract of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* showed presence of phenols, flavonoids and alkaloids as major phytoconstituents[40]. The aqueous extract of germinated and ungerminated seeds was analysed by high performance liquid chromatography for a comparison of their major compounds. HPLC analysis reveals an increase in total phenolic compound concentration by the process of sprouting[43]. Various phytoconstituents isolated from *Trigonella foenum-graecum* contained flavonoids, polysaccharides, saponins, fixed oils, alkaloids etc[44]. Dried and powdered seeds and leaves of fenugreek were treated at different time and temperature combinations. Total phenolic and total flavonoid estimations including DPPH, and glucose uptake assays were performed on the extracts. Result showed that fenugreek leaves water extracts contained highest concentration of phenols and phenolic and enhanced antioxidant activity in 3T3 cell lines. Furthermore, water extracts showed enhanced activity as compared to the ethanol extracts in case of both seeds and leaves and in all the treatment combinations[39]. The isolated phytoconstituents like flavonoids and alkaloids from acidified chloroform and aqueous fractions were tested for such activities by formalin and carrageenan-induced paw edema methods[40].

***Cocos nucifera*****Antidiabetic activity**

Streptozotocin (45 mg/kg; i.p.) was given to male wistar rats for induction of type -2 diabetes mellitus. Extract of *Cocos nucifera* inflorescence (250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg alone and the combination of extract (250 mg/kg) along with metformin (22.5 mg/kg) significantly decreased plasma glucose level ( $p < 0.0001$ ) on 7th, 14th, 21st and 28<sup>th</sup> days. This combination produced a significant antidiabetic effect than that of the extract alone[45]. Antidiabetic and Anti-hyperlipidemia effects of virgin coconut oil in rats was evaluated, oil could be very effective against deleterious hyperlipidemic, hyperglycaemic and nephrotoxic effects of alloxan[46]. Virgin coconut oil effectively reduced hyperglycemia and also significantly cured islet damages in alloxan induced diabetic rats[47]. Depicted antiglycation, hypoglycemic, and nephroprotective activities of Coconut water (*Cocos nucifera* L.). The alloxan-induced diabetic rats model was used. The study evidenced decrease oxidative stress and reduction in severity of hyperglycemia which could be related to the constituents including ascorbic acid, caffeic acid, and polyphenol etc.[45]. The effect on blood glucose level was evaluated using streptozotocin induced diabetes and concluded that ethanol extract of *Cocos nucifera* possessed higher antidiabetic potential than the aqueous extract[48]. Conducted comparative pharmacological effects mature coconut *Cocos nucifera* water against glibenclamide on various biochemical parameters in alloxan induced Sprague-Dawley diabetic rats. Conclusively mature coconut water was found to possess antidiabetic potential comparable to the standard[49]. It was found that aqueous extract of *Cocos nucifera* husk in alloxan induced diabetic rats significantly reduced blood glucose levels, on consumption of extracts comparable to the drugs [Donil (1gm), metformin (4 gm)] with greatest effect. The histopathological study showed same regenerative ability in rats that received the extract (coconut husk tea) and those that received daonil and





### Rajesh Kumar Sharma

metformin[50] Antihyperglycemic activity of hydro-methanol extract of *Cocos nucifera* Linn. On streptozotocin induced type 2 diabetic rats was evaluated. The treatment with hydro-methanol extract of spadix at dose (250 mg/kg) & (500 mg/kg) b.w. p. o. has favourable effect on blood glucose levels as well as on serum lipids biochemical parameters. Glibenclamide (0.5 mg/kg) b. w. p. o. was taken as reference while streptozotocin (50 mg/kg) b.w. i.p. was used to induced diabetes[51]. Arginine rich coconut kernel protein modulated diabetes in alloxan treated rats. Serum glucose level and histopathologically pancreas were evaluated. It was found that arginine rich coconut kernel protein possessed antidiabetic effects[52]. Oral administration of *Cocos nucifera* flower ethanol extract (300 mg/kg b.w./day) to diabetic rats for 30 days significantly reduced the blood glucose level. Results showed that the ethanolic (95%) flower extract was nontoxic and possessed antidiabetic and antioxidant potentials[53].

#### Antioxidant activity

Ethyl acetate fraction of the methanolic extract of husk fibre exhibited potential inhibitory effects on alpha amylase. The antioxidant potential was evident in in-vitro as well as in- vivo studies[54]. Coconut ethanol husk extract possessed antioxidant effect as well as cytotoxic properties[55]. Antioxidant and nutritional properties of *Cocos nucifera* L. sap was compared with other natural sources of sugar such as sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) and sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.). Results showed that coconut sap possesses high 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (23.42%), Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (2.09 mM/ml), and 2,2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-6-sulfonic acid (21.85%) compared with the juices. Coconut sap also had high vitamin C (116.19 µg/ml) and ash (0.27%) contents, especially in potassium (960.87 mg/L) and sodium (183.21 mg/L) which also indicating high content of minerals. These properties showed that coconut sap could be served as a potential healthier sugar source compared with sugar palm and sugarcane juices[56].

#### Anti-inflammatory and moderate thrombolytic activities

The anti-inflammatory and moderate thrombolytic activities in methanol and hydro-alcoholic extract of Coconut endocarp were reported with slight phytotoxic effects. The significant angiolytic and anti-diarrhoeal effects were noticed[57].

#### Miscellaneous uses

All parts of the plant are used and have many pharmacological activities including anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, anti-neoplastic etc. The Coconut kernel protein has potent anti-diabetic activity. The Coconut water and kernel contains various micronutrients which are used for prevention of various diseases and promotion of good health[58]. Methanolic extract of inflorescence of *Cocos nucifera* extracts was given to diabetic rats, significant reduction in blood glucose level was observed. An acute toxicological studies revealed *Cocos nucifera* inflorescence methanolic extract possessing cytoprotective properties[59]. Chemical constituents of *Cocos nucifera* had some biological effects such as anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antifungal, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic activities[60].

#### Phytochemistry

Methanol and hydro-alcoholic extract of Coconut endocarp were subjected to phytochemical screening which reflected the presence of carbohydrates, flavonoids, cardiac glycosides, alkaloids and proteins[55]. The endosperm contained several constituents like phenol, tannin etc. including volatile oil while the endocarp and leaf extract contained volatile oil only when evaluated for the extracts in ethylacetate and ethanol media[61]. The ethanolic flowers extract contained alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, terpenoids, glycosides and phenols[51]. Phytochemical analysis showed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids and resins. Macronutrient analysis showed presence of carbohydrate, protein and fibres[57].



**Rajesh Kumar Sharma**

## CONCLUSION

In India there are too many medicinal plants in different forms are used in the traditional systems of medicine, some of them are ethno medicine and used from ancient time. This review article is helpful for providing information about the medicinal plants which are having biological activities in human beings as well as in tested animals. This review article also included phytochemical screening of selected medicinal plants at one place. The information's are helpful to researchers about the biological activities and chemical constituents present in the selected medicinal plants.

## CONFLICT OF INTREST

None

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are grateful to principal Teerthanker Mahveer College of Pharmacy, Teerthanker Mahaveer University Moradabad. Uttar Pradesh, India.

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**Rajesh Kumar Sharma**

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### Rajesh Kumar Sharma

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**Rajesh Kumar Sharma**

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## Heart Disease Detection using 1D Convolutional Neural Network

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Heart disease continues to be a leading cause of mortality worldwide. While specific statistics can vary by region and demographic factors, it rests an important public health concern. Factors contributing to heart disease include lifestyle choices, hypertension and body mass. Efforts to improve awareness, prevention, and treatment are on-going, with a focus on lifestyle modifications, medication adherence, and early intervention. According to heart disease, early prediction of heart disease is very essential. Cardiovascular disease diagnosis is accomplished by an intrusion of cardiac signals, one of which is called phonocardiography. Researchers aim to find a detection system for various types of heart disorders by using phonocardiogram inputs. The slicing and normalize the signal is the first step in the study's signal pre-processing, which was subsequently followed by decomposing of the signal as spectrogram which they are used as the input to the deep CNN. In this research, analyze the phonocardiogram signals were categorized into two denoting normal and abnormal heart sounds. The entire utilized data was divided into two categories as training and testing data. The developed model diagnosis sensitivity, specificity, precision, recall and F1 score. As a result, it has determined that the proposed method 1D CNN was superior compared with other methods such as random forest, support vector machine, k-nearest neighbour. Specifically, an accuracy of 92.25% has achieved by the proposed CNN model for detecting normal and abnormal heart sounds.

**Keywords:** Deep learning, CNN, heart disease, phonocardiogram, classification, detection.



**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

## INTRODUCTION

It is general knowledge that heart diseases are now among the serious and world widespread [1]. The primary cause of mortality on global scale is disorders of the cardiovascular system [2] which determining the significance of clinical and scientific corroboration and the status of ensuring early diagnosis of heart diseases [3]. The most vital qualities of cardiovascular disease solution is that ease of implementation, functional value and dependability of the approaches. There are different types of approaches are available to find heart disease diagnosis [4]. One of the most employed approaches is ECG (Electrocardiogram). For predicting heart disease using heartbeat sounds and ECG signals, several approaches leverage machine learning and signal processing techniques. Several steps involved such as data acquisition, preprocessing classification and validation [5]. PCG signal is an essential part for investigating occurrence of heart disease in cardiac cycle and valve system [6]. Heart sound measurement is produced by PCG signal that includes systolic and diastolic phase. This is the technique contains capturing and analyzing heart sounds made at different stages, including during its contraction and relaxation. Moreover, this approach can find the working condition of cardiovascular illnesses in a manner that is both sensibly priced and not too difficult. Phonocardiography is an applied recording technique for phonocardiogram signals, which serves as a diagnostic information source. Recently, the field of cardiology has seen a surge in the number of research projects that make use of data analysis. For the purpose of finding an accurate diagnosis, the data obtained from PCG and ECG are examined [7-8]. The BUET Multi-disease Heart Sound Dataset is presented, which is an extensive compilation of heart sound recordings designed to improve the advancement of computer-aided diagnostic systems.

The diverse heart conditions included in this dataset make it an invaluable tool for medical diagnostics researchers and developers. The authors discuss the dataset's design, features, and potential applications in improving diagnostic accuracy through machine learning and artificial intelligence. The study underscores the significance of high-quality datasets in advancing automated health assessments [9]. As a result, diagnostic techniques have been developed that reasonably minimize the need for non-invasive detection of cardiac disease [10]. The improvement of prediction models that can conclude whether a patient has a disease is one of these methods. These models are used to define the occurrence of pathology in a patient. The approach of artificial intelligence is the one that works best for these kinds of works. In the field of clinical cardiology, diagnostic studies, particularly those involving patients who have cardiac illnesses, the use of artificial intelligence at an increasingly rapid pace. At the same time, the vast majority of the research that has been conducted on this topic stresses the need of multidisciplinary scientific works as the only means by which improvements in machine learning and deep learning methods may be implemented. The paper is structured as follows: In the Section 2, a review of the most recent research in this field is presented. Section 3 contains the properties of heart beat sounds. The section 4 presents the proposed architecture. In section 5 describes the possibility of using machine learning techniques to solve heart sound classification issue. The outcome of the experiment, as well as future directions for the proposed model, are introduced in Section 6. Section 7 is the discussion. In the section 8 concludes the research and point out the future lines of inquiry.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The ECG and PCG signals are widely used on the diagnosis of cardiovascular illness [11]. PCG signals are covered of two primary signals which are denoted by the notations first sound S1 and second sound S2 [12]. It includes more than two various sounds when abnormal cardiac signals presence [13]. An anomaly may cause the blood flow through the heart with an irregularity, which can be heard as a murmur. Preeclampsia, Arrhythmia, Atherosclerosis and dysfunctional of heart valve may lead to the cardiac rhythm disturbances [14]. Applying digital signal decomposition may lead to investigate the properties of PCG data [15]. Decomposition of digital signal may be obtained by the use of variety of techniques such as wavelet transform or Fourier transform [16]. The study on a multi-classification neural network model focuses on detecting abnormal heartbeat audio signals. It utilizes deep learning techniques to analyze and classify these sounds, enhancing diagnostic accuracy for cardiac conditions [17]. It introduces a novel deep WaveNet model for classifying heart sound signals. By leveraging the architecture's



**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

capabilities, the model effectively differentiates between normal and abnormal heart sounds, aiming to improve diagnostic precision [18]. Heart sound classification involves using signal processing systems and machine learning algorithms to analyze and categorize heart sounds. Signal processing methods extract relevant features from audio recordings, while machine learning models, such as support vector machines or neural networks, are employed to classify these sounds as normal or abnormal. This approach aims to improve the accuracy of cardiac diagnostics, facilitating early detection of heart conditions [19]. In the previous research, the majority of machine learning approaches were used to classification of heart sounds as well as finding of CVD. Next study defines an innovative approach for identifying various heart noises [20]. Heart sound analysis using machine learning involves extracting audio features from heart sound recordings to detect heart diseases. By applying techniques such as Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs) and other spectral features, the analysis captures essential characteristics of heart sounds [21]. In recent times, the CNNs have achieved a great success in the field of machine learning and image analysis [22]. Heart sound analysis using SAINet combines convolutional neural networks (CNNs) with transfer learning to detect heart diseases effectively. This approach utilizes pre-trained models to extract relevant features from heart sound recordings, significantly enhancing classification accuracy. SAINet processes audio signals, transforming them into spectrograms, which are then analyzed by the CNN to identify patterns associated with various cardiac conditions [23]. Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) recognition using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) focuses on analyzing medical data, such as images or heart sound signals, to identify patterns indicative of heart conditions. CNNs excel in feature extraction and classification, allowing them to detect subtle changes in data that may signify CVD [24]. By using techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), the framework captures intricate patterns in the audio data associated with CAD. The fusion of these models enables improved performance and robustness in identifying abnormalities [25].

**BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE OF HEART SOUNDS****HEART SOUNDS**

Heart sounds captured by phonocardiogram (PCG) signals provide valuable insights into cardiac health. PCG recordings measure the vibrations produced by heartbeats, allowing for the analysis of normal and abnormal sounds. By examining features like frequency, amplitude, and duration, clinicians can identify various heart conditions, such as murmurs or valve abnormalities. Advanced signal processing techniques and machine learning algorithms can further enhance the interpretation of PCG signals, enabling automated classification and early detection of heart diseases. Heart sounds, also known as "lub" (S1) and "dub" (S2), are the sounds made by the beating heart and the blood flowing through it as a result. These sounds are produced when the atrioventricular and semilunar valves close, respectively. When ventricular contraction begins, or systole, the mitral and tricuspid valves close, creating the S1 heart sound, which is sometimes referred to as a "lub". This sound is heard in all areas of the chest, but is loudest at the apex of the heart. On the other hand, when the ventricles are filling with blood, the S2 heart sound, also known as a "dub," signals the start of diastole and happens during the closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves. The timing of the closure of the tricuspid and mitral valves is indicated by S1. S2 denotes the aortic and pulmonary valve closures occurring simultaneously [26]. The S3 heart sound is typically a low-frequency sound best heard with the bell of a stethoscope. S3 occurs only after S2 sound. When present, the heart rhythm can mimic a galloping pattern. One of the most important sounds in cardiac auscultation is the S4 heart sound, which is sometimes called an "atrial gallop". This sound can provide important information about your heart's condition and is typically detected just before the first heart sound (S1), during late diastole. The heart's physiological attempt to increase ventricular filling in pathological circumstances is reflected in the S4 sound. This sound is produced by the atrium contracting and a resistant ventricle filling, which causes vibration. A S4 heart sound may be abnormal but represents an adapt to the stress in cardiac patterns differ from S3, which normal in young people [26].





## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### K-NEAREST NEIGHBOUR ALGORITHM

A classification method which is easy to implement and give high accuracy. k-NN is non – parametric method which is used for pattern classification based on finding the closest training set. The first phase is to decrease the dimension of feature space by using distance function (Euclidian distance) between a test set and specified training set:

$$d(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{\sum_{r=1}^n (a_r(x_i) - a_r(x_j))^2} \quad \text{----(1)}$$

An expression of KNN for Y is expressed as:

$$Y = \frac{1}{k} \sum y_i \quad \text{----(2)}$$

where Y is a local mean vector and  $N_k(x)$  is the neighbourhood of x defined by the k closest points  $x_i$  in the training set. In k nearest neighbour the effective number of parameters is  $N/k$ , which is greater than p that represents parameters in least – square fits, and is getting lower value when increasing the value of k. So, there would be  $N/k$  neighbourhoods and one parameter would fit in each of them, if the neighbourhood were not overlapping. Different values of k were applied to the dataset, such as k=1, 3, 5, 7 and 10.

### SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

The data points that are close to the decision surface are known as support vectors. These are the hard task to classify data points. They directly affect where the decision surface should be placed.

Consisting of pairs  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \dots (x_n, y_n)$  where  $x_i \in R^p$  and  $y_i$  is defined by :

$$\{x: f(x) = x^T \beta + \beta_0 = 0\} \quad \text{----(3)}$$

Where  $\beta$  is a unit vector  $|\beta| = 1$

A classification rule created by  $f(x)$  is

$$G(x) = \text{sign}[x^T \beta + \beta_0] \quad \text{----(4)}$$

Now, when classes are separable, a function  $f(x)$  with  $y_i f(x_i) > 0$  for all i values and hyperplane that produces the biggest margin between the training points for classes -1 and 1 can be determined. The optimization problem for this concept is presented by following formula: subject to  $y_i (x_i^T \beta + \beta_0) \geq M, i = 1, \dots, N, n$  So, margin is created and it is M unit away from hyperplane from both sides. In this research, we used RBF kernel for SVM classifier.

### RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM

Random forest is an ensemble bagging method used for classification of problems. It consists of a collection of decision trees called 'Forest' where each tree gives unique output. From the dataset different samples are distributed to the trees with repetition and a random vector k is assigned to each decision tree along with the dataset. The random vector k is independent to each other. So after giving the training samples, different trees are constructed in the model. For testing a new dataset, the data is trained with all the trees in the model and majority voting is constructed as the final result.

### DIMENSIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (1D CNN)

The construction of CNN model, along with the heart beat sounds, which is capable of enabling automated diagnosis of serious cardio vascular disorders is the primary objective of the study. This aim may be achieved by the combination of a power spectrogram and a CNN. A block diagram describes the suggested model in Fig.3, which provides a graphical structure of the model. The suggested approach may be divided into three key sections. The first block provides information on the capture of data and the conversion of spectrograms. Audio signals are transformed into power spectrograms. In the second section, the data is placed on the training plan. The spectrogram dataset were split into two groups with 8:2 split between them. The first split is used to train the model and the second split is used to test the model. The last block contains the proposed CNN model for multi classification of cardiac aberrant sounds. The architecture will be helpful for the early diagnosis of cardio diseases.





### Proposed model

The proposed model was created to function in tandem of CNN and heart beat audio sounds as an input data. The expertise gained from previous research led to the conclusion that a combined model typically results in improved operational efficiency. The capacity of such a model to recognize spatial information as well as temporal characteristics polluted within signals has been the primary reason to make such an assumption. The next paragraph will provide a quick description of the architecture that is used by each network. In addition, the comprehensive topology of the network that was used in this investigation is shown in Fig. 4 In the context of deep learning, the term 1D convolutions refers to the application of many dot products on a window that is composed of some of the signal. CNNs quickly sprang to importance as one of the most widely used machine learning methods due to its impressive capacity to automatize identification of essential appearances that has been altered with inside objects.

A straightforward CNN architecture is made up of a number of layers. Inside the network, each layer is responsible for certain features. During convolutions, many filters work together to fetch outputs and give into activations. When numerous convolutions are used, the activations become even more extensive, which results in the formation of feature map or vector for the associated input.

The equation that is applied in the case of single convolutional of signal is

$$C_i^{lj} = h \left( b_j + \sum_{m=1}^M W_{m=1}^M W_m^j W_{i+m-1}^j \right) \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

Where

l – layer index

h- activation function

b- bias of the jth feature map

M-kernal size

$W_m$ – weight of the feature map and filter index mth.

The network had been constructed with a total of three convolutions. These layers were interconnected by additional layers in order to boost their efficiency in extracting features. The network was initially built in 1D with a dimension for accepting data from outside the world. The first convolution known as conv1D, was proposed to contain a kernel size of 4 and a filter size of 64 in its structure. In order to simplify the process and reduce the number of repeats , a stride size of 2 was used for the first convolutional window. After the convolution step, the batch normalization and rectified linear unit (ReLU) layers were executed. The respective purpose were to equalize the input data across filters and to provide a threshold of zero for values that were less than zero in the produced feature map. In order to collect more in-depth characteristics from the inputs, these three layers – Conv1D, the batch normalization and the ReLU were iterated a total of two or more times. The next was to include a max pooling layer with pool size of 2 kernal that moved with astride of 2 and was done so in order to minimize the dimension of the feature space. In order to prevent the trained model from becoming over fit, a drop out of 50 percent was implemented after the first two ReLU layers. Finally, by using softmax activation function is applied to activate the layers of heart disease patients who have artifact, extrahls, extrasystole, murmur and normal heart sound for normal people.

## EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

### EVALUATION PARAMETERS

#### Sensitivity

The sensitivity is denoted by SEN,

$$TPR = SEN = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True positives+False Negatives}} \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

#### Specificity

Specificity is defined as the genuine or actual negatives. Specificity is computed by

$$SPEC = \frac{\text{True Negatives}}{\text{True Negatives+False Positives}} \quad \text{----- (7)}$$





### Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan

#### Precision

Precision can be seen as a measure of quality, higher precision means return more relevant results and is defined by:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives}} \quad \text{----- (8)}$$

#### Recall

Recall as a measure of quantity high recall means that an algorithm returns most of the relevant results and is defined by:

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives}} \quad \text{----- (9)}$$

#### F1-Score

Third statistical index used to show the performance of the classification model is F- measure which shows the performance and efficiency of the model created, and looks for potential imbalance problems. F- Measure is calculated as:

$$F - \text{Measure} = \frac{2TP_i}{2TP_i + TP_i + FN_i} \quad \text{----- (10)}$$

Where, TP – True Positive and FN – False Negative

#### Accuracy

The Accuracy is denoted by ACC and computed as follows:

$$\text{ACC} = \frac{\text{True Positives} + \text{True Negatives}}{\text{positives} + \text{Negatives}} \quad \text{----- (11)}$$

#### DATASET

Two datasets were provided for the challenge. Dataset A comprises of data crowd-sourced from the general public via the iStethoscope Pro iPhone app. Dataset B comprises data collected from a clinical trial in hospitals using the digital stethoscope DigiScope [27] . Both datasets are combined which contains artifact, extrahls, murmur, extrasystole and normal heart beat sounds as .wav files. The audio files are of varying lengths, between 1 second and 30 seconds. I have shuffled two datasets changed into single dataset. Most information in heart sounds is contained in the low frequency components, with noise in the higher frequencies. It is common to apply a low-pass filter at 195 Hz.

#### DISCUSSION

The use of convolutional Neural Network has increased tractive force in various fields of research, including healthcare industry. In this regard, this study presents an approach to diagnose heart disease using heart beat audio signals. This paper highlights the importance of early detection and diagnosis of heart disease, which can help in preventing mortal consequences. Traditionally, auscultation is used to find the heart diseases, which involves listening the heart sound through stethoscope. Moreover, this approach is subjective and heavily dependent on the experience and skills of the healthcare professional. To overcome this limitation, this research proposed the use of 1D CNN to automatically categorize the heart beat audio signals. The collected data were preprocessed, and feature extraction is performed using Mel frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC). These features were then used to train and test the K-Nearest Neighbour, support vector machine, random forest and 1-Dimensional convolutional neural network model. The results of the study showed that the proposed approach 1D CNN achieved an accuracy of 92.25 % compared with other machine learning algorithms the accuracy 70% of KNN, 71.58% of SVM and 87.69% of Random Forest in detecting heart diseases. The usage of 1D CNNs for diagnosing heart disease is a significant advancement in the field of cardiology. The proposed approach has the potential to improve the accuracy and speed of heart disease diagnosis, which can lead to better patient outcomes. Additionally, the approach can be extended to



**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

other fields of medicine where sound signals are used for diagnosis, such as respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases. However, the study had some limitations that need to be addressed in future research. For instance, the study involved a relatively small sample size, and the results need to be validated on a larger dataset. Additionally, the study focused on a limited number of heart diseases, and the approach needs to be tested on a broader range of heart conditions. Therefore, employing 1D CNNs to identify cardiac conditions from heart beat sounds is a novel strategy that could completely transform the cardiology field. The study provides a strong foundation for future research in this area, and further studies can build upon these findings to improve heart disease diagnosis and treatment.

**CONCLUSION**

Generally, telecare with patients about cardiac conditions are another possibility that the proposed model can offer. The early detection of cardiac problems in patients might minimize the need for additional surgical operations. In this research we proposed a deep CNN model that can be applied in electronic stethoscope which is capable of receiving heart sounds from a patient, processing those sounds, classifying sounds and a result diagnosing the patient in real time indicating, the patient's heart is pathological or not. The proposed method is capable to identify aberrant cardiac sounds in a short amount of time with a high degree of accuracy, which the next significant differentiating factor between this study and previous investigations. The identification of normal and abnormal heart beat sound achieved 92.25 % accuracy. Moreover, the issue of classification of cardiac sounds already solved with high level of accuracy by machine learning methods. In conclusion, note the straightforwardness and feasibility of the proposed methodology as the main benefits. In the future, the quantity of cardiovascular diseases that can be detected by an intelligent stethoscope by increasing the level of accuracy of the stethoscope.

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**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

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**Table 1. Performance Evaluation of K- nearest neighbour**

Heart BeatSouds	Precision (in %)	Rec all (in %)	F-Score (in %)	Sensitivity (in %)	Specificity (in %)	Accuracy (in %)





**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

Artifact	99.12	81.23	99.25	81.23	99.12	<b>70.00</b>
Extrahls	75.00	92.12	83.12	92.12	75.00	
Extrasystole	64.15	53.21	58.98	53.21	64.15	
Murmur	46.21	48.51	47.12	48.51	46.21	
Normal	75.21	74.11	74.15	74.11	75.21	
KNN	72.32	78.54	80.25	78.54	71.9	

**Table 2. Performance Evaluation of SVM**

Heart Beat Sounds	Precision (in %)	Recall (in %)	F-Score (in %)	Sensitivity (in %)	Specificity (in %)	Accuracy (in %)
Artifact	89.15	89.12	85.16	89.15	88.89	<b>71.58</b>
Extrahls	85.10	85.00	85.00	85.10	85.00	
Extrasystole	75.14	18.21	23.58	75.14	81.82	
Murmur	71.25	43.25	54.86	71.25	79.17	
Normal	68.25	90.21	77.58	68.25	95.24	
SVM	78.12	84.65	86.02	78.12	86.02	

**Table 3. Performance Evaluation of Random Forest**

Heart Beat Sounds	Precision (in %)	Recall (in %)	F-Score (in %)	Sensitivity (in %)	Specificity (in %)	Accuracy (in %)
Artifact	99.00	98.10	99.11	99.00	98.10	<b>87.69</b>
Extrahls	87.11	94.11	93.15	87.11	94.11	
Extrasystole	99.25	89.25	93.11	99.25	89.25	
Murmur	91.00	43.00	59.12	91.00	43.00	
Normal	83.00	96.01	89.11	83.00	96.01	
RF	84.00	88.5	92.	84.00	88.54	



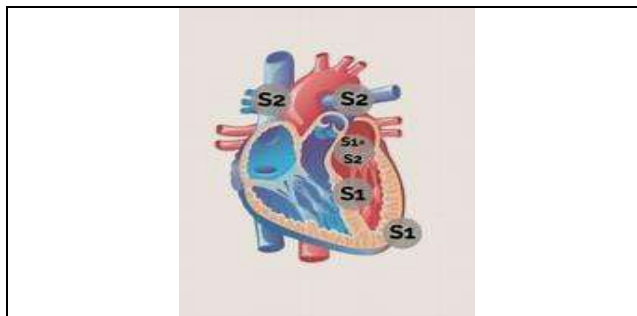


**Vetriselvi and Karthikeyan**

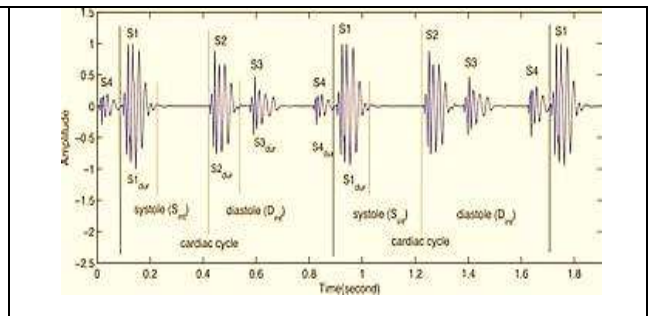
		4	34		
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**Table 4. Performance Evaluation of 1D CNN**

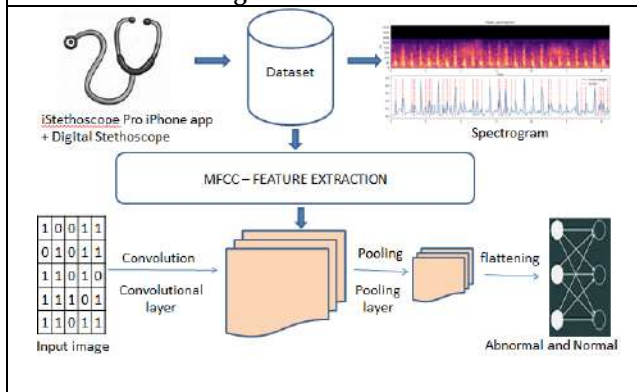
Heart Beat Sounds	Precision (in %)	Recall (in %)	F-Score (in %)	Sensitivity (in %)	Specificity (in %)	Accuracy (in %)
Artifact	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.97	92.25
Extrahls	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.96	
Extrasystole	0.85	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.95	
Murmur	0.87	0.82	0.84	0.82	0.96	
Normal	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.96	
1D CNN	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.96	



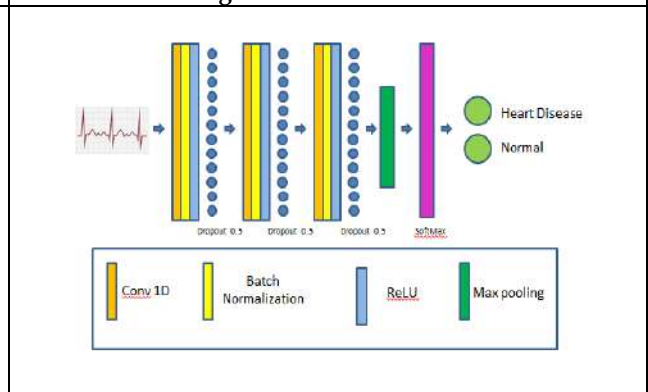
**Fig 1. Heart structure**



**Fig 2. Heart beat sounds**



**Fig. 3 Proposed framework for Heart Disease Detection**



**Fig 4. Proposed 1D CNN for Heart Disease Detection**





## Evaluation of BMI and Physical Fitness by 3-Minute Step Test in College Going Students

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Obesity is considered one of the most important medical and public health problems of this time. The prevalence of obesity in both children and adults is increasing at an alarming rate in many developed and developing countries. Excess body fat, commonly measured by body mass index (BMI), is a major risk factor for several common disorders including diabetes and cardiovascular disease, placing a substantial burden on healthcare systems. This study emphasized the physical fitness of female college students. There is a need for the students to measure and analyze their physical fitness for their benefit and improvement. The students should be healthy and have good physical fitness for better productivity. The present study examined the physical fitness of college-going female students using a 3-minute step test. Out of 50 participants with BMI, 34% were underweight. 54% of the participants were in the normal group, while 8% were overweight. Obese subjects made up 4% of the sample. For the YMCA 3-Minute Step test, among 50 subjects, 5 students come under excellent categories. 15 students are under good categories. 6 students are under average categories. 15 students are under above average categories. 2 students are under below average. 4 students are under poor categories and in very poor categories there are 3 students. 14% of subjects were found to have poor and very poor physical fitness. The reason for the subjects found with poor physical fitness levels may be a lack of physical activity level during the daily routine. They can be encouraged to improve their physical fitness level.

**Keywords:** Physical activity, 3-minute step test, BMI (Body Mass Index), YMCA 3-Minute Step Test



**Hiral Shah and Dhaval Patel**

## INTRODUCTION

Obesity in both children and adults is increasing at an alarming rate in many developed and developing countries. Obesity rates among young adults have nearly doubled over the last 25 years. Over the last 20 years, the number of obese youngsters has tripled. 10% of six-year-olds are obese, rising to 17% of 15-year-olds. The WHO refers to Obesity as a global epidemic because of a rapid increase in the number of overweight and obese individuals in the last 20 years. This drastic rise in obesity also in adults is mainly due to nutritional transition, physical inactivity, a shift toward a diet rich in saturated fat, and sugar, and genetic factors. In our country, we are getting acquainted with modern amenities at a speedy rate. We are neglecting natural physical activities. Motorised vehicles are now more popular among adults for quicker transport than walking or cycling. Research has shown that obesity can lead to health problems in later life, including arthritis, heart disease, and diabetes. One way to help ensure that these problems do not arise is to improve adults' physical fitness levels by doing regular exercise and bringing about awareness of physical fitness in the general population. There has been a great deal of concern in recent years about young people's physical fitness levels. [1] Physical activity refers to any movement caused by the individual's skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure. Physical fitness is a set of attributes a person has or achieves, which is linked to the person's capability to do physical activity. Fitness is divided into health and skill-related components, with the health component further consisting of cardio-respiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, and flexibility a physically fit individual can do daily activities with vigour and alertness, without undue fatigue and still has enough energy to pursue leisure-time activities and prepare for emergencies that ensure. [2] Physical fitness is the prime survival criterion, achieving any goal and leading a healthy life. The effect of exercise on good physical fitness has been well-known since ancient Vedas.[3] According to the President's Council on Fitness, physical fitness encompasses medical and dental supervision and care, immunization and other disease prevention, proper nutrition, adequate rest, good health practices, sanitation, and other aspects of healthy living.

It also claims that exercise is vital for acquiring and maintaining physical fitness. Our inhabitants' physical fitness is a critical prerequisite for a country to realize its full potential as a nation, as well as for each citizen to make full and fruitful use of his or her abilities (Seaton et al. 1969). Chuhan (1999) defines fitness as physiological or cardio respiratory fitness, which is determined by an individual's maximum aerobic power (VO<sub>2</sub> Max). [4] It is believed that physical fitness, which is developed in childhood and preserved throughout life by following a suitable pattern of a healthy lifestyle that includes regular physical activity, has positive effects on the respiratory, cardiovascular, and locomotor systems as well as cell metabolism and general bodily functions. It is well known that the capacity to perform work is influenced. By many factors such as physical fitness, socioeconomic status, cultural habits and proper scientific training[5] Obesity rates have been rising in recent decades, raising serious concerns among the authorities. Excess body fat, commonly measured by body mass index (BMI), is a major risk factor for several common disorders including diabetes and cardiovascular disease, placing a substantial burden on healthcare systems. To lead successful public health action, we must understand the complex system of interconnected factors on BMI. This study will examine both classical and modern statistical methods for BMI analysis, emphasizing that while most classical methods are simple and easy to apply, they overlook data and structure complexity, whereas modern methods take complexity into account but can be difficult to implement. Several case examples are used to demonstrate these methodologies, and several potentially useful new models are proposed. Obesity is regarded as one of the most serious medical and public health issues of our day. Excess body fat has been identified as a major risk factor for several common disorders including diabetes and cardiovascular diseases and imposes a substantial burden on health care systems. The American Medical Association recently defined obesity as an illness. Obesity can be measured in various ways. Body mass index (BMI) is the most widely used measure of relative weight. It can be used to assess body weight at the individual level in a therapeutic environment as well as at the population level when it would be too costly or impracticable to measure (extra) body fat consistently and reliably. Based on individual height and weight, BMI is defined as body weight measured in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters [6]



**Hiral Shah and Dhaval Patel**

BMI = Mass (kg) /Height (meter) [2]. The disease risk stratification was commonly analysed based on the Queen lets Index (body mass index-BMI), a surrogate measure of fatness. World Health Organization (WHO) expert committee recommended BMI cut-off points for determining overweight and obesity in Asian populations. Several reports from Studies in Hong Kong and Singapore showed that the risk for cardiovascular disease or diabetes is high at lower BMIs. Data from China indicate that the prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidaemia and clustering of risk factors with higher BMI even at indices at 22 kg/m<sup>2</sup> was below the current cut-off point for overweight (25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Asian Indians have a high BMI abdominal obesity and excess fat. These studies raised the suspicion that the BMI cut-off for overweight as defined by WHO may not adequately reflect the actual overweight status of all populations.[7]

**Aims And Objectives**

The present study aimed to evaluate the BMI and physical fitness of college-going female students by using a 3-minute step test.

**MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY**

This cross-sectional study was carried out at a physiotherapy college. Convenient sampling was done. The study was carried out for 50 students. The study was conducted after obtaining permission from the institutional ethical committee and authorities of the college. Healthy female students between 18-22 years, who volunteered to participate in the study, were included. The students with a history of cardio-pulmonary disease or who are on regular medications which can alter the cardiac response, with medical and surgical conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and other, Cardiac, renal, respiratory disease and chronic diseases were excluded from the study. Materials used for the study were, Pen, Paper, 12-inch step, Heart rate monitor, Stopwatch, data collection sheet, recording sheets, fitness assessment questionnaire

**METHODOLOGY****Physical Anthropometry**

Physical measurements (i.e. height, weight and body mass index) of participants were recorded. The weight was measured in kilograms in the upright position without shoes using a weighing machine having a precision of 0.5 kg. Checks on the scale were made routinely before recording the weight of each participant. The height was measured by making the person stand upright, barefoot on the ground with heels, buttocks and shoulders touching the wall and feet close together to the nearest 0.1 cm. The height was measured using a stadiometer. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated.

**YMCA 3-Minute Step Test**

The step test is used as a screening measure. The purpose of the step test is to measure the heart rate in the recovery period after three minutes of stepping.[9] The YMCA 3-minute step test is a measure of cardiovascular fitness and cardiovascular risk.

**Before starting the test**

Record resting HR (applicant should still be wearing the monitor). Ask the applicant their age – circle on the testing paperwork. Calculate 85% of HR max (220-age\*.85). Step up and down on the step while matching the rhythm of the metronome to demonstrate to the applicant how to complete the test. The applicant may lead with either foot and may switch the leading leg during the test, but they MUST remain in time with the metronome. During the test, candidates must step up, down, and down. They cannot hang onto a wall or railing.

**Conduct testing**

Have the candidate begin testing at the same time as the stopwatch. Look for uneven weight distribution between the left and right legs, the usage of hands on the thighs for support, a forward-flexed posture, indicators of weariness, and so on. If the candidate deviates from the rhythm, educate them several times; nevertheless, if they continue to



**Hiral Shah and Dhaval Patel**

slow down due to weariness, discontinue testing. During testing, verify the HR at least three times (you can ask the applicant or simply look at the watch, but warn them that you need the HR and do not stop or slow down). At the end of the 3 minutes have the applicant sit down, and rest for 1 minute. If the applicant is unable to complete testing (self-determined or clinician instructed) record time completed and heart rate at stopping in the “1 minute post HR” location on paperwork (in results record “not completed”). At 1 min post-test record the “1 minute post-test heart rate”. Age, gender and post-test heart rate determine the test result.[10] The total one-minute post-exercise heart rate is the subject's score for the test. All step tests require minimum equipment and expenditures, and the test can be given independently if necessary.

**RESULTS**

**BMI** Out of 50 participants with BMI, 34% were underweight. 54% of the participants were in the normal group, while 8% were overweight. Obese subjects made up 4% of the sample. YMCA 3-minute step test results Among 50 subjects, 5 students come under excellent categories. 15 students are under good categories 6 students are under average categories. 15 students are under above average categories. 2 students are under below average. 4 students are under poor categories and in very poor categories there are 3 students.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, out of 50 participants with BMI, 34% were underweight. 54% of the participants were in the normal group, while 8% were overweight. Obese subjects made up 4% of the sample. For the YMCA 3-Minute Step test, among 50 subjects, 5 students come under excellent categories. 15 students are under good categories 6 students are under average categories. 15 students are under above average categories. 2 students are under below average. 4 students are under poor categories and in very poor categories there are 3 students. 14% of subjects were found to have poor and very poor physical fitness. According to Suma Hasalkar's (2005) study the general health condition of the students was found to be 'Normal' and the majority of the students belonged to the 'Poor' physical fitness condition. Our study results contradict this study's results. The reason might be the subjects in this study participated in extra co-curricular activities like dance, sports etc. intermittently in college. The reason for the subjects found with poor physical fitness levels may be a lack of physical activity level during the daily routine. They can be encouraged to improve their physical fitness level.

**CONCLUSION**

Out of 50 participants with BMI, 34% were underweight. 54% of the participants were in the normal group, while 8% were overweight. Obese subjects made up 4% of the sample. 14% of subjects were found to have poor and very poor physical fitness. This suggested that there is a strong need for young female students to work on their physical fitness.

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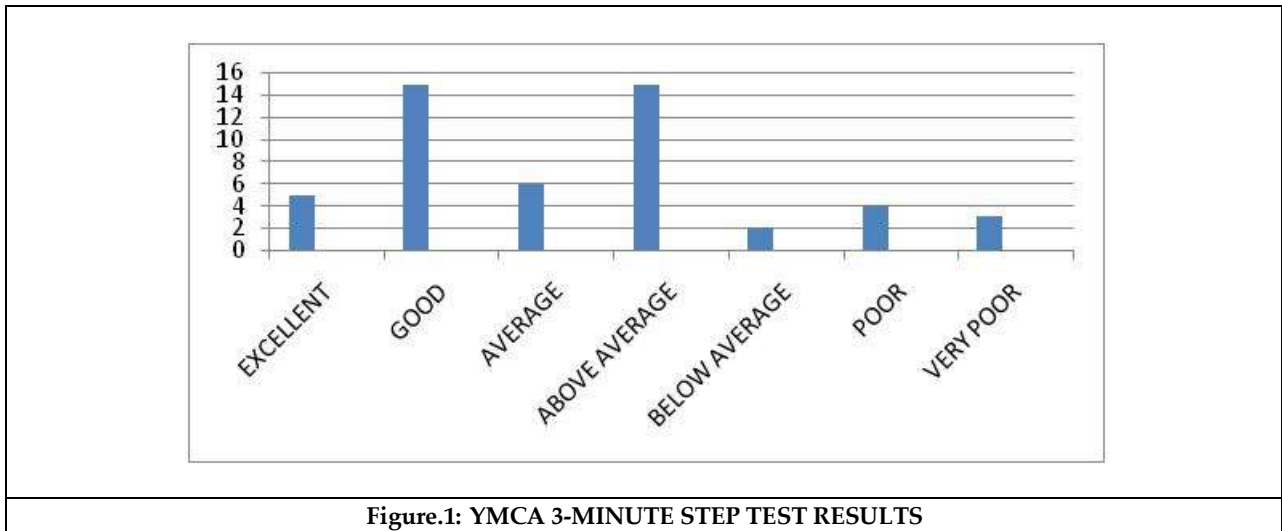


**Hiral Shah and Dhaval Patel**

**Table.1: BMI**

Grade	Categories	No. of subject
Grade -1	Underweight	17
Grade -2	Normal	27
Grade -3	Overweight	04
Grade-4	Obese	02

Out of 50 participants with BMI, 34% were underweight. 54% of the participants were in the normal group, while 8% were overweight. Obese subjects made up 4% of the sample.



**Figure.1: YMCA 3-MINUTE STEP TEST RESULTS**





## Diet Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic autoimmune disease that affects the freely movable synovial joints, causing bone deformities, bone and cartilage erosion in later stages. It has the characteristic of a positive antinuclear antibody test that is attacking its own body cells. This article emphasises the importance of nutritional management in prolonging the onset of the disease and alleviating its symptoms. Consumption of omega-3 fatty acids, probiotics, vitamin D supplementation, and an antioxidant-rich diet are proven to promote the health of an individual by modulating the immune response and are known to suppress the effects of rheumatoid arthritis (inflammation and pain) in an individual.

**Keywords:** Arthritis, diet, #SDG 3, Nutrition management, omega 3 fatty acids, antioxidants

## INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease that affects the freely movable synovial joints, causing bone deformities, bone and cartilage erosion in later stages. It has the characteristic of a positive antinuclear antibody test that is attacking its own body cells. Usually it starts in the peripheral and progresses to proximal joints if left untreated, leading to increased morbidity and mortality. The types of rheumatoid arthritis differ based on the duration of the symptoms, ranging from less than six months to more than six months; the former is called early RA, and the latter is called established RA. The etiology of RA may be a result of the interaction of hereditary and environmental variables.[1]



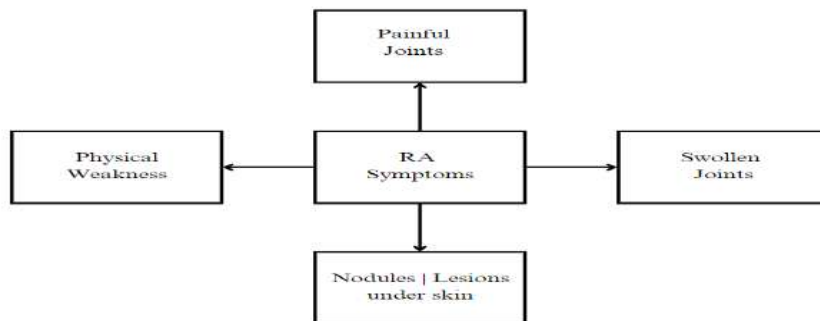


**C.V Aishwarya et al.,**

Since there is no cure for rheumatoid arthritis, the treatment focuses on reducing the pain and other symptoms associated with RA. The therapeutic and non therapeutic treatment plan can subside the pain and prevent internal organ damage and permanent joint (cartilage) damage in some parts of the body, weakening the ligaments and tendons. The combined effects of medication, diet, exercise, and mental and physical strain can aid in symptom relief, protect against joint or bone abnormalities, and postpone the development of other co morbidities.[2]

**Symptoms**

The clinical manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis are morning stiffness in the joints, fever, fatigue, loss of weight, malaise, inflammation, and pain in the neck, shoulder, and pelvic girdle. Prolonged joint discomfort may lead to physical dysfunction and reduced mobility. The existence of rheumatoid nodules or lesions under the skin is one of the classic symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.[3]



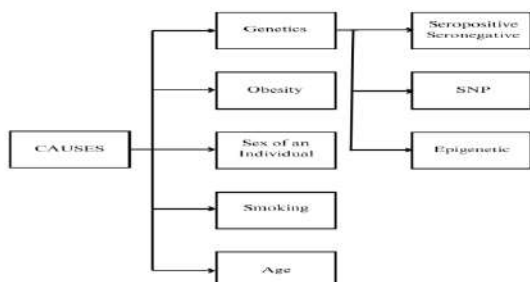
**Etiology**

**Hereditary**

Research has established that rheumatoid arthritis can have hereditary roots. Environmental factors can have a significant impact on a patient's genotype. Seropositive (increased auto antibodies of rheumatoid factor in the serum) and seronegative variations exist in the heredity of RA. Rheumatoid arthritis is associated with variations in allele frequencies, single nucleotide polymorphisms (within non-coding regions), and aberrant epigenetic (methylation changes) control of genes without changing the DNA sequence.[3,4]

**Environmental factors**

Arthritis is brought on by environmental factors, such as smoking cigarettes, sex of an individual (especially female), occupational hazard (dust), obesity, Vitamin D deficiency, air pollution, etc.,. Smoking (a common form of tobacco) can lead to periodontal and lung diseases, further increasing the risk of rheumatoid arthritis. When internal body cells are destroyed by antibodies triggered by exposure to foreign antigens, an autoimmune reaction known as inflammatory rheumatoid arthritis results. Dysbiosis, or changes in the gut microbiota, was observed in RA patients. The development of several harmful microorganisms can make RA worse.[4,5]



C.V Aishwarya *et al.*,**Pathophysiology**

Rheumatoid arthritis is a condition where inflammation of the joints is caused by an antigen-antibody response. Auto antibodies like RF (rheumatoid factor) and APCA (anti-citrullinated protein antibody), which are highly prevalent in rheumatoid arthritis and are considered to be seropositive, these antibodies, which have high specificity for rheumatoid arthritis, are triggered by the unique gene expression of tobacco (sort of environmental factor). Amino acid post-translational modification results in citrullination, which releases antibodies that attack the body's own cells.[5]

**Nutrition Management**

Nutrition significantly influences the management and progression of Rheumatoid arthritis. Despite the common misconception that dietary facts are unrelated to this autoimmune condition, emerging research underscores the importance of nutrition in both preventing the early onset of Rheumatoid arthritis and ameliorating its symptoms. A diet rich in anti-inflammatory foods can play a crucial role in modulating the immune response and reducing inflammation, which are central to Rheumatoid arthritis pathology. By incorporating specific nutrients and dietary patterns patients may experience a delay in disease onset and a reduction in symptom severity.

**Effects of Prebiotics and Probiotics supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

Probiotics defined as live microorganisms administered in adequate amounts, confer health benefits to the host. When incorporated in sufficient quantities, these beneficial microbes exert therapeutic effects, enhancing overall health and potentially mitigating various medical conditions. The therapeutic potential of probiotics spans from improving gut health to modulating immune responses, thereby playing a pivotal role in maintaining homeostasis and preventing disease.[6] Rheumatoid arthritis patients exhibit both compositional functional changes in their gut microbiota with studies reporting a notable reduction in microbial diversity compared to healthy individuals. Additionally, this diminishing diversity worsens with the progression of the disease. [7] The interaction between probiotic strains and enterocytes is crucial for regulating cytokine and chemokine production by epithelial cells. Certain probiotics have been shown to modulate the expression of pro and anti-inflammatory molecules in a strain specific manner. Lactobacillus strains have been found to reduce gut permeability and alleviate arthritic severity.[8] Table 1. Explicates the probiotics interventions in Rheumatoid arthritis.

**Effects of Omega 3 fatty acids supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

Omega-3 fatty acids, acclaimed for their extensive health benefits, plays a critical role in managing various disease conditions. Beyond their well-documented medical benefits, omega-3 fatty acids also possess anti-inflammatory, antiarrhythmic, and vasodilatory properties.[14] Omega-3 fatty acids possess immunomodulatory properties, serving as precursors to lipid mediators that can modulate the inflammatory response. They have been shown to prevent or reduce experimental arthritis and may offer therapeutic benefits in treating rheumatoid arthritis. [15] Increased intake of omega-3 fatty acids diminishes the incorporation of arachidonic acid into cell membranes, resulting in a significant reduction in inflammatory responses and a marked decrease in inflammatory markers. This dietary shift also led to lower production of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as PGE2 and LTB, as well as a decrease in cartilage degrading enzymes.[16] Table 2. represents the effectiveness of Omega-3 fatty acids in Rheumatoid arthritis.

**Effects of Antioxidants supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

Recent years have seen heightened interest in free radical chemistry. Free radicals, including reactive oxygen and nitrogen species are produced by various endogenous systems and in response to different physicochemical conditions or pathological states. Maintaining a balance between free radicals and antioxidants is crucial for proper physiological function.[22] Oxidative stress and the production of oxygen free radicals are critical factors in the development of rheumatoid arthritis. Autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis are associated with reduced cellular immunity, increasing the risk of other chronic conditions. A diet rich in antioxidants can enhance the immune system and compensate for the inadequate micronutrient intake in Rheumatoid arthritis patients, particularly the deficiency of antioxidant rich nutrients [23].



**C.V Aishwarya et al.,****Effect of Vitamin D supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

Vitamin D is commonly known as the “Sunshine Vitamin” is endogenously synthesised in the skin when exposed to sunlight. [28] Vitamin D is thought to possess immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory properties, and its deficiency has been associated with a variety of autoimmune disorders, including rheumatoid arthritis.[29] Vitamin D exerts an immunomodulatory effect that can influence the activity of The 17 associated cytokines [30] thereby mitigating the persistent inflammation characteristics of chronic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. This regulatory function of vitamin D on the immune system may play a critical role in controlling inflammatory responses, potentially offering therapeutic benefits in the management of Rheumatic arthritis. This insight underscores the importance of exploring vitamin D therapeutic potential in autoimmune diseases. Table – 4 reveals the effectiveness of Vitamin D supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis.

**Role of Physical activity in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

Physical activity is a crucial element in managing various diseases. Despite numerous awareness campaigns promoting its benefits, incorporating physical activity into the management of rheumatoid arthritis remains a contentious issue. While there is substantial evidence supporting the overall health benefits of physical exercise, its role in the context of rheumatoid arthritis is still debated. This controversy stems from concerns about the potential for exacerbating joint pain and inflammation, balanced against the benefits of improved physical function and quality of life. Thus, it is essential to delve deeper into understanding the complexities and nuances of how tailored exercise regimens can be safely and effectively integrated into the therapeutic strategies for Rheumatoid arthritis.

**DISCUSSION**

Omega-3 fatty acids can be obtained through fish (salmon, mackerel, tuna, herring, and sardines), nuts, seeds, and oils such as primrose, olive, canola, krill, and cod liver. Fermented probiotic foods include yoghurt, sauerkraut, kimchi, tempeh, and miso that contain bacterial stains that maintain the beneficial microflora in the gut. It is possible to enhance the diet with foods high in antioxidants, such as melons, berries, citrus fruits, sage, parsley, apricots, shellfish, Brazil nuts, and organ meat.[34] Include foods like nuts, fatty fish, organ meat, mushrooms, and yolk in your diet to supplement your vitamin D intake.[23] Proper food and lifestyle adjustments, combined with medical therapy, can help reduce pain. Regular physical activity in the body increases the functionality of all the joints and can improve the quality of a patient's life.

**CONCLUSION**

Treatment for rheumatoid arthritis typically consists of immunosuppressants, corticosteroids, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), biological and non-biological agents, and corticosteroids. These medications help to suppress symptoms and lessen pain. This article mainly discussed dietary therapy, which can help RA patients maintain better health by reducing inflammation and delaying the onset of the disease in patients who are at risk.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to thank our prestigious university and the Clinical Nutrition Department for their invaluable assistance and direction. We would like to express our gratitude to all of our educators and the working firm for consistently expecting greater things from us.





C.V Aishwarya et al.,

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**Table.1:Effect of Prebiotics and Probiotics supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

References	Subjects	Study Design, aim	Dosage and Duration	Tools	Findings
Roy et al., [9]	Two Hundred and Fifty between 18 and 75 years of age	To evaluate the effect of twice-daily Biotherapy, a Two-Strain Bacillus Probiotic Blend as an adjunct to standard of care on disease activity and functional ability of patients with RA. A Prospective, Randomised, Single-Center, Two-Arm, Open-Label Study was carried out.	Patients in the intervention group received adjunctive probiotic supplement (capsules not less than (NLT) 5 billion colony-forming units of B. subtilis and B. coagulans and patients in the nonintervention group received only the standard-of-care treatment. (methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, and methylprednisolone), twice daily for the period of 90 days.	Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI), tender joint count (TJC), swollen joint count (SJC), patient general assessment score, physician global assessment of DAS, and Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ)	Daily supplementation with a capsule containing NLT 5 billion CFUs of B. subtilis and B. coagulans as an adjunct to standard of care for RA is beneficial for the alleviation of the severity and symptoms of the disease and for improvement in patients' quality of life.
Alipour B et al., [10]	Forty Six Female Patients with Rheumatoid arthritis, between the age group of 20 to 80 years	The present study aimed at investigating the effects of Lactobacillus casei 01 supplementation on symptoms and inflammatory biomarkers of rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	Intervention group received one hard gelatin capsule containing 10(8) colony forming units (CFU) of L. casei 01 and maltodextrin as the excipient of the capsules, once a day for 8 weeks and control group received identical capsules which contained only maltodextrin for the same period.	Disease Activity Score of 28 Joints (DAS28), The Spielberger State-Trait anxiety inventory form Y (STAI - Y) questionnaire, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)	Probiotic supplementation may be an appropriate adjunct therapy for RA patients and help alleviate symptoms and improve inflammatory cytokines.





C.V Aishwarya *et al.*,

		in women. A Randomised double-blind clinical trial was carried out.			
Hatakka, K <i>et al.</i> , [11]	Twenty-one Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients	To study the effects of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG (LGG) on rheumatoid arthritis (RA). A double-blind study was performed	The intervention group was given 2 gelatine capsules of Lactobacillus rhamnosus (ATCC 53103) GG ( $\geq 5 \times 10^9$ cfu/capsule) twice a day for 12 months. The placebo group was given identical capsules without the bacteria 12 months	Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), Faecal sample.	There were no statistically significant differences in the activity of RA, more subjects in the LGG group reported subjective well-being.
Pineda <i>et al.</i> , [12]	Twenty-nine patients with RA	To examine the effect of probiotics as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Double-blind, placebo-controlled study was carried out.	The active agent in this study was a probiotic capsule containing L. rhamnosus GR-1 and L. reuteri RC-14. Each capsule contained 2 billion colony-forming unit (CFU) viable bacterial cells in addition to the inactive ingredients; dextrose, potato starch, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate. The placebo capsules contained the same ingredients described above without the bacteria for three months	Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), Patient's Global Assessment of Disease Activity (10 cm VAS), Patient Assessment of Pain (10 cm VAS)	Probiotics had a favourable anti-inflammatory effect at the cellular level in rheumatoid joints.
Mandel, D.R <i>et al.</i> , [13]	Forty-five adult men and women with RA	To evaluate the effects of the LAB probiotic preparation, <i>Bacillus</i>	The probiotic preparation includes 1 caplet Bacillus coagulans GBI-30, 6086 (2 billion CFU), green tea extract,	American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria, the Stanford Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index	Results of this pilot study suggest that adjunctive treatment with <i>Bacillus</i>





**C.V Aishwarya et al.,**

		<i>coagulans</i> GBI-30, 6086, on symptoms and measures of functional capacity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-design, clinical pilot trial was conducted.	methylsulfonylmethane, and vitamins and minerals (including vitamins A, B, C, D, E, folic acid, and selenium) for 60 days	(HAQ-DI), and laboratory tests for erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP).	<i>coagulans</i> GBI-30, 6086 LAB probiotic appeared to be a safe and effective for patients suffering from RA.
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**Table.2:Effect of Omega 3 fatty acids supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

References	Subjects	Study Design, aim	Dosage and Duration	Tools	Findings
Geusens P et al., [17]	Ninety Six Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients were recruited and randomised into three groups (30 participants per group)	To study the long-term effects of supplementation with omega-3 fatty acids (omega 3) in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. Double-blind, randomised study was performed.	6 capsules containing 1 gm of olive oil each (placebo), or 3 capsules containing 1 gm of fish oil (1.3 gm of Omega 3) each plus 3 placebo capsules, or 6 capsules containing 1 gm of fish oil each (2.6 gm of Omega 3). Treatment continued for 12 months.	Physician’s global assessment of disease activity (0-4) scale, patient’s global assessment of disease activity (0-10cm) visual analog scale, Ritchie articular index for pain	Findings of this double-blind study of the effect of fish oil supplementation in patients with active RA confirm the positive results
Joel M et al., [18]	Thirty Seven patients. (17 in the intervention group and 20 in the control group)	To investigate the effects of manipulation of dietary fatty acids in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. A Prospective, double-blind, controlled study was performed.	Patients in the experimental group were given supplements of 10 ‘Max-EPA’ (Scherer) capsules daily whereas the control group received a supplement of 10 placebo capsules a day, containing non-digestible paraffin wax	Plasma lipid gas-chromatographic analysis, Ivy bleeding time, and diet diaries.	The experimental group had deteriorated significantly in patient and physician global evaluation of disease activity, pain assessment, and number of tender joints.



C.V Aishwarya *et al.*,

Kremer, J.M <i>et al.</i> , [19]	Forty-nine patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. The patients were randomised into three different groups.	To evaluate the effect of fish oil and olive oil supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis. A prospective, double-blind, randomised study was conducted.	Twenty patients consumed daily dietary supplements of n3 fatty acids containing 27 mg/kg eicosapentaenoic acid and 18 mg/kg docosahexaenoic acid (low dose), 17 patients ingested 54 mg/kg EPA and 36 mg/kg DHA (high dose), and 12 patients ingested olive oil capsules containing 6.8 gm of oleic acid.	Pill Count and Gas Chromatographic analysis of fatty acids	The findings revealed that the beneficial effects of omega-3 fatty acids on the clinical manifestations of RA, including fewer tender and swollen joints, decreased duration of morning stiffness, improvements in grip strength, and physician assessments of pain and disease activity, are sustained and more commonly observed after 18-24 weeks of treatment.
Veselinovic M <i>et al.</i> , [20]	Sixty female patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis	To evaluate the effects of Marine <i>n</i> -3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and $\alpha$ -linolenic acid (GLA) in rheumatoid arthritis. A prospective, randomised trial was performed.	The first group was taking 5 g of fish oil (containing 1 g of concentrated fish oil with 300 mg of DHA, 200 mg of EPA, and 100 mg of other <i>n</i> -3 PUFAs). The second group received 2 Omega-3 Cardio® gel capsules and two evening Primrose oil gel capsules (one gel capsule contains 1300 mg of evening primrose oil with 949 mg of LA and 117 mg of GLA) for 12 weeks.	Clinical and laboratory evaluations, The Disease Activity Score 28, visual analogue scale (VAS) score	Daily supplementation with <i>n</i> -3 fatty acids alone or in combination with GLA exerted significant clinical benefits and certain changes in disease activity.





**C.V Aishwarya et al.,**

van der Tempel, H et al., [21]	Sixteen patients with Rheumatoid arthritis	To determine the clinical and biochemical effects of dietary supplementation with fractionated fish oil fatty acids. A randomised, double blind, placebo controlled crossover design was conducted	Intervention group received 12 capsules of fractionated fish oil (22 mol%) and the placebo received fractionated coconut oil (36 mol%) flavoured with fish aroma daily for the period of 12 weeks.	Visual analogue pain scale score, Grip strength was measured with a manometer, capillary gas chromatography, Laboratory tests.	This study shows that dietary fish oil supplementation is effective in suppressing clinical symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.
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**Table 3. Effect of Antioxidants supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

References	Subjects	Study Design, aim	Dosage and Duration	Tools	Findings
Jalili, M et al., [23]	40 female patients having Rheumatoid Arthritis	This study aims to investigate the effect of antioxidants supplement on clinical outcomes and antioxidant parameters in rheumatoid arthritis	Participants took one daily Selenplus capsule containing 50 µg selenium, 8 mg zinc, 400 µg vitamin A, 125 mg vitamin C, and 40 mg vitamin E for the period of 12 weeks.	Disease Activity Score (DAS), Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ), 24 Hour recall questionnaire and Laboratory tests	Antioxidants may improve disease activity significantly. Antioxidants may be useful for controlling clinical outcomes and oxidative stress in RA.
Bae SC et al., [24]	Twenty patients met the 1987 criteria for the classification of rheumatoid arthritis. Participants were randomised to three groups.	To evaluate complementary effects of dietary antioxidant supplementation on the blood level of inflammatory mediators and the severity of the disease in RA patients. A randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, three-treatment crossover design trial was carried out.	3 Capsules per day for 4 weeks were made to receive by the research participants. The first group received (500mg quercetin and 400mg vitamin C/tablet), whereas the second group received (166 mg quercetin 133 mg vitamin C/capsule) and the third group received a capsule	Korean Health Assessment Questionnaire (KHAQ) and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Dietary recall.	Dietary supplementation of antioxidants at 900 mg/day for 4 weeks did not change the blood biomarkers of inflammation and disease severity of RA patients under conventional medical treatments.





**C.V Aishwarya et al.,**

			containing corn starch.		
Shivani Jaswal et al., [25]	Forty Rheumatoid Arthritis patients	This study was designed to elucidate plasma oxidant/antioxidant status in rheumatoid arthritis, with the aim of evaluating the importance of antioxidant therapy in the management of this disease.	Group IIa received treatment with conventional drugs like NSAIDS and steroids for 12 weeks, while Group IIb patients received antioxidants in the form of a fixed dose combination of vitamins A, E and C along with conventional drugs for the same period.	Blood samples, Rheumatoid Arthritis Disease Activity Index (RADAI)	The results suggest the necessity for therapeutic co-administration of antioxidants along with conventional drugs to Rheumatoid Arthritis patients.
van Vugt et al., [26]	Eight Female patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis	To determine the potential beneficial effects of an antioxidant intervention on clinical parameters for RA, an open pilot study was designed.	The intervention of 10 weeks was followed by a 'wash-out' period of 4 weeks. Patients consumed 20 g of antioxidant-enriched margarine daily a mix of [tocopherol (400 mg), lycopene (10 mg), palm oil carotenoids (5 mg; mainly $\alpha$ -carotene) and lutein (10 mg). vitamin C (200 mg)]	Visual Analogue Scale Pain, General Health Score and DAS 28-score	The study indicated that intervention with antioxidant-enriched margarine in RA results in consistent and significant relief of clinical symptoms.
Nourmohammadi et al., [27]	Forty nine Rheumatoid arthritis patients	The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of antioxidant supplementation on oxidative status and disease activity in	Participants received antioxidant supplementations in combination with conventional	Rheumatoid Arthritis Disease Activity Index (RADAI), Plasma Total Antioxidant	This study indicates that antioxidant supplementations may play an important role in improving





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		RA patients. A randomised clinical trial was performed.	treatment (300mg of Vitamin C, 5 mg of Zinc daily and 25000 IU of Vitamin A every other day for 12 weeks) Group II received conventional treatment for the same duration.	Capacity (TAC)	oxidative stress and decreasing disease activity in these patients.
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**Table 4 - Effect of Vitamin D supplementation in Rheumatoid Arthritis**

References	Subjects	Study Design, aim	Dosage and Duration	Tools	Findings
Mukherjee et al., [31]	25 patients diagnosed with Rheumatoid Arthritis	To assess the effect of 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D3 supplementation on pain relief in early rheumatoid arthritis. A Parallel, open-labelled randomised trial was performed.	Intervention group received 1, 25 Vitamin D3 60,000 IU once weekly along with calcium carbonate (1000 mg/day) whereas the control group received only calcium carbonate (1000 mg/day) for the period of 8 weeks.	Patients Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Disease Activity Score (DAS-28).	Weekly supplementation of 60,000 IU of 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D3 in early RA results in greater pain relief.
Bansal et al., [32]	Hundred newly diagnosed Rheumatoid Arthritis patients.	To evaluate the efficacy of vitamin D supplementation among newly diagnosed RA cases scheduled for MTX monotherapy. A randomised controlled study was carried out.	Intervention group received MTX monotherapy supplemented with 400 IU 25 Hydroxy [25(OH)] vitamin D twice a day whereas the control group received only the MTX monotherapy for the period of two years.	Laboratory analysis, American College of Rheumatology (ACR) score	Vitamin D supplementation helped to potentiate the efficacy of MTX monotherapy in RA.





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Srikantiah et al., [33]	Hundred and fifty Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients	The aim of this exploratory study is to estimate the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and active rheumatoid arthritis and the role of supplementation in improving disease activity. A randomised open-label interventional study was carried out.	Participants received Vitamin D supplementation of 60 000 IU/week for 6 weeks, followed by 60 000 IU/month for a total duration of 3 months.	Visual analogue scale (VAS) Disease Activity Scale (DAS28), Laboratory tests.	Supplementation of vit D in RA patients with persisting disease activity and vit D deficiency contributed to significant improvement in disease activity within a short duration.
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## Enhancing IoT Quality of Service using Dynamic Framework and Streamlined Algorithm

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things refers to the quickly developing organization of associated objects that can gather and trade information progressively utilizing installed sensors. IoT will get a large-scale shift in the way we live and work. QoS concerns the transmission capacity(through put),inertness (delay),jitter (fluctuation in idleness), and blunder rate. Initially this research proposed adaptive frame work reduces the issues in IoT application solidifies three layers explicitly physical, framework (or) organization, and information (or) data. The significant goal is to ensure that to diminish reliable traffic from heterogeneous gadgets with fewer time basics appears close to the end customer with low deferral with better quality necessities achieve high throughput and high bundle transport extent. Secondly, proposed an algorithm ,which will include PQ (Priority Queue) and WTB (Weighting Time Based) methodology, named as versatile QoSAlgorithm to deal with the quality-of-service problems of heterogeneity information in a different application. From experimental results this research find the waiting time and execution time of each process, the existing algorithms takes 29ms to execute all five processes with 5 steps. The proposed algorithm takes Versatile Quality of Service Algorithm(VQoS) takes 24.5ms to execute all five processes with 3 steps. At last, this research demonstrated that VQoS calculation handles the nature of administration issues like postponement, jitter, transmission capacity, and throughput from the above test study. The proper simulation and experimental results of the above frame work helped us to diminish the nature of administration issues like delay, jitter, data transmission, reliability, and soon. Below discussed all the proposed solutions in detail.





**Manivannan et al.,****Keywords:** Framework, Heterogeneity, Internet of Things, Versatile Algorithms and Quality of Services.

## INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things is connected with internet devices; it takes a vital role in our life in various scenarios. The Internet unusually impacts ordering, communication, commercial, knowledge, government, humanity, and more [1]. Obviously, the Internet is a huge and brilliant sign in the total of mankind's course of action of experiences and at this point with the shot at the IoT, the web ends up being intelligently ideal to have a sharp life in each point[2][1]. Figure 1 depicts This IoT will give the Quality of Service to legitimate applications such as Smart Agriculture, Smart Environment, Smart Energy, Smart Transportation, and Mobility, Smart Home and Buildings, Smart Factory and Smart Manufacturing, and Smart Health.

### Problem Statement

The main problem of the QoS in IoT is handle heterogeneous data traffic in the real time and delay tolerant data, managing the dynamic network changes, Better model to improve the speed and reliability of the data come from heterogeneous devices, network and protocols. In this research I am going to propose 1) QoS framework consists of Integration approach to handle heterogeneous data traffic in delay tolerant data with the use of QoS aware routing, scheduling algorithm and classification techniques to improve reliability of the data with promptness, time constrains without packet loss or delay and increase the transaction speed of the data to improve the better performance. 2) Service differentiation mechanism to handle dynamic network changes with the use of gate way and IP stack to ensure the seamless interaction between wireless sensor network (WSN) and Internet with adaptive capabilities.3)Adaptive QoS model consists of algorithm with security that reduces the time and speed to share and receive data with use of *Wait Fair Queue Algorithm* (WFQ).Finally these algorithms, model going to validate using simulation *tools* to check the better result than the previous research with fulfils the QoS requirements delay, jitter, bandwidth and reliability etc.[3][4]and[5].

### Related Work

Different near evaluations consider connecting with lining techniques have been done which close different outcomes relying on their boundary and organization traffic. The going with paper shows that [6] Priority Queuing (PQ)and Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) yield better shows The outcomes depended up on jitter, deferral and parcel misfortune respects which were limits they used to assess the organization execution. In the going with assessment paper [7], WSN QoS in Mobile Wi MAX was explored. It was acknowledged that adaptability models don't have a colossal heap of impact on the voice quality. This showing should have joined a beginning to end transparency test. Just with the possibility of the center affiliation a total evaluation and further developed out comes might have been refined. Another investigator [8]empowered model that inter faces with various TCP/IP relationship to permit to each other through the MPLS focus switches. He performs intriguing appraisals, unquestionable fixing strategies were gotten along with the particular guiding shows to consider and investigate their QoS impacts on the IP alliance. The outcomes show that blockage the heads and other affiliation part restricts in joint effort add to the capacity of the VoI Porganization. Considering the forming survey, the vast majority of past starters were performed to check out distant medium. In this manner, in our assessments we have chosen to complete the near appraisal of the covering counts over the far away of the affiliation doesn't give a lot of effect on voice quality. Just with the prospect of the center affiliation a hard and fast appraisal and further developed outcomes might have been cultivated.

### Scenario 2.1: Packet End-to-End Delay(IP Traffic)

Figure2 and table 1 show that three lining calculation results; FIFO started to augment indelayat around 105 seconds. For both PQ and WFQ they simply have a deferral of 0.106 seconds from this time and towards the completion of the reproduction. PQ and WFQ was found to have better display soverFIFO of or the VoI Ptraffic subject to the parcels beginning to end delay in packs consistently. The Clarification is a direct result of the need instrument realized on PQ and WFQ has restricted their postpone time. We can see the skyscraper in FIFO bundles considering the way that PQ





### Manivannan et al.,

each parcel is separate with a need number ward on the "Sort of Service" and switch by then realize different FIFO lines for each need class to isolate the data traffic. Basically, in WFQ keep up an alternate line for each stream and switch by then used a helpful work to manage the line. As Such, PQ and WFQ keep up the lower delay. Figure 3 and table 2 shows that with FIFO the typical jitter. regard started todropata round105 second, this suggests that the assortment in network move season of bundles is decreasing from that second. For PQ and WFQ they keep up a Jitter assessment of pretty much zero at the present time, which insists their better display sover FIFO. Figure 4 and table 3 shows that with FIFO the typical jitter regard started to drop at around 105 second, this infers that the assortment in network move season of bundles is lessening from that second. For PQ and WFQ they keep up a Jitter assessment of pretty much zero at this moment, which confirms their better shows over FIFO. From the table 4 comparative analysis based on simulation results said that proposed algorithm will give better performance on important QoS issues like delay, Jitter, band width and through put. From this identification there searcher introduced new model and algorithm in the upcoming chapters.

#### Adaptive Frame work

The proposed flexible model on Quality of administration issues in IoT application solid ifies three layers explicitly physical, frame work(or)organization, and information (or) data. The fund a mental goal is to ensure that to diminish constant traffic with fewer time essentials appear at the end customer with the low delay with un flinching quality necessities achieves high through put and high packet conveyance proportion. In figure 4 and table 5 explains the important layers of adaptive frame work. The physical layer is responsible for grouping and splitting the packets based on Type and Networks.

Physical Layer =Clustering(Cg)+Addressing (Ag)

$$PL=Cg +Ag \quad (1)$$

The network layer is responsible for classify and As sign the data in to the buffer queues.

Net work Layer=Classify(Cy) +Allocation(An)

$$NL= Cy +An \quad (2)$$

The data layer use divides the assign the packets based on priority and waiting time simultaneously.

Data Layer=Priority(Py)+Waiting Time(Wt)

$$DL=Py +Wt \quad (3)$$

Hence,

Proposed Model(or)Framework=

$$(PL(Cg +Ag)+NL(Cy +An)+DL(Py+Wt)) \quad (4)$$

The explanation of figure 5 depicted in the table 4 as follows.

#### Versatile Algorithm

Versatile algorithm is the combination of priority queue and Weighted Fair Queue algorithm. This algorithm has got the classified data from the network layer and separates the database priority; weights are given based on priority, and process the data from heterogamous devices simultaneously. This algorithm deals the QoS issues likedelay, jitter, bandwidth, and throughput and reduces the process step, and improves the through put. From the above simulation results, PQ is the best for handling audio and video, WFQ algorithm is the best for handling text and images. Versatile QoS algorithmshandleheterogeneousdatawithreducedcomputationandimprove the throughput. This algorithm helps the researcher to deal with the QoS issues in excellent manners[11][12]and [13]

The above figure 6 explains the workflow of proposed algorithm with the priority queue and weighted fair queue.

Start:

#### Step 1

Calculate the waiting time of all the processes using priority queue after arrival from the buffer

$$\text{Waiting Time}(Pi) = \text{Total waiting Time}(Pi) - \text{No. of milliseconds Process Executed}(Pi) - \text{Arrival Time}(Pi)$$

#### Step2.1

When the arrival time is 0 there is exactly one process that process is executed first





**Manivannan et al.,**

```

if(arrival time(Pi)==0)
{
if(process==1)
{
P(i)@Running State
}
}

```

### Step2.2

Calculate Waiting Time of all remaining processes the process which has highest waiting time will be in the running state

Calculate Waiting Time(Pi.....Pn)for(i=0;i<=n;i++)

```

{
if(Waiting Time(Pi)>Waiting Time(Pi+1)
{Pi=Pi+1;
Pi+1=Highest Waiting Time(Pi);
Highest Waiting Time(Pi)@Running State;
}
Repeat the Loop till for all the process
}

```

### Step2.3

Alternate

Check Priority all the remaining processes the process has the highest priority will be in the running state

Calculate Priority(Pi...Pan)

```

{
For(i=0;i<=n;i++)
{
If(priority(Pi)<priority(Pi+1)
{Pi=Pi+1;
Pi+1=Highest Priority(Pi);
Highest Priority(Pi)@Running State;
}
Repeat the Loop till all the processes complete
}

```

### Step3

Repeat Step 2 till all the processes will be executed.

End

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Let's Consider The Following Examples

### Step1:

The table shows the process table of processes from P1 to P5 with its arrival time, execution time and the order of execution.

The solution was given based on priority scheduling(pre-emptive) based to decrease the QoS problems with a Gantt chart.

The table 7 depicts the execution flow of all the process using existing algorithms.





**Manivannan et al.,**

Hence waiting time of each process

Waiting Time(Pi) = Total waiting Time(Pi) - No of milli seconds process executes previously - Arrival Time (Pi) (5)

$P1=40-2-0=38ms$   $P2=5-0-5=0ms$   $P3=49-0-12=37ms$   $P4=33-5-2=28ms$   $P5=51-0-9=42ms$

Total Execution Time =  $38+0+37+28+42/5 = 29ms$

### Step2

Versatile QoS algorithm works based on priority queue and waiting time, it takes one process each based on priority and waiting time simultaneously. The following steps are shown how this VQoS algorithm works.

The table 8 explain show the proposed algorithm executes process simultaneously.

Waiting Time (Pi) = Sum of the execution time of all the remaining process(Pi)-Arrival time of the particular processes(Pi) (6)

Total Execution Time =  $0+2+22+43+45/5 = 24.5ms$

From the above experiment results, I find the better enhancement of the VQoS algorithm with the above examples consider the 5 processes namely p1, p2, p3, p4, and p5 with different arrival time, burst, and time priority. The experiment results compared with priority queue (PQ) and versatile Quality of Service (VQoS). I infer that the priority queue is given better results based on the need and importance of a particular process. From the above experimental results, I find the waiting time and execution time of each process, the priority queue takes 29ms to execute all five processes. VQoS consider and executes simultaneously both priority and waiting time reduces the waiting time of 3 processes compared to another scheduling algorithm. The VQoS takes 24.5ms to execute all five processes. VQoS reduces the delay and jitter of processes, also reduces the computation step, and speed of the process means band width, through put also increase. At last I demonstrated that VQoS calculation handles the nature of administration issues like postponement, jitter, transmission capacity, and throughput from the above test study.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The standard motivation driving this assessment is to see the meaning of IoT applications, for instance, smart homes, smart buildings, smart health, smart environment, smart city, smart retail, smart energy, smart mobility and transportation, and smart agriculture. Quality of Service (QoS) manages data traffic to decrease the packet delay, inaction, and jitter on the frame work. QoS controls and coordinates organized resources by setting needs for unequivocal sorts of data on the construction. Decreasing the construction traffic and deferring precariousness occurs from heterogeneous networks in various IoT applications, accelerating and relentless nature of the data on the framework. In this evaluation, QoS issues like jitter (surrender change) and traffic rate are seen ward on 8 applications with 40 associations. A versatile model on QoS in IoT application proposed too versee different degrees of reliable traffic and concede lenient traffic inside sensor affiliation. The proposed system is joined by three layers. The physical layer is the genuine layer used to the inter face and get-to g ethers the data begins from various real gadgets. The resulting layer is the network layer used to isolate the data using the IoT section and send the data to the helpline. The last layer is the data layer used to assign the different traffic streams into the help lines, Versatile QoS Scheduling is used to fix the weight subject to the traffic; isolates the line move speed reliant upon heaps of each package and execute the pack subject to the need and holding up time. This mode l tendencies the customer to send the data in IoT applications with less time and low postponement. This assessment urges the analyst to see the QoS issues in IoT application stoma age the issues with booking estimation. In the future confirm the Quality of Service in IoT applications with WFQ calculation, new assessment going to execute subject to the Simulation gadgets and their outcome for real time applications.





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**Table.1: Packet End to End Delay**

Algorithm	Packet Delay in Seconds(150)	Performance
SPF	190	Low
DORA	182	Low
FIFO	165	Low
PQ	90	High
WFQ	95	High

**Scenario2.2:Jitter(Voice Traffic Received)**

**Table.2: Jitter (Delay Variance)**

Algorithm	Jitter in Milliseconds (150)	Performance
SPF	125	Low
DORA	110	Low
FIFO	105	Low
PQ	5	High
WFQ	0	High

**Scenario2.3: Video Traffic Received (packet/sec)**





Manivannan et al.,

**Table 3. Video Traffic**

Algorithm	Packet Received	Packet Loss	Performance
SPF	367	33	Low
DORA	360	40	Low
FIFO	352	48	Low
PQ	400	0	High
WFQ	400	5	High

**Table4. Comparative Analysis**

Model	Algorithm	Packet Delay in Sec on (150)	Jitter in Milli sec on(150)	Packet Received	Packet Loss
D.Chen2015	SPF	190	125	367	33
P.K.Varshney 2016	DORA	182	110	360	40
J.Liu,Y.Zhang 2017	FIFO	165	105	352	48
S.Floyd and V. Jacobson2018	PQ	90	5	400	0
SyedNorAzlan 2019	WFQ	95	0	400	5
ManivannanT2 021	VQoS (Proposed Algorithm)	70	0	400	0

**Table5. Flow of Proposed Framework**

Layer	Technique	Process
Physical	Grouping	To group the data comes from various devices
	Router	Split the data in to different IoT access point
Network	IoT AccessPoint	Received packets from sensor through internet
		Classify the flow based on Nature of data
		AI locates the data flow in to the buffer queues
Data	Buffer	Store the data based on the flow types or traffic types
		Identify the traffic class of each packet





**Manivannan et al.,**

Weighted Fair Queue + Priority Queue	Fixed weight based on the Traffic
	Fixed priority based on the importance
	Divides queue and width based on weight of packet and the priority
	Execute the packet based on the finishing time and the priority simultaneously
Prevent high band width traffic delay	

**Table. 6.ProcessTable**

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Priority
P1	0	11	2
P2	5	28	0
P3	12	2	3
P4	2	10	1
P5	9	16	4

**Table7.Existing Algorithm Execution Table**

#	Process	Arrival Time (ms)	Waiting Time (ms)	Execution Time (ms)	Process Stage
1	P1	0	2	2	Pre-empted
2	P4	2	3	3	Pre-empted
3	P2	5	3	28	Completed
4	P4	33	28	7	Completed
5	P1	40	38	9	Completed
6	P3	49	37	2	Completed
7	P5	51	42	16	Completed

**Table 8.Solution for Proposed Algorithm**

#	Simultaneous Action	Start Time	Wait Time(ms)	Execution Time(ms)
1(P1,P5)	Arrival Time	0	0	11
	Wait Time	9	2	16
2(P2,P3)	Priority	5	22	28
	Wait Time	12	43	2
3(P4)	Priority	2	55	10





Manivannan et al.,

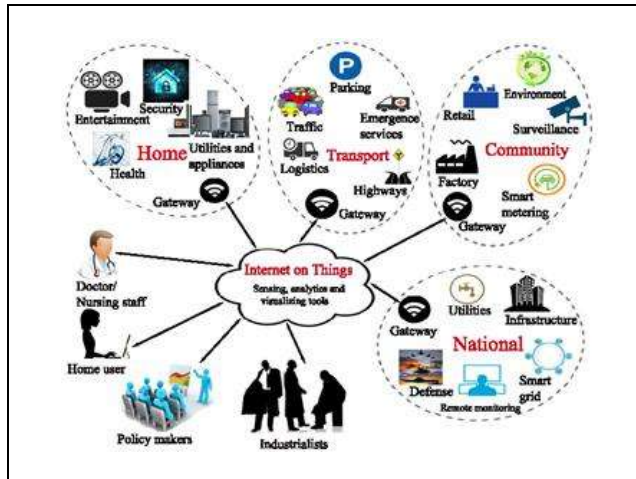


Figure1: IoT Applications

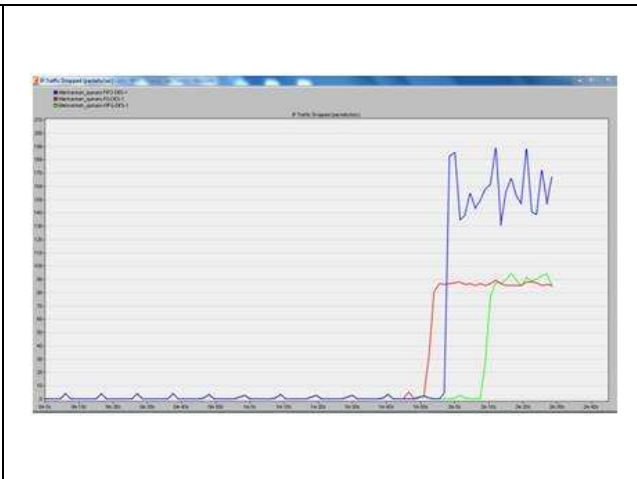


Figure2:Packet End to End Delay



Figure 3:Jitter (Delay Variation)

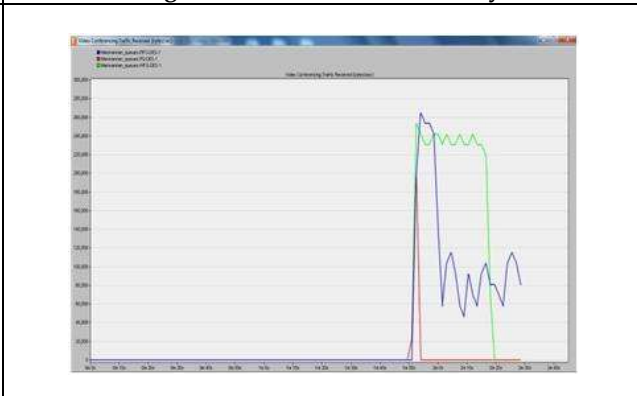


Figure 4: Video Traffic

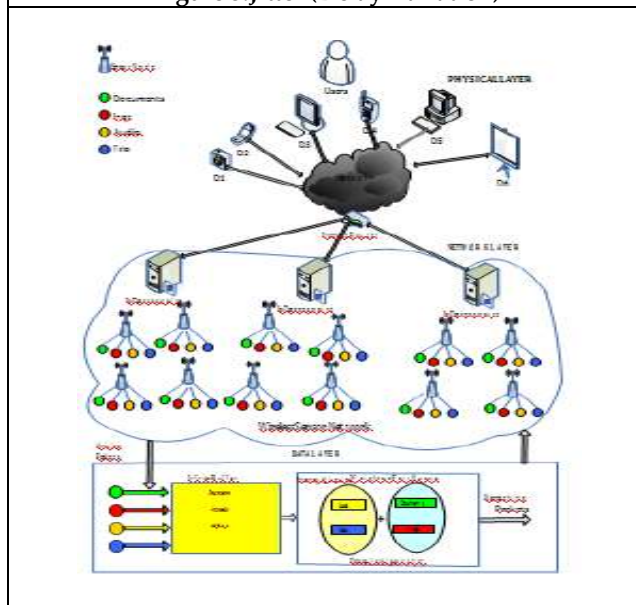


Figure 5.Adaptive QoS Framework[5]

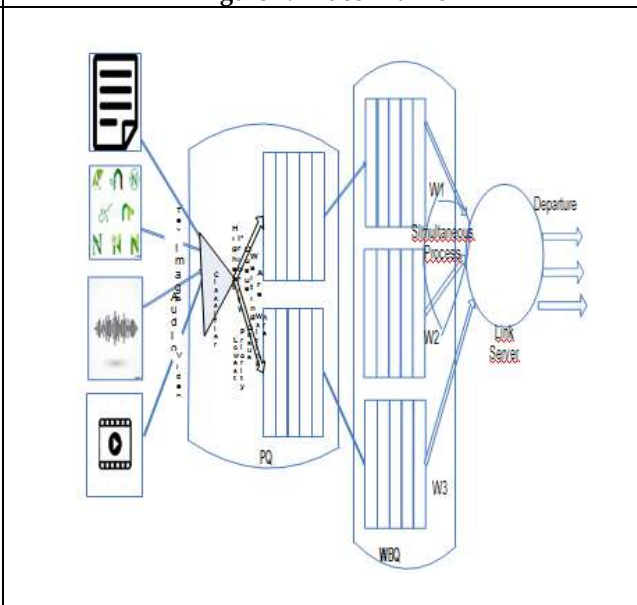


Figure 6.Work flow of Proposed Algorithm







## Enhancement of Voltage and Current Stability in Photovoltaic Inverters with the Application of Fuzzy Logic Controllers

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) based PV system fed with the three-phase power grid. Generally large rating PV system is associated with the already existing power system it may affect the grid performance due to inconstancy in nature. In this proposed system, the FLC-based controller is designed to operate the power system in stable condition during faults occurring time also. Solar-fed inverters play a crucial role in operating our proposed system at stable conditions and increasing the reliability, stability, and performance of the system. This paper provides a controlling strategy for a PV system that improves the transient stability of a Synchronous Generator (SG) linked to the utility grid. The suggested FLC control approach causes the PV inverter's DC link capacitors to absorb a few of the kinetic energy stored in the SG during a temporary halt, as shown in the study. The results were done through MATLAB Simulation successfully working to the proposed control method.

**Keywords:** PV Inverters, Voltage stability, Fuzzy Logic Controller





Sama Bharathi et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

As of overdue, energy frameworks have encountered a massive growth in the entrance of Renewable Energy Sources (RES), which might be usually related to the energy network to improve the power grid performance by using power converters. The increment of the PV energy shows some new specialized difficulties, for instance, temporary steadiness [1], which makes the interest in force frameworks below severe unsettling effects a significant issue. The preferred framework dormancy and lead consultant reaction are reduced for this new framework layout, which may additionally adversely impact the temporary reaction of the rotor point of SGs. In any case, the inverters applied in the PV age deliver novel open doorways, like subordinate administrations to SGs. PV converters might assist with retaining soundness after a framework unsettling have an impact on, for example, a brief out delivered approximately [2]. The GCs of the history of twenty years did not count on the big adjustments in the electricity framework setup regarding the activity of pressure inverters. Indeed, even today, it's far more difficult to appreciate and verify future conditions. Hence, over the past 20 years, GCs have anticipated the RE assets to be separated while an unsettling impact is recognized [3]. This necessity is fine the period of the RE infiltration level isn't huge, which is completed to forestall the deficiency of synchronism. In any case, the GCs have modified to require FRT restriction from RE gadgets in the course of aggravations [4], and that means that the aged unit must live associated with the power framework as well as, additionally, should give a guide in maintaining up with synchronism and voltage solidness. A few nations have laid out ideas that require greater capacities from the PV inverters utilized in disseminated age devices and from PV flora related to the medium voltage transmission matrix. A portion of those principles takes into consideration an MC running mode or in the short end transferring dynamic potential to the matrix whilst giving need to the responsive electricity backing to in addition develop voltage dependability [5]-[7]. A few GCs lay out APRRR for publishing shortcoming interests, as needs to be seen in [8]. In the writing, the FRT limit of PV frameworks in consistency with the GCs has been to an awesome volume researched. For instance, [9] proposes an FRT plan to help the community via infusing responsive electricity, as anticipated in the German GC, and that empowers the electricity first-rate to change in view of a tradeoff between power waves and present-day sounds. The prevalence of large-scale RES in existing power networks has increased over the previous decade due to the global warming concerns of fossil fuel-based power stations and the rising cost of energy generation. PV power plants are among the most popular forms of RES since their costs are constantly falling.

### Modelling of Three Phase Power Network

The proposed test system shown in figure.1 is considered for transient analysis of the integrated system. The synchronous machine and PV system both are connected in parallel and they are integrated with the grid by means of transmission lines. The PV systems have n PV system as depicted in figure.2, and are restricted by using the MPPT strategy. It is a known fact that the harmonics injected by the nonlinear loads are controlled by using active power filters. The synchronous machine's current components control the torque and flux in the machine by injecting and controlling the PV system. As it is known that this approach depends on the prepared limits during the fault the excess energy will not be absorbed by the grid and it was sent to PV inverter's dc link for storage purposes.

### Wind System

The Wind system which is the electrical generator of renewable energy, is the component that makes up a wind turbine. We looked at the rotor blade design. A low-rpm electrical generator is the brain of any wind power system. It converts the mechanical rotational power produced by wind energy into electricity to provide power for remote villages. A wind turbine can transform a small fraction ( $C_p$ ) of the energy that is captured from the wind. The following equation explains how three variables rotor blade sweeps area ( $A_w$ ), upstream wind velocity ( $V_w$ ), coefficient of rotor power ( $C_p$ ), and mechanical power ( $P_{wt}$ ) are related.

$$P_{wt} = \frac{1}{2} P A_w V_w^3 C_p(\lambda, \beta) \quad (1)$$





Sama Bharathi et al.,

### Solar System

The solar system acts as a renewable energy resource for hybrid micro grids. Solar radiation and PV cell temperature both affect PV power. The PV module has a separate MPPT (Maximum Power Point Tracking) controller from the PMS.

$$I_{ph} = [I_{sc} + K_i(T - 298) \times I_r / 1000] \quad (2)$$

$$I_{rs} = I_{sc} / [\exp(Qv_{oc} / N S k n T) - 1] \quad (3)$$

### Micro Hydro System

The kinetic energy received from the falling water is converted to mechanical power that subsequently transformed the electrical energy by a generator as part of the hydro turbine's basic operating principle. The electrical power produced by the micro-hydro turbine is calculated using the following equation in the proposed model.

$$P_{hyd} = \frac{\eta_{hyd} \times h_{net} \times \rho_{water} \times Q_{turbine} \times g}{1000 (W/kW)}$$

### Fuzzy Controller For Implementation

The overall control scheme for controlling the proposed system is presented in figure3. Under steady-state operating conditions, the power comes from the PV system is fed to the utility. The dc link controllers receive the active from the dc link and regulate the dc link error voltage. When the dc link error control building block is disable, the transfer of power is made from grid to MC mode. In this situation, dc link receives the power and absorb the kinetic energy so by reducing the effect on synchronous machines transient stability.

## SIMULATION RESULTS

Hybrid system response synchronous machines active and reactive power are exposed in figure.4, and figure.5, Hybrid system response PCC voltage and dc-link voltage. This paper proposed FLC and PI controller-based stability enhancement of the grid-connected PV system. FLC decides the optimal gain parameters of the PI controller based on the grid side parameter variations. The benefits of the suggested method are vigorous performance with an increased level of Transient stability and Voltage Stability. The performance of the proposed technique was assessed by means of the comparison analysis with the presented technique.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper, the proposed fuzzy logic controller-based solar power system is fed with the grid. Generally large rating PV system is associated with the already existing system it may affect the grid operations due to inconstancy in nature. In this proposed system we design our system in stable even faulty condition and voltage support for LVRT. Solar-fed inverters are playing a crucial role in operating our system at stable and increasing reliability and stability. To achieve transient stability, the proposed control technique causes the SG kinetic energy to be engaged by the dc link capacitors. It also allows for the injection of reactive electricity into the grid to help maintain voltage stability. Results show that the suggested control strategy efficiently ensures the SM's transient stability by reducing rotor angle oscillations within the initial few cycles of the failure.

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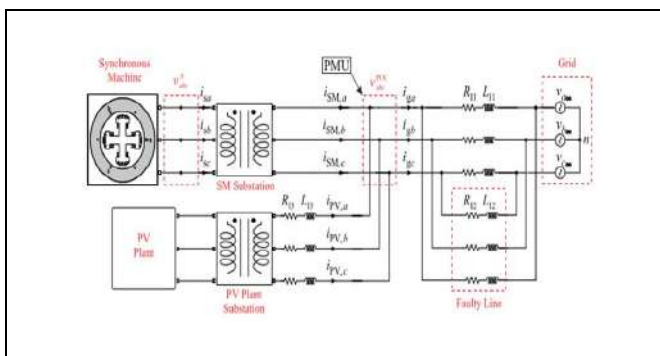


Figure.1: Proposed 3-phase power network for implementation

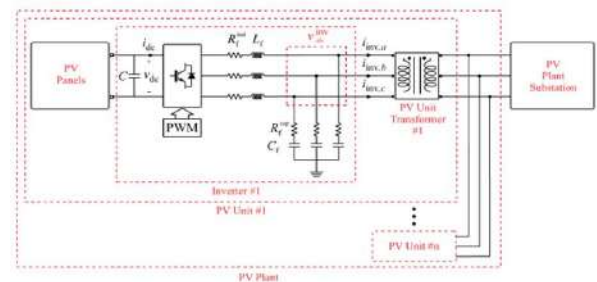


Figure.2: Internal implementation of individual PV unit

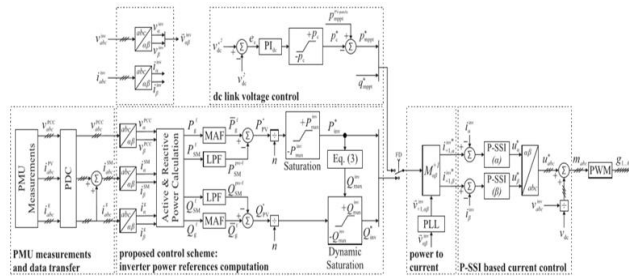


Figure.3: Proposed FLC Controller implementation

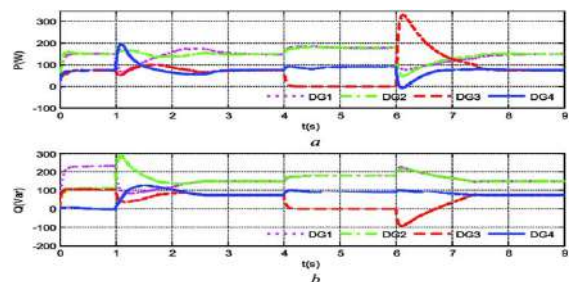


Figure.4: Hybrid system response synchronous machines active power and reactive power





Sama Bharathi et al.,

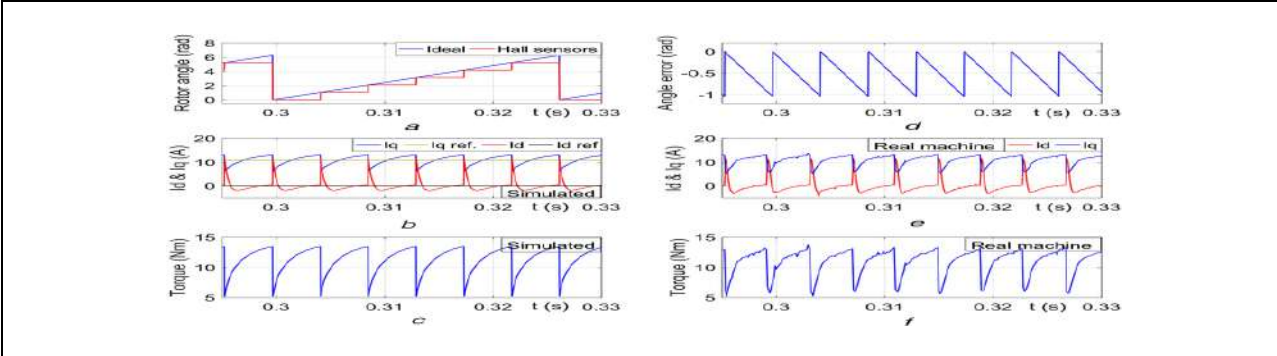


Figure 5: Hybrid system response inverters currents and synchronous machines rotor angle





## Improvising Bioformulations: Gap Analysis and Strategic Improvement

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Chemical fertilizers are used extensively to meet the world's population's food demands. This has led to many environmental challenges, including the loss of soil and its native microorganisms. The use of biofertilizers is the need of the hour, which enhances plant growth and maintains soil fertility. A single strain or consortium of microbes can be coupled with inert materials called carriers which can be in various forms. Though recent advancements in carrier formulation like Fluidized Bed Dryers, nanotechnology has solved many problems multiple challenges are encountered during the formulation process when extended from lab scale to field trial. Usage of consistent bio formulation is only possible if it meets the stringent quality norms, including clearing Intellectual Property Rights before commercialization. The conspicuous gap between the three fields- laboratories, industries, and users must be bridged and a continuous relay of information is mandatory to achieve success in the actual sense.

**Keywords:** Fertilizers, Soil fertility, Agriculture, Carrier, Formulation

### INTRODUCTION

Agricultural production is a global topic, and this sector is under constant pressure (Jitendra Mishra, 2016) to satisfy the ever-increasing food demands of the world's burgeoning population. According to a Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) assessment, the world population would exceed nine billion by 2050, necessitating a 70%

87014



**V.H. Jayashree et al.,**

increase in global agricultural production(Isha Mishra *et al.*, 2020). Chemical fertilizers are widely used all over the world (U. Rani, 2019) and are practically indispensable(Seema Chaudhary *et al.*, 2017). Chemicals have a number of disadvantageous environmental penalties(Amir H. Ahkami *et al.*, 2017)(Vijay Singh Meena *et al.* S. K., 2017)(Becky N. Aloo *et al.*, 2020). According to reports, artificial fertilizers are commonly related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which have a significant impact on environmental stability and influence both agriculture and natural systems and are predicted to rise, as these agricultural systems expand (Schlesinger, 2009)(Will Steffen, Persson, Reyers, & Sorlin, 2015)(Nilde Antonella Di Bendetto *et al.*, 2017). Aquatic systems, wildlife, and fragile ecosystems are all severely impacted. Climate change in combination with natural calamities has aggravated the situation. Ironically, the long-term repercussions of chemical fertilizers include an overall decrease in soil quality, productivity, and acidity, all of which reduce agricultural yield (Becky N. Aloo *et al.*, 2020)(Vijay Singh Meena *et al.* B. R., 2016).Uniformity in agricultural practices is lacking; hence, it is crucial to develop sustainable methods to enhance biological and eco-friendly outcomes. Significant strides have been taken in investigating, evaluating, and adopting numerous innovative and sustainable tactics which have aided in the emergence of the "Green Revolution" and "Gene Revolution". Soil and plant-associated microorganisms play an important role in ecosystem function by participating in a variety of biogeochemical cycles and the breakdown of organic matter(Paul, 2015). The nutritional condition of the crop grown in each agricultural system has a direct impact on plant growth, subsequent metabolism, and the phytochemical complex generated. As a result, biofertilizers (microbial-based fertilizers) are regarded as critical components of sustainable agriculture, with long-term benefits on soil fertility. According to research, the use of biofertilizers can enhance crop output by around 25% while reducing the usage of inorganic N and P fertilizers by about 25–50% and 25%, respectively(Adnane Bargaz, 2018)(Eduardo K. Mitter *et al.*, 2021). These are evidence of viable alternatives to chemical products that do not endanger biodiversity and can reduce detrimental impacts on the environment and human health by reducing the usage of synthetic fertilizers and hazardous pesticides.

For more effective and trustworthy agricultural formulations, a single strain or consortia of beneficial microorganisms and bioactive chemicals can be coupled with natural and inorganic products such as algae, polymers, and animal products(Ernesto comite *et al.*, 2021). Biofertilizers are microbial formulations made up of beneficial living microbial cells, either a single strain or a consortium of strains, that boost plant development by enhancing nutrient availability and uptake. Biofertilizers are immobilized or trapped on inert carrier materials that can be used to improve plant development and soil fertility (Eduardo K. Mitter *et al.*, 2021). The most critical assumption comes when microbial inoculants are combined with other beneficial treatments (e.g., biopesticides and Phyto-stimulators) as biofertilizers (Umair Riaz *et al.*, 2020). The utilization of natural macromolecules such as biopolymers is a novel component that responds to the present need for eco-sustainable products. These components can act as microbe "carriers". The beneficial benefits can be attributed to in-situ transport and activity, as well as the stabilization of microbial/natural chemical mixtures. Biopolymers can be made from biocompatible and biodegradable materials, such as carbohydrate polymers, which have a high absorption rate and a high concentration of nutrients and agriculturally important substances inside their structure (Marcos R. Guilherme *et al.*, 2015). These polymers are already being used in a variety of applications in human health, including- carriers in the delivery of certain vaccines(Claire M Coeshott *et al.*, 2004), anticancer and antiviral pharmaceuticals, and therapeutic proteins and peptides(Ernesto comite *et al.*, 2021). Carriers are the abiotic substrates which may be in the form of solid, liquid, or gel, used in the process of formulation (Yoav Bashan *et al.* L. E.-B.-P., 2014).It acts as a transporter of live microorganisms from the production unit to the site of action (Naveen K. Arora *et al.*, 2010). Carriers are crucial in the delivery of bioinoculant into the field under feasible physiological conditions. They play a major role in skyrocketing the market value of bioformulation.

### Classification of Carriers

Different substances composed of various inert materials or residues can be used as carriers. They can be classified as soils, agricultural residues, and other inert materials based on their source or composition. Soils include peat, coal particles, sand, soil fractions (generally inorganic) mainly clay (J. H. G. Stephens, 2000). Agricultural residue would chiefly comprise of sugarcane residue, plant and animal compost, lucerne powder, coir dust compost, mulch, soybean and peanut oil (R. J. Kremer, 1983), wheat bran (A. M. Jackson, 1991), agricultural waste material (K. V.



**V.H. Jayashree et al.,**

Sadasivam *et al.*, 1986), sawdust (Naveen Arora *et al.* E. K., 2008), spent mushroom compost (Nita Bahl, 1987) etc. Inert materials such as polymers, alginate beads (Yoav Bashan *et al.* L. E.-B.-P., 2014), polyacrylamide gels (Y. R. Dommergues, 1979), treated rock fragments (rock phosphate), vermiculite (Paau, 1988), perlite (Daza A *et al.*, 2000) and lignite, sulphates of calcium and different surfactants (Tadros, 2005) can be used. Carriers could be further classified as solid, liquid or slurry carriers based on their form, and these could be employed successfully in modes of application or treatment strategies. Solid carriers consisting of viable bacteria or spores are usually formulated as granules or powders. These pose challenge to non-spore forming communities of bacteria, as dehydration alters cell membranes, leading to cell death and overall loss of viability during the process of rehydration (Teresa Berninger *et al.*, 2018) which poses as a major hurdle in product commercialization. Widely used solid carriers are as follows: phosphate rocks, charcoal, vermiculite, clay, diatomaceous earth, peat, talc (Marjan Jorjani *et al.*, 2011), cellulose, and polymers (Jitendra Mishra, 2016). Liquid carriers are an aqueous solution consisting of microbial suspension. The inoculants may be suspended in water, oils, or emulsions (Slavica Gasic, 2013) (Pragati Sahai, 2017). Slurry carriers are composed of solid substances in a liquid medium (composition as per the need of the application). All carriers must possess certain necessary properties (fig.1) which enables their ease of storage and successful application.

**Recent Advancements in Carrier Formulation**

The formulation preparation and increase in shelf life of the formulation can be achieved through the usage of Fluidized Bed Dryers (FBD) which are very efficient in lowering the moistness. One of the primary benefits of this technique is that it operates at temperatures ranging from 37°C to 40°C, which is milder than spray-drying and better suited to mesophilic organisms (Pramod Kumar Sahu *et al.*, 2018). Future research is required to optimize FBD temperature cycles for inoculant formulations and to determine consistency and efficiency after field applications. By retaining microbial cell density during storage, FBD shows promise in minimizing formulation inconsistency (Eduardo K. Mitter *et al.*, 2021). Nanotechnology is an upcoming field with potential applications in the agricultural sector which includes nanocides (Mauricio Schoebitz *et al.*, 2013) or microbial metabolites/enzymes (sourced from microbes) which are immobilized with nanomaterials (Yoav Bashan *et al.* L. E.-B.-P., 2014). Communication (quorum sensing) with plants is improved using techniques like nano-factories (Kausam Lata Rana *et al.*, 2020) (Hera Vlamakis *et al.*, 2013). Biofilm biofertilizers (BFBFs) are a new inoculant method for improving biofertilizer efficiency and sustaining soil fertility. Integrative “omics” study and data analysis are critical tools for gaining a better understanding of the complex dynamics at work and predicting microbial responses in natural environmental conditions (Adriana Ambrosini *et al.*, 2016) (Salme Timmusk *et al.*, 2017).

Multiple challenges are encountered when the usage of a formulation must be extended to field scale from a laboratory scale. Challenges regarding maintenance of genetic stability of the strains, risk of mutations, nutrient assimilation, metal chelation, establishment of target specific interactions and its adaptability are routinely encountered. Further, demonstration of enhanced plant growth parameters such as plant rigour, yield promotion, longevity, safeguarding plants against abiotic stress is difficult. For a bio formulation to be used effectively by plant caretakers, it must be stable, viable, and yield optimum results. Therefore, it is crucial that further research is directed towards optimization (fig.2) to ensure commercial viability and success of bio formulations. By considering these points, researchers and industry professionals can work towards enhancing the efficacy, stability, and shelf life of bioformulations, making them more practical and reliable for sustainable agricultural practices. Research and development organisations concentrate on technical efficacy including intellectual property rights and a lack of data on toxicological, health and environmental hazards cause major delays in registration. Private companies insist that R&D organizations create this data concurrently with the development of the product. For any formulation to be utilized as a biopesticide, the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB & RC) require bio-efficacy evidence for two seasons in two agroecological zones, as well as toxicological assessments. To create such data, adequate planning is essential right from the initial R&D phases (Ritu Mawar *et al.*, 2021). A bioformulation which offers so many positive features such as effective plant growth promotion, pest control and environmental safety can be successfully implemented in field conditions only if we create awareness in terms of registration formalities to be fulfilled in the development and usage of a consistent bioformulation which satisfies stringent quality norms.





V.H. Jayashree *et al.*,

The development of bioformulations involves a multi-step process (fig.3) that requires expertise in microbiology, formulation chemistry, and agronomy. Each step is critical to the success of the final product, and careful attention must be paid to ensure that the final product is safe, effective, and commercially viable.

## CONCLUSION

Bio fertilizers are not widely used, despite their multiple benefits and reasonable cost. The reasons for their limited use may be related to incompatible reactions across diverse soils, crops, and environmental circumstances, as well as practical issues such as mass production, shelf-life, suitable recommendations, and ease of use to the farmers. Despite extensive research and a range of practical uses worldwide, the full potential of biofertilizers remains unexplored. Multi-omics technologies have helped us grasp the complexity of micro biomes in the last ten years by allowing us to characterize the structure and function of microbial communities. These new methods are being used more frequently to describe soil microbial communities and their impact on plant nitrogen uptake and other PGP factors. The use of beneficial microbes as biocontrol agents and biofertilizers could pave way for a "second green revolution," or, more accurately, a "period of evergreen revolution." If farmers' trust and knowledge are limited, biocontrol research will be nothing more than a pipe dream. Bioformulation is ineffective until it proves its impact on various constraints like growing conditions, market stability, dependability, and cost-effectiveness. The conspicuous gap between the three fields- laboratories, industries, and users must be bridged and a continuous relay of information is mandatory to achieve success in the actual sense. Through these, failures can be totally analysed, and a sustainable agricultural practice can be evolved.

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V.H. Jayashree *et al.*,

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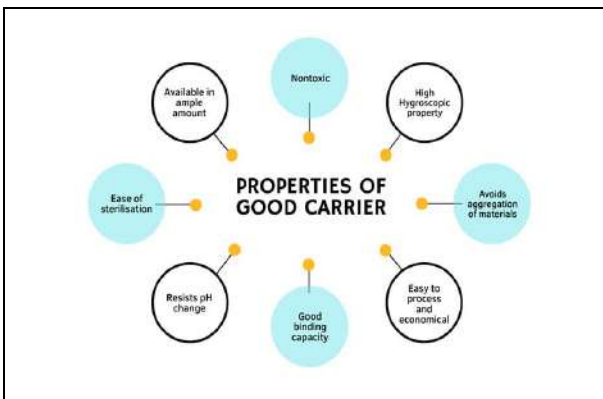


Figure.1: Properties of carrier

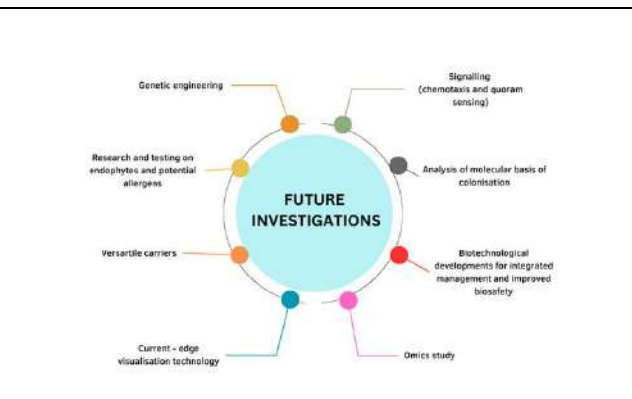


Figure.2: Future investigations areas for commercialization

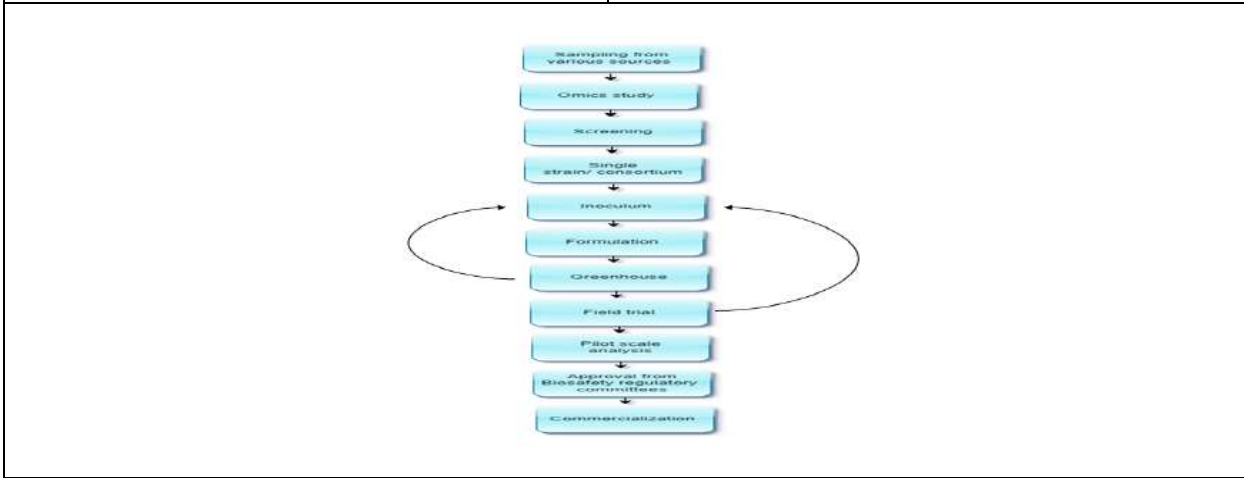


Figure.3: Outline of bioformulation development process





## Adjacent Vertex Reducible Edge Coloring of Corona Product Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we generalize the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring chromatic number of the corona product between path, cycle, and complete graphs. The adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring is mapping the edges of a simple graph  $G(V,E)$  to a set of positive integers  $\{1,2,3\dots k\}$ . The color sets of any two vertex with the same degree whose distance is 1 are the same, that is  $S(u) = S(v)$ , where  $S(u) = \{f(uv)/uv \in E(G) \text{ and } d(u) = d(v)\}$ . Where  $d(u)$  is a degree of  $u$ . The maximum value  $k$  is the chromatic number of the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring, denoted as  $\chi'_{avrec}(G)$ .

**Keywords:** Edge coloring, avrec chromatic number, Corona graph.

## INTRODUCTION

Coloring is a vital research topic in graph theory, a branch of mathematics that studies relationships between objects and their connections. In the context of graph theory, a graph is a collection of nodes (or vertices) and edges that connect a pair of nodes. Graph coloring has practical applications in various areas, including tasks with resource constraints, frequency assignment in wireless communication, register allocation in compilers, and map coloring problems. The study of graph coloring also has connections to other areas of mathematics and computer science, making it a rich and important topic in both theoretical and applied tasks. The very important inspiration for coloring is the four-color conjecture problem [1]. The vertex-distinguishing edge coloring, conceived by A.C. Burries *et al.*, draws upon the foundational principles of the four-color conjecture, introducing an innovative approach to





**N. Yathavan and N. Paramaguru**

edge coloring[2]. The reducible edge coloring [3] was developed by the idea of vertex distinguishing edge coloring by Zhong Fu Zhang [4]. In the same year, he published another article on an adjacent vertex reducible total coloring of graphs [5]. J.J.Tian proposed the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring of graphs [6]. Zing Wen Li *et al* worked continuously and reported the adjacent vertex sum reducible edge coloring of random graphs and several types of joint graphs [7]. They introduced adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring of several types of joint graphs [8].Also, we study reducible edge coloring of points with distance of 2 in some associative graphs [9] Finding the chromatic number is a well-known problem in graph theory and can be challenging for certain types of graphs. These days, graph operations like products are of greater interest to scholars. Because of the nature of the Corona product, among the numerous existing graph operations, academics are more interested in it. Corona product has a specific way of combining vertices and edges, resulting in a graph that often exhibits star-like structures. Based on the inspiration from all the previous reported work we generalize the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring of corona product graphs. In this study, we present novel theories concerning corona product graphs, specifically focusing on path(P), cycle(C), and complete graphs(K<sub>m</sub>), utilizing established coloring concepts. The subsequent sections of this paper are structured as follows: Section 2 delves into the elucidation of adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring and its application to corona product graphs. Section 3 presents five theorems along with their proofs about the chromatic number of corona product graphs. Finally, in Section 4, we provide a comprehensive discussion of the conclusions drawn from our findings.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Definition 2.1[8]

Let the graph  $G(V, E)$  is a simple graph. If there is a positive integer  $k (1 \leq k \leq E)$  and a mapping  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, k\}$ . For any two vertices whose distance is 1 are  $u, v \in V(G)$ , when degree of  $u$  equal to degree of  $v$ , there are  $S(u) = S(v)$ . Here  $S(u) = \cup_{uw \in E(G)} \{f(uw)\}$ . Then  $f$  is adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring, referred to as AVREC and  $\chi'(G) = \max\{k \mid k\text{-AVREC of } G\}$  is adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring chromatic number.

### Definition 2.2[10]

When two graphs,  $G$  and  $H$ , are combined, one copy of  $G$  and  $|V(G)|$  copies of  $H$  create the corona. In this graph,  $i^{\text{th}}$  vertex of  $G$  is adjacent to every vertex in  $i^{\text{th}}$  copy of  $H$ . To simplify matters, we define  $[k] = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ . It was Frucht and Harary who first introduced this graph product[2].

## 3. MAIN RESULTS

### Theorem:1

**For Corona graph  $P_m \circ C_3 (m \geq 3)$  there is  $\chi'_{avrec}(P_m \circ C_3) = 11$ .**

### Proof

Suppose the vertices of  $P_m$  and  $mC_3$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  respectively.

The Corona Product of  $P_m \circ C_3$  satisfies the  $f$  coloring rule:

$$f(u_i u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2, & i \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 1, & i \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$f(u_1 v_{i1}) = \begin{cases} 3, & i = 1 \\ 4, & i = 2 \\ 5, & i = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_i v_{i1}) = 6, f(u_i v_{i2}) = 7, f(u_i v_{i3}) = 8, \quad i = 2, 3, 4, \dots, n - 1,$$

$$f(u_n v_{n1}) = 9, f(u_n v_{n2}) = 10, f(u_n v_{n3}) = 11, \quad n = 3, 4, 5, \dots$$

In the Corona Product  $P_m \circ C_3$  has  $m - 2$  the maximum degree is 5 for all values of  $m$ . For this all the vertex distance is one; each vertex has the same color sets and at most 5 colors. For different  $m (m \geq 3)$ ,  $u_1$  and  $u_n$  has 4 degrees always and the distance is more than one. Both  $u_1$  and  $u_n$  are having a total of 8 different colors. From these 8 colors, 2 colors were shared by  $u_2$  and  $u_{n-1}$ . As 2 colors were reduced from 8 colors, a total of 11 colors have been used at maximum. Hence the chromatic number is  $\chi'_{avrec}(P_m \circ C_3) = 11$  ■.





**N. Yathavan and N. Paramaguru**

Despite many adjacent vertex same degree is available for  $n \geq 4$ , there is no possibility for the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring of  $P_m \circ C_n$ . Since all four vertex in  $C_4$  is adjacent to  $u_1$  with 4 colors, it must coincide with all vertex in  $C_4$ . It is not possible due to  $C_4$  is a regular maximum 3 degree vertices adjacent  $u_1$ . Hence it is possible only for 3 colors to engage, as the maximum degree available is 3, which contradicts to avrec. Generally, Corona product graphs have many different degree vertices, when compared with some special graphs like star graphs, fan graphs, and joint graphs[8,9]. It causes the chromatic numbers will be maximum.

**Result: The corona product graph of  $\chi'_{avrec}(P_2 \circ C_3) = 4$ .**

**Theorem:2**

The Corona graph  $C_m \circ P_3, P_4, P_5$  there is

(i)  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_3) = \Delta + 2m, m \geq 3$ .

(ii)  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_4) = \Delta + m, m \geq 3$

(iii)  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_5) = \Delta, m \geq 3$

**Proof**

(i) Suppose the vertices of  $C_m$  and  $mP_3$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  respectively.

The Corona product of  $C_m \circ P_3$  satisfies f coloring rule:

When m is even:  $f(u_i u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod 2 \\ 5, i \equiv 0 \pmod 2 \end{cases}$

$f(v_{i1}v_{i2}) = 2(i + 2), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$f(v_{i2}v_{i3}) = 2i + 5, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$f(u_i v_{i1}) = 2,$

$f(u_i v_{i2}) = 3, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$f(u_i v_{i3}) = 4,$

When m is odd:

$f(u_i u_{i+1}), f(u_i v_{i1}), f(u_i v_{i2}), f(u_i v_{i3}), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  assign colors 1 to 5 according to the f-coloring rule,  $f(v_{i1}v_{i2}) = 2(i + 2), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$f(v_{i2}v_{i3}) = 2i + 5, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The Corona product of  $C_m \circ P_3$  has a maximum degree is 5 for all values of m. The distance between any m5-degree vertex is one. Meanwhile, the distance between 2 degree vertex and 3 degree vertex are more than one. The color sets of adjacent vertices with the same degree must match; however, as the chromatic number to be colored should be maximized, the color sets of vertices with 2 and 3 degrees must differ. All five degree vertices color sets have to match, according the definition of avrec and  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_3) = \Delta + 2m$  or  $5 + 2m, m \geq 3$ .

(ii) Suppose the vertices of  $C_m$  and  $mP_4$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}v_{14}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}v_{24}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}v_{n4}\}$  respectively.

The Corona product of  $C_m \circ P_4$  satisfying f coloring rule:

In  $C_m \circ P_4$  for all values of m maximum degree  $\Delta$  is 6. The distance between m six-degree vertices  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  are 1 and color sets must be same. In  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  each vertex incident with six edges among six, 4 edges incident with two degree vertices and two times three degree adjacent vertices, for all three degree adjacent vertices apply new m colors for the edges this makes another set of same color sets. Used colors for entire corona product  $C_m \circ P_4$  is 6 colors for  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  and m colors for edges  $v_{12}v_{13}, v_{22}v_{23}, v_{32}v_{33}, \dots, v_{n2}v_{n3}$ . Therefore the chromatic number of corona product is  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_4) = \Delta + m, m \geq 3$

(iii) Suppose the vertices of  $C_m$  and  $mP_5$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}v_{14}v_{15}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}v_{24}v_{25}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}v_{n4}v_{n5}\}$  respectively.

The Corona product of  $C_m \circ P_5$  satisfying f coloring rule:

When m is even:

$f(u_i u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod 2 \\ 7, i \equiv 0 \pmod 2 \end{cases}$

$f(v_{i1}v_{i2}) = 4,$

$f(v_{i2}v_{i3}) = 5,$





**N. Yathavan and N. Paramaguru**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(v_{i3}v_{i4}) &= 3, \\
 f(v_{i4}v_{i5}) &= 4, \\
 f(u_iv_{i1}) &= 2, \\
 f(u_iv_{i2}) &= 3, \\
 f(u_iv_{i3}) &= 4, \\
 f(u_iv_{i4}) &= 5, \\
 f(u_iv_{i5}) &= 6, \quad i = 1,2,3,\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

When  $m$  is odd:

The maximum degree is 7 for all values of  $m$ . The distance between  $m-7$ -degree vertex distance is one  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  has same color sets for all graphs. The distance between 3-degree vertex is one and the color sets are same. Also no need to introduce new colors because all vertices adjacent to  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  should use this colors. Otherwise, color sets will not be same. The remaining 2-degree vertex distance is more than 1. According AVREC the Chromatic number is  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ P_5) = \Delta + 7, m \geq 3$ . ■ The Corona product of  $C_m \circ P_6, P_7, P_8, \dots$  not possible because the color sets are not same for adjacent same degree vertex. Since  $v_{i4}, v_{i5}$  color sets are different for  $P_6, v_{i4}, v_{i5}, v_{i6}$  color sets are different for  $P_7$ . It is clear that increase in path size is in increases the different color sets. Also it is concluded that  $v_{i4}$  onwards color sets are continuous.

**Theorem 3:**

The Corona product of  $K_m \circ P_3, P_4, P_5$ , there is

- (i)  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ P_3) = \Delta + 2m, m \geq 2$
- (ii)  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ P_4) = \Delta + m, m \geq 2$
- (iii)  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ P_5) = \Delta, m \geq 2$

**Proof: (i)** The vertices of  $K_m$  and  $mP_3$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  respectively.

The Corona Product of  $K_m \circ P_3$  is satisfying  $f$  coloring rule. The distance between any maximum degree  $m + 2$  distance is one. For  $m = 2, \Delta = 4$  there are two same degree adjacent vertex takes 4 colors, when  $m = 3, \Delta = 5$  there are three same degree adjacent vertex takes 5 colors. Similarly for  $m = 4, 5, 6, \dots, \Delta = 6, 7, 8, \dots$ , takes 6, 7, 8... colors respectively. As the distance between 2-degree vertices is more than one, the colors sets should be different and assigned  $2m$  colors. Hence in each graph the chromatic number is  $\Delta + 2m, m \geq 2$ .

**(ii)** The vertices of  $K_m$  and  $mP_4$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}v_{14}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}v_{24}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}v_{n4}\}$  respectively. The Corona Product of  $K_m \circ P_4$  is satisfying  $f$  coloring rule: The  $m$  vertex maximum degree of all graphs is  $m + 3$ , the distance between any  $m$  vertex maximum degree is one. So all adjacent same degree vertex takes  $m + 3$  colors. The distance of any  $2m$  vertices with 3 degree is one. Hence, we should assign same color sets. The edge colors  $\{v_{11}v_{12}, v_{13}v_{14}\}, \{v_{21}v_{22}, v_{23}v_{24}\}, \dots, \{v_{n1}v_{n2}, v_{n3}v_{n4}\}$  are already assigned and associates with  $m + 3$  colors. Now introduce new colors to the edges  $\{v_{12}v_{13}\}, \{v_{22}v_{23}\}, \{v_{32}v_{33}\}, \dots, \{v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  totally new  $m$  colors were introduced. The distance between any 2-degree vertex is more than one. Therefore, the Chromatic number of corona product  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ P_4) = \Delta + m, m \geq 2$ .

**(iii)** The vertices of  $K_m$  and  $mP_5$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}v_{14}v_{15}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}v_{24}v_{25}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}v_{n4}v_{n5}\}$  respectively. The Corona product of  $K_m \circ P_5$  is satisfying  $f$  coloring rule: The  $m$  vertex maximum degree of all graphs is  $m + 4$ , the distance between any  $m$  vertex maximum degree is one. So this  $m$  vertex takes  $m + 4$ . The distance of any  $3m$  vertices with 3 degree is one. Hence, we should assign same color sets. This 3-degree vertices color sets coincident with previously used  $m + 4$  colors. Hence, it is no need to assign new colors, else color sets will be differed. As the final observation, the remaining 2-degree vertices with the distance of more than one. Finally observing remaining vertices is 2-degree and the distance of more than one. Therefore, maximum colors applied is  $m + 4$  and it is equivalent to maximum degree  $\Delta$ . Therefore, the chromatic number of corona product  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ P_5) = \Delta, m \geq 2$ .

**Theorem 4**

For Corona graph  $C_m \circ C_3 (m \geq 3)$  there is  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ C_3) = 5, (m \geq 3)$





### N. Yathavan and N. Paramaguru

**Proof:** The vertices of  $C_m$  and  $mC_3$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  respectively. The Corona product of  $C_m \circ C_3$  is satisfying  $f$  colouring rule.

When  $m$  is even:

$$f(u_i u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ 5, i \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_i v_{i1}) = 2, f(u_i v_{i2}) = 3, f(u_i v_{i3}) = 4, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n,$$

$$f(v_{i1} v_{i2}) = 4, f(v_{i2} v_{i3}) = 2, f(v_{i1} v_{i3}) = 3, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

When  $m$  is odd:

In  $m$  vertex graph the maximum degree 5 and their distance is one. The distance of 3degree vertices is one and it takes 3 colors from previously used. Because, this 3degree vertices adjacent to  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n$  to maximise the chromatic numbers, in case, we are taking any other different color from available 5 colors it can satisfy few 3degree vertex only and not satisfy an entire graph, which contradict  $f$  coloring rule. Therefore, the chromatic number of corona product  $\chi'_{avrec}(C_m \circ C_3) = 5$ .

#### Theorem 5

For Corona graph  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ C_3) = \Delta, m \geq 3$

**Proof:** The vertices of  $K_m$  and  $mC_3$  be  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$  and  $\{v_{11}v_{12}v_{13}, v_{21}v_{22}v_{23}, \dots, v_{n1}v_{n2}v_{n3}\}$  respectively. The Corona product of  $K_m \circ C_3$  is satisfying  $f$  coloring rule:  $K_m \circ C_3$  has  $m$  maximum degree is  $m + 2$  and its distance is one. Here, it is enough to apply only  $m + 2$  colors for these  $m$  vertices to make same color sets. There are three colors among  $m + 2$  are coincident with 3degree vertex. Because, the distance between three degree vertex is one, By clear observation totally we applied  $m + 2$  colors which are maximum, otherwise taking one different color not among  $m + 2$ , the 3degree vertex color sets are not same, which is contradict to avrec for the corona graph, therefore the chromatic number of the corona product  $\chi'_{avrec}(K_m \circ C_3) = \Delta$  or  $m + 2, m \geq 3$ .

## CONCLUSION

The concept of adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring is defined exclusively for corona graph. Studies to generalize the adjacent vertex reducible edge coloring chromatic number for corona graphs such as cycle to cycle, cycle to path, cycle to complete graphs, vice versa that is  $P_m \circ C_3 (m \geq 3), K_m \circ C_3 (m \geq 3), C_m \circ P_3, P_4, P_5, C_m \circ C_3 (m \geq 3), K_m \circ P_3, P_4, P_5 (m \geq 2)$ .

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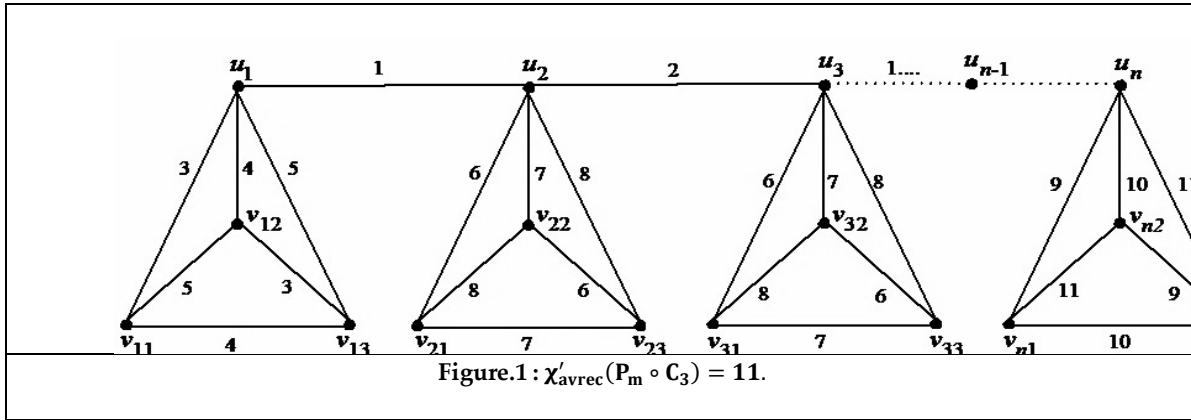
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## Current Status and Future Prospects of Vegan Foods

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Received: 26 Sep 2024

Revised: 05 Dec 2024

Accepted: 21 Jan 2025

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### ABSTRACT

Current day's people are giving more priority to the food, in this concern this article was reviewed and this is not related to one particular region, it is a universal concept. Among the changing scenario of food habits vegan food is one among them. Vegan food is focusing more attention in current days due to its personal and potential health benefits have uplifted the overall health consciousness among consumers, regarding unease on planetary sustainability, and the ethical animals' treatment. In a couple of years, there has been a great demand of vegan population around the globe specifically in developed countries. Vegans also avoid eating food products that are sources of animal products like milk, dahi and also some wines. The global vegan food market is projected to number of restaurants catering to the vegan community and the increasing penetration of global companies, the global vegan food market is expected to witness a further growth in the forecast period of 2022-2027, thereby boosting the growth of India vegan food market.

**Keywords:** Demand, Market, Products, Health, Awareness

## INTRODUCTION

The nourishment that conquers includes an expansive impact on our environment significantly between different diets. It may impact on demographic change, population growth involve an increasing stipulate for animal products predominantly meat, dairy products and crops. Meanwhile several beliefs and concerns were raised in recent days about animal welfare and also climate change and greenhouse gas emissions have recently started to become a point

87026



**Kalyani Bandi and Manjula Kola**

of interest (Weber and Matthews 2008). Modern food systems, chiefly the agriculture sector, have a decidedly indefensible collision on the environment; sustainable cut down is one with production by the environmental impact. Gaining additional interest or looking forward towards the nutritionally safe, healthy, economic and ethnically acceptable food/diet and also less impact on biodiversity of ecosystems. When compared the managing of plant and animal origin foods, animal husbandry require a large inputs along with more detrimental have an effect on of environment. While there is no universally established system for measuring these effects quantitatively, a broadly used method is the Life Cycle Impact Assessment technique (LCAs). LCAs can deduce the ecological impacts of generation, transport, handling, storage, waste disposal of food production Chai *et al.* (2019).

**History of Vegan Foods:**

Donald Watson, an animal rights campaigner and co-founder of The Vegan Society, pretend the term "vegan" in 1944. However, the data at hand points to ancient Indian and eastern Mediterranean communities as the origins of the idea of avoiding flesh. Around 500 BCE, the Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras of Samos made the first reference to vegetarianism, a less harsh type of veganism, as an advocate he showed his kindness toward all species (16) every year on November 1st, the society celebrates World Vegan Day to honour its creation. In November 1944, Donald Watson, the secretary of the Leicester Vegetarian Society, established the new quarterly publication "Vegan News." He chose the term "vegan" on his own. Indian religions including Jainism, Buddhism, and Hinduism have all been influenced by the Indian concept of ahimsa, which has been crucial to the formation of Vegan Studies. Mahatma Gandhi, a staunch proponent of ahimsa, strongly condemns the cruelty and suffering inflicted on animals in his book My Experiments with Truth. He emphasises vegetarianism and avoiding milk. One Indian religion, Jainism, has a lot in common with ethical veganism. According to Jainism, the entire natural world is alive. They hold that every element of the natural world-from rocks and trees to gods-contains an eternal soul, or Jiva. The thought that the spirit of veganism has been present in Indian cultural memory since the beginning is additionally supported by the fact that the asatriya vratas of Hinduism are inherently vegan. A. The first of its two main goals is to study critically the geo-cultural growth of veganism in India. Second, it considers how new vegan theory and critique could influence the narratives that make up contemporary Indian culture (Wright 2021). However, some people are extremely interested in the concept and are incorporating more and more plant-based foods into their diet. Such individuals are the target of a variety of vegan and plant-based products since they facilitate their transition and the market for vegan consumers is rapidly expanding. If properly followed, the vegan diet is healthful, and its popularity and awareness are rising. There are already a number of items available in India, so adhering to one of the many acceptable diets that include a variety of vegetables, cereals, pulses, and other foods is not very difficult (Tonstad *et al.*, 2009).

The biggest difference between vegetarians and vegans is that, despite not eating any meat (including that from cows, pigs, fowl, or fish), vegetarians do consume dairy products, eggs, or both. All foods containing components from animals are forbidden in the vegan diet. People who follow a vegan diet must carefully plan their meals in order to prevent nutritional deficiencies because some food sources are removed from the diet. Before starting a vegan diet, people may want to consult a doctor or dietitian, especially if they already have a health concern. (16). Before the broad COVID-19 upheaval a year previously, demand for vegetarians was increasing; vegan, vegetarian, and flexitarian diets were on the rise. Concerns about planetary sustainability, personal wellbeing, and the ethical treatment of animals sparked this expanded interest in plant-based diets, and it now appears that the general public has effectively nurtured this trend. Similar to a vegan diet, a vegetarian diet excludes meat and animal products. Veganism and vegetarianism differ in that the vegetarian diet may occasionally include animal products such as dairy, milk, eggs, cheese, and honey (Gallagher 2022).

**Types of Vegans**

A vegan diet consists solely of plant-based meals. This diet forbids the consumption of any animal products, such as meat, dairy, and eggs. Others refrain from consuming honey. Being vegan is a lifestyle decision for some people while it is a dietary choice for others. (Gupta and Bhatia 2016). The four core types of vegans are ethical vegans, environmental vegans, health vegans, and religious vegans.



**Kalyani Bandi and Manjula Kola**

**Ethical Vegans** – Those who have adopted a vegan lifestyle because they are adamantly opposed to animal cruelty are known as ethical vegans. They are all living things with the desire to survive and are conscious. The only way ethical vegans can see to protect the short and miserable lives of creatures produced for our plates is by avoiding from all animal products.

**Environmental Vegans** – Environmental vegans think that by choosing a vegan diet, they may minimize their impact on deforestation, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce pollution by refusing to support animal agriculture.

**Health Vegans** – Health vegans include another sizable category of vegans. Health vegans are the second most widespread form of vegan, after ethical vegans.

**Religious Vegans** – For instance, Jainism is a religion whose adherents strictly adhere to a vegan diet. It is a tradition from ancient India. All forms of violence are abhorred by Jainism. "One's ultimate religious duty is non-violence". This extends to their diet meaning they consume a non-violent vegan diet. Vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts, and seeds are frequently found in large quantities in vegan diets. These foods offer a wide range of essential vitamins, minerals, healthy fats, and protein when consumed in a variety. To ensure that one has access to all necessary nutrients, especially those derived from animal sources, such as iron, protein, calcium, vitamin B-12, and vitamin D, enough planning is necessary. (Katz 2014).

**Major nutrients that reflect vegan diet**

**Vitamin B-12** is usually found in products made from animals. Red blood cells and neurons are both protected by it. This vitamin can be obtained from plants in the form of yeast spreads, nutritional yeast, and fortified plant milks and cereals.

**Iron** is vital for the health of the blood. Dark leafy vegetables and beans are also excellent sources. Extract additional vegan foods high in iron.

**Calcium** for maintaining bone health. Tahini, tofu, and leafy greens are foods that can help maintain healthy calcium levels. Incorporation of plant-based foods high in calcium.

**Vitamin D** helps build the bones and teeth while offering protection against cancer and several other long-term health issues. Regular consumption of foods fortified with vitamin D and exposure to sunlight can raise vitamin D levels.

**Omega-3 fatty acid** - There are three forms of omega-3 fatty acids: EPA, DHA, and ALA, which are crucial for the health of the heart, eyes, and brain. Walnuts and flaxseeds are rich sources of ALA, but the only plant sources of EPA and DHA are seaweeds and algae.

**Zinc** is crucial for the repair of DNA damage and the immune system. High zinc foods include oats, beans, nutritional yeast, almonds, and nuts.

**Iodine** is critical for thyroid health. Seaweeds and fortified meals are examples of plant-based sources.

Vegan diets are increasing awareness of plant-based eating, which has been associated to a numeral of health advantages. According to reports, a well-planned vegan diet can provide all the nutrients desirable for good health (Haas *et al.*, 2019). However, there is still some dispute regarding the nutritional value of vegan diets and the possibility of nutritional deficiencies, particularly with regard to some important micronutrients like vitamin B12, vitamin D, iron, calcium, iodine, omega-3 fatty acids, selenium, and zinc in inadequately adapted or unfortified vegan diets. A classic vegan diet is one that excludes all foods that are wholly or moderately sourced from animals. More whole grains, pulses, fruit, and vegetables are highlighted in the diet. (Key *et al.* 2006)

**Status of Food Industry**

The food sector is increasingly taking notice of the rising demand for vegan cuisine. By 2023, it is predicted that the market for meat substitutes would have grown to over £22 billion. It shows that vegan dietary preferences are being influenced by the vegan food sector. The health advantages of plant-based diets, according to Fardet and Boirie, are directly related to the fact that these foods require the least amount of processing (Petre 2019).



**Kalyani Bandi and Manjula Kola****Vegan Food Prototype**

Foods that are produced from plant-based sources and are often free of dairy or meat are known as vegan foods. Products that taste, flavour, and look like real meat but are healthier than meat are called meat replacements. These goods are increasingly used as alternatives to traditional meat and meat-based items. The popularity of vegan food in India has been largely attributed to a variety of writings on Indian vegan recipes. Vegan e-commerce is booming, and many restaurants have started designating their menu items as "vegan" and "veganizable." Dairy substitutes, meat substitutes, and other goods are the three primary categories of vegan products that are offered on the market. (Gerke and Janssen 2017). In 2020, the dairy substitute category dominated the market. The number of components utilized to make milk substitutes has significantly increased in the dairy substitutes industry. These ingredients include soy, oat, coconut, almond, rice, hemp, etc. The greater diversity of ingredients allows customers to choose from a wider range of flavors and ensures that their nutritional needs are addressed. The market is divided into Almond, Soy, Oats, Wheat, and Others, according on the source. The segment's market share is increasing as a result of soy's expanding applications. Many food products, including meat substitutes, frozen desserts, soups, salads, nondairy creamers, breakfast cereals, newborn formula, cheese, whipped cream, pasta, bread, and pet meals, include soy proteins(Guha *et al.* 2020).

**Based on product type, the market is divided into:**

Dairy Alternatives  
Meat Substitutes  
Egg Alternative  
Vegan Bakery  
Confectionery  
Plant-Based Snacks  
Others

**Upward wakefulness towards Veganism Market Demand**

Due to a growing middle class, increased awareness of global trends, the need for protein transitions for human and planetary health, as well as deeply ingrained cultural views on meat consumption among India's diverse population, plant-based foods are well-positioned to bridge the socio-cultural divides in that country. The expansion of eateries that serve the vegan community is anticipated to further fuel the market's expansion in India. (8). The extension of the worldwide vegan food market, which reaches a value of USD 15.4 billion in 2020 and was fuelled by mounting consumer awareness of healthy lifestyles, is opinionated the growth of the vegan food market in India. The global vegan food market is anticipated to prolong growing in the forecast period of 2022–2027, growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 26%, thereby boosting the growth of the India vegan food market. This growth will be aided by the growing number of restaurants catering to the vegan community and the increasing penetration of global companies. (9). The Indian consumer, like the rest of the world, is well-travelled and knowledgeable about current events. The main factors influencing the market in India are the shifting dietary trends and the rising health consciousness among the large population. These individuals are capable of identifying the rising prevalence of chronic lifestyle diseases like cancer, diabetes, obesity, and cardiovascular issues. In addition, the Indian government is making positive moves to encourage the adoption of sustainable plant-based diets to combat climate change and other environmental problems brought on by fisheries and animal husbandry. The demand for vegan food has increased as consumers become more aware of its health benefits, grow more concerned about animal cruelty, and become more knowledgeable about its nutritional advantages (Petre 2019). The expansion of vegan businesses in the nation has been fuelled by the rising demand for plant-based substitutes. Indian start-ups are now selling a range of items to help consumers embrace a vegan lifestyle, from a variety of plant-based dairy products to vegan meat substitutes. The country's expanding vegan population has also caught the attention of large international Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies, who are now launching vegan items to capture a piece of this booming market. The American journal of Lifestyle Medicine found that (83%) respondents believe that a plant-based is safe and health-promoting diet. The plant-based diet pattern reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease (83%), type 2 diabetes (79%), and cancers (63%) as well as avoid and care for various chronic diseases (58%). Several industries like



**Kalyani Bandi and Manjula Kola**

defence, military, healthcare, manufacturing, automotive and aerospace contributing their share to vegan foods market growth. Another contributing factor is the increasing investments in biodegradable electrostatic discharge packages in the country are projected to release doors to advantageous opportunities for the expansion of the market throughout the forecast period (Sethi *et al.*, 2016). Consumption of meat and poultry products is linked to an increased risk of diabetes, cardiovascular illnesses, and several malignancies, according to a recent study published in Bio Med Central (BMC) Medicine. Meat has been linked in numerous previous studies to high mortality rates, and the World Health Organization has classified meat as human carcinogenic (cancer-causing). People all throughout the world are gradually switching to plant-based diets as awareness of the negative impacts of meat consumption grows (Guha 2020). In essentially, veganism is a philosophy and way of life that aims to exclude and eliminate animal exploitation and cruelty in all forms of animals used for food, clothing, or any other purpose, as far as it is possible and practical to do so. By extension, it promotes the development and use of animal and cruelty-free alternatives for the benefit of animals, humans, and the environment. In terms of nutrition, it refers to the practise of avoiding any goods that are entirely or partially produced from animals. (Weber and Matthews 2008)

**CONCLUSIONS**

The trend of eating pattern is slowly changing from consumption of Non vegetarians or vegetarians to vegans because of the health consciousness, animals and environment saver's. This article provides basic information regarding the Vegan foods. Further interest is on the vegan food products and its processing, which is going to be a vast area of food research and development.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Not applicable.

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**Kalyani Bandi and Manjula Kola**

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## Enhancing GAIT Recognition Accuracy through Robust Video Matting and Silhouette Cleaning : A Pre-processing Approach

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Received: 04 July 2024

Revised: 10 Sep 2024

Accepted: 23 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In the realm of long-range biometric identification, gait recognition stands out as a pivotal technique. Traditional methods predominantly extract gait characteristics from grayscale frames, with the pre-processing quality of these frames significantly influencing recognition outcomes. This paper introduces a tripartite pre-processing method enhancing gait recognition efficacy. Initially, grayscale images undergo extraction via Robust Video Matting (RVM), a deep learning model grounded in video matting principles. Subsequently, a silhouette classification model purges substandard images. The final step involves horizontal flipping of the cleansed frame sequence for data augmentation. Employing GaitSet and GaitGL models for feature extraction on CASIA-B and proprietary datasets, this method demonstrates its superiority in real-world surveillance applications. Exclusively applying the RVM approach, our pre-processing method's precision soared to 97.9%, potentially reaching 98.8% with complete Clean or Augment operations. Moreover, this approach promises to refine the quality of datasets curated by gait recognition dataset architects.

**Keywords:** Gait recognition, RVM, Video matting, data augmentation, GaitSet, GaitGL.





**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

## INTRODUCTION

Gait recognition, Due of its benefits, including long range, non-contact, and low resolution, among academics, gait detection has become a common physiological technique [1]. Research has demonstrated that a person's gait is distinctive to them [2] and can be utilized as a biometric characteristic to identify them. Since gait recognition does not require an individual's active collaboration for identification [3], it can be widely applied in a variety of fields, including public safety, smart cities, video surveillance, and crime detection. However, a variety of objective parameters impact the accuracy of gait identification, including variations in walking speed, occlusion factors, environment changes, human appearance changes, and camera viewpoint changes [4], [5], [6], and [7]. At the moment, the most popular gait representations for deep gait recognition are silhouette sequences, which account for more than 85% of solutions in the literature. Other popular gait representations include skeletons [8], silhouette images (GELs) [2], and silhouette sequences [9]. Skeletons make up only 14% of the possible solutions, which is a lower usage rate than silhouettes [7]. Furthermore, techniques for recognizing gaits based on silhouette sequences are still getting better and are far more accurate than previous approaches.

Most silhouette-based gait recognition methods require several distinct steps, including similarity comparison, silhouette extraction, and feature extraction [10]. The predominant emphasis of prior methodologies [9], [11], [12], [13] lies in enhancing feature extraction, often neglecting enhancements in silhouette extraction. In this study, we enhance the traditional preprocessing procedure by breaking it down into three phases: refinement, enhancement, and silhouette extraction. We assess how each step affects the ability to identify gaits. performance through experimentation and develop a variety of pretreatment strategies customized for various datasets. Our approach greatly improves the current model's performance. Figure 1 illustrates the silhouette impact of our method on own dataset. The benefits of our pretreatment strategy are outlined as follows:

We enhance the traditional pretreatment procedure by splitting it into three phases: silhouette extraction, refining, and enhancement. Experimentally, we evaluate each phase's influence on gait recognition performance and formulate tailored pretreatment approaches for diverse datasets. Our method significantly boosts the performance of the current model. Figure 1 illustrates the silhouette impact of our method on own dataset, Outdoor Gait. The benefits of our pretreatment strategy are outlined as follows:

- Some datasets may use different processing techniques, depending on our preprocessing strategy.
- User Friendly: Our preprocessing approach is better suitable for complex surveillance settings since it improves the retrieved silhouette quality and efficiently eliminates noisy components.
- Efficient: Our suggested pretreatment approach enhances the accuracy of current gait recognition models by an average of 2.9% to 6.5%.

## LITERATURE SURVEY

A variety of neural architectures have evolved to handle gait detection issues as Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) have progressed. Among these models, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are primarily employed due to their ability to effectively extract robust gait topographies and enhance feature illustration. Gait Recognition Setups in with silhouette sequences, deep gait recognition has made great strides in the last few years, accounting for more than 81% of solutions. Gait Set [9], developed by Chao et al. in 2019, improves gait identification accuracy significantly by capturing both temporal and spatial data from each frame using silhouette sets as input. After that, fan et al. suggested Gait Part [11], using multiple simultaneous Micro Motion Capture Modules (MCMs) to focus on short-range temporal features and a Focal Convolution (FConv) level to refine part-level spatial information. Later, Lin et al. introduced Gait GL [13], which produced noticeably better results than other approaches. The methodology incorporated Local Temporal Aggregation (LTA) to boost





### Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah

spatial resolution by decreasing temporal determination, alongside a novel Inclusive and Limited Feature Separator module aimed at extracting distinctive features from both inclusive and limited gait frame data.

Gait Recognition Silhouette the Improving gait silhouette quality is essential to the performance and usability of gait detection systems. Thus, the improvement of silhouette sequences is the main goal of pretreatment for gait recognition. There has been limited research on preprocessing for gait recognition, as most algorithms in this field primarily focus on enhancing feature extraction and typically train directly on raw silhouettes supplied by datasets. Background subtraction methods, involving the subtraction of the backdrop copy from the recent appearance followed by geomorphological operations to eliminate noise and generate the silhouette image, are commonly employed in traditional approaches for silhouette extraction. Liu et al. [16] suggested reconstructing a outline method founded on Hidden Markov Models to mitigate common errors induced by background subtraction techniques. Addressing the limitations of conventional silhouette extraction methods, Ning et al. [17] explored the impact of silhouette feature on specific gait perception and observed a decrease in accuracy when there was a significant disparity between gallery and probe data. Using the cutting-edge video matting automated segmentation methodology called RVM [18], our pretreatment approach, Gait preprocessing, addresses the issues presented by noisy and low-quality gait silhouettes produced by traditional approaches. With this method, it is possible to extract high-quality sequences of silhouettes from films without the need for background photos. Initially, it is possible to direct activities associated to gait loss in order to collect geographical and temporal data. The shadow is separated into four horizontal parts by a learned split. Every horizontal component is received by a different CNN. Production awareness scores are computed on the frame-level CNN via the LSTM concentration model.

#### Proposed Approach

The Gait Pretreatment processing flow comprises three steps, as illustrated in Fig. 2: (1) Sequentially extract silhouettes from the raw video and convert them into binary images using the RVM model. (2) Following the resizing of the extracted silhouettes to a predetermined dimension (64\*64 in this study), eliminate unsuitable utilizing the silhouette categorization model developed with MobileNetV2 [19]. (3) Horizontally mirror the outline order to augment the dataset.

#### Outline Removal

The Matting algorithm forms the cornerstone of video matting techniques. Equation (1) illustrates the fundamental idea: every frame  $I$  in the video may be viewed as a straight pattern of background  $B$  (represented by coefficient  $\alpha$ ) and foreground  $F$  (which includes the person's object and our preferred portrait). Silhouette extraction can be accomplished by filling the front with grey and merging it with the new black contextual, using  $\alpha$  and  $F$  as anticipated.

$$I = \alpha F + (1 - \alpha)$$

RVM [18] is a deep learning architecture comprising an encoder, a persistent translator, and a Deep Guided Filter (DGF) designed specifically for video matting applications. It integrates image segmentation and matting tasks by employing a intermittent construction to maximize the utilization of sequential knowledge in the audiovisual or appearance classification, eliminating the need for additional response to accomplish the matting brief. It attains cutting-edge performance while being more lightweight and faster.

The four photos on the left in Fig. 3 demonstrate how the related duplicate after the appearance series can be estimated using the median approach, and the silhouette can then be extracted using the conventional background removal method. Despite the fact that the silhouette produced by this method is highly visible at general angles (e.g., b on the left), many gaps remain to be filled in with the morphological method. The reason for the noisy retrieved silhouette is the expected backdrop's notable bias at particular special angles, like  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ , as in the case of d on the left.





**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

### Comparison

Ref.	Methods	Advantages	Disadvantages	Uses
21	Gait identification	Model of Human Movement	Insensitive to noise	Interior scenario
22	Action based on a model	Incorporating movement texture	Substandard walking performance	Enclosed Environment
23	Analyzing the frequency spectrum of human movement	Advanced spectral analysis	Detecting periodic occurrences	Distinguishing between individuals and objects
24	Motion analysis based on perspective or viewpoint	Object models are unnecessary	Need to minimize the distribution combination.	External environment
25	Identifying activities through smartphone data	Application in real-time	Using multiple classifiers decreases accuracy	Indoor and outdoor environments

### Cleaning and Augmenting Silhouette Images

In complex real surveillance settings, the obtained figures may not always encounter gait acknowledgment standards. Therefore, it's essential to eliminate mistakes or noise introduced by the dissection model, particularly from outlines that lack the comprehensive framework of the individual. In Figure 4, the quadruplet metaphors on the left-hand presentation the outlines requiring cleaning, while the quadruplet metaphors on the factual exhibit the frames that should be retained.

We compiled a dataset consisting of 23,400 outlines, with 16,000 matching to our standards and 7,900 deemed uncommon (thus requiring cleanup) for training MobileNetV2 [19]. We created a dataset comprising 22,800 silhouettes, with 15,000 meeting the conformity criteria and 7,800 classified as nonconforming (thus necessitating cleanup) for training MobileNetV2 [19]. Following silhouette cleaning, we doubled the silhouette sequence using the horizontal flip, as seen in Fig. 5. Augmenting the silhouette enhances the gait feature removal model by enabling it to obtain more valuable characteristics, thereby boosting the model's generalization capabilities.

### TESTS

We carried out ablation experiments to examine how our suggested preprocessing technique for gait recognition affects the general implementation of the classification. We assessed the effectiveness of our methodology on both the CASIA-B [6] and our proprietary datasets, employing the gait feature removal models GaitSet [9] and GaitGL [13].

### DATASETS

Own dataset, which was captured indoors, consists of both raw video and raw silhouettes that were retrieved using conventional techniques. Each of the 122 participants had access to thirteen viewpoints ranging from 0° to 180°, along with three divergent rambling scenarios: normal (NM), with a bag (BG), and in a coat (CL). We selected NM-01 to NM-04, comprising 46 classifications, for testing in the gallery. The rest, totaling 68 sequences, were reserved for testing in the probe. Additionally, 52 individuals were retained for training purposes. The Outdoor Gait dataset was collected outdoors and includes both raw footage and silhouettes. Using picture segmentation methods from FCN [20], the raw silhouettes were acquired. Every one of the 142 individuals in the dataset has three distinct attributes thanks to three distinct outside sceneries (SCENE-1, SCENE-2, and SCENE-3: basic background, motionless compound contextual, and active compound contextual) and three distinct outfit circumstances (NM, BG, and CL). There are 46 sequences in all, four scenes in each scene. We used 79 people for training and an additional 79 for testing in our trials. Four ACT-1-NM sequences



**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

were chosen for the Walkway and the residual thirty-two classifications were used for Explore for each participant.

**Details of Experiments****Plan of work**

We employ the GaitSet [9] and GaitGL [13] simulations for extracting features in gait identification. GaitSet underwent 40,000 training cycles. The learning rate was set at 0.1 using an SGD optimizer and triplet loss function for an initial 8\*16 batch. Subsequently 11K repetitions, 1.0e-3 after 21K repetitions, and 1.0e-4 afterwards 30K repetitions, the learning rate dropped to 1.0e-2. Training was carried out in GaitGL for a total of 100K iterations. The loss utilities used in this study were the triplet loss function with the Adam optimizer and the cross-entropy loss function. The acquiring rate dropped to 1.0e-5 afterward 70K repetitions, and to 1.0e-6 afterward 90K repetitions.

The terms "Traditional marker," "FCN marker," and "RVM marker" in the experimental analysis that follows refer to the process of using the RVM model to obtain outlines as input for gait recognition from the raw video that is supplied by the OutdoorGait dataset and the CASIA-B dataset, respectively; The term "clean marker" describes the method of removing unfit silhouettes with a silhouette cleaning model; To double the sequence of silhouettes, flip the marker horizontally.

**Investigative Evaluation**

The feature extraction models trained by GaitSet and GaitGL were used in our ablation evaluations. Tables I, II, and III display the findings of the experiment. Some compare the efficacy of various pretreatment strategies using their own dataset and Outdoor Gait datasets as gait characteristic removal models. The findings demonstrate that the model trained with the Gait Set on the CASIA-B dataset has an precision of 97.0%, 91.5%, and 76.0% in normal, with bag, and cloth, correspondingly, when the raw silhouette is used as the testing input. In comparison to the conventional pre-processing method, the accuracy of our suggested Gait Preprocessing increased to 97.9%, 93.0%, and 84.3% after implementing the RVM method alone. Using the raw silhouette, the model developed using GaitGL on the CASIA-B dataset achieves accuracies of 97.4%, 94.4%, and 83.1% in the NM, BG, and CL categories subsequently. On the other hand, the prohibitive precision may reach 98.5%, 96.7%, and 88.4% after applying Gait preprocessing, which is 1.1%, 2.3%, and 5.3% higher than before. Our experiments with the Outdoor Gait dataset show comparable regularity even when we apply FCN, a sophisticated silhouette extraction method. Our pre-processing technique enhanced the excoriate frames results by 4.0%, 5.0%, and 4.2%, subsequently, by making use of the GaitSet pattern training. Our approach showed an increase of 5.0%, 6.8%, and 7.0%, in that order, after training the GaitGL model. We conclude that our suggested pre-processing strategy for gait detection can increase the accuracy of current models by an average of 2.8% to 6.4% in a range of settings.

Based on examines the contribution of several pre-processing procedures to the enhancement of gait identification performance, based on the experimental results mentioned above. Figures 6 and 7 visually represent the average results. According to the data, RVM is the most successful of our pretreatment techniques, improving NM, BG, and CL scenes on average by 2.1%, 4.0%, and 4.9%. RVM has the biggest improvement (up to 8.1%) among the GaitSet models on the cloth scenes in the CASIA-B dataset. The average rise for the Augment surgery is 0.6%, 0.8%, and -0.2% in each of the three situations.

**Detailed plan of work**

Preprocessing function: The video input is scaled to 64x64 pixels and turned into frames. A Gaussian mixture model is utilizing to subtract the surrounding and extract the foreground. After employing Otsu's thresholding method to binarize the foreground, morphological processes are used to fill in the gaps and eliminate noise.



**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

Feature extraction: Each frame's binary silhouette is split into sixteen identically sized chunks. The Hu moments are computed as features for every block. For every frame, the features of every block are concatenated to create a feature vector with a length of 112. Each video's feature matrix is created by stacking and normalizing each frame's feature vector. Because of Augment's detrimental impact on the with cloth act in the CASIA-B dataset, it has a negative effect. Uncontaminated is the minimum efficient approach, by a usual expansion of -0.2%, -0.4%, and 0.5% in each of the 3 acts. One possible explanation for this could be the simplicity of the Outdoor Gait and CASIA-B datasets. There will be negative impacts because the original silhouette order will be partially destroyed by the silhouette categorization model we trained. However, in additional complicated cloth scenarios and practical observation acts, Uncontaminated can essentially remove incomplete images or outlines through extra noises, which can recover the model's implementation.

We are also shocked to discover that it is possible to combine the effects of Clean, RVM, and Augment. The act enhancement of RVM and Clean as well as Augment is equal to the combined act effects from robust video matting, Clean, and Augment. Therefore, by preprocessing a latest dataset, we can check the outcomes of Clean, robust video matting, and augment to see which arrangement will maximize implementation gain. Now, we present a widespread pre-processing approach: using comparatively naive information, like CASIA and Outdoor Gait, the robust video matting and augment pre-processing approach would be the top permutation and could greatly expand the gait identification model's performance. By using the RVM + Clean + Augment pretreatment approach, the gait recognition model's performance can be maximized in a actual observation scenario through additional convoluted surroundings.

RVM is the most successful pretreatment method we have. The effects of the RVM approach are particularly noticeable as shown in Fig. 8. The different sceneries are improved by an average of 2.8%, 3.5%, and 11.0% under these four perspectives. The 72° CL scene has seen the largest improvement (14.0%). The reason for this is that compared to other angles, the silhouette elements of the 90° and 72° notions are the hardest to detect in the cloth act. Although the robust video matting model is improved able to domain some outline attributes, the silhouettes generated via standard outline removal techniques are rather harsh and escape a great deal of spatiotemporal detail.

## METHODOLOGY

The available dataset is used for testing and training. To demonstrate that the method is effective, the researcher must collect some real-world samples. The methodology adheres to accepted conventions.

### Model Development

Deep Learning Implementation: Using cutting-edge deep learning methods, the gait recognition model is implemented.

Integration of Components: Include Robust Video Matting, Gait Pretreatment, and other pertinent elements.

Model Training: Using the real-time dataset (samples), the model was trained, and its performance was verified.

### User Interface Development

Interface Design: created a simple and easy-to-use interface for the registration and identification of gaits.

Web Access Implementation: Completed the web access feature, allowing users to access the system via <http://localhost:5000/>.

### Gait Registration Process

Module Development: Developed the gait registration module, allowing users to enrol in the system.

Validation and Storage: Created the gait registration module, which enables users to sign up for the service.



**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah****System Architecture Design:**

Design Overview: Created a system's overall architecture that shows how the various parts interact with one another.

**Data Flow and Storage**

Data acquisition: The technology records the various people' walking sequences on camera and keeps them in a database. The binary silhouettes of the subjects in each frame are contained in the preprocessed data, which is saved as .mat files.

**Data preprocessing:** The system performs several processing operations on the raw video data, such as noise reduction, silhouette extraction, background removal, and normalization. The raw video data is subjected to a number of processing steps by the system, including normalization, noise reduction, silhouette extraction, and background removals. The binary silhouettes of the subjects in each frame are contained in the preprocessed data, which is saved as .mat files.

**Data analysis:** The system takes the preprocessed data and utilizes a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) to remove gait topographies. NumPy arrays of floating point integers, or .npy files, are used to store the removed structures.

**Data comparison:** The cosine similarity metric is cast-off by the system to compare the gait characteristics of several participants. The pairwise distances between the subjects are contained in the similarity scores, which are saved as.txt files. The system exhibits the silhouettes, similarity scores, and the original movies on a graphical user interface (GUI), which also displays the comparison findings.

**Data Collection and Preprocessing:**

Dataset Acquisition: The gait recognition model was trained and tested using real-time samples.

Preprocessing Techniques: employed data preparation methods to improve the gait data's quality.

**Gait Recognition Process:**

Module Implementation: For single-person recognition, use the gait recognition module.

Thorough Testing: To guarantee the precision and dependability of the identification procedure, carry out extensive testing.

**System Integration and Testing:**

Component Integration: All of the system's modules and parts were smoothly integrated.

Unit Testing: carried out functional testing on distinct modules through unit testing.

System Testing: carried out extensive system testing to confirm general functionality and spot possible problems.

**Deployment:**

Deployment Package: Prepare the gait recognition system's deployment package.

Production Deployment: Install the system in a live setting to guarantee peak performance.

**METHODOLOGIES****Open Gait Model**

**Overview:** A specialized model called Open Gait was created for gait recognition, taking specific characteristics from a person's gait.

**Key Features:** Specifically designed for gait-based identification, yielding precise and effective outcomes.

Application: An essential component of our gait detection technology that helps with accurate silhouette extraction.



**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah****YOLOv8 Model:**

Overview: The cutting-edge object recognition model YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once) is renowned for its speed and accuracy.

**Key Features:** Excellent precision, adaptability, and real-time object recognition in a variety of photo formats.

Application: Used in our study to detect individuals, guaranteeing a strong and effective gait recognition system.

**RVM (Robust Video Matting):**

Overview: RVM is a matting approach that improves the quality of features retrieved from videos by extracting silhouettes.

Key Features: Strong management of video matting, removal of unqualified silhouettes, and data augmentation for enhanced functionality.

Application: Integrated into our system for preprocessing, enhancing the precision and reliability of gait identification.

**Traditional Model for Silhouette Extraction:**

Overview: Conventional models use traditional computer vision methods for silhouette extraction, which are frequently predicated on contour recognition and background reduction.

Key Features: Simplicity, adaptability to specific situations, and simplicity in execution.

Application: In situations when deep learning models could require a lot of resources, this conventional yet efficient method of silhouette extraction is taken into consideration.

These models collectively contribute to the robustness and efficiency of our gait recognition system, each playing a unique role in the process of extracting and analyzing silhouettes for accurate identification.

**Tools & Technology:**

Language : Python, Html

Libraries :Keras, Numpy, Scipy, OpenCV, Matplotlib

Framework :Tensorflow

API :Keras

IDE : Google Colab , jupyter , Pycharm

Result Front End : Python

Dataset :Real time Database

Back End: Open gait, yolov8, RVM Model

Flask Framework: Integration with dataset.

**Result:** Using the feature extraction models, we finished our ablation trials. Tables I, II, and III present the outcomes of the experiment. Table II shows how various preprocessing methods performed as gait feature extraction models on the real-time dataset. The results show that the accuracy on the own dataset is 97.2%, 92.3%, and 76.3% in normal walk, with bag, and cloth, respectively, based on the raw silhouette used as testing input. Our suggested method's accuracy increased to 98.2%, 93.5%, and 85.2% after employing only the robust video matting technique. After performing the clean or augment operation, it increased by 2.2%, 3.4%, and 10.5%, correspondingly, to 98.9%, 94.9%, and 86.6%.

At 98.6%, 96.8%, and 88.6%, the maximum accuracy can be attained; these are 1.2%, 2.4%, and 5.4% more than previously. The raw silhouette findings were enhanced by 3.2%, 4.2%, and 4.0%, respectively, by our pre-processing method. In conclusion, our suggested pre-processing method for gait identification can raise the accuracy of current models by an average of 2.9% to 6.5% across a range of scenarios.

Table I examines the contribution of various pre-processing techniques to the enhancement of gait recognition performance, based on the experimental data mentioned above. According to the data, RVM is the most



**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

successful of our pre-processing techniques, improving NM, BG, and CL scenes on average by 2.2%, 4.1%, and 5.0%. The average rise for the Augment procedure is 0.7%, 0.9%, and 0.3% in each of the three situations. Because of Augment's impact on the cloth scene in the CASIA-B dataset, it has a negative effect. In all three scenarios, the average increase for the technique that is least effective is -0.2%, 0.4%, and 0.6% for Clean. There will be negative impacts because the original silhouette order will be partially destroyed by the silhouette categorization model we trained. However, Clean can efficiently remove incomplete pictures or silhouettes with other noises in additional complicated in cloth situations and practical investigation scenes, which can enhance the model's performance. We are also shocked to discover that it is possible to combine the possessions of Clean, RVM, and Augment. For instance, the total performance contributions from robust video matting, Clean, and augment equals the implementation improvement of RVM + Clean + Augment.

RVM is the most successful pre-processing method we have. The accuracy following the use of RVM on the own dataset is compared in Table III. According to the results displayed in the table, the RVM approach contributes most prominently at 0°, 72°, 90°, and 180°. Under these four perspectives, the three sceneries of BG, CL, and NM are developed by a regular of 2.9%, 3.6%, and 12.2%.

**CONCLUSION**

Gait Pre-processing, a gait recognition pretreatment approach, is proposed in this study. The RVM, Clean, and Augment are the three essential steps. We found that the cumulative effects of the three processes might be increased. In order to determine the best combination for increasing functioning gain, we can examine the consequences of robust video matting, Clean, and Augment while preprocessing a new dataset. We recommend the following for general scenes: The gait recognition model's performance can be effectively enhanced by the RVM + Augment pretreatment approach, even with relatively simple data sets. The gait recognition model's performance can be maximized in a real investigation situation with extra complicated surroundings by using the robust video matting + Clean + Augment preprocessing approach. By means of our process can, on average, increase the accurateness of the test's current gait identification standard by 3.2%–6.6%, with the greatest contributions coming from RVM and Augment. Although the gait identification feature removal model is the center of attention, we offer a novel approach from the standpoint of preprocessing optimization, which is more crucial for enhancing gait recognition performance under actual surveillance conditions. Furthermore, our suggested pretreatment approach for gait recognition can aid in improving the quality of datasets created by gait recognition dataset creators.

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**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

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**Table 1 : The contribution of various pre-process techniques to the improvement of gait recognition accuracy on own datasets.**





**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**

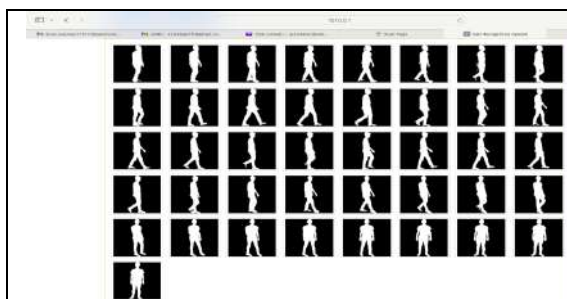
Datasets	Pre-Processing Techniques	Improved Accuracy		
Own Dataset	RVM	3.1	4.4	4.1
	Clean	0.5	0.2	0.6
	Augment	0.3	0.4	0.1
	Clean and Augment	1.5	1.2	1.3
	RVM and Clean	3.2	4.6	3.7
	RVM and Augment	2.9	4.7	3.6
	RVM and Clean and Augment	3.1	4.1	3.9

**Table 2 :** The effectiveness of various techniques on own datasets.

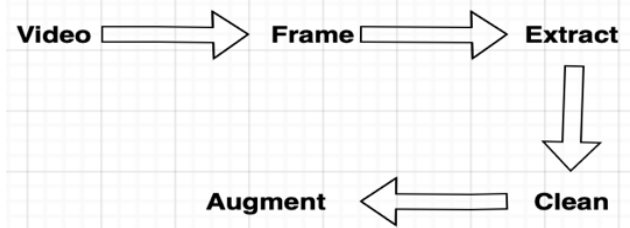
Datasets	RVM	Clean	Augment	Improved Accuracy		
Own Dataset		✓		93.2	90.2	89.2
			✓	94.9	92.1	90.1
		✓	✓	95.2	92.2	91
				96.7	95.2	93.7
	✓	✓		96.2	94.3	92.3
	✓		✓	97.9	96.6	94.9
	✓	✓	✓	97.5	95.4	94

**Table 3 :** Comparison of various viewpoints' accuracy after using RVM

Method	Conditions	0°	18°	36°	54°	72°	90°	108°	126°	144°	162°	180°	Mean
RVM	RVM-NM	95.8	99.4	99.6	98.9	96	95.7	97	98.9	99.7	99.9	95.3	97.8
	RVM-BG	93.3	95.6	96.3	94.8	89	85.9	89	92.5	94.5	96.9	91	92.7
	RVM-CL	76.3	87.2	91.2	85.2	85.3	82.3	84	86	86.5	82	73	83.7



**Fig.1.** Silhouettes Extraction

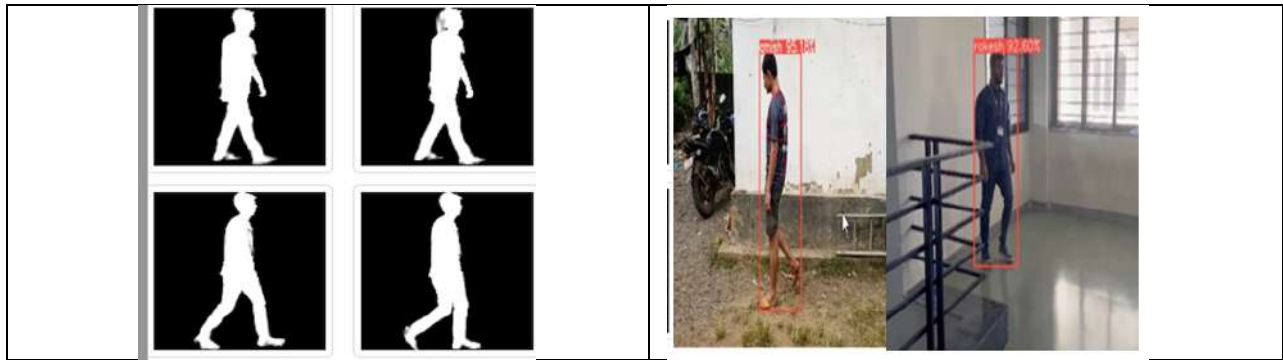


**Fig. 2.**The workflow for our suggested preprocessing technique for gait recognition.



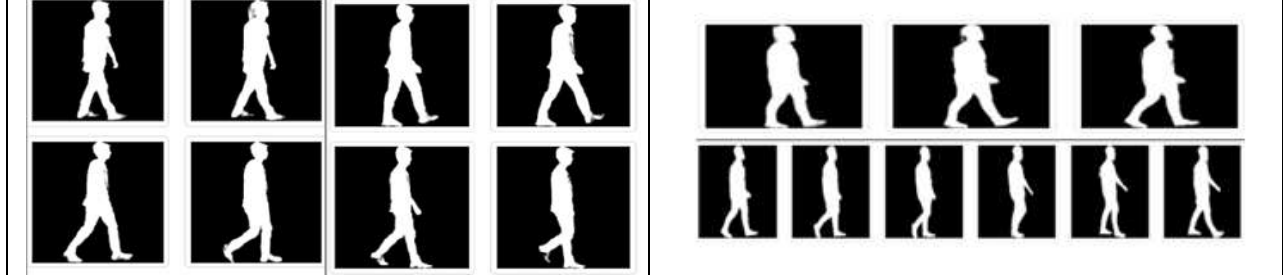


**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**



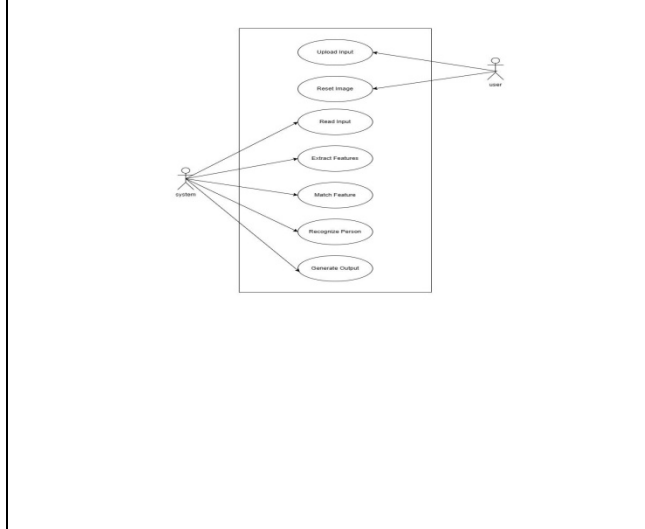
**Regular Method** **Matting Method (RVM)**

**Fig. 3.** For silhouette extraction, compare RVM and backdrop subtraction (based on the median technique). It is evident that the RVM approach outperforms the conventional surrounding deducting approach.

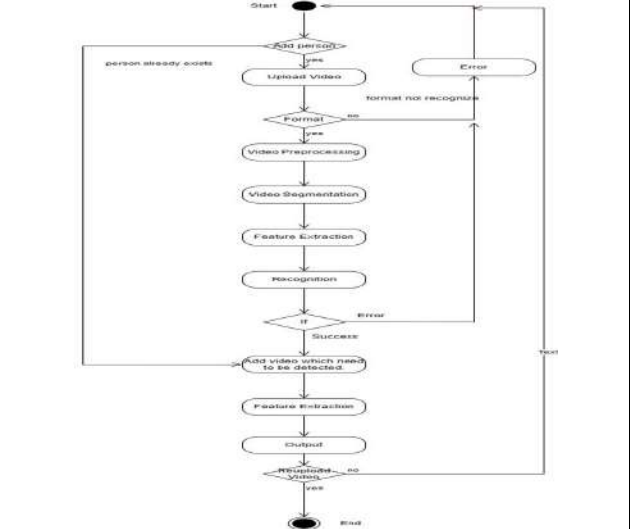


**Fig. 4.** Silhouette cleaning. Using the MobileNetV2-trained silhouette classification model, eliminate the unqualified silhouettes.

**Fig. 5.** Silhouette Enhancement. To double the silhouette sequence, perform a horizontal flip. Before and after augmentation, the silhouette sequence is depicted in the upper and lower photos, respectively.



**Fig. 6.** Plan of work

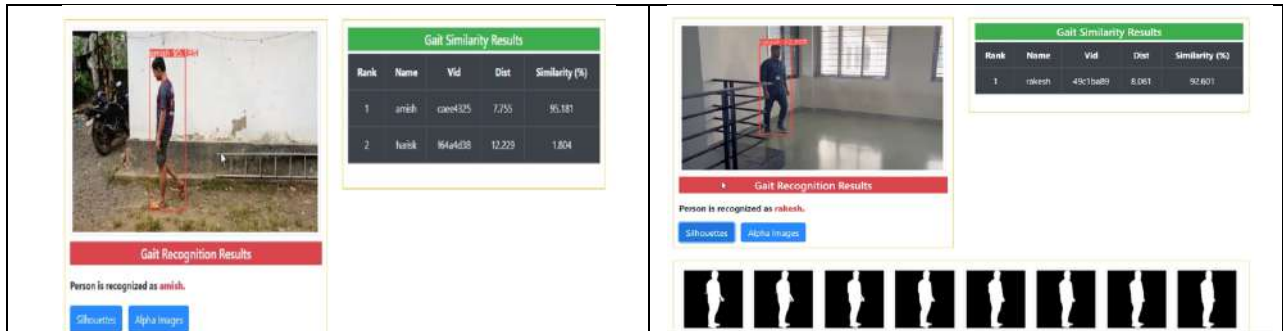


**Fig. 7.** Detailed Plan of work



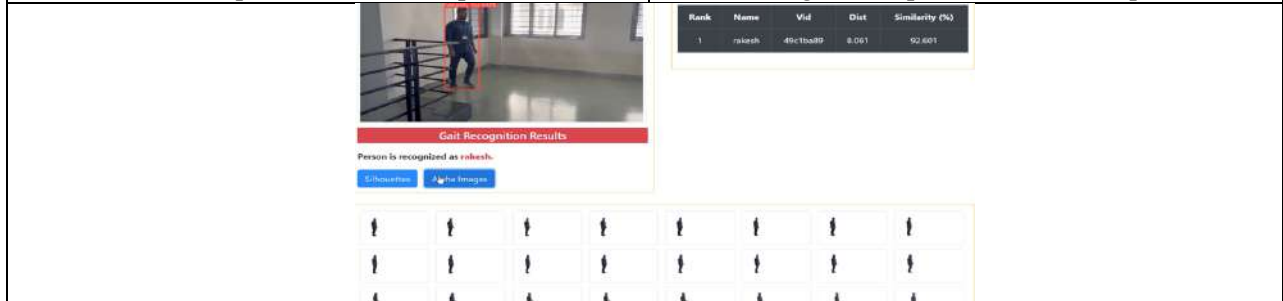


**Kiran Macwan and Harshal Shah**



**Fig. 8.**The increased accuracy of one's own dataset using various pretreatment techniques.

**Fig. 9.**The OutdoorGait dataset's increased accuracy using various pretreatment techniques.



**Fig. 10.**Pre- and post-RVM accuracy changes (GaitSet model train on CAISA-B dataset, Exclude identical-view situations)





## A Review on Siddha Drug for Headache – Panchathaarai Kuzhambu

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Siddha medicine is a traditional medicine system of tamilnadu. It has rich literature about many herbal, and metal formulations for internal and external usage along with specific indications. Siddha system has a holistic approach of treatment to diseases which is the regulation of derangement of 3 humors *Vali*, *Azhal*, *Iyam* by selecting drugs based on the taste and potency of medicinal drugs. This paper gives a review about a simple polyherbal formulation *Panchathaarai kuzhambu*, that have been mentioned in the ancient literature, *Agathiyar vaithya kaaviyam 1500* with specific indications *Pitha migudhi* (deranged *Pitham*), *Thalainovu* (Headaches), and *Vellokaalam*. This paper deals with the botanical description, phytochemicals, their organoleptic characters, pharmacological actions, and medicinal uses of each ingredients in this formulation. The data for this review was collected from siddha books, research articles and electronic databases. This review concludes that the mentioned drug works as *sama seedhaushnam* for *pithasamanam* which pacifies deranged *pitham* without elevating *vatham* and *kabham*. Its ingredients also possess various phytochemicals and activities supporting that this polyherbal formulation could be a promising drug for *pitha* diseases especially all forms of headaches, and *vellokalam* as mentioned in the ancient literature.

**Keywords:** Siddha, *Panchathaarai kuzhambu*, Headache, *pitha* diseases,

### INTRODUCTION

Siddha medicine is a traditional medicine system from tamilnadu. It has rich literature about many herbal, and metal formulations for internal and external usage along with specific indications. Siddha system believes that the objects present in the Universe including our Human body, the Food and Water we intake, and the Medicines provided are





### Sophiya et al.,

all composed of 5 basic components namely earth, water, fire, air, and sky. It has a holistic approach of treatment to diseases which is the regulation of derangement of 3 humors *Vali, Azhal, Iyamby* selecting drugs based on the taste and potency of medicinal drugs. Such formulations are classified into 32 forms of internal medicine among which this drug *Panchathaarai kuzhambu*[1] comes under *Chooranam* category. *Chooranam* is a form of medicine in which the drugs are grinded into very fine powder and has lifetime of 6 months from preparation. *Panchathaarai kuzhambu* has 5 ingredients with specific indications as headache, nausea and deranged *Pitham* Headache is a symptom, mostly benign and rarely with underlying manifestation. Almost 95% of the population experiences headache atleast once in a year[2]. Headache occurs when the pain sensitive pathways of the peripheral or central nervous system is activated inappropriately. Headache has a wide range of reasons, most importantly Migraine, Tension types of headache, Cluster, Sinusitis headaches. Other forms of headaches are Vascular headaches, Intracranial pressure headaches, Headaches with metabolic disorders, and Neuralgias[2]. The mechanisms involved in all the headaches comes under anyone of the following, disturbance to the extracranial/intracranial arteries, disturbance to the veins of the cranium, compression/inflammation of the nerves, intracranial pressure, inappropriate activation of cranial structures[2]. This paper deals with the potency, botanical description, phytochemicals, their pharmacological action, organoleptic characters, and medicinal uses of each ingredients in this formulation *Panchathaarai kuzhambu*, and helps to support its efficacy for the given indication *Pitham*, nausea and headache.

#### Research design

Siddha drug - literature review

#### Research period

Three months

#### Literature from

*Agathiyar vaithya kaaviyam- 1500*, S.P.Ramachandran, Creative offset, Thamarai publications, pg no: 300, Song no.1399

#### Ingredients of the drug:

#### பஞ்சதாரைக்குழம்பு

பஞ்சதாரைநாற்கழஞ்சு

பருத்தசக்குமுக்கழஞ்சு

இஞ்சிதிப்பிலிஇருகழஞ்சு

யேலந்தானுமொருகழஞ்சு

அஞ்சங்கூட்டிப்பொடிசெய்து

ஆவின்பால்பாலில்கொள்வீராகில்

மிஞ்சுபித்தந்தலைநோவு

வெள்ளொக்காளமுள்ளதெல்லா

மஞ்சிப்பயந்துதானடுங்கி

யடவிக் கோடிப்போய்விடுமே(35)

-அகத்தியர்வைத்தியகாவியம் 1500

(பாடல்எண்: 1399, பக்கம்எண்: 300)

1. *Panchathaarai (Naatu chakarai) - Saccharam offinarum.L – 4 kazhanju*
2. *Chukku- Zingiber officinale, Rosc – 3 kazhanju*
3. *Injii - Zingiber officinale, Rosc – 2 kazhanju*
4. *Thippili - Piper longum, L – 2 kazhanju*
5. *Elam- Elettaria cardamomum, Maton– 1 kazhanju*

Adjuvent: Cow's milk

#### Preparation:





### Sophiya et al.,

Initially all the drugs are purified before preparing the medicine.

#### Purification of raw drugs

✓ *Naatu chakarai (Saccharam officinarum.L):*

The sugar will be ground to make it lump free, and ensured that it is free from dust particles<sup>[3]</sup>

✓ *Chukku (Zingiber officinale, Rose):*

Washed in running water, the outer skin is peeled off, cut into small pieces and dried<sup>[3]</sup>.

✓ *Thipilli (Piper longum.L):*

It is soaked in the juice of *kodiveli* leaves for 1 *naazhigai*(24 minutes), kept in sunlight and dried<sup>[3]</sup>.

✓ *Injii ((Zingiber officinale, Rose):*

Washed in running water, the outer skin is peeled off, grated into small slices and dried<sup>[3]</sup>.

✓ *Elam (Eletaria cardamomum, Maton):*

Ensured that is free from sand and dust particles, fried slightly in a dry pan and powdered well<sup>[3]</sup>.

The purified drugs are powdered one by one and then mixed altogether. Then the mixture is filtered in a clean dry cotton cloth to get fine powder, the prepared *chooranam* will be stored in a dry airtight container. The drug in the given quantity is given along with cow'milk

**Dosage:**2g bd along with cow's milk.

#### Indications

*Mingundha Pitham*– deranged *pitha* humour

*Thalainokadu*– all forms of headache

*Vellokkalam* -nausea

Adjuvant - Cow's milk

- Milk is rich in antioxidants and has anti inflammatory activities
- Contains Casein which gets readily absorbed in the blood<sup>[23]</sup>.
- Milk is rich in calcium, phosphorus, and other minerals that has stimulating effect on the functions of brain and nervous system<sup>[23]</sup>.
- Drinking cow milk reduces the vomiting and other *pitha* disorders<sup>[23]</sup>.

*Panchatharai kuzhambu* is a simple polyheral formulation in the form of *chooranam* that is indicated for all forms of headache, nausea and deranged Pitham. According to siddha, the ingredients *Chukku, Injii, Elam* has hot potency due to its pungent taste, whereas *Thipilli and Panchatharai* (palm jaggery) has cool potency due to its sweet taste (table 2). The ratio of the pungent drugs and sweet drugs is 1:1 making it a *samaseedhaushnam*(equalises hot and cold potency) drug. Being a *Samaseedhaushnam* formulation, when given in cow'milk (sweet) it can easily pacify the deranged *Pitham*, without increasing/disturbing *kabham* and *vatham*. This makes the drug an effective choice for working in the place of *kabha* (*head*) by pacifying the deranged *kuttrams*. Each ingredient of this formulation had been proven to have phytochemicals and activities that acts on the central nervous system and digestive tract. Activities of the individual ingredients like Antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, vasculo-protective, analgesic, antidepressants, anticonvulsants, sedatives works well in migraine, tension headaches, and other secondary forms of headache. *Saccharam officinarum.L* has phytochemicals absicic acid, coumarin, apigenin, calcium, luteolin, campesterol, orientin, swertiajaponin that has relieving actions of headache. *Zingiber officinale.Rose* has phytochemicals  $\beta$ -D-curcumene,  $\alpha$ -curcumene,  $\alpha$ -bergamotene,  $\beta$ -bourbornene,  $\gamma$ -bisabolene, d-borneol and its acetate, calamine, d-camphene, citral, citronellol that works in the central nervous system to reduce headache. The phytochemicals present in *piper longum.L* that reduces headache are Piperine, n-octadecane, , n-eicosane, n-nonadecanen-heneicosane, zingiberene,  $\alpha$ -thujene, terpinolene, p-cymene, Caryophyllene, and d-sesamin. *Elaterria cardamomum.Maton* is having phytochemicals campesterol,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, geranyl acetate,  $\alpha$ -terpinene,  $\alpha$ -terpineol, borneol, nerol, nerolidol, geraniol, linalool,  $\alpha$ -terpinyl acetate linalyl acetate which also works to reduce headaches. Therefore, the drug has taste and potency that can pacify *pitha* and balances deranged *kuttrams* in the place of *kabha* which is head. All the ingredients of this





Sophiya et al.,

drug could work effectively in the central nervous system and can reduce stress, and headache. This review concludes that the mentioned drug possess various phytochemicals and activities supporting that this polyherbal formulation could be a promising drug for *pitha* diseases especially all forms of headaches, as mentioned in the ancient literature.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my gratitude to all the faculties of Maruthuvam department from National institute of siddha.

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TABLE 1: SCIENTIFIC, VERNAULAR NAMES, FAMILY OF THE INGREDIENTS

Scientific name	Tamil name	English name	Sanskrit name	Family name
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .L	<i>Naatu chakarai</i>	Sugarcane	<i>Ikshu</i>	Poaceae
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Rose	<i>Chukku</i>	Dried ginger	<i>Nagaram</i>	Zingiberaceae
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Rose	<i>Injii</i>	Fresh ginger	<i>Adrakam</i>	Zingiberaceae
<i>Piper longum</i> .L	<i>Thipilli</i>	Long pepper	<i>Pippali</i>	Piperaceae
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> , Maton	<i>Elam</i>	Cardamomum	<i>Ela</i>	Zingiberaceae
<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Pasu paal</i>	Cow Milk	<i>Gokshira</i>	Bovidae

TABLE 2: MORPHOLOGY, PARTS USED, TASTE, POTENCY, BIO TRANSFORMATION

Scientific name	Morphology	Parts used	Taste	Potency	Bio-transformation
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .L	Perennial grass	Powdered cane sugar	Sweet	Cool	Sweet
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Rose	Herb	Dried rhizome	Pungent	Hot	Pungent
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Rose	Herb	Rhizome	Pungent	Hot	Pungent
<i>Piper longum</i> .L	Climber	Dried spikes	Pungent	Hot	Sweet
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> , Maton	Herb	Seed	Pungent	Hot	Pungent
<i>Bos taurus</i>	-	Milk	Sweet	Cool	Sweet

TABLE 3: ACTIONS, PHYTOCHEMICALS AND MEDICINAL USES

Ingredients	Actions	Phytochemicals	Medicinal uses
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .L	Coolent, diuretic, Anti nociceptive <sup>[4]</sup> , anti-oxidative, anti-stress <sup>[5]</sup> , analgesic <sup>[6]</sup> , anti-inflammatory <sup>[7]</sup> , antiseptic, demulcent <sup>[8]</sup>	Apigenin and its glycoside, abscisic acid, 5-o-methylapigenin, arabinose, para-hydroxybenzoic acid, calcium, campesterol, luteolin, coumarin, orientin and its derivatives, swertiajaponin, taraxerol, vicenin <sup>[9]</sup> , Caffeic, p-coumaric, ferulic acids,	It is useful in gastropathy, fatigue, leprosy, cardiac debility, haematemesis, cough, anaemia, bronchitis, ulcers of the skin and





Sophiya et al.,

		<p>guanine, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 5-methylcytosine, anhocyanins, tanins, vitamins riboflavin, niacin, thiamine, pantothenic acid, folic acid, pyridoxine, choline, biotin, diastase<sup>[10]</sup></p>	<p>mucous membrane, erysipelas, agalactia, seminal weakness, emaciation, general debility<sup>[9]</sup>.</p>
<p><i>Zingiber officinale</i>, Rose ( Chukku )</p>	<p>Vasculo protective activity and is used for peripheral arterial diseases, anti inflammatory, anti-oxidant activity<sup>[11]</sup>, blocks voltage-dependent ca<sup>2+</sup> channels which controls synaptic transmission in neurons, alleviates oxidative stress and inflammation. ginger has analgesic property and ergogenic aid and favourable for GT and RT, unlike NSAIDs<sup>[12]</sup>. It shows capacity to inhibit the release of proinflammatory cytokines. ginger has effects on nausea, vomiting and inflammations<sup>[13]</sup>, stimulant, stomachic, carminative<sup>[8]</sup></p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-curcumene, <math>\alpha</math>-bergamotene, <math>\beta</math>-D-curcumene, <math>\beta</math>-bourbornene, <math>\gamma</math>-bisabolene, d-borneal and its acetate, calamine, d-camphene, citral, citronello<sup>[9]</sup>, <math>\alpha</math>-copaene, <math>\alpha</math>-cubebene, cuparene, n-decanal, ihydrogingerol, <math>\beta</math>-elemene, p-cymene, farnesol, <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> farnesene, geranial, geranyl acetate, heptane, 2-heptanol, hexahydrocurcumin, isovaldehyde, limonene, linalool, <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> pinenes, sabinene, <math>\gamma</math>-selinene, <math>\beta</math>-sesquithujene, sesquiabinene, sesquisebene hydrate, <math>\alpha</math>-terpineol, 2-undecanone<sup>[10]</sup></p>	<p>Dry ginger is emollient, thermogenic, acrid, anthelminthic, anodyne, expectorant, it is useful in cephalgia, dropsy, otalgia, colic, diarrhoea, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, asthma, cough, elephantiasis and inflammations<sup>[9]</sup>.</p>
<p><i>Zingiber officinale</i>, Rose ( Injii )</p>	<p>carminative, stomachic, sialogogue, digestive, stimulant, rubefacient<sup>[8]</sup>, ameliorates Alzheimer<sup>[11]</sup>, anti emetic<sup>[14]</sup>, analgesic<sup>[12]</sup>,</p>	<p>Phellandrene, gingerol, gingerin <math>\alpha</math>-curcumene, <math>\beta</math>-bourbornene, <math>\gamma</math>-bisabolene, d-borneal and its acetate, calamine, d-camphene, citral, citronello, <math>\beta</math>-D-curcumene, <math>\alpha</math>-bergamotene,<sup>[9]</sup> <math>\alpha</math>-copaene, <math>\alpha</math>-cubebene, cuparene, n-decanal, ihydrogingerol, <math>\beta</math>-elemene, p-cymene, farnesol, <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> farnesene, geranial, geranyl acetate, heptane, 2-heptanol, hexahydrocurcumin, isovaldehyde, limonene, linalool, <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> pinenes, sabinene, <math>\gamma</math>-selinene, <math>\beta</math>-sesquithujene, sesquiabinene, sesquisebene hydrate, <math>\alpha</math>-terpineol, 2-undecanone<sup>[10]</sup></p>	<p>Raw ginger is , laxative, and digestive, acrid, carminative, thermogenic. It is useful in anorexia, vitiated conditions of vatha, and kabha, dyspepsia and inflammations<sup>[9]</sup>.</p>
<p><i>Piper longum</i>.L</p>	<p>analgesic and anti-inflammatory</p>	<p>Piperine, n-octadecane, n-heneicosane, <math>\alpha</math>-thujene, n-nonadecane, n-eicosane,</p>	<p>It is used in indigestion, diarrhoea, jaundice,</p>





## Sophiya et al.,

( <i>Thipili</i> )	activity <sup>[15]</sup> , antidepressant activity, stress response suppressing activity <sup>[16]</sup> , vascular relaxant potential <sup>[17]</sup> , anticonvulsant <sup>[18]</sup> , it has antidepressant effect mediated via serotonergic system <sup>[19]</sup> carminative, stimulant <sup>[8]</sup>	terpinolene, zingiberene, p-cymene, dihydrocarveol, phenethyl alcohol, and monocyclic sesquiterpenes <sup>[9]</sup> . Caryophyllene, d-sesamin, pipernonaline, sylvatin, sesamin, diaseudesmin, triacontane, carbonyl compounds <sup>[10]</sup>	hoarseness of voice, urticaria, abdominal disorders, earache, wheezing, flatulence, vomiting, thirst, oedema, worms and sinusitis <sup>[9]</sup> . Gout, epilepsy, insomnia, fever, gonorrhoea, lumbago, rheumatism <sup>[10]</sup> .
<i>Eletaria cardamomum</i> , <i>Maton</i> ( <i>Elam</i> )	anticonvulsant activity <sup>[20]</sup> , treats nausea and vomiting <sup>[13]</sup> , anti-inflammatory <sup>[21]</sup> , blood pressure lowering mediated through Ca <sup>++</sup> antagonist mechanism and sedative activity <sup>[22]</sup> , carminative, stimulant, stomachic <sup>[8]</sup>	Cineol, limonene, palmitic and oleic acids, $\alpha$ -tocopherol, desmosterol and campesterol, $\alpha$ -pinene, $\beta$ -pinene, $\alpha$ -terpinyl acetate, $\alpha$ -terpinene, nerol, $\alpha$ -terpineol, borneol, nerolidol, geraniol, linalool, geranyl acetate, linalyl acetate <sup>[9]</sup> . Hydroxybenzoic and hydroxycinnamic acids, geranyl acetate, $\alpha$ -phellandrene, trans-sabinene hydrate, ascaridole, myrcene, D-limonene <sup>[10]</sup> .	It is useful in asthma, bronchitis, hemorrhoids, strangury, renal calculi, gastropathy, burning sensation, halitosis, anorexia, cardiac disorders, dyspepsia, debility, vitiated conditions of vatha <sup>[9]</sup> .





## A New Approach on Neutrosophic Fuzzy Hypersoft Set and to Neutrosophic Fuzzy Hypersoft Topological Spaces

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

As a generalization of soft sets, hypersoft sets have grown in significance and are being explored for potential applications in other mathematical domains. This article introduces and establishes several key theorems regarding the notion of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open(closed) sets, neutrosophic fuzzy interior, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closure, fuzzy hypersoft neutrosophic foundation, and neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subspace topology.

**Keywords:** neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open(closed) sets, neutrosophic fuzzy interior, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closure.





Saranya et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

In 1965, Zadeh invented the notion of fuzzy set theory. It plays a crucial role in problem solving by facilitating the communication of ambiguous ideas through participation. The application of fuzzy set theory has been explored and created by computer scientists and mathematicians, and its uses in fuzzy logic, fuzzy topology, fuzzy control systems, and other areas have grown. Molodsov (1999) presented the idea of soft theory, a novel method for addressing ambiguity. Soft theory is now expanding quickly and has applications in many different domains. A number of fundamental concepts in soft theory were defined by Maji et al. A combination of fuzzy sets and soft sets, Maji et al. created fuzzy soft set theory. Chang (1968) introduced fuzzy topology, which is a set of fuzzy sets that satisfy certain axioms. Chang developed numerous topological concepts—such as convergence and compactness—in the fuzzy setting by integrating fuzzy set theory with topology. Tanay and Kandemir proposed fuzzy soft topology over an initial universe on a fuzzy soft set. A few definitions of fuzzy soft topological spaces were established, and various features were examined. Smaranche was the one who initially proposed the neutrosophic sets. This is a fuzzy set, an intuitionist fuzzy set, a fuzzy set, a generalization of a classical set, etc. Maji later offered a combined neutrosophic soft set. Bera defines the topological structure on neutrosophic soft sets. Various notions on neutrosophic soft sets had to be redefined because of various structural flaws in the study. Thus, Ozturk et al. explored neutrosophic soft topological spaces and axioms of neutrosophic soft separation and redefined what a neutrosophic soft set was. Our goal in this study is to apply this idea to topological spaces. Subsequently, we define the following terms: neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open (closed) sets, neutrosophic fuzzy interior, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closure, neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft base, and neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subspace topology. We also establish some significant theorems pertaining to these spaces.

### Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1** Let's say we have an initial universe  $U$ , some parameters  $E$ , and  $NP(U)$  is the set of every neutrosophic sets of  $U$ . Then, given  $f: E \rightarrow NP(U)$ , a pair  $(f, E)$  is referred to as a soft set over  $U$  in neutrosophic theory.

**Definition 2.2** Let  $U$  represent the initial universe,  $E$  symbolize a set of parameters, and  $FP(U)$  signify the collection of all fuzzy sets within  $U$ . After that, a pair  $(f, E)$ , where  $f: E \rightarrow FP(U)$ , is referred to as a fuzzy soft set over  $U$ .

**Definition 2.3** Let  $\Delta$  represent the starting universe,  $\lambda$  a set of parameters, and  $NFP(\Delta)$  the set of all fuzzy sets of  $\Delta$  that are neutrosophic. A pair  $(f, \lambda)$  where  $f: \lambda \rightarrow NFP(\Delta)$ , is therefore called a neutrosophic fuzzy soft set over  $\Delta$ .

**Definition 2.4** Let  $P(U)$  be the power set of  $U$  and let  $U$  be the universe set. If  $n \geq 1$  is represented by the sets  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ , with corresponding attribute values being the sets  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$  with  $E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$  for  $i \neq j, i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , then the pair  $(\Theta, E_1 \times E_2, \dots \times E_n)$  is called a hypersoft set over  $U$  where  $\Theta: E_1 \times E_2, \dots, E_n \rightarrow P(U)$ .

**Definition 2.5** Consider the universe set  $U$ , the pairwise disjoint sets of parameters  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$ , and  $FP(U)$  as a family of all fuzzy sets over  $U$ . For any  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , let  $A_i$  be the nonempty subset of  $E_i$ . A pair  $(\Theta, A_1 \times A_2, \dots \times A_n)$  is a fuzzy hypersoft set. Then, where  $\Theta: A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow FP(U)$  and  $\Theta(A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n) = \{\alpha_1(u, \Theta(\alpha)(u)) : u \in U, \alpha \in A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \subseteq E_1 \times E_2 \times \dots \times E_n\}$

**Definition 2.6** Consider the universe set  $U$ , the pairwise disjoint sets of parameters  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$ , and  $NP(U)$  as a family of all neutrosophic sets over  $U$ . For any  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , let  $A_i$  be the nonempty subset of  $E_i$ . A neutrosophic hypersoft set is the pair  $(\gamma, A_1 \times A_2, \dots \times A_n)$  where  $\gamma: A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow NP(U)$  and  $\gamma(A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n) = \{\alpha, (u, T_\gamma(\alpha)(u), I_\gamma(\alpha)(u), F_\gamma(\alpha)(u)) : u \in U, \alpha \in A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \subseteq E_1 \times E_2 \times \dots \times E_n\}$ .





**Saranya et al.,**

**Neutrosophic Fuzzy Hypersoft set(NFHS)**

**Definition 3.1** Let us define the universe set as  $\Delta$ , the pairwise disjoint sets of parameters as  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ , and  $NFP(\Delta)$  as a family of all neutrosophic fuzzy sets over  $\Delta$ . For each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , let  $A_i$  be the nonempty subset of  $E_i$ . A pair  $(\$, A_1 \times A_2, \dots \times A_n)$  where,  $\$: A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow NFP(U)$  and  $\$(A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n) = \{\alpha, \langle x, T_{\$(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \rangle : x \in \Delta, \alpha \in A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \subseteq \lambda_1 \times \lambda_2 \times \dots \times \lambda_n\}$ .

**Example 3.1** Let  $\Delta = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  be the set of the universe of cars and  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  be sets of attributes . Attributes are given as

- $\lambda_1 = \text{size} = \{\text{small}(a_1), \text{large}(a_2)\}$
- $\lambda_2 = \text{color} = \{\text{white}(b_1), \text{black}(b_2), \text{red}(b_3)\}$
- $\lambda_3 = \text{cost in dollar} = \{1000(c_1), 1080(c_2)\}$
- $\lambda_4 = \text{model} = \{\text{honda amaze}(d_1), \text{nissan magnite}(d_2), \text{renault triber}(d_3)\}$

Suppose that

- $A_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}, A_2 = \{b_2\}, A_3 = \{c_1, c_2\}, A_4 = \{d_1\}$
- $B_1 = \{a_2\}, B_2 = \{b_2, b_3\}, B_3 = \{c_1\}, B_4 = \{d_1, d_2\}$

Then the NFHS is given as

$$(\$, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 3.2** Given two neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets  $(\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2)$  over the universe  $\Delta$ , with  $\Delta$  as the universal set, we can deduce that  $(\$, \Gamma_1)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subset of  $(\$, \Gamma_2)$  if  $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma_2$

For  $\forall \alpha \in \Gamma$ , and  $\forall x \in \Delta$

$$T_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \leq T_{\$(\alpha)}(x), \quad I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \leq I_{\$(\alpha)}(x), \quad F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \geq F_{\$(\alpha)}(x)$$

It is denoted by  $(\$, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$, \Gamma_2)$

**Definition 3.3** Let  $\Delta$  be the universal set  $(\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2)$  be two neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets over the universe  $\Delta$ . The union  $(\$, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$, \Gamma_2)$  is defined as

$$T((\$, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} T_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ T_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \max\{T_{\$(\alpha)}(x), T_{\$(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I((\$, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \max\{I_{\$(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

$$F((\$, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \max\{F_{\$(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

**Example 3.1** We examine the example 3.1. Let

- $A_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}, A_2 = \{b_2\}, A_3 = \{c_1, c_2\}, A_4 = \{d_1\}$
- $B_1 = \{a_2\}, B_2 = \{b_2, b_3\}, B_3 = \{c_1\}, B_4 = \{d_1, d_2\}$





**Saranya et al.,**

$$(\$1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .8, .6), x_2(.6, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 3.4** Let  $\Delta$  be the universal set over which the two neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets  $(\$1, \Gamma_1)$  ,  $(\$2, \Gamma_2)$  are located. The definition of the intersection  $(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)$  is

$$T((\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} T_{\$1(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ T_{\$2(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \min\{T_{\$1(\alpha)}(x), T_{\$2(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I((\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} I_{\$1(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ I_{\$2(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \min\{I_{\$1(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$2(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

$$F((\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)) = \begin{cases} F_{\$1(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2 \\ F_{\$2(\alpha)}(x) \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 \\ \min\{F_{\$1(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$2(\alpha)}(x)\} \text{ if } x \in \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

**Example 3.1** Let us consider the example 3.1

$$(\$1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2) = \{ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(0.1, 0.2, 0.8), x_2(0.4, 0.1, 0.8), x_3(0.7, 0.6, 0.3)\} \rangle \}$$





**Saranya et al.,**

**Definition 3.5** The complement of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft  $(\$, \Gamma)$  over the universal set  $\Delta$  is denoted by  $(\$, \Gamma)^c$  and defined as

$$\begin{aligned} T^c_{\$(\alpha)}(x) &= F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \\ I^c_{\$(\alpha)}(x) &= 1 - I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$F^c_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = T_{\$(\alpha)}(x).$$

**Example 3.1** We consider the attributes in example 3.1

$$(\$, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$, \Gamma_1)^c = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.2, .5, .8), x_2(.3, .5, .6), x_3(.6, .5, .8)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .8, .5), x_2(.5, .7, .9), x_3(.5, .2, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .8, .4), x_2(.4, .9, .2), x_3(.3, .1, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .8, .7), x_2(.7, .8, .5), x_3(.9, .7, .4)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 3.6:** In the universe  $\Delta$ , a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is considered null if, for every  $x \in \Delta$  and  $\alpha \in \Gamma$ ,  $T_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 0$ ,  $I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 0$ ,  $F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 1$ . To represent it, use  $0_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}$ .

**Definition 3.7:** A set of fuzzy hypersoft sets  $(\$, \Gamma)$  that is neutrosophic over a universe  $\Delta$  is considered absolute if, for any  $x$  that is  $\in \Delta$  and  $\alpha$  that is  $\in \Gamma$ ,  $T_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 1$ ,  $I_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 1$ ,  $F_{\$(\alpha)}(x) = 0$ .  $1_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}$  is used to denote it.

**NEUTROSOPHIC FUZZY HYPERSOFT TOPOLOGICAL SPACES**

**Definition 4.1** Let  $NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$  be the set of all neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set of  $(\Delta, \Lambda)$  over the universe  $\Delta$  and  $\bar{\tau}$  be a subfamily of  $NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$ . Then  $\bar{\tau}$  is called a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology on  $\Delta$  if the following conditions are satisfied

$$0_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)} \text{ and } 1_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)} \text{ belongs to } \bar{\tau}$$

The union of any number of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}$  belongs to  $\bar{\tau}$

The intersection of any two neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}$  belongs to  $\bar{\tau}$

Then  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is called a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological spaces over  $\Delta$ . Every member of  $\bar{\tau}$  is called a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set in  $\Delta$ .

**Definition 4.2**

Let  $NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$  be the family of all neutrosophic hypersoft sets over the universe set  $\Delta$ . Then

- (1) If  $\bar{\tau} = \{0_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}\}$ , then  $\bar{\tau}$  is said to be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft indiscrete topology and  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is said to be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft indiscrete topological space over  $\Delta$ .
- (2) If  $\bar{\tau} = NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$  then  $\bar{\tau}$  is said to be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft discrete topology and  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is said to be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft discrete topological space over  $\Delta$ .

**Example 4.1** Let us consider the attributes in example 3.1

Suppose that

$$A_1 = \{a_1\}, A_2 = \{b_1, b_2\}, A_3 = \{c_2\}, A_4 = \{d_1, d_2\}$$

$$B_1 = \{a_2\}, B_2 = \{b_2, b_3\}, B_3 = \{c_1\}, B_4 = \{d_1, d_2\}$$

$$\text{Let } \bar{\tau} = \{0_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}, (\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2), (\$, \Gamma_3)\}$$







Saranya et al.,

Be a family of NFHS( $\Delta, \Lambda$ ) where  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1), (\$_2, \Gamma_2), (\$_3, \Gamma_3)$  for  $\forall \Gamma \subseteq \Lambda$  neutrosophic fuzzy hyper soft sets over  $\Delta$  and

$$\text{defined as follows } (\$_1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .6, .5), x_2(.7, .6, .8), x_3(.4, .5, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.6, .5, .7), x_2(.5, .3, .2), x_3(.7, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .2, .8), x_3(.6, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.5, .4, .3), x_2(.5, .2, .9), x_3(.1, .4, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$_3, \Gamma_3) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .6, .5), x_2(.7, .6, .8), x_3(.4, .5, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.6, .5, .7), x_2(.5, .3, .2), x_3(.7, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .2, .8), x_3(.6, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.5, .4, .3), x_2(.5, .2, .9), x_3(.1, .4, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Then  $\bar{\tau}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology on  $\Delta$  and hence  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space.

**Proposition 4.1** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}_1, \Lambda)$  and  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}_2, \Lambda)$  be two neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological spaces over  $\Delta$ . Then  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2, \Lambda)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over the universe  $\Delta$ .

**Proof:**

1. Since  $0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \in \bar{\tau}_1$  and  $0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \in \bar{\tau}_2$ , then  $0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \in \bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$ .
2. Suppose that  $\{(\$_i, \Gamma_i) : i \in I\}$  be a family of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$ .

Then  $(\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1$  and  $(\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_2$  for all  $i \in I$ , so  $\cup_{i \in I} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1$  and  $\cup_{i \in I} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_2$ .

Thus  $\cup_{i \in I} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$ .

3. Suppose that  $\{(\$_i, \Gamma_i) : i = \overline{1, k}\}$  be a family of the finite number of neutrosophic hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$ . Then  $(\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1$  and  $(\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_2$  for all  $i = \overline{1, k}$ , so  $\cap_{i=1}^k (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1$  and  $\cap_{i=1}^k (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_2$ . Thus  $\cap_{i=1}^k (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$ .

**Remark 4.1** The union of two neutrosophic fuzzy topologies over  $\Delta$  may not be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology on  $\Delta$ .

**Example 4.2** We take example 3.1 into consideration

$$\bar{\tau}_1 = \{0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, (\$_1, \Gamma_1), (\$_2, \Gamma_2), (\$_3, \Gamma_3)\}$$

$$\bar{\tau}_2 = \{0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, (\$_2, \Gamma_2), (\$_4, \Gamma_4)\}$$

Where

$$(\$_4, \Gamma_4) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.9, .2, .1), x_2(.3, .4, .5), x_3(.2, .1, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.8, .4, .3), x_2(.7, .4, .2), x_3(.4, .6, .1)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .3, .5), x_2(.7, .1, .6), x_3(.8, .3, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .5, .2), x_2(.5, .7, .1), x_3(.7, .3, .8)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

It is clear that  $\bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology. But  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_4, \Gamma_4) \notin \bar{\tau}_1 \cap \bar{\tau}_2$  is not neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology.

**Proposition 4.2** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $\bar{\tau} = \{(\$_i, \Gamma_i) : (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)\} = \{[\alpha, (\$_i(\alpha))]_{\alpha \in \Lambda} : (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)\}$





Saranya et al.,

Where  $\$_i(\alpha) = \{x, T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)\}: x \in \Delta\}$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \{[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\} \\ \tau_2 &= \{[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\} \\ \tau_3 &= \{[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\} \end{aligned}$$

define fuzzy soft topologies on  $\Delta$ .

**Proof:**

1.  $0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \in \bar{\tau}_1$

2. Suppose that  $\{(\$_i, \Gamma_i) : i \in I\}$  be a family of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}$ . Then  $\{[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Gamma}\}_{i \in I}$  is a family of neutrosophic fuzzy soft set sets in  $\tau_1$ ,  $\{[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Gamma}\}_{i \in I}$  is a family of neutrosophic fuzzy soft set sets in  $\tau_2$ ,

$\{[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Gamma}\}_{i \in I}$  is a family of neutrosophic fuzzy soft set sets in  $\tau_3$ . Since  $\bar{\tau}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology, then  $\cup_{i \in I} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}$ . That is,

$$\cup_{i \in I} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) = \{(\max[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, \max[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, \min[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, )\}_{i \in I} \in \bar{\tau}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \{max[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} &\in \tau_1 \\ \{max[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} &\in \tau_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{min[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} \in \tau_3.$$

3. Suppose that  $\{(\$_i, \Gamma_i) : i = \overline{1, k}\}$  be a family of the finite number of neutrosophic hypersoft sets in  $\bar{\tau}$ . Then  $\{[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i = \overline{1, k}}$  is a family of neutrosophic fuzzy soft sets in  $\tau_1$ ,

$\{[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i = \overline{1, k}}$  is a family of neutrosophic fuzzy soft sets in  $\tau_2$ ,  $\{[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i = \overline{1, k}}$  is a family of

neutrosophic fuzzy soft sets in  $\tau_3$ .

Since  $\bar{\tau}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology, then  $\cap_{i = \overline{1, k}} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) \in \bar{\tau}$ . That is

$$\cap_{i = \overline{1, k}} (\$_i, \Gamma_i) = \{(\min[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, \min[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, \max[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}, )\}_{i \in I} \in \bar{\tau}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \{min[T_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} &\in \tau_1 \\ \{min[I_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} &\in \tau_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{max[F_{\$_i(\alpha)}(x)]_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\}_{i \in I} \in \tau_3.$$

This completes the proof.

**Definition 4.3** Consider the following:  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set over  $\Delta$ , and  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$ . In that case, if  $(\$, \Gamma)^c$ , its complement, is a member of  $\tau$ , then  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is considered a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set.

**Example 4.3**

The example 3.1 is examined. It is clear that

$(1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c, (\$_1, \Gamma_1)^c, (\$_2, \Gamma_2)^c, (\$_3, \Gamma_3)^c$  are neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed sets

$$(0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c &= 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \\ (1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c &= 0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \\ (\$_1, \Gamma_1)^c &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\{(a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .4, .5), x_2(.3, .4, .2), x_3(.6, .5, .4)\}\} \\ &\{(a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.4, .5, .3), x_2(.5, .7, .8), x_3(.3, .2, .5)\}\} \\ &\{(a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.4, .8, .2), x_3(.4, .1, .7)\}\} \\ &\{(a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.5, .6, .7), x_2(.5, .8, .1), x_3(.9, .6, .4)\}\} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$





**Saranya et al.,**

$$(\$, \Gamma_2)^c = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.9, .2, .4), x_2(.6, .2, .4), x_3(.1, .4, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.6, .3, .4), x_2(.5, .9, .7), x_3(.9, .3, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .2, .6), x_2(.8, .2, .6), x_3(.9, .3, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.6, .2, .7), x_2(.8, .6, .4), x_3(.7, .9, .4)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$, \Gamma_3)^c = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .4, .5), x_2(.3, .4, .2), x_3(.6, .5, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.4, .5, .3), x_2(.5, .7, .8), x_3(.3, .2, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.4, .8, .2), x_3(.4, .1, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.5, .6, .7), x_2(.5, .8, .1), x_3(.9, .6, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.9, .2, .4), x_2(.6, .2, .4), x_3(.1, .4, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.6, .3, .4), x_2(.5, .9, .7), x_3(.9, .3, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.3, .2, .6), x_2(.8, .2, .6), x_3(.9, .3, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.6, .2, .7), x_2(.8, .6, .4), x_3(.7, .9, .4)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 4.4** Assume that  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set over  $\Delta$  and that  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$ . The union of all neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open subsets of  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft interior, which is therefore represented by the notation  $int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma)$ . It is evident that the largest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set included in  $(\$, \Gamma)$  is  $int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma)$ .

**Example 4.4** We consider the attributes in example 3.1

Let

$$(\$, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (1, 1, 2, 1)\{1(.3, .6, .5), 2(.7, .6, .8), 3(.4, .5, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 1, 2, 3)\{1(.6, .5, .7), 2(.5, .3, .2), 3(.7, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 2, 2, 1)\{1(.3, .2, .6), 2(.6, .2, .8), 3(.6, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 2, 2, 3)\{1(.5, .4, .3), 2(.5, .2, .9), 3(.1, .4, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (1, 1, 2, 1)\{1(.4, .7, .3), 2(.9, .7, .4), 3(.5, .7, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 1, 2, 3)\{1(.9, .5, .2), 2(.6, .5, .1), 3(.8, .8, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 2, 2, 1)\{1(.5, .3, .3), 2(.7, .4, .2), 3(.8, .9, .1)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (1, 2, 2, 3)\{1(.6, .5, .3), 2(.9, .3, .5), 3(.2, .7, .5)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Obviously,  $\bar{\tau} = \{0_{(\Delta, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta, \Lambda)}, (\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2)\}$  is neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology on  $\Delta$ . Suppose that any  $(\$, \Gamma_3) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$  is defined as follow:

$$(\$, \Gamma_3) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .8, .6), x_2(.9, .7, .9), x_3(.6, .9, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.9, .9, .8), x_2(.7, .6, .3), x_3(.8, .9, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .4, .6), x_2(.8, .5, .9), x_3(.9, .9, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3)\{x_1(.7, .6, .4), x_2(.9, .5, .9), x_3(.3, .8, .7)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Then

$$0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}, (\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$, \Gamma_3)$$

Therefore

$$int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_3) = 0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)} \cup (\$, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$, \Gamma_2) = (\$, \Gamma_2).$$

**Theorem 4.1** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $(\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$ . Then

1.  $int_{NFH}(0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}) = 0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$  and  $int_{NFH}(1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}) = 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$
2.  $int_{NFH}(int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_1)) = int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_1)$
3. If  $(\$, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$, \Gamma_2)$ , then  $int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_1) \subseteq int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_2)$
4.  $(\$, \Gamma_1)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set iff  $int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_1) = (\$, \Gamma_1)$
5.  $int_{NFH}[(\$, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$, \Gamma_2)] = int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma_2)$ .





**Saranya et al.,**

**Proof:**

It is clear from definition of interior

$$\text{Let } (int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)) = (\$2, \Gamma_2)$$

Since  $(\$2, \Gamma_2)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set  $int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) = (\$2, \Gamma_2)$ , so

$$int_{NFH} (int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)) = int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)$$

1. Let  $(\$1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$2, \Gamma_2)$ .  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$1, \Gamma_1)$  and hence  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$2, \Gamma_2)$  also  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)$  is the biggest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set contained in  $(\$2, \Gamma_2)$  and so  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2)$
2. Let  $(\$1, \Gamma_1)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set. Since  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)$  is the biggest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set contained in  $(\$1, \Gamma_1)$ ,  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) = (\$1, \Gamma_1)$ . Conversely, suppose that  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) = (\$1, \Gamma_1)$ . Since  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set  $(\$1, \Gamma_1)$  is also neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set.
3. Since  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$1, \Gamma_1)$  and  $int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$2, \Gamma_2)$   
Hence  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)$   
Since the biggest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set contained in  $(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)$  is  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq int_{NFH} [(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)]$ .  
Conversely,  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1)$   
and  $int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2)$ . Hence  $int_{NFH} [(\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)] \subseteq int_{NFH} (\$1, \Gamma_1) \cap int_{NFH} (\$2, \Gamma_2)$ .

**Definition 4.5** Assume that  $(\$ , \Gamma)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set over  $\Delta$  and that  $\Delta, \tau, \Lambda$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$ . The intersection of all neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed supersets of  $(\$ , \Gamma)$  is then defined as the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closure of  $(\$ , \Gamma)$ , and it is denoted by the notation  $cl_{NFH} (\$ , \Gamma)$ . The smallest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set containing  $(\$ , \Gamma)$  is obviously  $cl_{NFH} (\$ , \Gamma)$ .

**Example 4.5** Suppose that any  $(\$4, \Gamma_4) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$  be defined as follow

$$(\$4, \Gamma_4) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.2, .5, .1), x_2(.4, .5, .3), x_3(.3, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(.5, .4, .1), x_2(.4, .2, .1), x_3(.6, .7, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.2, .1, .2), x_2(.5, .1, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .1)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(.4, .3, .2), x_2(.4, .1, .4), x_3(.1, .3, .4)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Now we find the complement of  $(\$1, \Gamma_1), (\$2, \Gamma_2)$

$$(\$1, \Gamma_1)^c = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .4, .5), x_2(.3, .4, .2), x_3(.6, .5, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(0.4, .5, .3), x_2(.5, .7, .8), x_3(.3, .2, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.4, .8, .2), x_3(.4, .1, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(.5, .6, .7), x_2(.5, .8, .1), x_3(.9, .6, .4)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$2, \Gamma_2)^c = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.4, .7, .3), x_2(.9, .7, .4), x_3(.5, .7, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_1, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(.9, 0.5, .2), x_2(.6, .5, .1), x_3(.8, .8, .4)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.5, .3, .3), x_2(.7, .4, .2), x_3(.8, .9, .1)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_3) \{x_1(.6, .5, .3), x_2(.9, .3, .5), x_3(.2, .7, .5)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c = 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$$

$$(1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c = 0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$$

Obviously,  $(0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c, (1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c, (\$1, \Gamma_1)^c, (\$2, \Gamma_2)^c$  are all neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed sets over  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$ .

$$\text{Then } (\$4, \Gamma_4) \subseteq (0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c, (\$1, \Gamma_1)^c, (\$2, \Gamma_2)^c$$

$$cl_{NFH} (\$ , \Gamma) = (0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)})^c \cap (\$1, \Gamma_1)^c \cap (\$2, \Gamma_2)^c = (\$2, \Gamma_2)^c$$





Saranya et al.,

**Theorem 4.2** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1), (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$ . Then

1.  $cl_{NFH}(0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}) = 0_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$  and  $cl_{NFH}(1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}) = 1_{(\Delta_{NFH}, \Lambda)}$
2.  $cl_{NFH}(cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)) = cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$
3. If  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ , then  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$
4.  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft open set iff  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = (\$_1, \Gamma_1)$
5.  $cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cap cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ .

**Proof:**

1. It is clear from definition of closure
2. Let  $(cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)) = (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$

Since  $(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set  $cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2) = (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ , so  $cl_{NFH}(cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)) = cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ .

3. It is known that  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  and  $cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$  and so  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ . Since  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  is the smallest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set containing  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  then  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ .

4. Let  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set. We have  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ . Since  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  is the smallest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set over  $\Delta$  which contains  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ , then  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ . Hence  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = (\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ .

Conversely, suppose that  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = (\$_1, \Gamma_1)$ . Since  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set, then  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  is closed.

5. Since  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq (\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$  and  $(\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ , then  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)]$  and  $cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)]$  and so  $cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$_2, \Gamma_2)]$ .

Conversely, since  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$

and  $(\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ , then

$$=(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$$

Besides  $cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)]$  is the smallest neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft closed set that containing  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ .

Therefore  $cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] \subseteq cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$

Thus  $cl_{NFH}[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = cl_{NFH}(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \cup cl_{NFH}(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$ .

**Theorem 4.3** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1), (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$ . Then

1.  $(cl_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma))^c = int_{NFH}((\$, \Gamma)^c)$
2.  $(int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma))^c = cl_{NFH}((\$, \Gamma)^c)$

**Proof:**

$$1. cl_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma) = \cap \{(\$, \Gamma) \in \bar{\tau}^c : (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$, \Gamma)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (cl_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma))^c &= (\cap \{(\$, \Gamma) \in \bar{\tau}^c : (\$_2, \Gamma_2) \subseteq (\$, \Gamma)\})^c \\ &= \cup \{(\$, \Gamma)^c \in \bar{\tau} : (\$, \Gamma)^c \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2)^c\} \\ &= int_{NFH}((\$, \Gamma)^c) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma) = \cup \{(\$, \Gamma) \in \bar{\tau} : (\$, \Gamma) \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (int_{NFH}(\$, \Gamma))^c &= (\cup \{(\$, \Gamma) \in \bar{\tau} : (\$, \Gamma) \subseteq (\$_2, \Gamma_2)\})^c \\ &= \cap \{(\$, \Gamma)^c \in \bar{\tau}^c : (\$_2, \Gamma_2)^c \subseteq (\$, \Gamma)^c\} \\ &= cl_{NFH}((\$, \Gamma)^c) \end{aligned}$$





**Saranya et al.,**

**Definition 4.6** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}} \subseteq \bar{\tau}$ .  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$  is called a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis for the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology  $\bar{\tau}$  if every element of  $\bar{\tau}$  can be written as the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft union of elements of  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$ .

**Proposition 4.2** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis of  $\bar{\tau}$ . Then  $\bar{\tau}$  equals the collection of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft union of elements of  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$ .

**Proof:** It is clear from definition of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis.

**Theorem 4.4** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $(\$, \Gamma)$  neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set over  $\Delta$ . Then the collection  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)} = \{(\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha, \beta) : (\alpha, \beta) \in \bar{\tau}\}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology on the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subset  $(\$, \Gamma)$  relative parameter set  $\Gamma$ .

**Proof:**

1.  $0_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)}, 1_{(\Delta_{NFHS}, \Lambda)} \in \bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$
2. Consider  $(\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2) \in \bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ . Then there exists  $(\alpha_i, \beta_i) \in \bar{\tau}$  for each  $i=1,2,..$  such that  $(\$, \Gamma_i) = (\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ . Then  $(\$, \Gamma_1) \cap (\$, \Gamma_2) = [(\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_1, \beta_1)] \cap [(\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2)] = (\$, \Gamma) \cap [(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2)]$   
 Since  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2) \in \bar{\tau}$ , we have  $(\$, \Gamma_1), (\$, \Gamma_2) \in \bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ .
3. Let  $\{(\alpha, \beta)_j : j \in J\}$  be a subfamily of  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ . Then for each  $j \in J$  there is a neutrosophic soft set  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j$  of  $\bar{\tau}$  such that  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j = (\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j$ . Then we have,  

$$\cup_{j \in k} (\alpha, \beta)_j = \cup_{j \in J} [(\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j]$$

$$= (\$, \Gamma) \cap [\cup_{j \in J} (\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j]$$
 Since  $\cup_{j \in J} (\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j \in \bar{\tau}$ , we have  $\cup_{j \in J} (\alpha_2, \beta_2)_j \in \bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ .

**Definition 4.7** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$  and  $(\$, \Gamma)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set over  $\Delta$ . Then, the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)} = \{(\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha, \beta) : (\alpha, \beta) \in \bar{\tau}\}$  is called neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subspace topology and  $(\$, \Gamma, \bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}, \Gamma)$  is called a fuzzy hypersoft subspace of  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$ .

**Theorem 4.5** Let  $(\Delta, \bar{\tau}, \Lambda)$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological space over  $\Delta$   $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$  be a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis for  $\bar{\tau}$  and  $(\$, \Gamma) \in NFHS(\Delta, \Lambda)$ . Then the collection  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}_{(\$, \Gamma)} = \{(\$, \Gamma) \cap \alpha, \beta : \alpha, \beta \in \bar{\mathfrak{B}}\}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis for the subspace topology  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ .

**Proof:** Let  $(\alpha, \beta)$  be in  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ . Then there is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft set  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2)$  in  $\bar{\tau}$  such that  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2)$ . Since  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$  is a base for  $\bar{\tau}$ , we can find a subcollection of  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$  such that  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = \cup_{j \in J} (k, \Gamma_3)_i$ . Hence we have that

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (\$, \Gamma) \cap (\alpha_2, \beta_2) = (\$, \Gamma) \cap (\cup_{j \in J} (k, \Gamma_3)_i) = \cup_{j \in J} [(\$, \Gamma) \cap ((k, \Gamma_3)_i)]$$

Which implies that  $\bar{\mathfrak{B}}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$  is a neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft basis for the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft subspace topology  $\bar{\tau}_{(\$, \Gamma)}$ .

**GENERALISED AGGREGATE OPERATORS ON NEUTROSOPHIC FUZZY HYPERSOFT SET**





**Saranya et al.,**

**Definition 5.1:** Let  $\Delta$  be the universal set and  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  and  $(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$  be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets over  $\Delta$ . The 'AND' operator  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \wedge (\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \$(\Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2)$  is defined as

$$T[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \wedge (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \min\{T_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), T_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}$$

$$I[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \wedge (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \min\{I_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}$$

$$F[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \wedge (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \max\{F_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}$$

**Example 5.1:** We look at example 3.1. Let

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\}\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.7, .5, .1)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\}\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \wedge (\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .5, .8), x_2(.4, .5, .6), x_3(.4, .5, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .5, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .4), x_3(.1, .5, .7)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.7, .5, .4), x_2(.2, .5, .4), x_3(.1, .5, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .5, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .8), x_2(.4, .3, .6), x_3(.1, .6, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.2, .3, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .5), x_2(.2, .3, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .2, .8), x_2(.4, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .6, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .8), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.2, .1, .8), x_3(.0, 1, 0, 7, 0, 5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.2, .1, .8), x_3(.0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 6)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.1, .2, .8), x_2(.3, .2, .6), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.3, .1, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .7)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .4), x_2(.2, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2)\{x_1(.4, .2, .3), x_2(.2, .2, .6), x_3(.1, .1, .6)\}\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

**Definition 5.2:** Let  $\Delta$  be the universal set and  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1)$  and  $(\$_2, \Gamma_2)$  be neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft sets over  $\Delta$ . The 'OR' operator  $(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \vee (\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \$(\Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2)$  is defined as

$$T[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \vee (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \max\{T_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), T_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}$$

$$I[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \vee (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \max\{I_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), I_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}$$

$$F[(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \vee (\$_2, \Gamma_2)] = \min\{F_{\$_1(\alpha)}(x), F_{\$_2(\alpha)}(x)\}.$$

**Example 5.2:** We examine example 3.1.

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1)\{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\}\rangle \\ \langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1)\{x_1(.6, .2, .3), x_2(.3, .2, .5), x_3(.1, .3, .6)\}\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$





**Saranya et al.,**

$$(\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.1, .8, .8), x_2(.4, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .7)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.2, .8, .4), x_3(.7, .5, .1)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.2, .4, .6), x_3(.3, .1, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) \vee (\$_2, \Gamma_2) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.8, .8, .2), x_2(.7, .8, .4), x_3(.9, .6, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.8, .7, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .3), x_3(.4, .7, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.8, .8, .2), x_2(.7, .8, .4), x_3(.4, .7, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.8, .8, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .0), x_3(.4, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.6, .8, .5), x_2(.5, .8, .1), x_3(.9, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .7, .5), x_2(.5, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.5, .8, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.6, .8, .3), x_2(.5, .4, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.4, .8, .6), x_2(.6, .8, .6), x_3(.9, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.4, .7, .6), x_2(.5, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .8, .4), x_2(.6, .8, .4), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.4, .8, .3), x_2(.6, .4, .6), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .8, .3), x_2(.4, .8, .5), x_3(.9, .6, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.6, .7, .3), x_2(.5, .2, .3), x_3(.1, .7, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .8, .3), x_2(.3, .8, .4), x_3(.1, .7, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1), (a_2, b_3, c_1, d_2) \{x_1(.6, .8, .3), x_2(.3, .4, .5), x_3(.3, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 5.3:** Let  $(\$ , \Gamma) \in NFHSS$ , then necessity operation on NFHSS represented by  $\oplus (\$ , \Gamma)$  and defined as follows  $\oplus (\$ , \Gamma) = \{u, \{T(\$ , \Gamma), I(\$ , \Gamma), 1 - T(\$ , \Gamma)\}\}$  for all  $u \in U$ .

**Example 5.3:**

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.7, .5, .4), x_3(.4, .5, .6)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .2, .4), x_2(.5, .3, .5), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.6, .1, .4), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.6, .2, .4), x_2(.3, .2, .7), x_3(.1, .3, .9)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

**Definition 5.4:** Let  $(\$ , \Gamma) \in NFHSS$ , then necessity operation on NFHSS represented by  $\otimes (\$ , \Gamma)$  and defined as follows  $\otimes (\$ , \Gamma) = \{u, \{1 - F(\$ , \Gamma), I(\$ , \Gamma), F(\$ , \Gamma)\}\}$  for all  $u \in U$ .

**Example 5.4:**

$$(\$_1, \Gamma_1) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.8, .5, .2), x_2(.6, .5, .4), x_3(.8, .5, .2)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_1, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.5, .2, .5), x_2(.9, .3, .1), x_3(.5, .8, .5)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_1, d_1) \{x_1(.4, .2, .6), x_2(.2, .1, .8), x_3(.7, .9, .3)\} \rangle \\ &\langle (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_1) \{x_1(.7, .2, .3), x_2(.5, .2, .5), x_3(.4, .3, .6)\} \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

## CONCLUSION

The notion of neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology and its basic characteristics were initially discussed in this paper, along with a few examples. The present paper may serve as a foundation for further research on neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topology. Specifically, by employing neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft functions, it is possible to







**Saranya et al.,**

investigate neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft continuity, separation axioms, compact spaces, and connected spaces. Furthermore, since information systems and hypersoft sets have compact ties, the conclusions drawn from the neutrosophic fuzzy hypersoft topological spaces can be utilized to reinforce these kinds of connections.

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## Evaluation of Rumen Resistant Starch in the Diet of Cattle

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The non-resistant starch is fermented by rumen microbes, forming relatively large amounts of propionic acid. Propionic acid provides energy and is mainly used for the formation of lactose in milk. Lactose is a determining factor for milk production. However, too high a level of unstable starch in the ration increases the risk of rumen acidification. The rumen bypass starch (Rumen resistant starch) ends up in the small intestine, where it is enzymatically broken down into glucose. In this way, it makes a greater contribution to the glucose supply than non-resistant starch. A number of factors affect starch digestibility, including granule size, amylose-amylopectin ratio, and nature of endosperm, presence of starch-lipid and starch-protein complexes, and physico-chemical processing of the feed. Ingestion of large amounts of starch can trigger ruminal acidosis. Development of rumen resistant starch which can bypass rumen can be adapted to counter the development of acidosis.

**Keywords:** Starch, digestion, rumen resistant starch





Gopu Krishnan *et al.*,

## INTRODUCTION

Starch occurs naturally in the form of granules, whose size and shape vary in different plants. The granules are built up in concentric layers, and although glucan is the main component of the granules they also contain minor constituents such as protein, fatty acids and phosphorus compounds, which may influence their properties. Starch is one of the main energy component used in ruminant feeds due to its availability (Ortega and Mendoza, 2003). Starch is a major energy-yielding component of cereal grains, which are important diet components used for intensive milk and beef production. It is often included in the diet to improve ruminal fermentation, allowing for a better use of structural carbohydrates and to increase protein flow to the small intestine (Huntington *et al.*, 2006). Starch sources are expensive, so they must be used wisely to be cost-effective. It is important to understand the structural characteristics of starch, its ruminal and post-ruminal digestion and the factors affecting its digestibility in order to improve performance and profit of livestock systems. Ingestion of large amounts of starch can trigger ruminal acidosis (Plaizier *et al.*, 2009). The chemical processing of grains has become increasingly important to confer their starch resistances against rumen microbial glycosidases, hence generating ruminally resistant starch (RRS). In ruminants, the strategy of enhancing resistant starch is useful, not only in lowering the amount of carbohydrate substrates available for digestion in the upper gut sections, but also in enhancing the net hepatic glucose supply, which can be utilized by the host more efficiently than the hepatic gluconeogenesis of short-chain fatty acids (SCFA).

## COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF STARCH

Starch is composed of two different glucan chains, amylose and amylopectin. Amylose is a linear polymer of  $\alpha$ -D-glucose molecules linked by  $\alpha$ -1,4 glycosidic linkages. Amylopectin is a branched polymer of  $\alpha$ -D-glucose units linked by  $\alpha$ -1,4 &  $\alpha$ -1,6 glycosidic bonds. These 2 molecules represent the 98-99% of dry weight of starch. They have the same basic structure but differ in their length and degree of branching, which ultimately affects their physicochemical properties. Amylose has a molecular weight of around 100 kDa, amylopectin has a much higher molecular weight in the order 104–106 kDa. They are held together by hydrogen bonding in the starch granule. (Parker and ring, 2021). Amylopectin is the most abundant component of starch, amounting to about 70-80%. Most starches contain between 200 and 250 g amylose/kg although some waxy starches contain very little, and other starches, such as amylo maize, may contain 650–700 g amylose/kg (Parker and Ring, 2001). Cereals such as wheat, maize, barley, and rice can contain a waxy gene derived from natural mutations of genes encoding granule bound starch synthase, which is required for amylose synthesis (Svihus *et al.*, 2005). Starch granules are formed by concentrically growing layers alternating semi-crystalline and amorphous films. The semi-crystalline layer is believed to consist of alternating 9 nm crystalline layers of double-helical  $\alpha$ -glucans extending from intermittent branches of amylopectin, and the amorphous layers of amylopectin branch points. The semi-crystalline region is more abundant in amylopectin and is more impervious to enzymatic attack because of its resistance to entry of water. The amorphous region is rich in amylose and has lower density than the crystalline area, which facilitates water flow and enzyme attack; however, it is abundant in hydrogen bonds (Perez *et al.*, 2009).

## ROLE OF STARCH IN RUMINANT NUTRITION

The level of dietary starch in ruminant diet has significance in livestock rearing. It can be broadly classified into three.

### Effect of dietary starch on rumen morphology

A study conducted by Wang *et al.* (2009) on eighteen nine months old wether goats using diet formulated with different levels of starch showed that the height of rumen papillae, wall thickness and papillae surface area all improved for goats fed with medium level starch diet. More amount and very less amount of starch in diet negatively impacts the rumen papillae development in ruminants.





Gopu Krishnan et al.,

### Effect on milk production

Milk yield response depends on the starch source (Khorasani et al., 2001) and its degradation rate. Mosavi et al. (2012) compared milk yield in Holstein cows consuming wheat, barley, maize or potatoes. They found a reduced milk yield for the diet added with potatoes, and attributed it to its lower digestibility. Boerman et al. (2015) studied effect of different starch levels in milk production in 32 holstein cows and found out that milk production was more for cows fed with high starch diet. Milk protein and fat level also showed the same trend.

### Starch and methanogenesis

Ruminal digestion of fiber-rich diets increases hydrogen and carbon dioxide production, which are substrates for methanogenesis. Moreover, starch-rich diets change the bacterial ecology by favoring propionic-acid producing bacteria over methanogens (Bannink et al., 2006). Propionic acid production from di-carboxylic acids (aspartate, malate, fumarate) via the succinate pathway is thermodynamically more efficient than methanogenesis (Offner and Sauvant, 2006). Moreover, rapidly-fermenting diets reduce methane production by decreasing ruminal pH, which affects the growth of methanogens, protozoa (Hook et al., 2011) and cellulolytic bacteria (Sung et al., 2007), and increases passage rate, which reduces protozoans and, thereby, interspecies hydrogen transfer (Kumar et al., 2013). Pirondini et al. (2015) evaluated the effect of starch (23.7 and 27.7% DM) on methane emissions in dairy cows, finding lower emissions for starch-rich diets (415 vs. 396 g/d, respectively)

### RUMEN RESISTANT STARCH

High-producing ruminants are fed high amounts of cereal grains, at the expense of dietary fiber, to meet their high energy demands. Grains consist mainly of starch, which is easily degraded in the rumen by microbial glycosidases, providing energy for rapid growth of rumen microbes and short-chain fatty acids (SCFA) as the main energy source for the host. Yet, low dietary fiber contents and the rapid accumulation of SCFA lead to rumen disorders in cattle. The processing of grains has become increasingly important to confer their starch resistances against rumen microbial glycosidases, hence generating ruminally resistant starch (RRS). In ruminants, unlike monogastric species, the strategy of enhancing resistant starch is useful, not only in lowering the amount of carbohydrate substrates available for digestion in the upper gut sections, but also in enhancing the net hepatic glucose supply, which can be utilized by the host more efficiently than the hepatic gluconeogenesis of SCFA (Deckardt et al., 2013). Different treatments are employed for the development of RRS. Sodium hydroxide, formaldehyde, ammonia were used earlier. They are not preferred now because they can cause health issues and treatments using them are very laborious (Dehghan-Banadaky et al., 2007). Lactic acid treatment and treatment of grains using organic acids are the latest chemical processing methods used for production of RRS (Zebeli et al., 2013). Gelatinization and cooling for an extended period of time is good physical processing method to improve resistant starch level in substrate. The study by Iqbal et al. (2011) showed that unlike the control group, the ruminal pH value of the lactic acid-treatment group was above SARA values (ruminal pH 5.8; Zebeli et al.) indicating a slower degradation of barley starch in the rumen because of the treatment with lactic acid. Milk fat and protein level also increased in cows fed with lactic acid barley grains. Putra et al. (2023) conducted various cycles of HMT on cassava tuber and subsequent *in vitro* studies showed that it reduced rumen dry matter degradability of cassava.

### CONCLUSION

Processing of grains or tubers will enhance the amounts of RRS in the diet ruminants. In ruminants, unlike monogastrics, the strategy of enhancing RRS is helpful, not only in lowering the risk of metabolic disorders like acidosis, but also in enhancing the net glucose supply for the host. Thus, enhancing the amount of RRS in the diets of ruminants alleviates the deficiency of dietary fiber, and increases the energy efficiency by enhancing the net supply of glucose, which can be directly utilized by the host for growth or milk production. Despite the progresses made in using various processing methods to modify starch, more research is needed to improve these methods used to increase the amount of RRS in ruminant nutrition.





**Gopu Krishnan et al.,**

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## Evaluation of Active Constituents of *Spathodea campanulata* Leaves and its Antimicrobial Activity

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A tree from the Bignoniaceae family with a large distribution in tropical Africa is called *Spathodea campanulata*. Haemorrhoids and skin wounds are treated using a decoction made from the plant's leaves. The leaves can be used as a remedy for a kidney diseases urethral irritations and poisonous substances. The leaves contain phenolic acids, flavonoids, spathodol, and caffeic acid. Agar well diffusion method has been used to determine the antimicrobial activities and minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of different plant extracts against Gram-positive bacteria (*Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*), Gram-negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). Phytochemical analysis of the extract of *Spathodea campanulata* are been estimated and Qualitative analysis & Quantitative analysis of *Spathodea campanulata* also estimated.

**Keywords:** *Spathodea campanulata*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.





Nimbal et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Our everyday abundance keeps healing plants in mind in a big manner. They have the ability to act as a critical therapeutic specialist, a priceless natural ingredient for delivering various conventional medications, and furthermore the active component of modern medicines. Most likely, the use of healing herbs for treating illnesses and other applications goes back to human civilization. One of the huge enduring plants used as society medication in Nigeria is *Spathodea campanulata* (P. Beauvais) The Bignoniaceae family incorporates the species *Spathodea campanulata*, which is local to Africa. In tropical and subtropical areas, for example, South America, it is oftentimes utilized in planting. (1) The leaves can be used as a remedy for a kidney diseases urethral irritations, and poisonous substances. The leaves contain phenolic acids, flavonoids, spathodol, and caffeic acid. The leaves' antiplasmodial, analgesic, and larvicidal properties have all been estimated. (2)

### Scientific classification, local and vernacular names

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae Family: Bignoniaceae

Genus: *Spathodea* P. Beauv. Species: *S. campanulata*

Binomial name: *Spathodea campanulata*

*Spathodea campanulata* This plant is also known as the flame tree or African tulip tree. The botanical name for *Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauv is that it is a single species of the monotypic Genus *Spathodea* in the Bignoniaceae family of flowering plants, which has over 800 species spread across 112 genera

### Traditional uses

*Spathodea campanulata* has historically been used to treat a variety of illnesses. Edemas, sores, and skin conditions like herpes are treated with bark pulp. Crushed bark and flowers have been used to treat ulcers in Gabon. Bark decoction has reportedly been used to treat kidney diseases, while cold leaf infusion is used to cure urethral inflammation. The bruised leaves and blooms are applied to ulcers and wounds in Senegal. While the leaves are used to treat renal illness, urethral irritation, and as an antidote to animal poisons, the blooms are used as a diuretic and an anti-inflammatory. The leaf decoction has also been used to treat gonorrhoea and problems with women's pelvic health. (3)

### Morphology of *Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauvais

The *Spathodea campanulata* Large upright tree P. Beauvais has a spreading crown and a trunk that is slightly buttressed. The sturdy branches are covered with tiny, whitish-colored corky patches. Younger branches can range in hair coverage from almost hairless to sparsely covered in tiny hairs. The huge leaves have 7–17 leaflets and can be up to 50 cm long. Along the stems, these leaves are typically positioned in opposition. At the apex of the branches, there are dense clusters of the big, orange-red blooms (8–10 cm long). Further attached together and slightly tubular in shape, the reddish-orange tinted petals are shaped like tulip flowers. While flowering happens all year round, it typically peaks in the spring. When the fruits are mature, they break open into long, elongated capsules that resemble pods (4,5)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Plant materials and sample preparation

The *Spathodea campanulata* were chosen for the current studies. The plant material was collected from Dharwad (Near Kelagerilake) Karnataka, The collected material is washed with running tap water and separated into different parts like leaves. These materials are dried at room temperature for 10–15 days to a constant weight and powdered using a mechanical grinder. The powdered samples are extracted with Ethanol by using Soxhlet apparatus for 8–10 h. The extracts were dried by evaporating solvent in hot air oven and stored in glass vials in refrigerator for further exploration. (6)





Nimbal *et al.*,

### Extraction

The 30 g of each plant samples leaves, samples were used for the phytochemical extraction with Ethanol by using the Soxhlet apparatus at 70 °C for 8-10 h. After extraction, solvents were evaporated under a vacuum, and extracts were further dried until they reach constant weight to remove traces of solvents and stored at 4°C until further analysis. Ethanol extract was prepared by extracting sample with Ethanol containing 0.1 % HCl for 16 h by constant shaking at room temperature. (7)

### Qualitative analysis of phytochemicals

#### Detection of carbohydrate

**Benedict's test:** To a pinch of sample powder, Benedict's reagent was added. The mixture was heated in a boiling water bath for 2 minutes. A characteristic-colored precipitate indicated the presence of sugar.

**Fehling's test:** To 1 mL of Fehling's solution A, add 1 mL of Fehling's solution B and a few drops of powder solution. Boil for a few minutes. The formation of brownish red precipitate indicates the presence of reducing sugars.(8)

#### Detection of proteins

**Ninhydrin test :** To 4 g of the powder, add 1 mL of 0.1 % freshly prepared ninhydrin solution mix the contents and boil for few minutes. Allow it to cool. The appearance of violet or purple color indicates the presence of proteins.

**Biuret test:** To 2 mL of the test solution, add 2 mL of 10 % of NaOH. Add 2 drops of 0.1 % copper sulphate solution. The appearance of violet or pink color indicates the presence of proteins.(9)

#### Detection of phenolics

**Gelatin test:** 50 g powder was dissolved in 5 mL distilled water and 2 mL of 2 % solution of gelatin containing 10 % sodium chloride was added to it. White precipitate indicated the presence of phenolic compounds.

#### Test for flavonoids

**NaOH test:** Add 1 mL of NaOH in a small amount of powder, the appearance of yellow color indicates the presence of flavonoids.(10)

#### Test for saponins

**Foam test:** The extract (50 mg) was dissolved with distilled water and made up to 20 mL. The suspension was shaken in a graduated cylinder for 15 minutes. A 2 cm layer of foam indicated the presence of saponins.(11)

#### Detection of alkaloids

**A. Mayer's test:** To a pinch of extract, one or two drops of Mayer's reagent were added by the side of the test tube. A white or creamy precipitate indicated the test as positive.

**B. Wagner's test:** To a drop of extract solution few drops of Wagner's reagent were added by the side of the test tube. A reddish-brown precipitate confirmed the test as positive.(12)

#### Test for tannins

**Ferric chloride test:** 2ml of aqueous solution of the extract were added to a few drops of 10% ferric chloride solution the occurrence of blackish blue/green blackish colour indicates the presence of tannins

### Quantitative analysis of phytochemicals

#### Estimation of total Phenolics

Using the FC (Folin-Ciocalteu) reagent method, which had been modified slightly to the method provided by, the total phenolic content was determined. In brief, a known volume of material was obtained and diluted to a volume of 3 mL. Then, 0.1 mL of 2 N FC reagent was added, each tube was left to incubate for 6 minutes, and 0.5 mL of 20%





**Nimbal et al.,**

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added. A UV-Vis spectrophotometer was used to measure the absorbance of the colour formed in the tubes after they had been dipped in warm water for 30 minutes. Gallic acid served as the standard compound. (13)

**Estimation of flavonoids**

Flavonoid content of extracts was analyzed as described by 20 to 100 µg/mL solution extract prepared in respective solvents then aliquots of the sample were taken in test tube made the volume to 3 mL by using water. Added 0.15 mL of 5 % NaNO<sub>3</sub> and incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature then added 0.3 ml of 10 % AlCl<sub>3</sub> and added 2mL of 1M NaOH. After 5 minutes, absorbance was measured at 510 nm. Quercetin was used as standard at 700nm.(14)

**Estimation of saponins**

the 10 mL of 20% aqueous ethanol and 1 g of powder from each plant sample were mixed in a beaker and stirred in a rotary shaker for 12 hours at 55 °C. Wattman Filter Paper No. 41 was used for the solution, and 20% ethanol was used to remove the residue once again. Under vacuum, the extracts were mixed and reduced to half their initial volume. In a 250 mL separating funnel, the extract and 2 mL of diethyl ether were added and rapidly agitated. The organic layer was removed, leaving only the aqueous layer behind. Until a definitive answer was found, this process was resumed. By adding 0.5 g of NaCl, this solution's pH was brought down to 4.5. The solution was then shaken repeatedly with 60 and 30 amounts of n-butanol. Twice, 2-3 mL of a 5% NaCl solution were used to wash the organic layer collected. In order to obtain the final organic layer's saponin content, which was measured and represented as a percentage, it was finally evaporated for dryness in a China dish.(15)

**Antimicrobial studies**

In this study, two Gram-positive bacterial strains, *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC 25923), *Bacillus subtilis* (MTCC 23857) and two Gram-negative bacterial strains, *Escherichia coli* (MTCC 25922) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MTCC 15442) strains were used to test the antibacterial activity of selected plant extracts like leaf, The bacteria were cultured on nutrient agar medium and maintained at 4 °C till use.(16)

**Antimicrobial activity by agar well diffusion method**

Antimicrobial activity was tested using a modified well diffusion method About 100 µL of bacterial culture (0.5 OD at 600 nm) were spread on the Mueller Hinton agar plates. Wells were loaded with 50 µL the plant extracts (10-50 mg/mL) were loaded on the cultured plates and incubated at 37 ° without extracts served as negative control and standard Agptomycin (1 mg/mL) was used as positive control. After 16-18 h of incubation, the diameters of clear inhibitory zones around the wells were recorded in mm(5)

**RESULTS**

The experiments were organized to investigate phytochemicals present in *Spathodea campanulata* to verify extracts of leaves for their proximate composition, elemental composition, antimicrobial activity, The results and observations proposed by these experiments are outlined below

**Proximate analysis**

The proximate analysis of dry and powdered leaves, *Spathodea campanulata* leaves is represented in Table 1.

- The moisture content of the leaves *Spathodea campanulata* contains 2.5%
- The Ash content of the leaves *Spathodea campanulata* contains 4.4%

Antimicrobial activity of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves The Ethanol extract of leaf of *S.campanulata* was tested against different pathogens, like Gram Negative *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and Gram positive like *Bacillus subtilis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to examine the component of its antimicrobial activity by well diffusion method. The Ethanol extract of leaf had good antimicrobial activity against *B. subtilis* (30 mm), *P. aeruginosa* (25 mm), *S. aureus* (23 mm), *E. coli* (15 mm). All the extract concentrations were evaluated between the range from 10-50 microlitre using The Hillium Minton Agar for dilution. *E. coli* and *B. subtilis* were both susceptible to the minimum concentration of 15µl and a maximum of 50µl was seen against *P. aeruginosa*





Nimbal et al.,

## DISCUSSION

Comparing *Spathodea campanulata* leaves with other plant have the variable changes in the different plants consist for different characters and *Spathodea campanulata* has a wound healing capacity is more compared to other plant and the ethanol extract of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves were quantitatively analysed for the presence of various phytochemicals they revealed the presence of carbohydrates, proteins, alkaloids, saponin, flavonoids and phenolic compounds Plant has different types of phytochemicals are presents depend upon the various solvents are used and depending upon the solvents there is variation in the solvents and the solvents consist different types of phytoconstituents will be present bcz of the solvent there some phytoconstituents are absent because of high concentration the phytoconstituents will die they are also depending upon the different solvents like ethanol, methanol. Ethyl acetate, chloroform etc In other literature there are different solvents are used and by seeing literature we able to know that ethanol is good for the extraction of leaves and extraction (17) is also done by various methods but soxhlet apparatus is much used in all of the articles and antimicrobial activity is done by disc diffusion methods and well diffusion method and we came to know that our plant consist of antimicrobial activity in more in our plant extract in other literature they are used disc diffusion method also and for quantitative analysis we used the standard solution for phenol and flavonoids and in other literature also standard is same for all the phenol and flavonoids etc Evaluation of Active Constituents of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves and its antimicrobial activity" refers to a scientific study that aims to identify the active chemical compounds present in the leaves of the *Spathodea campanulata* plant and test their effectiveness against various microorganisms and we able to know that how much percentage of our plant consist of phytoconstituents are present we came to know that Antimicrobial activity.

The antimicrobial activity of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves was evaluated using various methods such as disc diffusion, broth dilution, and agar well diffusion assays. The results showed that the extracts from the leaves exhibit strong antimicrobial activity against a range of microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi. The n-hexane leaf extract contained only the glycosides. Alkaloids and glycosides were present in the n-hexane stem extract. Steroids and glycosides were found in the n-hexane root extract. The polarity of solvent used played important role in the extraction of the metabolites example, tannins were present in all methanol extracts but were absent in all n-hexane extracts. On comparing the phytochemicals found in the methanol extract in all the plant parts, the leaf extract contained the least number of phytochemicals while the stem and root contained the same number of the metabolites. The stem aqueous extract contained the least number of the metabolites while the leaf and the root contained the same number of the phytochemicals. The stem ethyl acetate extract contained most of the metabolites while the leaf and the root contained the same number of the metabolites. The leaf n-hexane extract only contained one metabolite while the stem and root extracts contained three metabolites each. Glycosides were found in most of the extracts except the stem aqueous extract. On comparing the phytochemicals found in the methanol extract in all the plant parts, the leaf extract contained the least number of phytochemicals while the stem and root contained the same number of the metabolites. The stem aqueous extract contained the least number of the metabolites while the leaf and the root contained the same number of the phytochemicals. The stem ethyl acetate extract contained most of the metabolites while the leaf and the root contained the same number of the metabolites. The leaf n-hexane extract only contained one metabolite while the stem and root extracts contained three metabolites each. Glycosides were found in most of the extracts except the stem aqueous extract. The quantitative phytochemical analysis (Table 4) of the plant parts revealed that alkaloids and tannins were significantly higher in the leaf (1.98 and 2.00% respectively) when compared with the stem and the root. Flavonoids and glycosides (3.06 and 2.03% respectively) were also higher in the stem when compared with leaf and the root. Saponins were higher in the root when compared with the leaf and the stem. The antimicrobial analysis (Tables 5-7) carried out the plant parts revealed that methanol leaf extract exhibited antimicrobial activities against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *C. albicans*, *V. cholera*, *P. aeruginosa* and *K. pneumonia*. The higher quantity of tannins and alkaloids found in the leaf of the plant could be responsible for the extract's activity against the six organisms. (18,19) Other leaf extracts showed no activities against the test organisms. The quantitative phytochemical analysis (Table 4) of the plant parts revealed that alkaloids and tannins were significantly higher in the leaf (1.98 and 2.00% respectively) when compared with the stem and the root. Flavonoids



**Nimbal et al.,**

and glycosides (3.06 and 2.03% respectively) were also higher in the stem when compared with leaf and the root. Saponins were higher in the root when compared with the leaf and the stem. The antimicrobial analysis carried out on the plant parts revealed that methanol leaf extract exhibited antimicrobial activities against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and The higher quantity of tannins and alkaloids found in the leaf of the plant could be responsible for the extract's activity against the six organisms. (20) Other leaf extracts showed no activities against the test organisms.

**CONCLUSION**

The study of the active constituents of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves and their antimicrobial activity has provided valuable insights into the potential therapeutic applications of this plant. The research has shown that the leaves of *Spathodea campanulata* contain bioactive compounds that exhibit potent antimicrobial properties against various pathogenic microorganisms. These findings highlight the importance of the plant in traditional medicine and its potential as a source of new drug leads for the development of novel antimicrobial agents. The evaluation of active constituents of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves was carried out using several analytical techniques such as chromatography, spectroscopy, and microscopy, which helped to identify and isolate the active compounds. The results showed that the leaves contain several bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, alkaloids, and quantitative tests are also done.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We thank Principal, KLE College of Pharmacy and staff members for providing facilities needed to carry out the research work.

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## Nimbal et al.,

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**Table 1. Proximate composition of SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA Leaves**

Moisture Content	2.5%
Ash Content	4.4%

**Table 2. Elemental composition of SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA Leaves**

Elements	Leaves
Nitrogen	2.8%
Phosphorus	0.336%
Potassium	0.42%
Calcium	2.75%
Magnesium	1.65%
Sulphur	0.19%
Zinc	11.8%
Iron	162.8%
Manganese	8.36%
Copper	8.54%
Boron	17.6%





Nimbal et al.,

**Table 3. Qualitative phytochemical analysis of Ethanolic extract of *Spathodea campanulata***

Sl.No.	Phytoconstituents	Test	Present/Absent
1	Carbohydrates	Fehling's test	+
		Benedict's test	+
2	Proteins	Ninhydrin test	+
		Biuret test	+
3	Phenolics	Lead acetate test	+
4	Flavonoids	NaOH test	+
5	Saponins	Froth test	+
6	Alkaloids	Mayer's test	+
		Wagner's test	+

**Table 4. Phytochemical composition of Ethanolic extract of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves**

Phytoconstituents	Microgram/ml
Phenol	4.21
Flavonoids	2.36
Saponin	6.21

**Table 5. Antimicrobial activity of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves extracts by agar well diffusion method**

Strains	Concentration ( $\mu$ l )	Leaves
<i>E, Coli</i>	15	30mm
	50	150mm
	25	70mm
	50	40mm
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	15	15mm
	50	20mm
	25	30mm
	50	40mm
<i>Stephylococcusaureaus</i>	15	20mm
	50	135mm
	25	25mm
	50	40mm
<i>Pseudomonasaurgoniase</i>	15	15mm
	50	20mm
	25	25mm
	50	40mm



Fig:1 Habit



Fig:2 Leaves





Nimbal et al.,

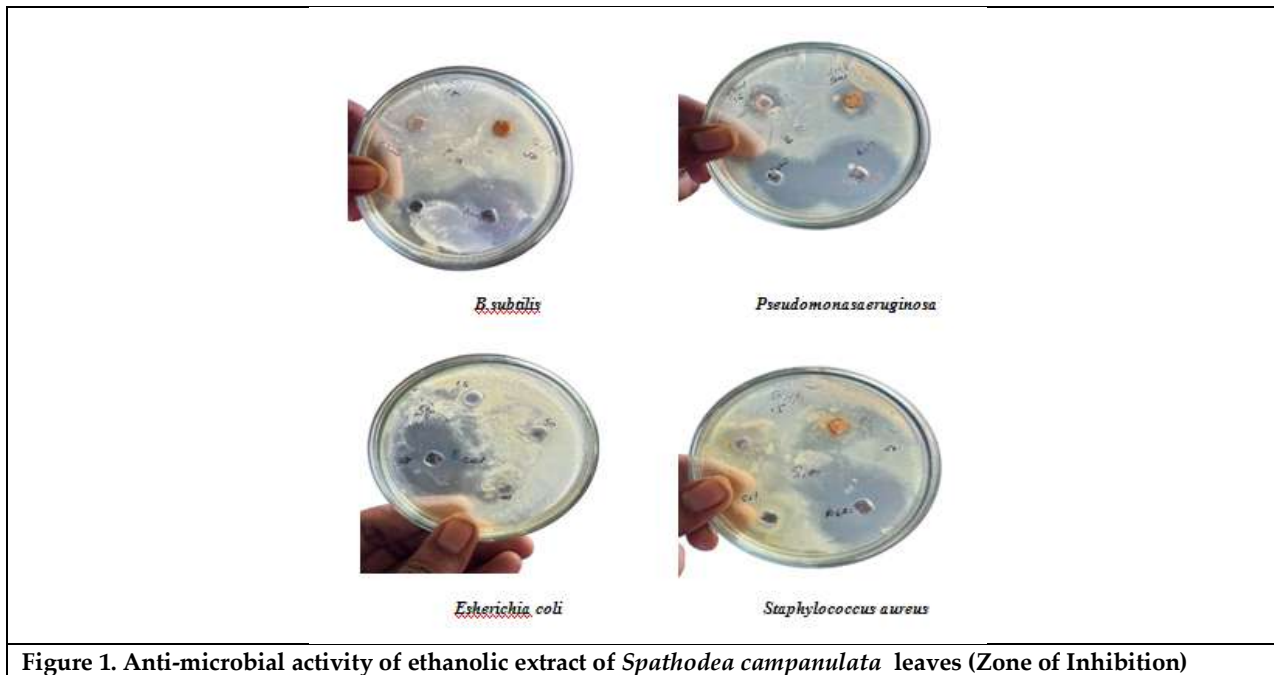


Figure 1. Anti-microbial activity of ethanolic extract of *Spathodea campanulata* leaves (Zone of Inhibition)





## Hyers – Ulam – Rassias Stability of Jensen’s Functional Equation on Intuitionistic Fuzzy Norm Linear Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of Jensen's functional equation on intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear spaces is discussed in this paper. It demonstrates that every intuitionistic approximate Jensen-type mapping can be approximated by an additive mapping. The results obtained are the intuitionistic fuzzy versions of some classical theorems.

**Key words:** Additive mapping, Intuitionistic fuzzy norm linear space, Banach space, Fixed point, Jensen's functional equation.

**AMS Mathematics Subject Classification:**39B82, 47H10, 39B82, 03E72

## INTRODUCTION

In 1992, Felbin [8] presented a new idea of fuzzy norms on linear spaces. Xiao and Zhu [28] expanded the concept of fuzzy norm by studying the topological properties of fuzzy normed linear spaces. Another fuzzy norm was established by Bag and Samanta [3]. Bag and Samanta [4] developed weak fuzzy boundedness, weak fuzzy continuity, strong fuzzy boundedness, fuzzy continuity, sequential fuzzy continuity, and the fuzzy norm of linear operators with respects to an associated fuzzy norm. The first stability problem was proposed by Ulam [27] in 1940. Hyers [10] found a solution to Ulam's problem the following year. Hyers' result is referred to as the "direct technique," and it is the most significant way to prove the stability of many kinds of functional equations. It involves directly





### Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman

generating an approximate solution that approaches the exact solution from the provided function. Th. M. Rassias [18] extended the conclusion of Hyers and obtained an interesting result demonstrating the stability of the Cauchy additive functional equation by using the sum of powers of norms as an upper bound. The results obtained by Rassias called the Hyers–Ulam–Rassias stability theory for functional equations.

In order to examine the asymptotic property of an intriguing additive mapping, Jung [14] established the Hyers–Ulam stability of the Jensen equation on a constrained domain. [5, 6, 7] provide more information about the fixedpoint approach to the stability of functional equations. Jensen's functional equation is an important expansion of the additive Cauchy equation:  $2f((x+y)/2) = f(x) + f(y)$ . The stability of this equation was initially studied by Kominek [16]. The fuzzy version of Jensen's functional equation's Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability has also been investigated. Atanassov [1] proposed the idea of an intuitionistic fuzzy set as a generalized fuzzy set. Intuitionistic fuzzy metric space was first proposed by J. H. Park [17], who also examined some of its fundamental characteristics. Saadati & Park, have made a significant contribution on the intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces [23]. They have explored several fundamental characteristics of intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear spaces and introduced the idea of such spaces.

In this paper, we present the intuitionistic fuzzy version of Hyers–Ulam–Rassias stability of Jensen's functional equations proved by Jung [14] on classical normed linear spaces. Furthermore, we demonstrate that an approximate Jensen-type mapping on intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear spaces can approximate by additive mapping.

#### Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1**[19] A mapping  $\Upsilon : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is said to be a fuzzy real number with  $\alpha$  –level set  $[\Upsilon]_\alpha = \{ \tau : \Upsilon(\tau) \geq \alpha \}$  if it enjoys the following conditions.

(F1) There exist  $\tau_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\Upsilon(\tau_0) = 1$ ,

(F2) For each  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , there exists real number  $\Upsilon_\alpha^- \leq \Upsilon_\alpha^+$  such that the  $\alpha$  –level  $[\Upsilon]_\alpha$  is equal to the closed interval  $[\Upsilon_\alpha^-, \Upsilon_\alpha^+]$ .

**Definition 2.2**[4] Let  $\Xi$  be a linear space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be fuzzy subsets on  $\Xi \times \mathbb{R}$  such that for every  $p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ , if following conditions are satisfied.

(i1)  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) + \mathcal{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1$ ,

(i2)  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) > 0$ ,

(i3)  $p = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}(p, \tau) = 1$  for all  $\tau > 0$ ,

(i4) If  $\sigma \neq 0$ , then  $\mathcal{U}(\sigma p, \tau) = \mathcal{U}(p, \frac{\tau}{|\sigma|})$  for all  $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

(i5)  $\mathcal{U}(p + q, \delta + \tau) \geq \min\{ \mathcal{U}(p, \delta), \mathcal{U}(q, \tau) \}$  for all  $\delta, \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

(i6)  $\mathcal{U}(p, \cdot)$  is a nondecreasing function on  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{U}(p, \tau) = 1$ ,

(i7)  $\mathcal{B}(p, \tau) < 1$ ,

(i8)  $\mathcal{B}(p, \tau) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = 0$ ,

(i9) If  $\sigma \neq 0$ , then  $\mathcal{B}(\sigma p, \tau) = \mathcal{B}(p, \frac{\tau}{|\sigma|})$  for all  $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

(i10)  $\mathcal{B}(p + q, \delta + \tau) \leq \max\{ \mathcal{U}(p, \delta), \mathcal{U}(q, \tau) \}$  for all  $\delta, \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

(i11)  $\mathcal{B}(p, \cdot)$  is a nonincreasing function on  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{B}(p, \tau) = 0$ ,

Then the pair  $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B})$  is an intuitionistic fuzzy norm on  $\Xi$ .

Consider the following extra conditions.

(i12) For each  $p \neq 0$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(p, \cdot)$  is strictly increasing on the subset  $\{ \tau : 0 < \mathcal{U}(p, \tau) < 1 \}$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  which is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

(i13) For each  $p \neq 0$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(p, \cdot)$  is strictly decreasing on the subset  $\{ \tau : 0 < \mathcal{B}(p, \tau) < 1 \}$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  which is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Definition 2.3** [4] Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B})$  be an intuitionistic normed linear space. Let  $\{p_n\}$  be a sequence in  $\Xi$ .

- i.  $\{p_n\}$  is said to be converge to  $p \in \Xi$  if  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{U}(p_n - p, \tau) = 1$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{B}(p_n - p, \tau) = 0$  for all  $\tau > 0$ .







**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

ii.  $\{p_n\}$  in  $\Xi$  is called Cauchy if  $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{U}(p_n - p_m, \tau) = 1$  and  $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}(p_n - p_m, \tau) = 0$ , for all  $\tau > 0$ .

**MAIN RESULTS**

**Theorem 3.1.** Let  $\Theta$  be real Banach space and  $\Xi$  be a real normed space. Considering  $\gamma, \vartheta \geq 0$  are fixed, and let  $\omega > 0$  be given with  $\omega \neq 1$ . Suppose that a function  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  fulfils the functional inequality  $\|2\varphi(\frac{p+q}{2}) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq \gamma + \vartheta(\|p\|^\omega + \|q\|^\omega), \dots$  (3.1) for all  $p, q \in \Xi$ . Moreover, for the case  $\omega > 1$ , suppose that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and  $\gamma = 0$  in (3.1). Then, there exists a unique additive mapping

$$\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta \text{ such that } \|\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p)\| \leq \begin{cases} \gamma + \|\varphi(0)\| + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta \|p\|^\omega, & \omega < 1 \\ 2^{\omega-1} (2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta \|p\|^\omega, & \omega > 1, \end{cases} \text{ for all } p \in \Xi.$$

**Theorem 3.2.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  satisfies (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $\omega > 1$  and  $\{\vartheta_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$ . Moreover, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\delta, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p+q}{2}) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)) \geq \zeta,$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p+q}{2}) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta,$$

$\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$  and  $\mathcal{U}_2(q, \delta) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(q, \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega (2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta,$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega (2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

**Proof:** Let  $p \in \Xi, \tau > 0, \zeta \in (0,1)$  and  $\mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . If we put  $q = 0$ , then  $\mathcal{U}_1(q, \delta) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(q, \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , for all  $\delta > 0$ . Hence,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p}{2}) - \varphi(p), \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p}{2}) - \varphi(p), \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)) \leq 1 - \zeta,$$

for all  $\delta > 0$ . If  $\delta = \tau$ , then  $\mathcal{U}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p}{2}) - \varphi(p), 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$ ,

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p}{2}) - \varphi(p), 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ By induction on } n,$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p), 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p), 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n > 0. \text{ Thus, for every } n > m,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta') \geq \mathcal{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta) \\ = & \mathcal{U}_2(2^m 2^{(n-m)} \varphi(2^{-(n-m)} 2^{-m}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta) \geq \zeta, \text{ where } \delta = 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} \sum_{k=0}^{n-m-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k} \text{ and } \delta' = \\ & 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}) \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta') \leq \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta) \\ = & \mathfrak{B}_2(2^m 2^{(n-m)} \varphi(2^{-(n-m)} 2^{-m}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \delta = 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} \sum_{k=0}^{n-m-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k} \text{ and } \delta' = \\ & 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, let  $\rho > 0$ . Then,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\rho / 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}))^\frac{1}{\omega} = \infty$ . Therefore,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{U}_1(p, (\rho / 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}))^\frac{1}{\omega}) = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(p, (\rho / 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}))^\frac{1}{\omega}) = 0. \text{ Hence, there exists } N > 0 \text{ such that } \mathcal{U}_1(p, (\rho / 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}))^\frac{1}{\omega}) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_1(p, (\rho / 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(1-\omega)m} / (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)}))^\frac{1}{\omega}) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } m > N. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \rho) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m \varphi(2^{-m}p), \rho) \leq 1 - \zeta,$$

for all  $n > m > N$ . So,  $\{2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p)\}$  is a Cauchy sequence for each  $p \in \Xi$ . Now, we show that the function  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  is additive. Let  $p, q \in \Xi, \tau > 0$  and  $\zeta \in (0,1)$ . Then,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{S}(p+q) - \mathfrak{S}(p) - \mathfrak{S}(q), \tau) \geq \min\{\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{S}(p+q) - 2^{n+1} \varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4),$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{S}(p), \tau/4), \mathcal{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{S}(q), \tau/4), \mathcal{U}_2(2^{n+1} \varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^n \varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4)\}$$

and





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \leq \max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4) \}.$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{n(1-\frac{1}{\omega})} (\frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \infty$ , it follows that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(p, 2^{n(1-\frac{1}{\omega})} (\frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(2^{-n}p, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}})$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(q, 2^{n(1-\frac{1}{\omega})} (\frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(2^{-n}q, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = 1.$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(p, 2^{n(1-\frac{1}{\omega})} (\frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(2^{-n}p, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(q, 2^{n(1-\frac{1}{\omega})} (\frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1} (2^-, (2^- \frac{1}{\delta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = 0$$

Thus,  $\delta > 0$  exists, such that  $\mathfrak{U}_1(2^-, (2^- \frac{1}{\delta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \geq \mathfrak{U}_1(2^{-n}q, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_1(2^{-n}p, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_1(2^{-n}q, (2^{-n} \frac{\tau}{8\vartheta_\zeta})^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n \geq N'.$$

Thus,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4) = \mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi(2^{-n}(p+q)/2) - \varphi(2^{-n}p) - \varphi(2^{-n}q), 2^{-n}\tau/4) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4) = \mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(2^{-n}(p+q)/2) - \varphi(2^{-n}p) - \varphi(2^{-n}q), 2^{-n}\tau/4) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ for all } n \geq N'.$$

Since  $\mathfrak{I}(p) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)$  for each  $p \in \mathbb{E}$ , there exists  $N'' > 0$  such that  $\min \{ \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4) \} \geq \zeta$  and

$$\max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4) \} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for every } n \geq N''.$$

Suppose that  $N = \max \{ N', N'' \}$ , then

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \geq \min \{ \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4) \} \geq \zeta$$
 and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \leq \max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{n+1}\varphi(2^{-n-1}(p+q)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}q), \tau/4) \} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for every } n \geq N.$$

This implies that  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } \zeta \in (0,1). \text{ Therefore,}$$

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) = 0, \text{ for all } \tau > 0.$$

So,  $\mathfrak{I}(p+q) = \mathfrak{I}(p) + \mathfrak{I}(q)$  for all  $p, q \in \mathbb{E}$ . In what follows, we show that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1)$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{E}$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), 2^n(2^{n-1} - 1)\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), 2^n(2^{n-1} - 1)\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ Let } p \in \mathbb{E}, \tau > 0, \zeta \in (0,1),$$

$$\mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ Then,}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k} = (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega$ . Suppose that  $\epsilon > 0$  is given. Because  $\{2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p)\}$  is a Cauchy sequence, there exists  $N > 0$  such that

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m\varphi(2^{-m}p), \epsilon) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^m\varphi(2^{-m}p), \epsilon) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ for every } m, n \geq N. \text{ Since } \mathfrak{I}(p) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p), \text{ there exists } N' > 0 \text{ such that}$$

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2 \left( \mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k} \right) \leq 1 - \zeta,$$

for every  $n \geq N'$ . If  $n \geq \max \{ N, N' \}$ , then

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \delta + \epsilon) \geq$$

$$\min \{ \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^{N_4}\varphi(2^{-N_4}p), \epsilon), \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^n\varphi(2^{-n}p), \delta - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}), \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{N_4}\varphi(2^{-N_4}p), 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \} \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \delta + \epsilon) \leq \max \{ \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p) - 2^{N_4} \varphi(2^{-N_4}p), \epsilon), \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^n \varphi(2^{-n}p), \delta - 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}), \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{N_4} \varphi(2^{-N_4}p), 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{N_4-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \} \leq 1 - \zeta, \quad \text{where } \delta = (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega.$$

Hence,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega + \epsilon) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega + \epsilon) \leq 1 - \zeta. \quad \text{By (i12) and (i13), we obtain}$$

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathfrak{U}_2\left(\frac{\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p),}{(1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega + \epsilon}\right) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathfrak{B}_2\left(\frac{\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p),}{(1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega + \epsilon}\right) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

In conclusion, we show that the uniqueness of the function  $\mathfrak{I} : \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \Theta$ . Consider another additive function  $\mathfrak{I}' : \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \Theta$  which fulfils  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), 2^\omega (2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), 2^\omega (2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1} \vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ for every } \zeta \in (0,1), p \in \mathfrak{E} \text{ and } \tau \geq 0, \text{ where } \mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ Let } \tau > 0, p \in \mathfrak{E} \text{ and } \zeta \in (0,1). \text{ Since}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n ((2^{\omega-1} - 1)/(2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)] 2^{-n-1} \tau^{1/\omega} = \infty$ , there exists  $N > 0$  such that

$$\mathfrak{U}_1\left(p, 2^n \left(\frac{(2^{\omega-1} - 1)}{(2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)}\right) 2^{-n-1} \tau^{\frac{1}{\omega}}\right) = \mathfrak{U}_1\left(2^{-n} p, \left(\frac{(2^{\omega-1} - 1)}{(2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)}\right) 2^{-n-1} \tau^{\frac{1}{\omega}}\right) \geq \zeta \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{B}_1\left(p, 2^n \left(\frac{(2^{\omega-1} - 1)}{(2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)}\right) 2^{-n-1} \tau^{\frac{1}{\omega}}\right) = \mathfrak{B}_1\left(2^{-n} p, \left(\frac{(2^{\omega-1} - 1)}{(2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)}\right) 2^{-n-1} \tau^{\frac{1}{\omega}}\right) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n \geq N.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since } \mathfrak{I} \text{ and } \mathfrak{I}' \text{ are linear, } \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \tau) &= \mathfrak{U}_2(2^n \mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \mathfrak{I}'(2^{-n}p), \tau) \\ &= \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \mathfrak{I}'(2^{-n}p), 2^{-n} \tau) \\ &\geq \min\{\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \varphi(2^{-n}p), 2^{-n-1} \tau)\} \end{aligned}$$

$\geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \tau) = \mathfrak{B}_2(2^n \mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \mathfrak{I}'(2^{-n}p), \tau) = \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \mathfrak{I}'(2^{-n}p), 2^{-n} \tau) \leq \max\{\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(2^{-n}p) - \varphi(2^{-n}p), 2^{-n-1} \tau)\} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } \zeta \in (0,1).$$

So,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \tau) = 1$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \tau) = 0$ , for all  $\tau > 0$ . Hence,  $\mathfrak{I}(p) = \mathfrak{I}'(p)$  for all  $p \in \mathfrak{E}$ .

In the following example, we prove that if a mapping  $\varphi$  satisfies the requirements of Theorem 3.1 for some intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space, then  $\varphi$  satisfies the requirements of Theorem 3.2. Thus, Theorem 3.2 is an extended intuitionistic fuzzy version of Theorem 3.1 for  $\omega > 1$ .

**Example 3.3.** Let  $(\mathfrak{E}, \|\cdot\|)$  be a Banach space,  $\vartheta_\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\omega > 1$  and  $\varphi : \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{E}$  be a mapping such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and  $\|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq \vartheta(\|p\|^\omega + \|q\|^\omega)$  for all  $p, q \in \mathfrak{E}$ . We define a fuzzy norm  $\mathfrak{U}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  on  $\mathfrak{E}$  by  $\mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) =$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\tau}{\|p\|}, & 0 < \tau \leq \|p\| \\ 1, & \|p\| \leq \tau \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{\|p\| - \tau}{\|p\|}, & 0 < \tau \leq \|p\| \\ 0, & \|p\| \leq \tau \\ 1, & \tau \leq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \text{ where } p \in \mathfrak{E} \text{ and } \tau \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Let } \{\zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+. \text{ Suppose that}$$

$p, q \in \mathfrak{E}, \delta, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \zeta \in (0,1), \mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}(q, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Now, we show that  $\mathfrak{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta$$

**Case 1:** If  $\|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| < \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)$ , then

$$\mathfrak{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = 1 \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = 0 \leq 1 - \zeta$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

**Case 2:**  $\zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega) \leq \left\| 2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q) \right\|$ . Since  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) \geq \zeta$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(q, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ ,  $\mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , it follows that  $\frac{\tau}{\|p\|} \geq \zeta$  and  $\frac{\delta}{\|q\|} \geq \zeta$ . Hence,  $\zeta\|p\| \leq \tau$  and  $\zeta\|q\| \leq \delta$ . So,  $\zeta^\omega \|2\varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq \zeta^\omega \vartheta(\|p\|^\omega + \|q\|^\omega) = \frac{\zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)}{\|\varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|} \geq \zeta$ .

Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0, \mathcal{U}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , where  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ .

**Corollary 3.4.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  fulfils (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $\omega > 1$  and  $\vartheta \in F^+(\mathbb{R})$ . Furthermore, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\delta, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta^-(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta^-(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$\mathcal{U}_1(q, \delta) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(q, \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta^- \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta^- \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

**Corollary 3.5.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an Intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  satisfies (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $\omega > 1$  and  $\vartheta \in F^+(\mathbb{R})$ . Moreover, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\delta, \tau \geq 0, \mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta^+(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_\zeta^+(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta$  where  $\mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathcal{U}_1(q, \delta) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(q, \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta^+ \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta^+ \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

**Corollary 3.6.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  fulfils (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $\omega > 1$  and  $\{\vartheta_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$ . Moreover, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and

$$\mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_{\min\{\mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau), \mathcal{U}_1(q, \delta)\}}(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \min\{\mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau), \mathcal{U}_1(q, \delta)\} \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \vartheta_{\max\{\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau), \mathfrak{B}_1(q, \delta)\}}(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq \max\{\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau), \mathfrak{B}_1(q, \delta)\}$$

for all  $p, q \in \Xi$ . Then, there exists a unique additive function  $\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0, \mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_{\mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau)} \tau^\omega) \geq \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau)$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), 2^\omega(2^{\omega-1} - 1)^{-1}\vartheta_{\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau)} \tau^\omega) \leq \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau), \text{ for all } p \in \Xi.$$

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  fulfils (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $0 < \omega < 1$  and  $\{\vartheta_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)}, \{\gamma_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$ . Moreover, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and for all  $\zeta \in (0,1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\delta, \tau \geq 0, \mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathcal{U}_2(q, \delta) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta,$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(q, \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ Then, there exists a unique additive mapping}$$

$$\mathfrak{S} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta \text{ such that for every } 0 < \zeta < 1, p \in \Xi \text{ and } \delta, \tau \geq 0,$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), \gamma_\zeta + \delta + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1}2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(0), \delta) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{S}(p), \gamma_\zeta + \delta + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1}2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

**Proof:** Let  $p \in \Xi, \tau > 0, \zeta \in (0,1), \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(0), \delta) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \delta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . If  $q = 0$ , then  $\mathcal{U}_1(q, \rho) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(q, \rho) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , for all  $\rho > 0$ . Hence,  $\mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\delta^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } \rho > 0.$$

$$\text{If } \tau = \rho, \text{ then } \mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega\right) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(\frac{p}{2}) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . We have  $\mathfrak{U}_1(2p, 2\tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(2p, 2\tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . So,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Hence,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega) \geq \min\{\mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega), \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b})\} \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega) \leq \max\{\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(p) - \varphi(2p) - \varphi(0), \gamma_\zeta + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^\omega \tau^\omega), \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b})\} \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Thus,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{-1}\varphi(2p) - 2^{-1}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^{\omega-1}\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{-1}\varphi(2p) - 2^{-1}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^{\omega-1}\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . By induction on  $n$ ,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^{-n}p), \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{-k}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^{-n}p), \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{-k}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , for all  $n > 0$ . Thus, for every  $n > m$ ,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \rho) \geq \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), u)$   $= \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-m} 2^{-(n-m)} \varphi(2^{(n-m)} 2^m p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), u) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \rho) \leq \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), u)$   $= \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-m} 2^{-(n-m)} \varphi(2^{(n-m)} 2^m p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), u) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , where  $u = 2^{-m} \sum_{k=1}^{n-m} 2^{-k}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^{m\omega} \tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{n-m} 2^{(\omega-1)k}$  and  $v = 2^{-m}[(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta 2^{m\omega} \tau^\omega / (2^{1-\omega} - 1)]$ . Now, let  $\rho > 0$ .

Then,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\rho / (8\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(\omega-1)m} / (2^{(\omega-1)})))^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 2^{m-2}\rho = \infty$ , So, Therefore,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(p, (\rho / (8\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(\omega-1)m} / (2^{(\omega-1)})))^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(0), 2^{m-2}\rho) = 1$  and  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(p, (\rho / (8\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega 2^{(\omega-1)m} / (2^{(\omega-1)})))^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) = \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), 2^{m-2}\rho) = 0$ . Hence, there exists  $N > 0$  such that  $\mathfrak{U}_1(p, (\rho / (8\vartheta_\zeta 2^{(\omega-1)m} / (2^{(\omega-1)} - 1)))^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \geq \zeta$ ,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(0), 2^{m-2}\rho) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, (\rho / (8\vartheta_\zeta 2^{(\omega-1)m} / (2^{(\omega-1)} - 1)))^{\frac{1}{\omega}}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ ,  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), 2^{m-2}\rho) \leq 1 - \zeta$  and  $2^{-m}\gamma_\zeta \leq \frac{\rho}{2}$ , for all  $m \geq N$ .

Thus,  $\mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \rho) \geq \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \frac{\rho}{2} + 2^{-m}\gamma_\zeta) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \rho) \leq \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \frac{\rho}{2} + 2^{-m}\gamma_\zeta) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , for all  $n > m > N$ . So,  $\{2^{-n}\varphi(2^{-n}p)\}$  is a Cauchy sequence for each  $p \in \Xi$ . Thus, the limit  $\mathfrak{I}(p) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p)$  exists for each  $p \in \Xi$ .

Now, we show that the function  $\mathfrak{I} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  is additive. Let  $p, q \in \Xi, \tau > 0$  and  $\zeta \in (0, 1)$ .

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) &\geq \min\{\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \\ \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4, \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4)\} \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) &\leq \max\{\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \\ \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4, \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} = \infty$ , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(p, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} &= 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{U}_1(q, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \text{ and} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(p, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} &= 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_1(q, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}}. \text{ So, there exists } N' > 0 \text{ such that } \mathfrak{U}_1(p, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}_1(q, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_1(q, 2^{n+1}\tau/16\vartheta_\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n \geq N'. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus, } \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4) \\ \geq \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), 2^{-n-1}\gamma_\zeta + \tau/8) \\ = \mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi(2^n(p+q)/2) - \varphi(2^{n+1}p) - \varphi(2^{n+1}q), \gamma_\zeta + 2^{-n-1}\tau/8) \geq \zeta \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4) \\ \leq \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), 2^{-n-1}\gamma_\zeta + \tau/8) \\ = \mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi(2^n(p+q)/2) - \varphi(2^{n+1}p) - \varphi(2^{n+1}q), \gamma_\zeta + 2^{-n-1}\tau/8) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n \geq N'. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\mathfrak{I}(p) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p)$  for each  $p \in \Xi$ , there exists  $N'' > 0$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} \min\{\mathfrak{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \\ \mathfrak{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4\} \geq \zeta \\ \max\{\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \\ \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4\} \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ for every } n \geq N''. \end{aligned}$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

If we take  $N = \max \{N', N''\}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) &\geq \min \{ \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \\ \mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4, \mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - \\ 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}(p)), 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4) \} &\geq \zeta \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \leq \max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)), \tau/4), \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}p)) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \tau/4, \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q)) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau/4, \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n(p+q)) - 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}(p)), 2^{-n-1}\varphi(2^{n+1}q), \tau/4) \} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for all } n \geq N.$$

This implies that  $\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \geq \zeta$  and

$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , for all  $\zeta \in (0,1)$ . Therefore,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) = 1 \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p+q) - \mathfrak{I}(p) - \mathfrak{I}(q), \tau) = 0 \text{ for all } \tau > 0.$$

So,  $\mathfrak{I}(p+q) = \mathfrak{I}(p) + \mathfrak{I}(q)$  for all  $p, q \in \Xi$ .

In what follows, we show that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{b}, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \gamma_\zeta + \mathfrak{b} + (2^{1-n} - 1)2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \gamma_\zeta + \mathfrak{b} + (2^{1-n} - 1)2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta,$$

$$\mathcal{U}_1(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b}) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_1(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b}) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ Then,}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{(1-\omega)k} = (1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega.$$

Assume that  $\epsilon > 0$  is given. Since  $\{2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p)\}$  is a Cauchy sequence, there exists  $N' > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \epsilon) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-m}\varphi(2^m p), \epsilon) \leq 1 - \zeta$  for every  $m, n \geq N'$ . Since  $\mathfrak{I}(p) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p)$ ,

there exists  $N'' > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N_4} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(1-\omega)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N_4} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ ,

for all  $n \geq N''$ . If  $n \geq \max \{N', N''\}$ , then

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \epsilon + \gamma_\zeta + u) \geq \min \{ \mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-N'}\varphi(2^{N'} p), \epsilon), \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), u - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \min \{ \mathcal{U}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-N'}\varphi(2^{N'} p), \epsilon), \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), u - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k}), \mathcal{U}_2(p) - \\ &2^{-N'}\mathcal{U}_2(2^{N'} q), \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{-k}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k} \} \geq \zeta \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \epsilon + \gamma_\zeta + u) \leq \max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-N'}\varphi(2^{N'} p), \epsilon), \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), u - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k}) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \max \{ \mathfrak{B}_2(2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p) - 2^{-N'}\varphi(2^{N'} p), \epsilon), \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - 2^{-n}\varphi(2^n p), u - 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k}), \mathfrak{B}_2(p) - \\ &2^{-N'}\mathfrak{B}_2(2^{N'} q), \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{-k}(\mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta) + 2\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega \sum_{k=1}^{N'} 2^{(1-\omega)k} \} \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ where } u = 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega. \text{ Hence,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \epsilon + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \epsilon + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta. \text{ By (i12) and (i13) we obtain}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + \epsilon + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta$$

and

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{I}(p) - \varphi(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + \epsilon + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

In conclusion, we demonstrate that uniqueness of the function  $\mathfrak{I} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$ . Let  $\mathfrak{I}' : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be another additive function which satisfies

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}'(p), \mathfrak{b} + \gamma_\zeta + 2^\omega(1 - 2^{(\omega-1)})^{-1}\vartheta_\zeta\tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta, \text{ for every } \zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi \text{ and } \mathfrak{b}, \tau \geq 0, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq$$

$\zeta, \mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{b}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Then,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((1 - 2^{\omega-1}) / (2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)) [2^{n(\omega-1)-1} \tau]^\frac{1}{\omega} = \infty$ , there

exists  $N > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{U}_1(2^n p, ((1 - 2^{\omega-1}) / (2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)) [2^{n-1} \tau]^\frac{1}{\omega}) = \mathcal{U}_1(p, ((1 - 2^{\omega-1}) / (2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)) [2^{n(1-\omega)-1} \tau]^\frac{1}{\omega}) \geq \zeta$  and

$$\mathfrak{B}_1(2^n p, ((1 - 2^{\omega-1}) / (2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)) [2^{n-1} \tau]^\frac{1}{\omega}) = \mathfrak{B}_1(p, ((1 - 2^{\omega-1}) / (2^\omega \vartheta_\zeta)) [2^{n(1-\omega)-1} \tau]^\frac{1}{\omega})$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 1 - \varsigma, \text{ for all } n \geq N. \text{ Therefore, } \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), 2^{1-n}(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + \tau) = \\ &\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(2^n p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(2^n p), 2(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + 2^n \tau) \\ &\geq \min\{\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(2^n p) - \varphi(2^n p), \mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma + 2^{n-1} \tau), \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}'(2^n p) - \varphi(2^n p), \mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma + 2^{n-1} \tau)\} \geq \varsigma \\ &\text{and } \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), 2^{1-n}(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + \tau) = \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(2^n p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(2^n p), 2(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + 2^n \tau) \\ &\leq \max\{\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(2^n p) - \varphi(2^n p), \mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma + 2^{n-1} \tau), \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}'(2^n p) - \varphi(2^n p), \mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma + \\ &2^{n-1} \tau)\} \\ &\leq 1 - \varsigma, \text{ for all } n \geq N. \text{ By (i12) and (i13) we get, } \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), \tau) = \\ &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), 2^{1-n}(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + \tau) \geq \varsigma \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), \tau) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), 2^{1-n}(\mathfrak{d} + \gamma_\varsigma) + \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$$

So,  $\mathcal{U}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), \tau) = 1$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\mathfrak{Z}(p) - \mathfrak{Z}'(p), \tau) = 0$ , for all  $\tau > 0$ . Hence,  $\mathfrak{Z}(p) = \mathfrak{Z}'(p)$  for all  $p \in \Xi$ .

**Example 3.8.** Let  $(\Xi, \|\cdot\|)$  be a Banach space,  $\gamma, \vartheta \in \mathbb{R}^+, 0 < \omega < 1$  and  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Xi$  be a mapping such that  $\|2\varphi(\frac{p+q}{2}) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq \vartheta(\|p\|^\omega + \|q\|^\omega)$  for all  $p, q \in \Xi$ . We define a fuzzy norms  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  on  $\Xi$  by  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) =$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\tau}{\|p\|}, & 0 < \tau \leq \|p\| \\ 1, & \|p\| \leq \tau \text{ and} \\ 0, & \tau \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{\|p\| - \tau}{\|p\|}, & 0 < \tau \leq \|p\| \\ 1, & \|p\| \leq \tau \\ 0, & \tau \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ where } p \in \Xi \text{ and } \tau \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Let } \{\zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+. \text{ Suppose that } p \in \Xi, \mathfrak{d}, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \zeta \in$$

$(0,1), \mathcal{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma, \mathcal{U}(q, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ . Now, we show that  $\mathcal{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ .

**Case 1:** If  $\|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| < \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)$ , then

$$\mathcal{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = 1 \geq \varsigma \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = 1 \leq 1 - \varsigma.$$

**Case 2:**  $\zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega) \leq \|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|$ .

Since  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma, \mathcal{U}(q, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$  it follows that  $\frac{\tau}{\|p\|} \geq \varsigma$  and  $\frac{\mathfrak{d}}{\|q\|} \geq \varsigma$ . Hence,  $\zeta\|p\| \leq \tau$  and  $\zeta\|q\| \leq \mathfrak{d}$ . So,

$$\zeta^\omega \|2\varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq \zeta^\omega \gamma + \zeta^\omega \vartheta(\|p\|^\omega + \|q\|^\omega) = \zeta^\omega \gamma + \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega).$$

$$\text{Thus, } \mathcal{U}\left(\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = \frac{[\zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)]}{\|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|} \geq \varsigma \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{B}\left(\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) = 1 - \frac{[\zeta\gamma + \zeta^{1-\omega} \vartheta(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)]}{\|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|} \leq 1 - \varsigma$$

Then, there exists a unique additive function  $\mathfrak{Z} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0, \mathcal{U}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{Z}(p), \zeta\gamma + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{\omega-1} - 1)2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \geq \varsigma$ , where  $\mathcal{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma, \mathcal{U}(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{Z}(p), \zeta\gamma + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{\omega-1} - 1)2\vartheta_\zeta \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ , where

$$\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \varsigma.$$

**Corollary 3.9.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathcal{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathcal{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathcal{U}_2$  satisfies (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $0 < \omega < 1$  and  $\vartheta, \gamma \subseteq F^+(\mathbb{R})$ . Furthermore, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a function such that for every  $\zeta \in (0,1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta^- + \vartheta_\zeta^-(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \geq \varsigma \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta^- + \vartheta_\zeta^-(\mathfrak{d}^\omega + \tau^\omega)\right) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \text{ where } \mathcal{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma,$$

$\mathcal{U}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ . Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{Z} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for all  $\zeta \in (0,1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathcal{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{Z}(p), \gamma_\zeta^- + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta^- \tau^\omega) \geq \varsigma \text{ and}$$





**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \gamma_\zeta^- + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta^- \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , where  $\mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ .

**Corollary 3.10.** Let  $(\Xi, \mathfrak{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathfrak{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  be an intuitionistic Banach spaces such that  $\mathfrak{U}_2$  satisfies (i12) and  $\mathfrak{B}_2$  satisfies (i13),  $0 < \omega < 1$  and  $\gamma \subseteq F^+(\mathbb{R})$ . Moreover, let  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  be a mapping such that for every  $\zeta \in (0, 1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta^- + \vartheta_\zeta^+(\mathfrak{d} + \tau^\omega)) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta^- + \vartheta_\zeta^+(\mathfrak{d} + \tau^\omega)) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ where } \mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta,$$

$\mathfrak{U}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Then, there exists a unique additive mapping  $\mathfrak{I} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  such that for every  $\zeta \in (0, 1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0$ ,

$$\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \gamma_\zeta^- + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta^+ \tau^\omega) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \gamma_\zeta^- + \mathfrak{d} + (2^{1-\omega} - 1)^{-1} 2\vartheta_\zeta^+ \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \zeta \text{ where } \mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \geq \zeta \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(0), \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \zeta.$$

We now demonstrate that the conclusion drawn from Theorems 3.2 and 3.7 is not applicable to the case where  $\omega=1$ . We prove that intuitionistic fuzzy Banach spaces  $(\Xi, \mathfrak{U}_1, \mathfrak{B}_1)$  and  $(\Theta, \mathfrak{U}_2, \mathfrak{B}_2)$  exists satisfies (i12) and (i13),  $0 < \omega < 1$  and  $\{\vartheta_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)}, \{\gamma_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$  and a function  $\varphi : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  exists such that for every  $\zeta \in (0, 1), p, q \in \Xi$  and  $\mathfrak{d}, \tau \geq 0, \mathfrak{U}_2(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \gamma_\zeta + \vartheta_\zeta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)) \leq 1 - \zeta$  where  $\mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}_2(q, \mathfrak{d}) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . But,  $\{\mu_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$  and an additive function  $\mathfrak{I} : \Xi \rightarrow \Theta$  cannot be found such that for every  $\zeta \in (0, 1), p \in \Xi$  and  $\tau \geq 0, \mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \mu_\zeta \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \mu_\zeta \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ , where  $\mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ .

**Example 3.11.** Let  $\vartheta > 0$  and  $\gamma = \vartheta/6$  be fixed. Suppose that a mapping  $\Psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined by

$$\Psi(p) = \begin{cases} \gamma, & p \in [1, +\infty) \\ \gamma p, & p \in (-1, 1) \\ -\gamma, & p \in (-\infty, -1]. \end{cases}$$

Then,  $\Psi$  is continuous and  $|\Psi(p)| \leq \gamma$  for every  $p \in \mathbb{R}$ . We define  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(p) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Psi(2^n p) / 2^n$  for all  $p \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then, by [13, Example],  $|\varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)| \leq \vartheta(|p| + |q|)$ , for all  $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ . We obtain  $2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Psi(2^{n-1}(p+q)) / 2^{n-1} = \Psi(p+q) + \varphi(p+q)$ .

Hence,  $|\varphi((p+q)/2) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)| = |\Psi(p+q) + \varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)| \leq |\Psi(p+q)| + |\varphi(p+q) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)| \leq \gamma + \vartheta(|p| + |q|)$ , for all  $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ . Define a fuzzy norm  $\mathfrak{U}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  on  $\Xi$  by

$$\mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{\tau}{|p|}, & 0 < \tau \leq |p| \\ 1, & |p| \leq \tau \text{ and } \tau \leq 0 \\ 0, & \tau \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{|p|-\tau}{|p|}, & 0 < \tau \leq |p| \\ 1, & |p| \leq \tau \\ 0, & \tau \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ where } p \in \Xi \text{ and } \tau \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Let } \{\vartheta_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in (0,1)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+. \text{ Suppose}$$

that  $p, q \in \Xi, \mathfrak{d}, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \zeta \in (0, 1), \mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \zeta, \mathfrak{U}(q, \tau) \geq \zeta$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta, \mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \zeta$ . Now, we show that

$$\mathfrak{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \vartheta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)\right) \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \vartheta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)\right) \leq 1 - \zeta$$

**Case 1:** If  $\left|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\right| < \zeta\gamma + \vartheta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)$ , then

$$\mathfrak{U}\left(2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \zeta\gamma + \vartheta(\mathfrak{d} + \tau)\right) = 1 \geq \zeta \text{ and}$$







**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

$$\mathfrak{B}\left(2\left(\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)\right)\right) = 0 \leq 1 - \varsigma.$$

**Case 2:**  $\varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau) \leq \left|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\right|$ . Since  $\mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma, \mathfrak{U}(q, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}(q, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ , it follows that  $\frac{\tau}{|p|} \geq \varsigma$  and  $\frac{d}{|q|} \geq \varsigma$ . Hence,  $\varsigma|p| \leq \tau$  and  $\varsigma|q| \leq d$ . So,  $\varsigma\left|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\right| \leq \varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(|p| + |q|) \leq \varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus, } \mathfrak{U}\left(\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)\right) &= [\varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)] / \left|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\right| \geq \varsigma \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{B}\left(\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q), \varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)\right) &= \frac{[\varsigma\gamma + \vartheta(d + \tau)]}{\left|2\varphi\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - \varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\right|} \leq 1 - \varsigma \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that the unique additive function  $\mathfrak{I} : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \Theta$  exists such that

$\mathfrak{U}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \mu_\varsigma \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_2(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \mu_\varsigma \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ , for every  $\varsigma \in (0, 1), p \in \mathbb{E}$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ , where  $\mathfrak{U}_1(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_1(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ . Then for every  $\varsigma \in (0, 1), p \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\tau \geq 0$ ,

$\varsigma \leq \mu_\varsigma \tau / |\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p)|$ , where  $\mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ . Therefore, for every  $\varsigma \in (0, 1), p \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\tau \geq 0, |\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p)| \leq \mu_\varsigma \tau$ , where  $\mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma$  and  $\mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma$ . Thus, for every  $\varsigma \in (0, 1), p \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\tau \geq 0, |\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p)| \leq \mu_\varsigma \tau$ , where  $|p| \leq \frac{\tau}{\varsigma}$ . Hence,  $|\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p)| \leq \mu_\varsigma \tau$ , for all  $p \in \mathbb{R}$ , this is a contraction.

$$\mathfrak{U}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \varsigma\gamma + d + (2^{\omega-1} - 1)2\vartheta_\varsigma \tau^\omega) \geq \varsigma, \text{ where } \mathfrak{U}(p, \tau) \geq \varsigma, \mathfrak{U}(\varphi(0), d) \geq \varsigma \text{ and } \mathfrak{B}(\varphi(p) - \mathfrak{I}(p), \varsigma\gamma + d + (2^{\omega-1} - 1)2\vartheta_\varsigma \tau^\omega) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \text{ where } \mathfrak{B}(p, \tau) \leq 1 - \varsigma, \mathfrak{B}(\varphi(0), d) \leq 1 - \varsigma.$$

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**Pandiselvi and Jeyaraman**

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## Application of Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets To MCDM using Dombi Averaging Aggregation Operators

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set (CBIFS) is an innovative strategy for decision-making (DM) under uncertainty. This model is a refinement of bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets (BIFS), with the ability to describe information with both an interval-valued bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy number (IVBIFN) and bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy number (BIFN) at the same time. In order to aggregate information relating to CBIFSs, the Dombi's techniques are explored in this paper. The Dombi operators possess exceptional versatility when it comes to operational parameters. This research work presents a novel aggregation operators named cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging (CBIFDWA) aggregation operator and cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (CBIFDOWA) aggregation operator under P-order and R-order. Furthermore, by utilizing P-CBIFDWA (R-CBIFDWA) operators, a robust multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) technique is established.

MSC: 90B50, 03E72

**Keywords:** Cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set, cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging operator, cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging operator, multi-criteria decision making





## INTRODUCTION

In MCDM, several people choose at the same time from the possibilities in front of them. Most decisions made by groups are distinct from those made by a single person. In practice, due to the increasing complexity of the environment in choice analysis and the circumstances themselves, decision makers are occasionally persuaded by numerical information to provide decision making information. As a result, Atanassov[1] demonstrated the intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) which has both membership degree and non-membership degree, by extending the Fuzzy set introduced by Zadeh[15] whose members only have a membership grade. The IFS was further extended by Atanassov and Gargov[2] and proposed the notion of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IVIFS), and outlined the fundamental IVIFS algorithm. Inevitably, both IFS and IVIFS successfully addresses the real-world problems that allow for ambiguity; nonetheless, further research is necessary to find a substitute that both possesses IFS and IVIFS. In order to cope with this problem, Zhang[17,18] presented a description of a entirely novel extended fuzzy set known as Bipolar Fuzzy Set (BFS). It is symbolized by two elements: one is linked to the grade of positive membership degree which goes over  $[0,1]$ , while the other is linked to the grade of negative membership degree which goes over  $[-1,0]$ . The positive aspects of BFS illustrate what is feasible or permitted, while the negative aspects highlight what is impractical or prohibited. Wei *et al.* [13] introduced the idea of interval-valued bipolar fuzzy set (IVBFS) in order to broaden the scope of BFS. Four distinct components make up the concept of a bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets, which Ezhilmaran *et al.* [4] put forward as an extension of bipolar fuzzy set. The positive membership and the positive non-membership degree falls within the range of  $[0,1]$ , whereas the negative membership and the negative non-membership degrees falls within the range of  $[-1,0]$ . With the goal of improving the domain of membership degrees in fuzzy sets, Jun *et al.* [5] created the idea of a Cubic set and its related operations, which is an extension of a fuzzy set and interval-valued fuzzy set. The author's analysis in the cubic fuzzy environment has solely taken into account the degree of acceptance region, leaving out the degree of rejection. However, it is evident from our daily decisions that the level of rejection is a major factor in performance reviews. In light of these characteristics, Kaur and Garg[6] expanded the idea of the CFS to create the cubic Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (CIFS), where the degree of rejection was also included in the analysis.

When solving decision-making difficulties, the researchers have effectively used the extended cubic set notion in conjunction with other theories. Yager[14] was the first to introduce weighted aggregation operators. These operators met a number of significant requirements and are beneficial in a variety of domains, including as business, finance, economics, etc., Using different cubic m-polar fuzzy aggregation operators, Riaz and Hashmi[8] created an MAGDM for agribusiness. In the context of CBFS, Riaz and Tehrim[10] presented averaging aggregation operators. In multi criteria group decision making (MCGDM), Riaz and Tehrim[11] proposed the concept of using geometric aggregation operators for CBFS. One effective way to discern between options is to use the aggregation operators method under various operations. Dombi[3] was the first to who developed the Dombi T-norm and Dombi T-conorm. Jana *et al.*[7] proposed the notion of Pythagorean fuzzy Dombi aggregation operators in multi-attribute decision-making. Riaz *et al.*[9] introduced the concept of Dombi averaging aggregation operators in MCDM using CBFS. In order to address a wide range of challenging issues, the researchers have effectively implemented numerous optimization strategies. When it comes to accurately describing the occurrence of evaluations or assessments, the concept of a simple BIFS falls short due to its limited informational scope and lack of capacity to capture the occurrence of ambiguity and uncertainty, particularly in situations where decision-making involves delicate cases. In a similar manner, the notion of an interval-valued bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set is likewise inadequate for revealing the experts opinions that depend on the characteristics of the options. In order to do this, we introduced a unique set known as Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets (CBIFS)[12], which is an extension of CBFS. Here we introduce the concept of cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging aggregation operators (CBIFDWA), cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging aggregation operators (CBIFDOWA) under both P-order and R-order for solving multi-criteria decision making problem. The article is formatted as follows: In order to clarify the concepts that are being presented, Section 2 provides some fundamental definitions and outcomes from previous studies. Under Section 3, Dombi operations under CBIFEs are defined under both P-order and R-order. In





**Santhi and Nandhini**

Section 4, P-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging aggregation (P-CBIFDWA) operators and P-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging aggregation (P-CBIFDOWA) operators are introduced and some properties of them are defined. In Section 5, R-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging aggregation (R-CBIFDWA) operators and R-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging aggregation (R-CBIFDOWA) operators are introduced and some properties of them are defined. Under Section 6, practical examples are provided to assess the effectiveness of the strategy under considered. We finally summarized and wrapped up this research.

**2. PRELIMINARIES**

This section goes over some fundamental definitions that are used throughout the rest of the paper.

**Definition 2.1.**[15] A Fuzzy Set (FS)  $\tilde{A}^F$  in  $X$  is defined to be the set of ordered pairs  $\tilde{A}^F = \{(x, \mu_{\tilde{A}^F}(x)) : x \in X\}$  where  $\mu_{\tilde{A}^F}(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$  indicates a membership function.

**Definition 2.2.**[16] Let  $I[0,1]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$ . An interval –valued fuzzy set (IVFS)  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F$  defined over  $X$  is given by  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F = \{(x, [\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F}^l(x), \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F}^u(x)]) : x \in X\}$ , where  $0 \leq \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F}^l \leq \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F}^u \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.3.**[1] An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set (IFS)  $\tilde{A}^I$  in  $X$  is indicated by  $\tilde{A}^I = \{(x, \mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x), \vartheta_{\tilde{A}^I}(x)) : x \in X\}$  where the functions  $\mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$  denotes respectively, the membership degree and the non-membership degree of the element  $x \in X$  to the set  $\tilde{A}^I \subset X$  and for every  $x \in X, 0 \leq \mu_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) + \vartheta_{\tilde{A}^I}(x) \leq 1$ .

**Definition 2.4.** [2] Let  $I[0,1]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$ . An interval –valued intuitionistic fuzzy set (IVIFS)  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I$  on  $X$  has the form  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I = \{(x, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x), \vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x)) : x \in X\}$  where the functions  $\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x) : X \rightarrow I[0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x) : X \rightarrow I[0,1]$  denotes respectively, the membership degree and the non-membership degree of the element  $x \in X$  satisfying  $\sup \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x) + \sup \vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}(x) \leq 1$ . We write the interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy number as  $([\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}^l, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}^u], [\vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}^l, \vartheta_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^I}^u])$ .

**Definition 2.5.** [5] A Cubic set (CS)  $\mathcal{C}$  on  $X$  defined as  $\mathcal{C} = \{(x, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F, \tilde{A}^F) : x \in X\}$  where  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^F$  is an IVFS on  $X$  and  $\tilde{A}^F$  is an FS on  $X$ .

**Definition 2.6.** [18] A Bipolar Fuzzy Set (BFS)  $\mathcal{B}^F$  on  $X$  takes the following form  $\mathcal{B}^F = \{(x, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^+, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^-) : x \in X\}$ . Here, each  $x \in X$  is assigned with the positive membership degree  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^+ \in [0,1]$  and a negative membership degree  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^- \in [-1,0]$ . Simply we denote the Bipolar fuzzy numbers as  $(\mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^+, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^F}^-)$ .

**Definition 2.7.**[4] A Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set (BIFS)  $\mathcal{B}^I$  on  $X$  takes the following form  $\mathcal{B}^I = \{(x, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-(x)) : x \in X\}$ . Here, each  $x \in X$  is assigned with the positive membership and positive non-membership degrees with  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+ \in [0,1]$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+ \in [0,1]$  respectively, and a negative membership and negative non-membership degrees with  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^- \in [-1,0]$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^- \in [-1,0]$  respectively such that  $0 \leq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+(x) \leq 1$  and  $-1 \leq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-(x) \leq 0$ . Simply we denote the bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy numbers as  $(\mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^+, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^I}^-)$ .

**Definition 2.8.**[13] Let  $I[0,1]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$  and  $I^*[-1,0]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[-1,0]$ . An interval –valued bipolar fuzzy set (IVBFS)  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F = \{(x, \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^+(x), \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^-(x)) : x \in X\}$  where  $\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^+ : X \rightarrow I[0,1]$  and  $\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^- : X \rightarrow I^*[-1,0]$  are the interval-valued functions of positive and negative membership degrees. An interval –valued bipolar fuzzy element (IVBFE) can be represented by  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F = \{\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^+, \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^-\} = \{[\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{+l}, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{+u}], [\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{-l}, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{-u}]\}$  where  $\mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{+l}, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{+u}, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{-l}, \mu_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^{-u}$  are associated lower and upper limits of the IVBFEs  $\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^+, \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^F}^-$ .

**Definition 2.9.** Let  $I[0,1]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$  and  $I^*[-1,0]$  be the set of all closed sub-intervals of  $[-1,0]$ . An interval –valued bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set (IVBIFS)  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^I = \{(x, \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^I}^+(x), \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^I}^-(x), \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^I}^+(x), \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^I}^-(x)) : x \in$





Santhi and Nandhini

$\mathcal{X}$  where  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+ : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow I[0,1]$  and  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^- : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow I^*[-1,0]$  are the interval-valued functions of positive and negative membership degrees and  $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+ : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow I[0,1]$  and  $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^- : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow I^*[-1,0]$  are the interval-valued functions of positive and negative non-membership degrees. An interval-valued bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy element (IVBIFE) can be represented by  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^i = \{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-, \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-\} = \{[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}], [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}]\}$  where  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}$  are the associated lower and upper limits of the IVBFES  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-, \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-$ .

**Definition 2.10.** [11] A cubic bipolar fuzzy set (CBFS)  $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{F}}$  on  $\mathcal{X}$  can be defined as  $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{F}} = \{(x, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{F}}(x), \mathcal{B}^{\mathcal{F}}(x)) : x \in \mathcal{X}\}$  where  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{F}}$  denotes the IVBFS on  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{B}^{\mathcal{F}}$  is an BFS on  $\mathcal{X}$ .

**Definition 2.11.** [12] Let  $I[0,1]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[0,1]$  and  $I^*[-1,0]$  be the set of all closed subintervals of  $[-1,0]$ . A cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set (CBIFS)  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i$  on  $\mathcal{X}$  can be defined as  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i = \{(x, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}^i(x), \mathcal{B}^i(x)) : x \in \mathcal{X}\}$  where  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^i(x) = \{[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)], [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]\}$  be an interval-valued bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set (IVBIFS) and  $\mathcal{B}^i(x) = \{\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)\}$  be a bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set (BIFS). A cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy element (CBIFE) can be symbolized by  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i = \{[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}], [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}], \{\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+, \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-\}\}$ .

**Example 2.12.** Let  $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$  be an universal set. Then the CBIFS is given as follows:  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i = \{(x_1, \{[0.25, 0.35], [-0.47, -0.30], [0.53, 0.58], [-0.21, -0.15]\}, \{0.23, -0.52, 0.64, -0.27\}), (x_2, \{[0.43, 0.49], [-0.34, -0.28], [0.10, 0.23], [-0.35, -0.25]\}, \{0.46, -0.31, 0.17, -0.30\}), (x_3, \{[0.56, 0.64], [-0.38, -0.30], [0.20, 0.33], [-0.52, -0.45]\}, \{-0.60, -0.36, 0.26, -0.50\})\}$

**Definition 2.13.** [12] Let  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  be two cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets on  $\mathcal{X}$ . We say  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  are equal if:

- (i)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] = [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (ii)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] = [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (iii)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] = [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (iv)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] = [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (v)  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) = \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) = \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$  (vi)  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) = \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) = \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$

**Definition 2.14.** [12] Let  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  be two cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets on  $\mathcal{X}$ . We say  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i \subset_P \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$ , if the followings are hold:

- (i)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \leq [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (ii)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] \geq [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (iii)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \geq [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (iv)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] \leq [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (v)  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) \leq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \geq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$  (vi)  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) \geq \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \leq \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$

**Definition 2.15.** [12] Let  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  be two cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets on  $\mathcal{X}$ . We say  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i \subset_R \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$ , if the followings are hold:

- (i)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \leq [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (ii)  $[\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] \geq [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (iii)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \geq [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)]$  (iv)  $[\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] \leq [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x), \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)]$
- (v)  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) \geq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \leq \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$  (vi)  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) \leq \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x)$  and  $\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \geq \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)$

**Definition 2.16.** [12] The complement of CBIFS  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{ic}$  on  $\mathcal{X}$  can be defined as  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{ic} = \{(x, \{[1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x), 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x)], [-1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x), -1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x)], [1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x), 1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x)], [-1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x), -1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x)]\}, \{1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x), -1 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x), 1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x), -1 - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x)\}) : x \in \mathcal{X}\}$ .

**Definition 2.17.** [12] The Score function for CBIFEs under P-order can be calculated as,

$$S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i) = \frac{1}{12} \left\{ 4 + [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x) + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] + [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x) + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] - [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \right. \\ \left. - [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] + 2 + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) - \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \right\} \text{ where } S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i) \in [0,1].$$

If  $S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i) < S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i)$ , then  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i < \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  and if  $S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i) > S_P(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i)$ , then  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i > \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$ .

**Definition 2.18.** [12] The Score function for CBIFEs under R-order can be calculated as,

$$S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i) = \frac{1}{12} \left\{ 4 + [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x) + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] + [\mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x) + \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] - [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+l}(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{+u}(x)] \right. \\ \left. - [\vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-l}(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^{-u}(x)] + 2 - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) - \mu_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^+(x) + \vartheta_{\mathcal{B}^i}^-(x) \right\} \text{ where } S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^i) \in [0,1].$$

If  $S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i) < S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i)$ , then  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i < \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$  and if  $S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i) > S_R(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i)$ , then  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1^i > \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_2^i$ .







Santhi and Nandhini

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B2}^+}{\mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} - 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} - 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} - 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-}{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\
 (iii) & k \tilde{C}_1^I \\
 & = \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], 1 \right. \\
 & - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B2}^-}{|\mu_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+}{\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ -1 \right. \\
 & + \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right\}, \{ 1 \\
 & - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B2}^-}{|\mu_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\} \\
 (iv) & \tilde{C}_1^I k = \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B2}^+}{\mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ 1 \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-}{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right\}, \{ \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.3. Dombi's operation on CBIFEs under R-order

Definition 3.3. Let  $\tilde{C}_1^I$  and  $\tilde{C}_2^I$  be two cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets and  $\alpha \in [1, \infty)$  and  $k > 0$ . We defined the dombi's operation under R-order as:

(i)  $\tilde{C}_1^I \oplus_R \tilde{C}_2^I$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\mu_{B2}^+}{1 - \mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], 1 \right. \\
 & - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\mu_{B2}^+}{1 - \mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B2}^-}{|\mu_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B2}^-}{|\mu_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+}{\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+}{\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right\}, \{ \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1 + \mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B2}^-}{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$







Santhi and Nandhini

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \tilde{C}_1^I \otimes_R \tilde{C}_2^I &= \\
 & \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B2}^+}{\mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B2}^+}{\mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, [-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1+\mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\mu_{B2}^-|}{1+\mu_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], [1 - \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B2}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1-\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{\mu_{B2}^+}{1-\mu_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1+\mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1+\mu_{B2}^-}{|\mu_{B2}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+}{\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B2}^+}{\vartheta_{B2}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\} \\
 & + \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha + \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B2}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B2}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\} \\
 (iii) k\tilde{C}_1^I &= \\
 & \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1-\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1-\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1+\mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1+\mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], [-1 \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\} \\
 & \left. - \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\} \\
 (iv) \tilde{C}_1^k &= \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, [-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\mu_{B1}^-|}{1+\mu_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], [1 - \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B1}^+}{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\mu_{B1}^+}{\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-}{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{\mu_{B1}^+}{1-\mu_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1+\mu_{B1}^-}{|\mu_{B1}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{1-\vartheta_{B1}^+}{\vartheta_{B1}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B1}^-|}{1+\vartheta_{B1}^-} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. P-ORDER CBIF DOMBI AGGREGATION OPERATORS

In the following section, we introduce the concept of P-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging (CBIFDWA) operator and the P-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (CBIFDOWA) aggregation operators. Furthermore, we examine some important properties of these two aggregation operators.

4.1. P-order CBIF Dombi weighted averaging (P-CBIFDWA) operator:











Santhi and Nandhini

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ w_{r+1} \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l r+1}^+}{1 - \mu_{B^l r+1}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ w_{r+1} \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l r+1}^-}{\mu_{B^l r+1}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ w_{r+1} \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l r+1}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l r+1}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ w_{r+1} \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l r+1}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l r+1}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \} \\
 P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_{r+1}^l) = & \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^+}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^-}{\mu_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l k}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l k}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right\}, \{ 1 \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^+}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^-}{\mu_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{r+1} w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l k}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the statement is true for  $n = r + 1$ .  
Hence, the theorem is true for all  $n$ .□

**Example 4.3.** Consider the four CBIFEs

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{C}_1^l &= \{ \{ [0.23, 0.28], [-0.33, -0.30], [0.53, 0.58], [-0.63, -0.60] \}, \{ 0.25, -0.31, 0.55, -0.61 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_2^l &= \{ \{ [0.10, 0.12], [-0.17, -0.13], [0.45, 0.55], [-0.30, -0.24] \}, \{ 0.11, -0.15, 0.50, -0.29 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_3^l &= \{ \{ [0.14, 0.25], [-0.19, -0.16], [0.49, 0.57], [-0.43, -0.37] \}, \{ 0.20, -0.17, 0.53, -0.40 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_4^l &= \{ \{ [0.35, 0.42], [-0.38, -0.28], [0.40, 0.48], [-0.46, -0.38] \}, \{ 0.37, -0.31, 0.44, -0.42 \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $\mathcal{W} = \{0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1\}$  be the weighted vector for the above CBIFEs and assume  $\alpha = 2$  be the operational parameter.

Now, we aggregate the above four CBIFEs by using P-CBIFDWA operator (using equation.(1)), we get

$$P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \tilde{C}_3^l, \tilde{C}_4^l) = \{ \{ [0.3301, 0.4113], [-0.1355, -0.1075], [0.3154, 0.3867], [-0.6573, -0.6121] \}, \{ 0.3655, -0.1191, 0.3491, -0.6351 \} \}$$

Now, we present few important properties of P-CBIFDWA operator.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \{ \{ [\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^l k}^-, \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}] \}, \{ \mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^- \} \}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Then,  $P - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the idempotency property. (i.e.) If  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \tilde{C}^l, \forall k$ , we have  $P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) = \tilde{C}^l$ .

**Proof.** Given  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \tilde{C}^l$ , by considering equation. (1), we have

$$P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) = \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^+}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^-}{\mu_{B^l k}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \right. \right. \right.$$







**Santhi and Nandhini**

**Theorem 4.5.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{l'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs with  $\tilde{C}_k^l \leq \tilde{C}_k^{l'}$ . Then, we have  $P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^{l'}, \tilde{C}_2^{l'}, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^{l'})$  (i.e.)  $P - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the monotonicity property.

**Proof.** Given  $\tilde{C}_k^l \leq \tilde{C}_k^{l'}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{B^l k}^{+l} \leq \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l} &\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \leq \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \Rightarrow 1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \leq 1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &\geq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \end{aligned}$$

In a similar way we get,  $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$

Also we have  $\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  and  $\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-u}}{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  ;

$\frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  and  $\frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+u}}{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  ;

$-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  and  $-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-u}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$

A similar computation gives,  $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  ;

$\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  ;  $\frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}}{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}}{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  ;  $-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$

$\frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}}{1 + \vartheta_{B^{l'} k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$

From the above all inequalities, we conclude that  $P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^{l'}, \tilde{C}_2^{l'}, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^{l'})$   
Hence, the P-CBIFDWA operator satisfies the Monotonicity property. □

**Theorem 4.6.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{l'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs and let  $\tilde{C}_{min}^l = \min(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l)$  and  $\tilde{C}_{max}^l = \max(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l)$ . Then  $P - CBIFDWA$  satisfies the boundedness property. (i.e.)  $\tilde{C}_{min}^l \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) \leq \tilde{C}_{max}^l$ .

**Proof.** Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_{min}^l &= \min(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) = \\ &\{ \{ \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}), \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}), [\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}), \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})], [\max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}), \max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u})], [\min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}), \min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u})] \} \}, \\ &\{ \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}), \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}), \max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}), \min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}) \} \} \text{ and } \tilde{C}_{max}^l = \max(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) = \\ &\{ \{ [\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}), \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})], [\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}), \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})], [\min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}), \min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u})], [\max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}), \max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u})] \} \}, \\ &\{ \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}), \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}), \min(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}), \max(\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}) \} \} \end{aligned}$$





**Santhi and Nandhini**

Now,  $\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}) \leq \mu_{B^l k}^{+l} \leq \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} &\leq 1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \leq 1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\ &\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ &\leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \end{aligned}$$

In a similar way, we get,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &\leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} ; \quad \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \\ &\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \text{ and } \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ ; \\ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &\leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \\ &\frac{1}{-1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{|\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}|}{1 + |\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}|} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \text{ and} \\ &\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})}{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{|\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}|}{1 + |\mu_{B^l k}^{-u}|} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})}{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \end{aligned}$$

A similar computation says,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &\leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})}{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} ; \quad \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \\ &\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l k}^{-l}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} ; \\ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &\leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}}{\mu_{B^l k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})}{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{+u})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ &\frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{1 + \min(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{|\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}|}{1 + |\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}|} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \leq -1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})}{1 + \max(\mu_{B^l k}^{-l})} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \end{aligned}$$

From above, we conclude that  $\tilde{C}_{min}^l \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) \leq \tilde{C}_{max}^l$ . (i.e.)  $P - CBIFDWA$  satisfies the boundedness property. □

**4.2. P-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (CBIFDOWA) operator:**

**Definition 4.7.** Consider  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \{[\mu_{B^l k}^{+l}, \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^l k}^{-l}, \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^{+l}, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^{-l}, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}], \{\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^-\}\}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Let the weighted vector be  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}^T$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq w_k \leq$









Santhi and Nandhini

**Theorem 4.10.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \{[\mu_{B^I k}^{+l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^I k}^{-l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{+l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{-l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{-u}], \{\mu_{B^I k}^+, \mu_{B^I k}^-, \vartheta_{B^I k}^+, \vartheta_{B^I k}^-\}\}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Then,  $P - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the idempotency property. (i.e.) If  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \tilde{C}^I, \forall k$ , we have  $P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) = \tilde{C}^I$ .

**Theorem 4.11.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{I'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs with  $\tilde{C}_k^I \leq \tilde{C}_k^{I'}$ . Then, we have  $P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^{I'}, \tilde{C}_2^{I'}, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^{I'})$  (i.e.)  $P - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the monotonicity property.

**Theorem 4.12.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{I'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs and let  $\tilde{C}_{min}^I = \min(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I)$  and  $\tilde{C}_{max}^I = \max(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I)$ . Then  $P - CBIFDWA$  satisfies the boundedness property. (i.e.)  $\tilde{C}_{min}^I \leq P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) \leq \tilde{C}_{max}^I$ .

5. R-ORDER CBIF DOMBI AGGREGATION OPERATORS

In this following section, we introduce the concept of R-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging (CBIFDWA) operator and the R-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (CBIFDWA) aggregation operators. Furthermore, we examine some important properties of these two aggregation operators.

5.1. R-order CBIF Dombi weighted averaging (R-CBIFDWA) operator:

**Definition 5.1.** Consider  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \{[\mu_{B^I k}^{+l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^I k}^{-l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{+l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{-l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{-u}], \{\mu_{B^I k}^+, \mu_{B^I k}^-, \vartheta_{B^I k}^+, \vartheta_{B^I k}^-\}\}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. The R-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging (R-CBIFDWA) operator is a mapping  $F : \tilde{C}_n^I \rightarrow \tilde{C}^I$  such that

$$R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^I) = \{\oplus_{k=1}^n \omega_k(\tilde{C}_k^I)\}$$

where the weighted vector be  $\mathcal{W} = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n\}^T$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq \omega_k \leq 1$ .

**Theorem 4.2.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \{[\mu_{B^I k}^{+l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^I k}^{-l}, \mu_{B^I k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{+l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^I k}^{-l}, \vartheta_{B^I k}^{-u}], \{\mu_{B^I k}^+, \mu_{B^I k}^-, \vartheta_{B^I k}^+, \vartheta_{B^I k}^-\}\}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs and  $\mathcal{W} = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n\}^T$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq \omega_k \leq 1$  be the corresponding weighted vector. Then,  $R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^I)$  is also a CBIFE and it can be described as,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^I) \\
 &= \{ \{ [1 - \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^I k}^{+l}}{1 - \mu_{B^I k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, 1 \\
 & - \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^I k}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^I k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, [-1 + \frac{-1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^I k}^{-l}}{|\mu_{B^I k}^{-l}|} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \frac{-1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^I k}^{-u}}{|\mu_{B^I k}^{-u}|} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], [\frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^I k}^{+l}}{\vartheta_{B^I k}^{+l}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^I k}^{+u}}{\vartheta_{B^I k}^{+u}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], [-1 + \frac{-1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{|\vartheta_{B^I k}^{-l}|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^I k}^{-l}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], -1 \\
 & + \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{|\vartheta_{B^I k}^{-u}|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^I k}^{-u}} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \{ \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{1 - \mu_{B^I k}^+}{\mu_{B^I k}^+} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 \\
 & + \frac{1}{1 + [\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^I k}^-}{1 + \mu_{B^I k}^-} \right\}^\alpha]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$





**Santhi and Nandhini**

$$1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B^l k}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B^l k}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B^l k}^-}{|\vartheta_{B^l k}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \quad (3)$$

**Example 5.3.** Consider the four CBIFEs

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_1^l &= \{ \{ [0.23, 0.28], [-0.33, -0.30], [0.53, 0.58], [-0.63, -0.60] \}, \{ 0.25, -0.31, 0.55, -0.61 \} \} \\ \tilde{C}_2^l &= \{ \{ [0.10, 0.12], [-0.17, -0.13], [0.45, 0.55], [-0.30, -0.24] \}, \{ 0.11, -0.15, 0.50, -0.29 \} \} \\ \tilde{C}_3^l &= \{ \{ [0.14, 0.25], [-0.19, -0.16], [0.49, 0.57], [-0.43, -0.37] \}, \{ 0.20, -0.17, 0.53, -0.40 \} \} \\ \tilde{C}_4^l &= \{ \{ [0.35, 0.42], [-0.38, -0.28], [0.40, 0.48], [-0.46, -0.38] \}, \{ 0.37, -0.31, 0.44, -0.42 \} \} \end{aligned}$$

and  $\mathcal{W} = \{0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1\}$  be the weighted vector for the above CBIFEs and assume  $\alpha = 2$  be the operational parameter.

Now, we aggregate the above four CBIFEs by using R-CBIFDWA operator (using equation.(3)), we get  $R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \tilde{C}_3^l, \tilde{C}_4^l) = \{ \{ [0.3301, 0.4113], [-0.1355, -0.1075], [0.3154, 0.3867], [-0.6573, -0.6121] \}, \{ 0.1036, -0.3806, 0.6746, -0.2596 \} \}$

Additionally, R-CBIFDWA operator possess the following properties.

**Theorem 5.4.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \{ \{ [\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^l k}^-, \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}] \}, \{ \mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^- \} \}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Then,  $R - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the idempotency property. (i.e.) If  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \tilde{C}^l, \forall k$ , we have  $R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) = \tilde{C}^l$ .

**Theorem 5.5.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{l'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs with  $\tilde{C}_k^l \leq \tilde{C}_k^{l'}$ . Then, we have  $R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) \leq R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^{l'}, \tilde{C}_2^{l'}, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^{l'})$  (i.e.)  $R - CBIFDWA$  operator satisfies the monotonicity property.

**Theorem 5.6.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{l'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs and let  $\tilde{C}_{min}^l = \min(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l)$  and  $\tilde{C}_{max}^l = \max(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l)$ . Then  $R - CBIFDWA$  satisfies the boundedness property. (i.e.)  $\tilde{C}_{min}^l \leq R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^l) \leq \tilde{C}_{max}^l$ .

**5.2. R-order Cubic Bipolar Intuitionistic Fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (R-CBIFDWA) operator:**

**Definition 5.7.** Consider  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \{ \{ [\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^l k}^-, \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}] \}, \{ \mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^- \} \}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Let the weighted vector be  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}^T$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq w_k \leq 1$ . The R-order cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging (R-CBIFDWA) operator is a mapping  $\mathcal{F} : \tilde{C}_n^l \rightarrow \tilde{C}^l$  such that

$$R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) = \{ \oplus_{k=1}^n \}_{R} (w_k (\tilde{C}_{\sigma(k)}^l))$$

where  $(\tilde{C}_{\sigma(1)}^l, \tilde{C}_{\sigma(2)}^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_{\sigma(n)}^l)$  is an arrangement of  $(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l)$  such that  $\tilde{C}_{\sigma(k-1)}^l \geq \tilde{C}_{\sigma(k)}^l, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ .

**Theorem 5.8.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^l = \{ \{ [\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\mu_{B^l k}^-, \mu_{B^l k}^{-u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{+u}], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^{-u}] \}, \{ \mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^- \} \}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs and  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}^T$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq w_k \leq 1$  be the corresponding weighted vector. Then,  $R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l)$  is also a CBIFE and it can be described as,

$$\begin{aligned} & R - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) \\ &= \{ \{ [1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+}{1 - \mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 \\ & - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^{+u}}{1 - \mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^{+u}} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-}{|\mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^{-u}}{|\mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^{-u}|} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \right. \\ & \left. \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$





**Santhi and Nandhini**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 - \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+}{\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, [-1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}], \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 - \mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+}{\mu_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, -1 + \right. \\
 & \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{|\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-|}{1 + \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+}{1 - \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^+} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\
 & \left. \frac{-1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left( \frac{1 + \vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-}{|\vartheta_{B^l \sigma(k)}^-|} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\} \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 5.9.** Consider the four CBIFEs

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{C}_1^I &= \{ \{ [0.15, 0.20], [-0.35, -0.30], [0.45, 0.50], [-0.25, -0.20] \}, \{ 0.17, -0.32, 0.47, -0.22 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_2^I &= \{ \{ [0.35, 0.42], [-0.38, -0.28], [0.40, 0.48], [-0.46, -0.38] \}, \{ 0.37, -0.31, 0.44, -0.42 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_3^I &= \{ \{ [0.14, 0.25], [-0.19, -0.16], [0.39, 0.43], [-0.43, -0.37] \}, \{ 0.20, -0.17, 0.42, -0.40 \} \} \\
 \tilde{C}_4^I &= \{ \{ [0.11, 0.17], [-0.20, -0.15], [0.44, 0.66], [-0.33, -0.28] \}, \{ 0.13, -0.20, 0.55, -0.30 \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $W = \{0.2, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3\}$  be the weighted vector for the above CBIFEs and assume  $\alpha = 3$  be the operational parameter.

Now, we aggregate the above four CBIFEs by using R-CBIFDOWA operator.

By calculating the score function for CBIFEs under R-order, we acquire

$$S_p(\tilde{C}_1^I) = 0.4000, S_p(\tilde{C}_2^I) = 0.5092, S_p(\tilde{C}_3^I) = 0.5025, S_p(\tilde{C}_4^I) = 0.4267 \text{ which gives}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_p(\tilde{C}_2^I) &> S_p(\tilde{C}_3^I) > S_p(\tilde{C}_4^I) > S_p(\tilde{C}_1^I) \\
 \Rightarrow \tilde{C}_{\sigma(1)}^I &= \tilde{C}_2^I, \tilde{C}_{\sigma(2)}^I = \tilde{C}_3^I, \tilde{C}_{\sigma(3)}^I = \tilde{C}_4^I, \tilde{C}_{\sigma(4)}^I = \tilde{C}_1^I.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, using equation (4), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 R - CBIFDOWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \tilde{C}_3^I, \tilde{C}_4^I) &= \{ \{ [0.3805, 0.4829], [-0.1192, -0.0918], [0.2229, 0.2864], [-0.6023, \\
 & -0.5341] \}, \{ 0.0843, -0.4627, 0.6926, -0.1527 \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

The following lists the key attributes of the R-CBIFDOWA operator

**Theorem 5.10.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \{ \{ [\mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^+], [\mu_{B^l k}^-, \mu_{B^l k}^-], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+], [\vartheta_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^-] \}, \{ \mu_{B^l k}^+, \mu_{B^l k}^-, \vartheta_{B^l k}^+, \vartheta_{B^l k}^- \} \}$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) to be the collection of CBIFEs. Then,  $R - CBIFDOWA$  operator satisfies the idempotency property. (i.e.) If  $\tilde{C}_k^I = \tilde{C}^I, \forall k$ , we have  $R - CBIFDOWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) = \tilde{C}^I$ .

**Theorem 5.11.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{I'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs with  $\tilde{C}_k^I \leq \tilde{C}_k^{I'}$ . Then, we have  $R - CBIFDOWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) \leq R - CBIFDOWA(\tilde{C}_1^{I'}, \tilde{C}_2^{I'}, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^{I'})$  (i.e.)  $R - CBIFDOWA$  operator satisfies the monotonicity property.

**Theorem 5.12.** Let  $\tilde{C}_k^I$  and  $\tilde{C}_k^{I'}$  be the two families of CBIFEs and let  $\tilde{C}_{min}^I = \min(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I)$  and  $\tilde{C}_{max}^I = \max(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I)$ . Then  $R - CBIFDOWA$  satisfies the boundedness property. (i.e.)  $\tilde{C}_{min}^I \leq R - CBIFDOWA(\tilde{C}_1^I, \tilde{C}_2^I, \dots, \tilde{C}_k^I) \leq \tilde{C}_{max}^I$ .

## 6. MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING USING PROPOSED AGGREGATION OPERATORS

Making decisions is a crucial process that allows one to select the most logical option from the alternatives that are available. By assembling pertinent information and presenting potential outcomes, a step-by-step decision making process might assist us in reaching more deliberate, thoughtful conclusions. In addition, multi criteria group decision making have also employed Dombi aggregation operators. These operators are regarded as an additional





**Santhi and Nandhini**

helpful and precise tool for ranking the choices that exist. In order to address a multi criteria group decision making problem, we employ the Dombi averaging aggregation operators on cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Consider  $\mathfrak{X} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$  be the set of alternatives and  $\mathcal{P} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$  be the set of parameters or attributes. Let  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}^T$  be the weighted vector such that  $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$  and  $0 \leq w_k \leq 1$ . Decision maker  $\mathcal{D}$  provide a matrix  $\mathbb{D} = (B_{ij})_{m \times n}$  based on the DMs personal opinions for the alternative  $x_i$  and parameter  $p_j$ . In this part, we put forward the approach of Dombi averaging aggregation operators for resolving the multi-criteria decision making problem in the framework of cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets.

**Algorithm**

**Step 1.** Acquire the decision matrix  $\mathbb{D} = (B_{ij})_{m \times n}$  in which all the entries represents a CBIFEs that the decision makers have assigned based on their perspectives.

**Step 2.** While making decisions, benefits and costs are the two primary factors that we often taken into account. In MCDM, success is achieved through maximizing the benefit parameter and minimizing the cost parameter. Normalization is not required if all the parameters are of same kind. Using the normalizing formula, we convert the matrix  $\mathbb{D}^{(k)}$  into a normalized matrix as,

$$\mathcal{N} = (G_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{cases} (B_{ij})^c; & \text{for value of loss parameter} \\ B_{ij}; & \text{for value of benefit parameter} \end{cases}$$

where  $(B_{ij})^c$  indicates the complement of  $B_{ij}$ .

**Step 3.** Aggregate the CBIFNs for each alternative using P-CBIFDWA (or R-CBIFDWA) operators.

**Step 4.** Evaluate the score for all accumulative CBIFNs.

**Step 5.** The best option was chosen after the alternatives were categorized using the scoring function.

**Example 6.1.**

Let's say a school management wants to select the expertise teacher for higher secondary and the management committee made up of three professionals/specialists/Decision makers  $\mathcal{D}$  with the goal of choosing the best teacher among the four candidates  $\mathfrak{X} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$  attending the interview. The specialists think about certain parameters which includes  $p_1 =$  Communication skills,  $p_2 =$  Pedagogical expertise,  $p_3 =$  Adaptability,  $p_4 =$  Passion for students. In accordance with criteria's  $p_j, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , the decision maker generate decision matrix for alternatives  $x_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  as shown below:

**Step 1.** Consider the decision matrices for the decision makers  $\mathcal{D}$  which is obtained in Table.1.

**Step 2.** There is no need for normalization since all the parameters are of benefit type.

Aggregate the alternatives using the P-CBIFDWA operator:

**Step 3.** Take  $\alpha = 1$  as the operational parameter and  $\mathcal{W} = \{0.35, 0.25, 0.15, 0.25\}$  be the weighted vector for the CBIFEs.

Now, we aggregate the alternatives using the P-CBIFDWA operator,

$$P - CBIFDWA(\tilde{C}_1^l, \tilde{C}_2^l, \dots, \tilde{C}_n^l) = \{ \{ [ 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^+}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^-}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^+}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{\mu_{B^-}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^+}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \left\{ \frac{1 + \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}}{1 - \mu_{B^-}^{l_k}} \right\}^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \right\} \}$$







### Santhi and Nandhini

Here, Tables.3 and Table.4 shows the score values along with their ranking orders for the parameters  $x_i$ , ( $i = 1,2,3,4$ ) on the basis of the operational parameter value ranges between  $1 \leq \alpha \leq 5$ , under P-CBIFDWA and R-CBIFDWA operators respectively.

## CONCLUSION

As a generalization of bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets, we examined cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy sets in this work. Compared to earlier methods, this model offers greater accuracy and flexibility because it is more thorough, reasonable and incorporates more information. Cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi weighted averaging aggregation operators under both P-order and R-order are introduced and defined and also Cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy Dombi ordered weighted averaging aggregation operators under both P-order and R-order are introduced and defined here. Dombi aggregation theories will facilitate the fusion of large-scale of CBIF data. Furthermore, a numerical instance of MCDM in accordance with cubic bipolar intuitionistic fuzzy set to deal with bipolar uncertainties under Dombi aggregation operators are given.

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**Santhi and Nandhini**

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**Table 6.1. Decision matrix  $\mathbb{D}$  by the decision maker  $\mathcal{D}$**

$\mathfrak{X} / \mathcal{P}$	$\mathcal{P}_1$	$\mathcal{P}_2$
$\mathfrak{x}_1$	{{[0.16,0.25], [-0.23, -0.18], [0.21,0.30], [-0.25, -0.19]}, {0.18, -0.20,0.26, -0.23}}	{{[0.55,0.60], [-0.58, -0.51], [0.25,0.29], [-0.27, -0.21]}, {0.59, -0.56,0.24, -0.25}}
$\mathfrak{x}_2$	{{[0.35,0.43], [-0.38, -0.29], [0.40,0.49], [-0.46, -0.39]}, {0.38, -0.32,0.45, -0.43}}	{{[0.63,0.69], [-0.65, -0.57], [0.25,0.31], [-0.28, -0.22]}, {0.67, -0.59,0.27, -0.23}}
$\mathfrak{x}_3$	{{[0.54,0.57], [-0.58, -0.51], [0.56,0.62], [-0.63, -0.59]}, {0.55, -0.53,0.60, -0.58}}	{{[0.14,0.22], [-0.19, -0.15], [0.34,0.43], [-0.38, -0.33]}, {0.18, -0.17,0.41, -0.35}}
$\mathfrak{x}_4$	{{[0.63,0.67], [-0.60, -0.55], [0.25,0.29], [-0.26, -0.19]}, {0.65, -0.58,0.27, -0.23}}	{{[0.24,0.30], [-0.28, -0.25], [0.46,0.53], [-0.51, -0.49]}, {0.26, -0.27,0.48, -0.50}}
$\mathfrak{X} / \mathcal{P}$	$\mathcal{P}_3$	$\mathcal{P}_4$
$\mathfrak{x}_1$	{{[0.41,0.49], [-0.48, -0.39], [0.36,0.43], [-0.41, -0.35]}, {0.47, -0.40,0.38, -0.36}}	{{[0.10,0.27], [-0.25, -0.11], [0.23,0.34], [-0.35, -0.27]}, {0.20, -0.18,0.32, -0.29}}
$\mathfrak{x}_2$	{{[0.22,0.28], [-0.26, -0.18], [0.14,0.23], [-0.15, -0.11]}, {0.25, -0.19,0.21, -0.13}}	{{[0.24,0.28], [-0.29, -0.18], [0.46,0.53], [-0.55, -0.51]}, {0.26, -0.20,0.48, -0.53}}
$\mathfrak{x}_3$	{{[0.17,0.26], [-0.31, -0.26], [0.43,0.51], [-0.53, -0.57]}, {0.23, -0.28,0.45, -0.55}}	{{[0.37,0.45], [-0.28, -0.23], [0.39,0.48], [-0.56, -0.49]}, {0.40, -0.25,0.45, -0.53}}
$\mathfrak{x}_4$	{{[0.55,0.60], [-0.57, -0.52], [0.37,0.39], [-0.32, -0.28]}, {0.27, -0.15,0.38, -0.30}}	{{[0.12,0.24], [-0.21, -0.15], [0.34,0.42], [-0.39, -0.33]}, {0.17, -0.18,0.28, -0.35}}

**Table.2. Aggregated CBIF values using P-CBIFDWA operator**

$\mathfrak{X} / \mathcal{P}$	Aggregated CBIF values
$\mathfrak{x}_1$	{{[0.3352,0.4214], [-0.3063, -0.1964], [0.2398,0.3212], [-0.3094, -0.2435]}, {0.3873, -0.2525,0.2806, -0.2724}}
$\mathfrak{x}_2$	{{[0.4238,0.4939], [-0.3643, -0.2586], [0.2865,0.3781], [-0.4211, -0.3643]}, {0.4623, -0.2811,0.3403, -0.3914}}
$\mathfrak{x}_3$	{{[0.3862,0.4419], [-0.3034, -0.2490], [0.4255,0.5099], [-0.5529, -0.5159]}, {0.4097, -0.2727,0.4803, -0.5199}}
$\mathfrak{x}_4$	{{[0.4716,0.5287], [-0.3413, -0.2784], [0.3242,0.3762], [-0.3803, -0.3350]}, {0.4579, -0.2552,0.3221, -0.3563}}

**Table.3. Aggregated CBIF values using R-CBIFDWA operator**

$\mathfrak{X} / \mathcal{P}$	Aggregated CBIF values
$\mathfrak{x}_1$	{{[0.3352,0.4214], [-0.3063, -0.1964], [0.2398,0.3212], [-0.3094, -0.2435]}, {0.2540, -0.3592,0.2915, -0.2631}}
$\mathfrak{x}_2$	{{[0.4238,0.4939], [-0.3643, -0.2586], [0.2865,0.3781], [-0.4211, -0.3643]}, {0.3502, -0.3835,0.3937, -0.2836}}
$\mathfrak{x}_3$	{{[0.3862,0.4419], [-0.3034, -0.2490], [0.4255,0.5099], [-0.5529, -0.5159]}, {0.3028, -0.3701,0.5064, -0.4849}}
$\mathfrak{x}_4$	{{[0.4716,0.5287], [-0.3413, -0.2784], [0.3242,0.3762], [-0.3803, -0.3350]}, {0.2836, -0.3966,0.3546, -0.3090}}







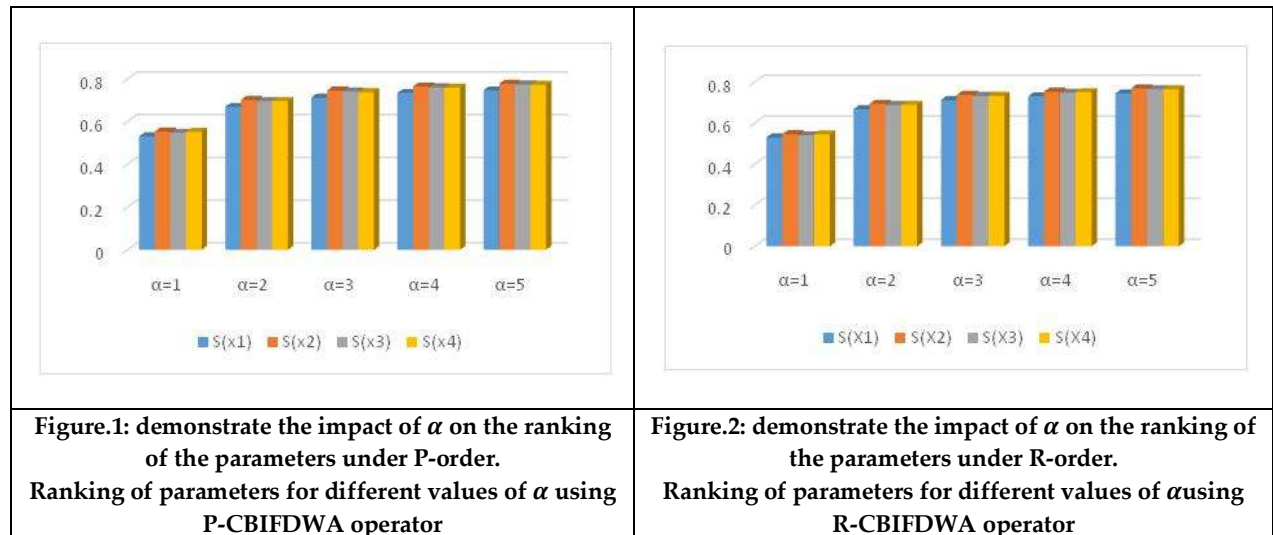
**Santhi and Nandhini**

**Table.4. Ranking based on different values of the operational parameter  $\alpha$  using P-CBIFDWA operator**

Value of $\alpha$	$S_P(x_1)$	$S_P(x_2)$	$S_P(x_3)$	$S_P(x_4)$	Ranking
1	0.53103	0.55399	0.54881	0.55268	$x_2 > x_4 > x_3 > x_1$
2	0.66947	0.70158	0.69688	0.69635	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$
3	0.71280	0.74604	0.74177	0.73773	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$
4	0.73410	0.76480	0.76082	0.75936	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$
5	0.74649	0.77767	0.77458	0.77279	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$

**Table.5. Ranking based on different values of the operational parameter  $\alpha$  using R-CBIFDWA operator**

Value of $\alpha$	$S_R(x_1)$	$S_R(x_2)$	$S_R(x_3)$	$S_R(x_4)$	Ranking
1	0.53162	0.54659	0.54148	0.54616	$x_2 > x_4 > x_3 > x_1$
2	0.66925	0.69482	0.68987	0.69009	$x_2 > x_4 > x_3 > x_1$
3	0.71278	0.73841	0.73380	0.73331	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$
4	0.73132	0.75455	0.74861	0.75182	$x_2 > x_4 > x_3 > x_1$
5	0.74589	0.77050	0.76623	0.76545	$x_2 > x_3 > x_4 > x_1$





## On $r$ - Dynamic Coloring of the Kayak Paddle Graphs

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

An  $r$ -dynamic coloring of a graph  $G$  is a proper coloring  $c$  of the vertices such that  $|c(N(v))| \geq \min\{r, d(v)\}$ , for each  $v \in V(G)$ . The  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number of a graph  $G$  is the minimum  $k$  such that  $G$  has an  $r$ -dynamic coloring with  $k$  colors. In this paper, we obtain the  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number of the Kayak Paddle Graphs.

**Keywords :**  $r$ -dynamic coloring, Kayak Paddle Graphs.

**2010 Mathematics Subject Classification :** 05C15.

### INTRODUCTION

Graphs in this paper are simple and finite. For undefined terminologies and notations see [4, 12]. Thus for a graph  $G$ ,  $\delta(G)$ ,  $\Delta(G)$  and  $\chi(G)$  denote the minimum degree, maximum degree and chromatic number of  $G$  respectively. When the context is clear we write,  $\delta$ ,  $\Delta$  and  $\chi$  for brevity. For  $v \in V(G)$ , let  $N(v)$  denote the set of vertices adjacent to  $v$  in  $G$  and  $d(v) = |N(v)|$ . The  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number was first introduced by Montgomery [9].

An  $r$ -dynamic coloring of a graph  $G$  is a map  $c$  from  $V(G)$  to the set of colors such that (i) if  $uv \in E(G)$ , then  $c(u) \neq c(v)$  and (ii) for each vertex  $v \in V(G)$ ,  $|c(N(v))| \geq$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

$\min \{r, d(v)\}$ , where  $N(v)$  denotes the set of vertices adjacent to  $v$ ,  $d(v)$  its degree and  $r$  is a positive integer.

The  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number has been studied by several authors, for instance in [2, 3, 5–8, 10, 11].

In this paper, we find the  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number of the Kayak Paddle Graphs, for  $1 \leq r \leq \Delta$ .

**PRELIMINARY**

**Definition 2.1.** A Kayak Paddle Graph  $KP(k, m, l)$  is the graph obtained by joining cycle graphs  $C_k$  and  $C_m$  by a path of length  $l$ .

**RESULTS**

**Theorem 3.1.** For all  $l$  and  $k = m$ , the  $r$ -dynamic chromatic number of Kayak Paddle

$$\text{Graphs is } \chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = \begin{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2, \quad r = 1, k \text{ is even} \\ 3, \quad r = 1, k \text{ is odd} \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3, \quad r = 2, k \equiv 0(\text{mod}3) \\ 4, \quad r = 2, k \equiv 1(\text{mod}3) \text{ or } k \equiv 2(\text{mod}3) \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4, \quad r = 3 = \Delta, k \neq 5 \\ 5, \quad r = 3 = \Delta, k = m = 5 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* The graph  $KP(k, m, l)$  is connected graph with vertex set  $V(C_k) = \{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ ,  $V(C_m) = \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  and  $V(W_l) = \{w_j : 1 \leq j \leq m\}$

We divide the proof into some cases.

Assign the  $r$ -dynamic coloring to  $KP(k, m, l)$  as follows:

**Case 1:** For  $r = 1$

**Subcase 1.1:**

The  $r$ -dynamic 2-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_1 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_1(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \text{ is odd, } 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \text{ and } k \text{ is even} \\ 2, i \text{ is even, } 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \text{ and } k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$C_1(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \text{ is odd, } 1 \leq i \leq n, l \text{ even and } m \text{ even} \\ 2, i \text{ is even, } 1 \leq i \leq n, l \text{ even and } m \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$C_1(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \text{ is odd, } 1 \leq i \leq n, l \text{ odd and } m \text{ even} \\ 1, i \text{ is even, } 1 \leq i \leq n, l \text{ odd and } m \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$C_1(w_j) = \begin{cases} 1, j \text{ is odd, } 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ odd and } m \text{ even} \\ 2, j \text{ is even, } 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ odd and } m \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_1 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ .





Deepa and Sanjana

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 2$ , for  $r = 1$ .

**Subcase 1.2:** For  $r = 1$

The  $r$ -dynamic 2-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_2 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_2(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \text{ is odd}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \text{ is even}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \text{ is odd}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ and } l \text{ even} \\ 2, i \text{ is even}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ and } l \text{ even} \\ 3, i = n, \text{ and } l \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \text{ is odd}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ and } l \text{ odd} \\ 1, i \text{ is even}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ and } l \text{ odd} \\ 3, i = n, \text{ and } l \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(w_j) = \begin{cases} 1, j \text{ is odd}, 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ odd} \\ 2, j \text{ is even}, 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(w_j) = \begin{cases} 2, j \text{ is odd}, 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ even} \\ 1, j \text{ is even}, 1 \leq j \leq m, l \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_2 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 3$ , for  $r = 1$ .

**Case 2:**

**Subcase 2.1:** For  $r = 2, k \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$

The  $r$ -dynamic 3-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_3 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_3(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ for } i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, \text{ for } i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, \text{ for } i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \end{cases}$$

$$C_3(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 1, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$$

$$C_3(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 3, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

$$C_3(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_3(w_j) = \begin{cases} 1, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_3(w_j) = \begin{cases} 3, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_3(w_j) = \begin{cases} 2, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_3 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 3$ , for  $r = 2$ .

**Subcase 2.2:** For  $r = 2, k \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3)$

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_4 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_4(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_4(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 3, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 3, i = n - 1, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 3, i = n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$C_4(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n \end{cases}$$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

$$C_4(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, i = n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n-1 \end{cases}$$

$C_4(w_j)$  is same as subcase 2.1.

An easy verification shows that  $C_4 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 2$ .

**Subcase 2.3:** For  $r = 2, k \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3)$  and  $k \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4)$

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_5 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_5(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \end{cases}$$

$$C_5(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_5(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_5(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$





Deepa and Sanjana

$$C_5(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$C_5(w_j)$  is same as subcase 2.1.

An easy verification shows that  $C_5 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 2$ .

**Subcase 2.4:** For  $r = 2, k \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3)$  and  $k \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4)$

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_6 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_6(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 3, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 2, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 1, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i = n - 4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_6(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 7, i = n - 3, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 7, i = n - 5, i = n - 1, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 7, i = n - 4, i = n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n - 2, i = n - 6 \end{cases}$$

$$C_6(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 3, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 2, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 1, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n - 4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_6(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 6, i = n - 3, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 6, i = n - 2, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 6, i = n - 4, i = n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i = n - 1, i = n - 5 \end{cases}$$

$C_6(w_j)$  is same as subcase 2.1.

An easy verification shows that  $C_6 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 2$ .

**Case 3:**

**Subcase 3.1:** For  $r = 3 = \Delta, k \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3)$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_7 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_7(v_i) &= \begin{cases} 1, \text{ for } i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, \text{ for } i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, \text{ for } i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, \text{ for all } l \end{cases} \\
 C_7(u_i) &= \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases} \\
 C_7(u_i) &= \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases} \\
 C_7(u_i) &= \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq k, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases} \\
 C_7(w_j) &= \begin{cases} 1, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases} \\
 C_7(w_j) &= \begin{cases} 4, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases} \\
 C_7(w_j) &= \begin{cases} 2, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_7 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 3$ .

**Subcase 3.2:** For  $r = 3, k \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3)$

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:







Deepa and Sanjana

Define  $C_8 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_8(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-3, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-3, i = n-2, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-3, i = n-1, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-1, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n-2, i = n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i = n-1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(w_j) = \begin{cases} 1, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(w_j) = \begin{cases} 3, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_8(w_j) = \begin{cases} 2, j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_8 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 3$ .

**Subcase 3.3:** For  $r = 3, k \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3)$  and  $k \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4)$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_9 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_9(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ for all } l \end{cases}$$

$$C_9(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_9(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_9(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 4, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 1, i \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \\ 2, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, l \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3) \end{cases}$$

$C_9(w_j)$  is same as subcase 3.2.

An easy verification shows that  $C_9 : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 3$ .

**Subcase 3.4:** For  $r = 3, k \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3)$  and  $k \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4)$

The  $r$ -dynamic 4-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_{10} : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_{10}(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 3, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 2, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 3), 1 \leq i \leq n - 5, i = n - 1, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, i = n \end{cases}$$





**Deepa and Sanjana**

$$C_{10}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-3, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 4, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-2, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 3, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-1, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 1, i = n, i = n-4 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{10}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-3, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 4, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-2, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-1, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 3, i = n-4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_{10}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-3, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 4, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-2, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-1, l \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ 3, i = n-4, i = n \end{cases}$$

$$C_{10}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-3, l \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ 4, i \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-2, l \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ 1, i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, 1 \leq i \leq n-5, i = n-1, l \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i = n, i = n-4 \end{cases}$$

$C_{10}(w_j)$  is same as subcase 3.2.

An easy verification shows that  $C_{10} : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 4$ , for  $r = 3$ .

**Case 4:  $r = 3, k = 5$**

The  $r$ -dynamic 5-coloring is as follows:

Define  $C_{11} : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$  as follows:

$$C_{11}(v_i) = \begin{cases} 1, 1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ for all } l \\ 2, 1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ for all } l \\ 3, 1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ for all } l \\ 4, 1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ for all } l \\ 5, 1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ for all } l \end{cases}$$

$$C_{11}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 3, i = 1, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 5, i = 2, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 4, i = 3, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 2, i = 4, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 1, i = 5, l \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$$





Deepa and Sanjana

$$C_{11}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1, i = 1, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 2, i = 2, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 3, i = 3, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 4, i = 4, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 5, i = 5, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 4, i = 1, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 5, i = 2, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 1, i = 3, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 2, i = 4, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 3, i = 5, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \end{cases}$$

$$C_{11}(w_j) = \begin{cases} 4, j \equiv 1(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(mod\ 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 2(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(mod\ 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 0(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 2(mod\ 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 1(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 4, j \equiv 2(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 0(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 0(mod\ 3) \\ 1, j \equiv 1(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 3, j \equiv 2(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \\ 4, j \equiv 0(mod\ 3), 1 \leq j \leq m, l \equiv 1(mod\ 3) \end{cases}$$

An easy verification shows that  $C_{11} : V(KP(k, m, l)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ .  
Hence,  $\chi_r(KP(k, m, l)) = 5$ , for  $r = 3$ .

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**Deepa and Sanjana**

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## Weaker form of open sub graphs in N-Graph Topological Spaces

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Defining topologies on discrete structures has been a challenging area of research that is relatively obscure. The concept of open sets defined on topology can be extended to the field of graph theory by defining the notion of new open subgraphs on N-graph topological spaces. In this paper introduced some basic concepts of new N-open subgraphs and their properties and relationships among these N-open subgraphs. A sub graph H of G is said to be N – open sub graph if it is in the N -graph topology  $\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}(H)$ .

**Keywords:** N-  $\alpha$ -open subgraph, N- pre-open subgraph, N-  $\beta$ - open subgraph, N-  $\gamma$ -open subgraph, N- regular open subgraph, N- regular semi-open subgraph, N- regular weakly open subgraph.

### INTRODUCTION

A graph topology on a graph is a group of sub graphs satisfying three axioms related to the axioms of topology. By inspiring the new idea of graph topology on decomposition of graphs [3], in this paper, we investigate the idea of some new weaker form of open subgraphs of a graph. Here we introduced some new the notions as follows

N- semi-open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(SO)$

N- pre-open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(PO)$

N-  $\beta$ -open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(\beta O)$

N-  $\alpha$ -open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(\alpha O)$

N-  $\gamma$ - open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(\gamma O)$

N-regular open subgraphs as  $N_{sc}(RO)$





**Parimala and**

**N-regular semi-open sub- graphs as  $N_{sc}(RSO)$  in N-graph topological spaces.**

**Definition 1.1.** [3] Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a non-empty simple graph and  $H$  be a sub- graph of  $G$ . Let  $R(G)$  be the graph factorization or decomposition of

$G$ . Then the upper and lower approximation of subgraph  $H$  are indicate by  $N \cdot(H)$  and  $N \cdot(H)$  respectively, defined as follows:

$$N \cdot(H) = \{ H_i : H_i \in R(G) \text{ and } H_i \subseteq H \}, N \cdot(H) = \{ H_i : H_i \in R(G) \text{ and } H \subseteq H_i \},$$

and the operator boundary region for subgraph  $H$  in graph  $G$  is defined as  $B_{sc} \cdot(H) = N \cdot(H) - N \cdot(H)$

**Definition 1.2.** [3] Consider a subgraph  $H$  of non-empty simple graph of  $G$  and  $R(G)$  be the graph factorization of  $G$ .

Define then  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  satisfies the following axioms

1. The graph  $G$  (full graph) itself and the null graph  $\phi$  are the members of the collection  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$
2. The union of any members of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is a member of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$ .
3. The finite intersection of any members of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is a member of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$ .

Then a collection of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is called N-graph topology on  $G$ . We call the pair  $(G, \zeta_{sc}(H))$  as the N-graph topological space. The members of  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  are called the N-open subgraph of  $G$  and the complement  $H^c$  of the N-open subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  is the subgraph of  $G$  induced by the edge set  $E \setminus E_H$  is called an N-closed subgraph of  $G$ . A subgraph which is both an N-open subgraph and N-closed subgraph is called N-clopen subgraph.

**Definition 1.3.** [3] Consider a subgraph  $H$  of non-empty simple graph  $G$ . Then the Indiscrete N-graph topology is defined as  $\zeta_{sc}(H) = \phi, G$ , a collection of the trivial subgraphs of  $G$ .

**Definition 1.4.** [3] Let  $H$  be a subgraph of non-empty simple graph  $G$  and  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is a N-graph topological space. The N-interior and N-closure of subgraph  $S$  of  $G$  is defined as follows: N-interior of subgraph  $S$  is the union of all N-open subgraph which is an edge induced subgraph of subgraph  $S$  and it is denoted by  $N_{sc}Int(S)$ . The N-closure of subgraph  $S$  is the intersection of all N-closed subgraph which is supergraph of  $S$  and it is denoted by  $N_{sc}Cl(S)$ . Also  $N_{sc}Int(S)$  is the largest N-open subgraph of  $S$  and  $N_{sc}Cl(S)$  is the smallest super graph N-closed subgraph of  $S$ .

**1. On some new N-open subgraphs in N-graph Topology Definition 2.1.** Let  $G$  be a non-empty simple graph and  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$ , N-graph topological space  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is called

1. N-semi open subgraph if  $H = N_{sc}Cl(N_{sc}Int(H))$
2. N- $\alpha$  open subgraph if  $H = N_{sc}Int(N_{sc}Cl(N_{sc}Int(H)))$
3. N-pre open subgraph if  $H = N_{sc}Int(N_{sc}Cl(H))$
4. N-  $\beta$  open subgraph if  $H = N_{sc}Cl(N_{sc}Int(N_{sc}Cl(H)))$
5. N-  $\gamma$  open subgraph (N- $\beta$  open subgraph) if  $H = N_{sc}Cl(N_{sc}Int(H))$
6. N- regular open subgraph if  $H = N_{sc}Int(N_{sc}Cl(H))$

The group of all N- semi-open subgraphs (resp. N-  $\alpha$  open subgraph, N- pre open subgraph, N-  $\beta$  open subgraph, N-  $\gamma$  open subgraph, N-regular open subgraph) from  $G$  will be denoted by  $N_{sc}SO(H)$  (resp.  $N_{sc}\alpha O(H), N_{sc}PO(H), N_{sc}\beta O(H), N_{sc}\gamma O(H), N_{sc}RO(H)$ ). The complement of an N-semi open subgraph (resp. N-  $\alpha$  open subgraph, N-pre open subgraph, N-  $\beta$  open subgraph, N-  $\gamma$  open subgraph, N- regular open subgraph) called a N-semi closed subgraph and the family of all N- semi closed subgraphs (resp. N-  $\alpha$  closed subgraph, N- pre closed subgraph, N-  $\beta$  closed subgraph, N-  $\gamma$  closed subgraph, N- regular closed subgraph) from  $G$  will be denoted by

$$N_{sc}SC(H), (resp. N_{sc}\alpha C(H), N_{sc}PC(H), N_{sc}\beta C(H), N_{sc}\gamma C(H), N_{sc}RC(H))$$

**Definition 2.2.** Let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$  with N-graph topological space  $\zeta_{sc}(H)$  is called N- regular semi open subgraph [referred to as  $N_{sc}RSO(H)$ ] if there is an N-regular open subgraph  $U_{cl}$  such that  $U_{cl} \subset H \subset N_{sc}Cl(U_{cl})$ . The family of all N-regular semi-open sub- graph is  $N_{sc}RSO(H)$





**Parimala and**

and  $R(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , where  $R(G)$  denotes factorization of  $G$  and consider a subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  with edges,  $E(H) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , then  $\zeta_r[H] = G, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  is a  $N$ -graph topology of  $G$  and the elements are  $N$ -open subgraphs of  $G$  and the complements of  $N$ -open sub-graphs is  $N$ -closed subgraphs of  $G$ . Also, the new  $N$ -open subgraphs for the above graphs are as follows:

$$R(G) = \{\{1,2\}, \{3,4\}\}$$

**Theorem 2.4.** Every  $N$ -open subgraph is an  $N$ -semi open subgraph (resp.  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph,  $N$ -pre open subgraph,  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph,  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph).

*Proof:* Obvious

**Example 2.5.** The reverse of the above is need not be true as given by this example. Consider example 2.3 and  $R(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , where  $R(G)$  denotes graph factorization of  $G$  and  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$  with edges  $\{1,2\}$ , then  $\zeta_r[H] = G, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  is an  $N$ -graph topology of  $G$  and the elements are  $N$ -open subgraphs of  $G$ . Here the subgraph  $\{3, 4\}$  is  $N$ -semi open subgraph,  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph, nano pre open subgraph,  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph, and  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph but not  $N$ -open subgraph

**Theorem 2.6.** (1) Every  $N$ -regular open subgraph is a  $N$ -open subgraph.

2. Every  $N$ -regular semi open subgraph is a  $N$ -semi open subgraph.
3. Every  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph is  $N$ -semi open subgraph.
4. Every  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph is  $N$ -pre open subgraph.
5. Every  $N$ -semi open subgraph is a  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph.
6. Every  $N$ -pre open subgraph is a  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph.
7. Every  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph is a  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph.

*Proof:* Obvious.

**Example 2.7.** The reverse of the above is need not be true as given by this example. Consider example 2.3 with edges  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and vertices  $w, w, w, w$ , and  $R(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . where  $R(G)$  denotes graph factorization of  $G$ . Let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$  with edges  $E(H) = \{2, 3\}$ , then  $\zeta_r[E(H)] = E(G), \{3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3\}$  is a  $N$ -graph topology of  $G$  and the elements are  $N$ -open subgraphs of  $G$ .

1. If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  is  $N$ -open subgraph,  $N$ -semi open subgraph but not  $N$ -regular open subgraph and  $N$ -regular semi open subgraph.
2.  $B = \{1, 2, 4\}$  is  $N$ -semi open subgraph but not  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph.
3.  $C = \{1, 3, 4\}$  is  $N$ -pre open but not  $N$ - $\alpha$ -open subgraph.
4.  $D = \{1, 3, 4\}$  is  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph but not  $N$ -semi open sub-graph.
5.  $E = \{1, 4\}$  is  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph but not  $N$ -pre open subgraph.
6.  $F = \{2, 4\}$  is  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph but not  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph.

**Theorem 2.8.** Every  $N$ -regular closed subgraph is a  $N$ -pre closed subgraph,  $N$ - $\gamma$  closed subgraph,  $N$ - $\alpha$  closed subgraph, and  $N$ - $\beta$  closed subgraph.

*Proof:*

Straight forward.

**Example 2.9.** This example shows that the reverse of the above is need not be true. consider the simple graph  $G=(V, E)$ , with edges  $\{m, n, o, p, q\}$  and vertices  $\{w, w, w, w\}$

and  $R(G) = \{m, n, o, p, q\}$ , where  $R(G)$  denotes graph factorization of  $G$ . Consider a subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  and  $E(H) = \{m, n, p\}$ , then the  $N$ -graph topology is  $\zeta_r(H) = G, \{m, n, o, p, m, n, o, p\}$ . Let  $S = \{q\}$  is  $N$ -pre closed subgraph,  $N$ - $\gamma$  closed subgraph,  $N$ - $\alpha$  closed subgraph,  $N$ - $\beta$  closed subgraph but not  $N$ -regular closed subgraph.

**Proposition 2.10.** Let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G = (V, E)$  and its  $N$ -topological graph is  $[G, \zeta_r(H)]$  then the following conditions are hold:







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1. For every subgraph  $H \subseteq G$ ,  $H \in N_c \text{Int}(N_c \text{Cl}(H))$
2. For a subgraph  $S \subseteq G$  is  $N$ -  $\gamma$  open subgraph if and only if the union of a  $N$ - semi open subgraph and  $N$ - pre open subgraph.

*Proof: Obvious.*

**Theorem 2.11.** For every  $N$ -graph topological space  $[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)]$ , we have that  $[N_{sc} - RO[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)] \cup N_{sc} - RSO[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)] \subseteq [N_{sc} - PO[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)] \cap N_{sc} - SO[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)] \cap N_{sc} - \gamma O[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)] \cap N_{sc} - \beta O[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)]$  holds but none of these implications can be reversed.

**Definition 2.12.** Let  $H$  be a subgraph of a simple graph  $G$  with  $N$ - graph topological is called  $N$ - regular weakly closed subgraph [referred to as  $N_{sc} - RWC(H)$ ] if  $N_{sc} - \text{Cl}(H) \subseteq K_G$  whenever  $H \subseteq K_G$  and  $K_G$  is  $N$ - regular semi open subgraph in  $G$ .

**Proposition 2.13.**

Every  $N$ - regular weakly closed subgraph is independent of  $N$ -  $\alpha$  closed subgraph (resp.  $N$ - semi closed subgraph,  $N$ - pre closed subgraph,  $N$ -  $\beta$  closed subgraph,  $N$ -  $\gamma$  closed subgraph).

**Theorem 2.14.**

Every  $N$ - closed subgraph is an  $N$ -regular weakly-closed subgraph. Every  $N$ -regular closed subgraph is an  $N$ - regular weakly closed subgraph.

*Proof*

1. Let  $H$  be a  $N$ - closed subgraph of  $G$ . Let  $H \subseteq K_G$  and  $K_G$  is  $N$ - regular semi open in a  $N$ -graph topological space. Since  $H$  is  $N$ - closed subgraph then  $N_c \text{Cl}(H) = H$ . Therefore  $N_c \text{Cl}(H) \subseteq K_G$ . Hence  $H$  is  $N$ -regular weakly closed subgraph in  $[G, \zeta_\alpha(H)]$ .
2. From the definitions “ Every  $N$ - regular open subgraph is  $N$ - regular semi open subgraph ”.

**Example 2.15.** This example shows that the reverse of the above is need not be true. consider a simple graph  $G$  with edges  $\{i, j, k, l, m\}$  and vertices  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5\}$

and  $R(G) = \{\{i, j\}, \{k, l\}, \{m\}\}$ , where  $R(G)$  denotes graph factorization of  $G$ . Consider a subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  with edges  $\{j, k, l, m\}$ . Therefore,  $\zeta_\alpha[H] = \{G, \emptyset, \{i, j\}, \{k, l, m\}\}$  is an  $N$ -graph topology of  $G$  and the elements are  $N$ -open subgraphs of  $G$ . Let  $Q = \{i\}$  is  $N$ - regular

weakly closed subgraph but not  $N$ - closed subgraph and  $N$ -regular closed subgraph.

## CONCLUSION

Analogous to the similar concepts in point set topology, the notions of  $N$ -open subgraphs and  $N$ -closed subgraphs in  $N$ -graph topological space have been introduced and studied in this paper. The topic is assuring for further analysing as topological structures of graphs are relatively new and have enough within themselves.

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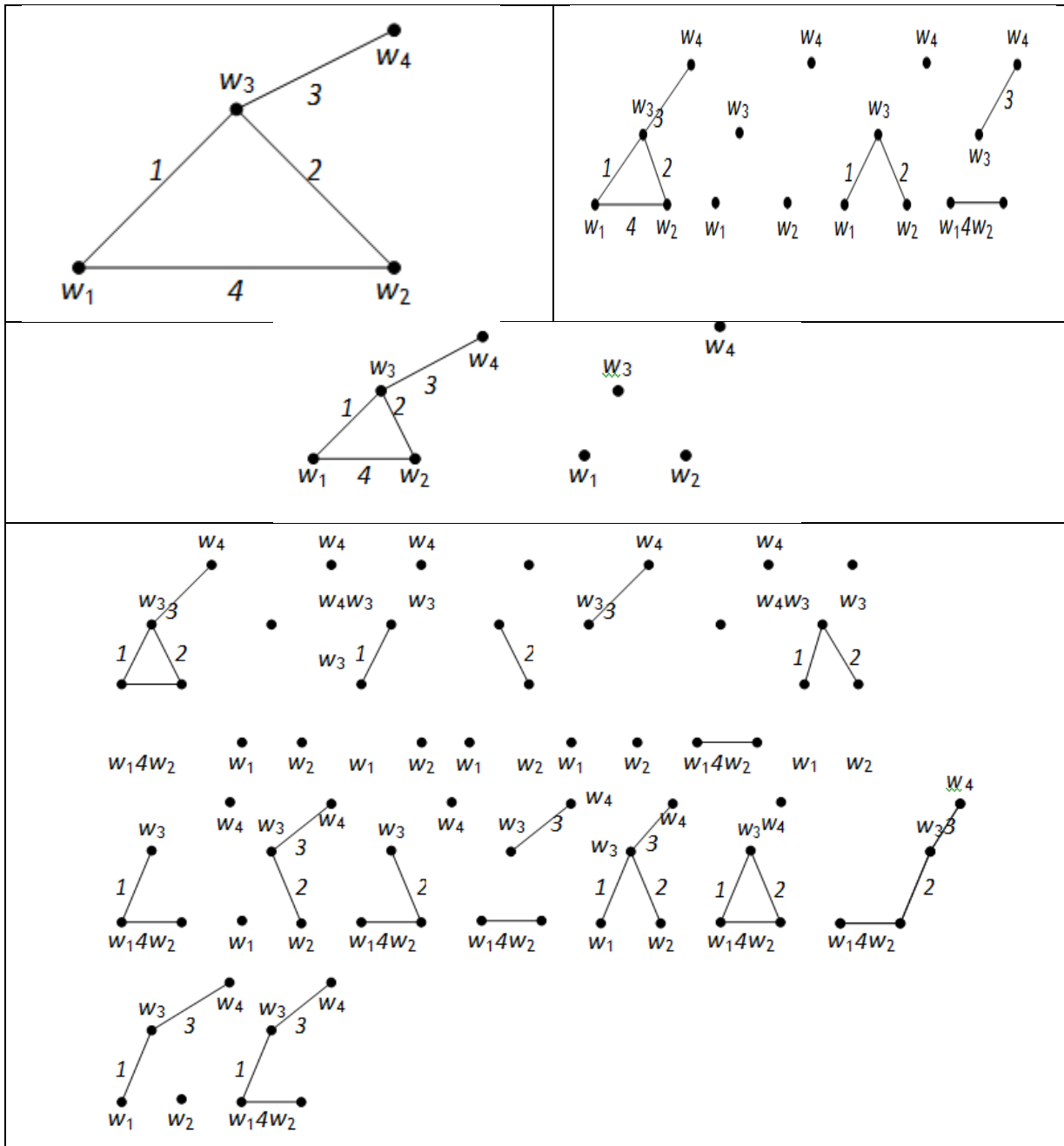
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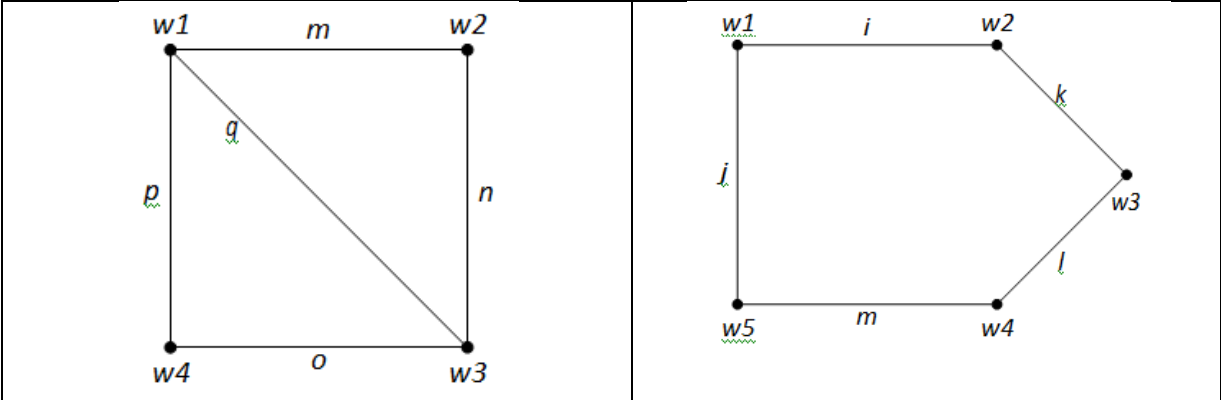
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## Physical Activity of Hemodialysis Patients and its Implications During Covid-19 Pandemic – A Cross-Sectional Observational Study

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Due to the vigorous nature of coronavirus illness 2019 (Covid-19), which spread rapidly around planet, a global lockdown and enforced social isolation were declared. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine how adults on dialysis responded to Covid-19 lockdown in terms of physical activity. This observational study involved 50 participants and was carried out at Nephrology department's dialysis unit at Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre. The functional capacity was assessed using 6 Minute Walk test, Physical activity by Human Activity Profile, Health Related-Quality of Life by Kidney Disease Quality of Life 36, Fatigue level was assessed using Fatigue Severity Scale. According to Human Activity Profile, 29 (58%) and 21(42%) of the patients were impaired and moderately active, respectively. During the Covid-19 lockdown, 8 patients out of 50 were unable to get to the dialysis clinic because of commutation issues and 1 Febrile. The mean averages for the burden of kidney illness 28.63, the health-related quality of life was overall significantly reduced. The mean six-minute walk test distance was 265 meters (about 869.42 ft). Only a few respondents missed their Hemodialysis sessions because of awareness. Overall, the chronic kidney disease population's functional capacity level and health-related quality of life were poor when compared with anticipated range.



**Ajith Kumar P et al.,**

**Keywords:** KDQOL-36, 6minute-walk test (6MWT), physical activity, Covid-19 lockdown, chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis.

## INTRODUCTION

The Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) prevalence was predicted to be 8–16% worldwide[1]. Due to increased incidence on hypertension and pre-hypertensive state, diabetes and pre-diabetes status among the population, the prevalence is higher among the Indian population[2]. CKD patients under maintenance hemodialysis would have reduced physical activity level (PAL) and health related quality of life (HRQOL) and affects their self-esteem[3][4]. The reduced PAL would impact the progression of CKD, related to higher mortality risk.[5] Due to its rapid global spread in a short amount of time[6],the highly contagious disease known as the Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) has emerged as a worldwide health concern. In accordance with recommendations from the World Health Organization, the Indian government has declared a state of emergency and mandated social isolation to stop the disease's spread throughout the country[7],which made difficult to access the nearest center for CKD patients on regular Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)[8][9] CKD population under RRT were vulnerable forCovid-19 infection leading to higher mortality rate due to their CKD associated complications[10].The general populace of all adult age groups' HRQOL and PAL was significantly impacted by the nationwide lockdown[11][12].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study Design

A 6-month observational study was carried out from the month of April to September 2020 in the dialysis unit at Tertiary Medical Centre, Chennai. The sample size was estimated as 50 based on previous studies using n Master software with mean difference. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee (REF: CSP/21/AUG/98/438) of SRIHER(DU), Chennai. Both genders who had been receiving hemodialysis for at least the previous six months, and between the ages of >18 and 70, were included and patients with neurological, musculoskeletal deficits recent cardiac events were excluded.

### Methodology

Refer Figure 1 for the participants flow chart. After determining the patient's eligibility, informed consent was obtained. The Human Activity Profile Questionnaire (HAP), the Kidney Disease Quality of Life 36 (KDQOL-36) questionnaire, the Fatigue Severity Scale, and the Subjective Global Assessment Scale were used to measure the patient's PAL, HRQOL, fatigue, and nutritional status respectively Their functional capacity was assessed using the six-minute walk test, strictly adhering to the American Thoracic Society(ATS) recommendations. The patient's profile, the number of missed hemodialysis sessions, and the hospital's records were used to corroborate the information.

### Data analysis

The collected 50 data were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS 25.0 version. Refer Table 1, Variables including age, BMI, duration of dialysis, number of sessions missed, comorbidities (hypertension, diabetes), creatinine, hemoglobin, inter-dialysis weight gain, maximal activity score, adjusted activity score, fatigue level, nutritional status, six-minute walk distance, and inter-dialysis weight gain were calculated and their means (standard deviation). The demographics of the subjects who missed their regular hemodialysis sessions were computed and analyzed. Correlation coefficient between the functional capacity and maximal activity score and fatigue were analyzed.



Ajith Kumar P *et al.*,

## RESULT

Among 50 participants 33(66%) men and 17(34%) women, an average age of 51.3 years, and a mean dialysis vintage of  $32.8 \pm 25.41$ . Patients' Physical Activity Level and 6-minute walking distance were calculated with mean (standard deviation) together with the number of sessions they skipped. Among the 50 participants 42 were regular and out of the eight individuals (figure 1), 7 had the reason owing to the lack of transportation during the Covid-19 Lockdown, and 1 had a cause of fever. The Relation between Physical activity Level and Fatigue level of 50 participants was Significant using the Pearson Chi square test( $p < 0.007$ ). Whereas, Physical activity level and 6 minute walked distance was not significant( $p = 0.093$ ) and minutes covered ( $p = 0.058$ ) even though the value obtained from the current study was almost similar to the previous study as  $265 \pm 144.3$  with previous study as  $346.6 \pm 127^{[4]}$ . The HRQOL was considerably affected in the participants; the most common comorbidities were hypertension 38(76%), diabetes 9(18%), and coronary artery disease 2(4% each), whereas 2% of the subjects showed no comorbidities. Refer Table 1. the comparative data set between participants on Regular hemodialysis and those missed out the hemodialysis sessions. And 29(58%) and 21(42%) of patients were respectively impaired and moderately active, according to MAS of HAP and AAS of HAP. With a mean average of  $3.06 \pm 1.5$ , their degree of fatigue was considerable, and it was shown that this factor had a significant impact on their functional capacity. The individuals' PAL was additionally decreased, with a mean adjusted activity score of 36.94 but a mean average maximum activity score of 30.16. With the mean average of  $3.06 \pm 1.5$ , their degree of fatigue showed considerable variation and it was shown that this factor had a significant impact on their functional capacity. Comparing Maximal Activity Score and fatigue with functional capacity in the population under study indicated a substantial difference with positive correlation in figure 2, with  $r = 0.46$  and slope = 0.050 for MAS and  $r = -0.51$ , slope = -0.005 for fatigue in figure 3. Refer Figure 4, Out of 50 participants 20(40%) were able to complete greater than 300 meters and 21(42%) were able to complete 150-300 meters and 9(18%) were limited to less than 150 meters. The six-minute walk test mean average result was  $265 \pm 144.3$  meters, which was noticeably low. On analysis with PAL with functional capacity 58% of participants were not reaching the expected range. As per the KDQOL 36 result for 50 participants in Table 2, With higher mean averages for the mental health composite score (MCS) of 35.09 and the physical health composite score (PCS) of 44.53, as well as the burden of renal disease of 28.63, the health-related quality was also significantly decreased.

## DISCUSSION

CKD would be the third most populated nation on Earth if it were a nation. Due to its cost-effective care and dismal prognosis, CKD is regarded as a substantial health burden[13].

### Impact of Nutrition

From the results of our evaluation using The Subjective Global Assessment scale shown in Figure 5, Except the 15(30%), rest had malnourishment which had an impact on their functional capacity as 58% compromised, which almost correlates with malnourished participants with 70%. To reduce the mortality and improve HRQOL, it's imperative to identify malnutrition in CKD early and take relevant measures[14][10].

### Covid-19 Impact on Physical Activity

Individuals, particularly young individuals, witnessed decreased PAL, a rise in sitting time and Perceived stress is highly correlated with adult PAL and HRQOL during the Covid-19 lockdown[15][16]. The degree of PAL among hemodialysis patients was considerably reduced by the government's Covid-19 Lockdown steps[10]. Healthcare professionals and institutions failed to prepare adequately for the Covid-19 lockdown, which led to service disruptions for CKD patients receiving hemodialysis. However, fewer participants than expected skipped the dialysis appointments because they have received regular education, screenings, and transportation to dialysis facility, resulting in awareness about importance of RRT [17].



**Ajith Kumar P et al.,****Fatigue**

Fatigue is distressful and profound symptoms witnessed among patients receiving long term renal replacement therapy (RRT)[18][19]. It is important to address the 15(30%) of individuals with high levels of fatigue, which almost correlates with 9(18%) of compromised functional capacity, even if 35(70%) of the participants had fatigue levels that were better than the expected range.

**6-MWT(6-Minute Walk Test) among CKD patients**

The 6MWT distance was more severely compromised, with only 20(40%) of participants able to accomplish distances of 300 meters or more, 21(42%) confined to distances between 150 and 300 meters, and 9(18%) restricted to distances of less than 150 meters. The degree of functional capacity also independent predictor of the mortality and morbidity of CKD patients. In a previous study the 6MWT distance of CKD patients with low comorbidities was found to be reduced below 600meters in their 6<sup>th</sup> decade of life and below 420meters in their 8<sup>th</sup> decade of life. For every 6MWT distances of 100 meters walked, the life expectancy protection factor occurs by around 5.3%[20][21].

**PAL Among CKD Patients**

People who engage in more PAL and spend less time sitting down tend to have lower prevalences of CKD and lowering mortality. Consequently, physicians should understand how important physical function is. Patients with CKD who were not on dialysis seldom fulfilled the need of 10,000 steps per day. Hence there is a need for an intervention to increase their PAL especially on non-hemodialytic days[22][23]. At least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity or 75 minutes of intense activity should be conducted each week, along with 2 to 3 strengthening sessions[24]. Since the mean of MAS was  $1.86 \pm 1.7$  and the mean of AAS was  $3.14 \pm 1.7$ , the PAL from the HAP particular components for the outside activities were lowered, indicating that the majority of the subjects were not involved in outdoor activities during the Covid-19 lockdown. The maximum activity score had a mean average of 30.16, whereas the higher adjusted activity level had a mean average of 36.94. The AAS of HAP was determined to be 38.0(22.5-43.0), which was very close to the findings from the previous research among people with impaired activity[4].

**CONCLUSION**

The Functional Capacity, Health Related Quality of Life in CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis are low. Owing to accessibility of patients to dialysis center and being aware of importance of dialysis, only few patients have missed hemodialysis. The importance of Encouraging the Physical activity among the patient with Chronic illness are becoming mandatory for the disease prevention and progressions.

**LIMITATIONS**

This study focused mainly on assessing the PAL and functional capacity, determinants of PAL can be individually assessed for better understanding about causative factor of poor PAL among CKD population. Future studies with focus on interventions in improving the PAL may be required.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

It is my privilege to thank the management of Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research (Deemed to be University) and my Head of Department for permitting me to carry out the study.

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**Table 1: Demographic Data (A) Missed Hemodialysis (N=42) & (B) Regular Hemodialysis (N=8)**

Characteristics	A-Mean (S.D)	B-Mean (S.D)
Age (Years)	52.5(13.5)	44.8(20.4)
BMI(Kg/M <sup>2</sup> )	24.7(4.7)	25.6(4.2)
Duration of Dialysis (Years)	2.60(2.04)	3.65(1.94)
Number of Dialysis in a Week	2.23(0.48)	2.12(0.3)
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	9.17(2.20)	9.2(1.7)
Maximal Activity Score	29.33(16.4)	34.4(12.3)







Ajith Kumar P et al.,

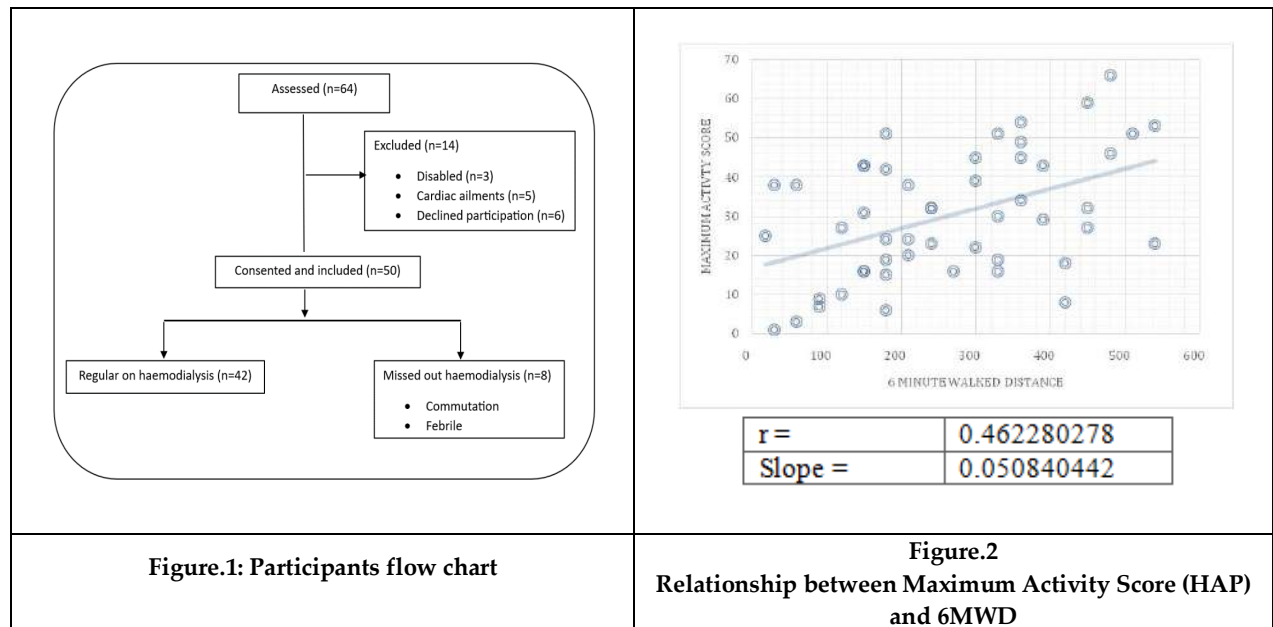
Adjusted Activity Score	37.52(12.25)	33.8(7.8)
Fatigue Level	3.1(1.6)	2.8(1.17)
Nutritional Status	2.07(0.7)	1.5(0.7)
Inter Dialysis Weight Gain (Kg)	2.81(0.9)	3.62(1.98)
Creatinine (mg/dL)	6.7(2.9)	6.7(3.6)
BUN (mg/dL)	48.9(19.4)	49.4(13.04)
Session Missed During lockdown	0	2.37(1.3)
6 Minute Walk Test Distance (Meters)	259(147.5)	296(130.7)
Hypertension	33	5
Hypertension & Diabetes mellitus	7	2
Hypertension, Diabetes mellitus & coronary artery disease	2	0
No comorbidities	0	1

Mean(S.D) – Mean(Standard deviation), BMI- Body Mass Index, BUN- Blood Urea Nitrogen. Kg/M<sup>2</sup>- Kilogram Per Square Meter, g/dL – Grams Per Deciliter, mg/dL – Milligram Per Deciliter

Table 2. Descriptive statistics Health related quality of life – KDQOL 36

Scale [number of items in scale]	Mean [Standard deviation]
Symptom/problem list [12]	73.17[17.1]
Effects of kidney disease [8]	58.88[20.3]
Burden of kidney disease [4]	28.63 [21.8]
SF-12 Physical Health Composite	35.09 [10.2]
SF-12 Mental Health Composite	44.53[11.01]

KDQOL 36 – Kidney Disease Quality of Life 36 SF-12 – Short Form 12





Ajith Kumar P et al.,

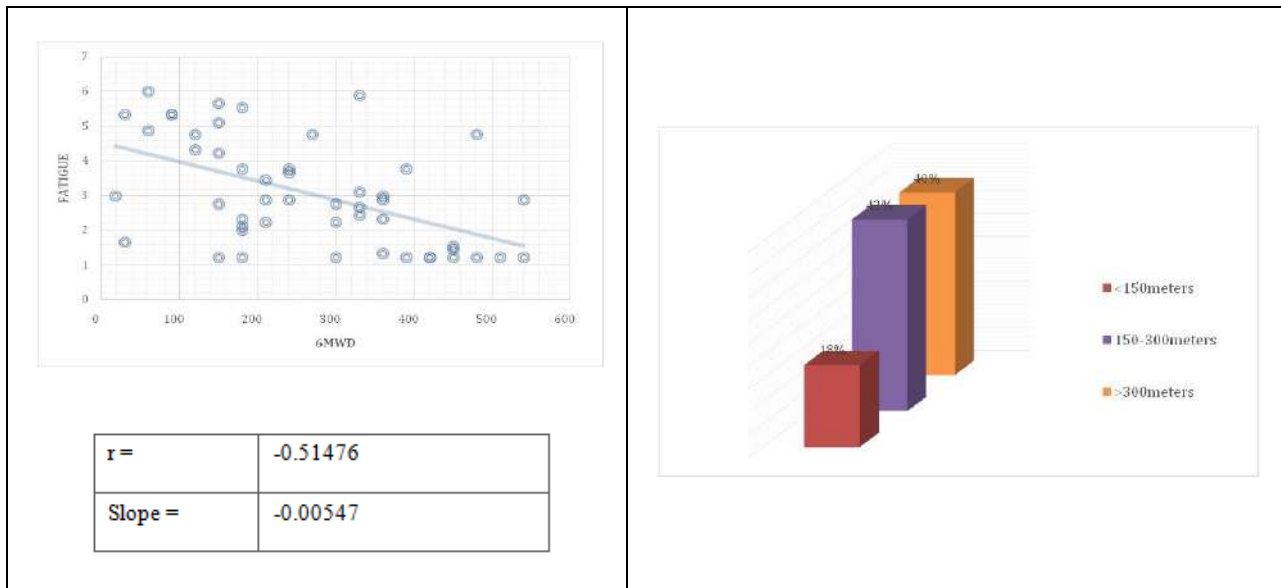


Figure.3: Relationship between Fatigue and 6MWD

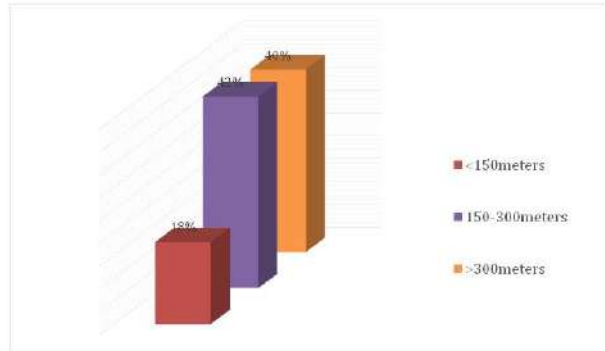


Figure.4 :Six Minute Walk Distance

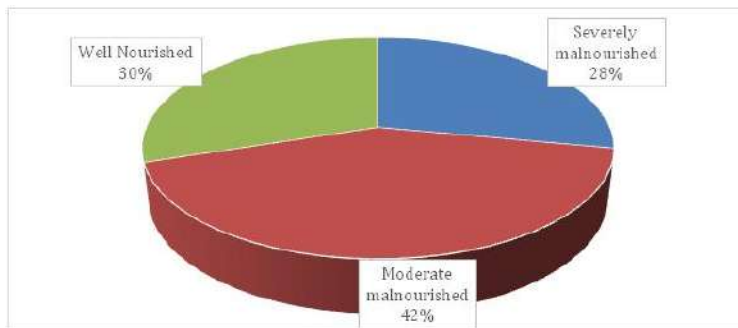


Figure 5: Subjective Global Assessment scale

The Subjective Global Assessment scale shown in Figure 5, 14(28%) were severely malnourished and 21(42%) of them are moderately malnourished, 15(30%) reported well nourished.





## Evaluating Diabetes Risk Factors: A Fuzzy MCDM Approach

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the risk factors associated with diabetes-related complications by applying the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP) to determine the weight of each criterion. Data was collected from two diabetes specialists in Coimbatore, each with over 15 years of experience. The findings emphasize the significance of long-term health indicators, while lifestyle factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption also play a role. The study highlights the importance of a balanced approach in diabetes risk management, considering both medical and lifestyle factors.

**Keywords:** Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), Treatment Prioritization, Diabetes Management, Decision Support Systems

## INTRODUCTION

Diabetes has become a major public health issue globally, affecting nearly 500 million people. By 2035, the number of people living with diabetes is projected to rise by 55%. The costs associated with managing diabetes and its complications place a significant strain on both society and families. Exercise rehabilitation is one of the key strategies for preventing and treating diabetes. Research has shown that regular exercise can lower blood sugar, blood lipids, and blood pressure while improving insulin sensitivity, which helps prevent and manage diabetes-related complications. In the past, guidelines for exercise in diabetes management provided general advice about exercise intensity, frequency, and duration. However, as we gain a deeper understanding of diabetes, we have learned that high blood sugar, oxidative stress, and the buildup of advanced glycation end products can damage



**Saranya and Sahaya Sudha**

blood vessels, nerves, and muscles. This makes people with diabetes more prone to injuries related to exercise. For instance, diabetes is frequently associated with complications such as cardiovascular autonomic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, and diabetic peripheral neuropathy, all of which greatly influence the safety and planning of exercise programs for these patients. Cardiovascular autonomic neuropathy, a common complication of diabetes, can lead to a rapid resting heart rate, poor exercise tolerance, and low heart rate variability. In severe cases, it may even cause silent heart attacks or sudden death. As a result, exercise rehabilitation for high-risk diabetic patients must account for these disease-related risks when designing programs to ensure both safety and effectiveness. Current generic exercise rehabilitation programs do not address the unique needs of diabetic patients with various complications.

A well-designed exercise program for people with diabetes should take into account individual factors such as physical fitness, cardiovascular risk, and diabetes-related health conditions. It needs to strike a balance between being both safe and effective, but creating such a program remains a challenge for many healthcare professionals. In this study, we propose using the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP) to help solve these issues. FAHP can integrate various physiological factors that need to be considered when designing exercise programs for diabetic patients. By creating a fuzzy consistency matrix, FAHP calculates the weight of each physiological factor, correcting for subjective differences in human judgment. FAHP has already been used in fields such as risk analysis and credit evaluation. There is limited research on comprehensive evaluation methods for diabetes exercise rehabilitation, particularly regarding the application of FAHP in managing diabetes exercise programs. This study aims to apply FAHP to combine factors such as physical fitness, cardiovascular risk, and diabetes-related health issues. By analyzing the weight of each factor, we hope to offer a solution for creating personalized exercise programs for diabetes management in clinical settings.

Integrating fuzzy AHP with MCDM methods provides a robust framework for decision-making in diabetes care. This integration addresses the uncertainties and multiple criteria involved in diabetes management. Yazdani and Haghani (2018) integrated fuzzy AHP with MCDM techniques to develop a decision support system for diabetes care, enhancing decision accuracy and reliability. Several case studies illustrate the practical application of fuzzy AHP and MCDM in diabetes management. Liu and Zhang (2020) conducted a case study using these methods to evaluate and optimize diabetes care strategies. These case studies show how the combined approach can effectively address real-world challenges in diabetes management. Fuzzy AHP has been applied to assess diabetes risk factors and prioritize them based on their impact. Kao and Lin (2015) utilized fuzzy AHP to prioritize diabetes risk factors, providing valuable insights for preventive measures and treatment strategies. MCDM techniques like TOPSIS and VIKOR have been used to evaluate various diabetes treatment options. Ghorbani and Zare (2016) applied fuzzy AHP and fuzzy TOPSIS to select optimal treatment strategies, highlighting the effectiveness of these methods in making informed decisions. Combining fuzzy AHP with other MCDM techniques offers a comprehensive approach to diabetes management. Zhang and Xu (2018) demonstrated a hybrid fuzzy AHP and MCDM approach for evaluating diabetes management strategies, showcasing the benefits of integrating multiple techniques. Fuzzy AHP and MCDM techniques are effective in handling uncertainties in diabetes care. Besharati and Moosavi (2017) used a fuzzy MCDM approach to evaluate diabetes treatment options in the presence of uncertainty, illustrating how these methods can address the inherent complexities in decision-making. Fuzzy AHP and MCDM methods are used to evaluate and optimize diabetes management plans. Chen and Chang (2014) applied fuzzy AHP to evaluate different diabetes treatment methods, providing a structured approach to assessing various management strategies. Fuzzy AHP and MCDM techniques enable patient-centric decision-making in diabetes management. Iglesias and Fernandez (2017) integrated fuzzy AHP with MCDM to support decision-making that considers patient preferences and treatment effectiveness. Recent advancements in fuzzy AHP methods have enhanced their application in diabetes management. Zheng and Wang (2018) explored new fuzzy AHP-based approaches for selecting optimal diabetes management strategies, reflecting ongoing developments in the field. Comparative studies of MCDM methods provide insights into their effectiveness in diabetes management. Huang and Chang (2015) compared various MCDM methods for evaluating diabetes care plans, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each approach. Future research in fuzzy AHP and MCDM for diabetes management may focus on refining methodologies, incorporating advanced techniques, and validating their effectiveness in diverse clinical settings. Khalifa and Ismail (2020) discussed potential





**Saranya and Sahaya Sudha**

future directions for improving diabetes management using hybrid approaches. Challenges in applying fuzzy AHP and MCDM include managing complex criteria and uncertainties. Jia and Yang (2019) identified these challenges and proposed solutions for improving the application of these methods in diabetes management. Fuzzy AHP is used to prioritize diabetes treatments based on multiple criteria. Cheng and Lin (2016) combined fuzzy AHP with MCDM to support decision-making in diabetes care, emphasizing the method’s ability to handle complex decision criteria.

Fuzzy logic plays a crucial role in enhancing decision-making processes in diabetes management. Chen and Chen (2018) utilized fuzzy logic in conjunction with AHP and MCDM to optimize diabetes care decisions, showcasing its effectiveness in handling uncertainties. Hybrid methods combining fuzzy AHP and MCDM techniques have proven effective in diabetes management. Liu and Zhao (2019) demonstrated the effectiveness of hybrid approaches in assessing diabetes treatment options, providing valuable insights for practitioners. Insights from case studies provide practical applications of fuzzy AHP and MCDM in diabetes management. Aghajani and Gharakhani (2017) presented a case study on using fuzzy MCDM techniques for selecting diabetes treatment options, highlighting real-world applications. Evaluating uncertainty is crucial in diabetes care decision-making. Tzeng and Huang (2011) reviewed fuzzy MCDM methods for handling uncertainty, offering valuable perspectives on improving decision-making processes in diabetes management.

**RESEARCH GAP**

Current research on Fuzzy AHP and MCDM in diabetes management reveals several limitations. Key gaps include the lack of generalizability across diverse populations and regions, which hampers the broader applicability of findings (Chen & Chang, 2014). Additionally, integrating fuzzy AHP with multiple MCDM methods remains complex and computationally intensive, posing practical implementation challenges (Yazdani & Haghani, 2018). These limitations highlight the need for more adaptable and scalable solutions in diabetes management.

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), introduced by Thomas L. Saaty in 1980, structures complex decision-making into a hierarchy and employs pairwise comparisons to establish priority scales. To account for uncertainty in judgments, the method is extended with Triangular Fuzzy Numbers (TFN), incorporating elements of fuzziness.

**Constructing a Fuzzy Comparison Matrix**

The first step involves defining the linguistic scale. The TFN scale, ranging from one to nine, is used for this purpose and is presented in Table 1. Next, the TFN is used to create a pairwise comparison matrix for both the main criteria and sub-criteria. The structure of the fuzzy comparison matrix is illustrated in Equation (1).

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & \tilde{a}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{a} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

**Defining the Fuzzy Geometric Mean**

The fuzzy geometric mean is calculated according to Equation (2) [13]:

$$\tilde{x}_i = (\tilde{a}_{i1} \otimes \tilde{a}_{i2} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{a}_{in})^{\frac{1}{n}} \tag{2}$$

Where  $\tilde{a}_{in}$  is a value of fuzzy comparison matrix from criteria I to n. Result from the fuzzy geometric mean will be referred to later as local fuzzy number.

**Calculate the Fuzzy Weight for Each Dimension**

The next step is to determine the global fuzzy number for each evaluation dimension using Equation (3).  $\tilde{W}$

$$= \tilde{x} \otimes (\tilde{x} \oplus \tilde{x}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \tilde{x})^{-1} \tag{3}$$





### Saranya and Sahaya Sudha

#### Defining the Best Non-Fuzzy Performance (BNP)

The global fuzzy number is then transformed into a crisp weight value utilizing the Centre of Area (COA) method. This process is used to identify the best BNP from the fuzzy weights for each dimension, calculated with Equation (4).

$$= \frac{[(u_{wi}-l_{wi})+(m_{wi}-l_{wi})]}{3} + l \quad (4)$$

#### Case study

In this study, data was collected from diabetes specialists in Coimbatore, each with over 15 years of experience. The two doctors' opinions were gathered to construct a pairwise comparison matrix. The criteria considered for the analysis include: Age (C1), Cardiopulmonary function (C2), Cardiovascular disease (C3), Family history of sudden death (C4), Smoking (C5), Alcoholism (C6), Blood glucose (C7), Blood pressure (C8), Blood lipid levels (C9). These criteria were used to determine the weights through the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP). The FAHP values are presented in Table 2.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP) analysis highlights that Age (C1) is the most influential factor in assessing the risk of diabetes-related complications, with the highest weight of 0.1226. Following age, Cardiopulmonary function (C2) and Family history of sudden death (C4) rank as critical indicators, emphasizing the importance of cardiovascular health and genetic predispositions in diabetes risk management. These findings suggest that long-term health indicators play a more significant role in risk assessment than immediate lifestyle factors. However, criteria such as Smoking (C5) and Alcoholism (C6) still contribute meaningfully to a patient's overall risk, demonstrating the need for balanced consideration of both long-term and lifestyle-related factors. The results carry an important social message: while some factors like age and genetics are beyond our control, individuals can still take proactive steps to manage their health through lifestyle changes. Quitting smoking, reducing alcohol intake, and following a healthy diet can help reduce the risks associated with diabetes. By prioritizing cardiovascular health and early prevention, individuals can significantly reduce their chances of severe diabetes complications. This emphasizes the dual responsibility of both healthcare providers and individuals in managing chronic conditions like diabetes for a healthier, longer life.

## CONCLUSION

The FAHP analysis demonstrated that Age (C1), along with cardiopulmonary function and genetic predispositions, is the most influential factor in determining the risk of diabetes-related complications. Age (C1) secured the highest weight, underscoring its critical role in risk assessment, particularly as individuals over 40 years of age are more likely to suffer from diabetes related issues. Although lifestyle factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption rank lower, they still significantly contribute to overall health risks. These results highlight the necessity for a balanced approach in diabetes management that incorporates both long-term health indicators and modifiable lifestyle factors. By addressing these elements, healthcare providers can better assess risks and recommend more comprehensive management strategies to reduce the likelihood of severe diabetes complications.

#### Future Work

Future research could explore the use of advanced Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods such as the Analytic Network Process (ANP), TOPSIS, VIKOR, COPRAS, and ARAS to further refine and enhance the assessment of diabetes-related risks. These methods could provide more comprehensive and robust decision models





### Saranya and Sahaya Sudha

by incorporating both interdependencies between criteria (as in ANP) and ranking alternatives based on their proximity to an ideal solution (as in TOPSIS and VIKOR). Using such MCDM techniques would allow for a deeper analysis of how different risk factors interact and influence each other, offering a more nuanced understanding of diabetes risk management. Additionally, comparing the results from different MCDM approaches could validate and improve the accuracy of the criteria weightings, providing healthcare professionals with more reliable tools for decision-making in diabetes care.

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**Saranya and Sahaya Sudha**

**Table 1. Scale of Interest**

<b>Interest Scale</b>	<b>Linguistic Variable</b>	<b>Triangular Membership Function</b>
1	Equally important	(1,1,1)
3	Fairly Important	(2,3,4)
5	Obviously Important	(4,5,6)
7	Especially Important	(6,7,8)
9	Extremely Important	(8,9,10)
2,4,6,8	Intermediate values	

**Table 2: Weights of Criteria Determined by the FAHP Approach**

<b>Criteria</b>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>9</sub>
<b>Fuzzy Weights</b>	0.1226	0.1193	0.1165	0.1187	0.1139	0.1139	0.1052	0.1004	0.0898
<b>Rank</b>	1	2	4	3	5	6	7	8	9







## Aquapulse: Leveraging Lora Technology for Precision-Controlled Irrigation in Modern Agriculture

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Water scarcity is a growing global concern, particularly in agriculture, where irrigation accounts for up to 70% of freshwater usage. Traditional irrigation techniques, however, often result in significant water wastage, jeopardizing both sustainability and crop productivity. This paper introduces a cutting-edge solution—by LoRa technology which allows for long-distance connections between field equipment (sensors and actuators) and process controllers, with centralized execution. An intelligent irrigation system powered LoRa-based wireless sensor networks (WSN). By deploying a network of soil water content, soil temperature, light, and water flow, this system continuously monitors environmental conditions and makes real-time decisions. Sensor data is moved to a core database (cloud-based) via a LoRa gateway, where thresholds trigger automatic irrigation adjustments. This autonomous system ensures precise water delivery, activating or deactivating irrigation only when necessary. The result is a transformative leap towards water conservation in agriculture, significantly reducing wastage while maintaining, or even enhancing, crop yields. Our approach highlights the potential of integrating IoT technologies with agriculture, paving the way for more sustainable, resource-productive farming methods

**Keywords:** LoRa node, Microcontroller, LoRa WAN, Field sensors, Data driven decision making



**Pavithra et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

In the face of constant change and rising global populations, the careful management of natural resources is paramount to fostering a sustainable future. Water, as a vital resource, underpins life, agriculture, and industry alike [1]. In the past, farm managers made irrigation decisions based on their experience and the time they had available. This approach often resulted in meritless water usage, negatively impacting crop yield and quality due to either overwatering or underwatering. Farmers may expect to save money on irrigation water and personnel by using precision-controlled irrigation in contemporary agriculture, while also boosting crop output and quality.[2] The embracement of precision-controlled irrigation in Crop cultivation necessitates the advancement of sophisticated sensing technologies, intelligent determining frameworks, and automated control mechanisms to accurately regulate water timing, flow, and dissemination. As the demand for efficient water use intensifies, innovative solutions grounded in cutting-edge technology are essential for sustainable resource management [3]. A key innovation powering precision and automated irrigation systems is the use of wired or WSN [4].The IoT integrates networked sensors and devices to capture, transmit, manage, and analyze data. Sensor data are wirelessly uploaded to a server, making them accessible online for processing and analysis. The server then wirelessly transmits commands to field actuators to carry out tasks. Several wireless technologies, such as cellular networks (GPRS, LTE), Wi-Fi, ZigBee, and LoRaWAN, have been explored for managing crop irrigation in IoT systems [5] evaluated the differences in irrigation system performance between Wi-Fi, ZigBee, GPRS, and LoRaWAN. The findings showed that only the vegetable fields next to the gateway were serviced by Wi-Fi and ZigBee, which had poor coverage. Long-distance communication works well with GPRS, however it requires a lot of power and is expensive to install and maintain. Precision irrigation may become more cheap for small farms thanks to LoRaWAN technology, which has a upper limit of 10 km and minimal power and cost requirements. The LoRa Alliance, a nonprofit organisation that promotes the LoRaWAN protocol[6], first disclosed this technology in 2015. a leveraging lora technology for precision-controlled irrigation system has been developed, incorporating a ML-Methods to enhance irrigation regulation.

Additionally,[7] various studies have discussed the architecture of LoRaWAN and its potential applications in smart irrigation[8–10]. The precision-managed irrigation system described in this article utilizes IoT nodes to collect ecological information, such as soil temperature, water content of the soil, and air temperature. These nodes can be triggered remotely, either via user inputs or via smart systematization. Moreover, the proposed system addresses key communication challenges encountered in urban environments, [11] such as the demands for extended communication range, prolonged battery longevity, and high node capacity in the network. These are met by employing Low-Power Wide-Area Network (LPWAN) transceivers leveraging LoRa and LoRaWAN technology, a regulation that has in recent times gained significant interest from both industry and academia[12]. LoRa-based wireless sensor networks offer significant cost savings by minimizing water waste and improving landscape health and aesthetics, positioning us for a future of efficient water management. Smart irrigation controllers reduce hardscape loss and help prevent fines related to overwatering. In the literature, most automatic irrigation and monitoring systems focus on soil-based approaches. Generally, the irrigation systems proposed in the literature for automating the irrigation process consist of three primary components: (i) Ecological sensors,(ii) a control unit that serves as the decision- controller, and (iii) the actuating element that performs the irrigation tasks [13]. The rapid evolution of the IoT has revolutionized its application across diverse industries, especially in smart agriculture and irrigation, where these innovative systems strive to maximize water efficiency by precisely targeting the right place, time, and quantity for irrigation [14]. Additionally, these systems can optimize labor costs and reduce electricity consumption. In the realm of IoT technologies, adopting LoRa—a radio modulation technology licensed by Sem tech The organization delivers long-range, low-power communication capabilities, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of smart irrigation solutions.





Pavithra et al.,

## METHODOLOGY

In the field monitoring process, various sensor data—including soil moisture, soil temperature, light intensity, 3-phase voltage, water pump current consumption, and water flow rate—are gathered through LoRa nodes and transmitted to a central database via a LoRa gateway. The system stores a crop-specific soil moisture threshold in the cloud. When the moisture level falls below this threshold, irrigation is automatically activated, and it shuts off once the threshold is met. The system allows dynamic updates of the crops being cultivated in the field, adjusting the moisture threshold accordingly based on the selected crop. All data is securely stored in a cloud database and updated regularly. Even beginners in farming can easily access valuable insights into key agricultural parameters, gaining in-depth knowledge of farming practices. Expert advice on various farming processes is made available within the system, offering comprehensive guidance. The Process outline of the proposed project is illustrated in Figure 1.

### Materials Used

#### Microcontroller -ESP32

The ESP32 is a powerful, budget-friendly 32-bit microcontroller widely used in IoT applications. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth: Built-in support for both Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, enabling wireless communication and remote control. Offers 48 (GPIO) pins, allowing the connection of multiple sensors and peripherals. We communicated with the Blynk app or web app

#### Humidity Sensor-DHT11

Humidity range: Measures humidity from 20% to 90% with  $\pm 5\%$  accuracy.

Temperature range: detects temperatures between  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  with  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  accuracy.

Digital output: Provides calibrated digital output for easy integration with microcontrollers[15].

#### Water flow gauge – FS300A G3/4 Inch

Water flow gauge is engineered to assess the rate of water flow in irrigation systems and other fluid applications . Utilizes a magnetic rotor to produce electrical pulses, allowing for accurate flow measurement. Typically measures flow rates from 1 to 60 liters per minute .output is Generates pulse signals for flow monitoring, which can be easily read by microcontrollers like the ESP32. [16]

#### Valve—Hunter PGV-100G (24VAC)

solenoid valve is an electrically operated valve used for irrigation systems. It controls water flow by opening and closing when activated by an electrical signal. include: 24VAC operation Designed for low-voltage control, commonly used in automated irrigation. Durability: Made from high-quality materials, ensuring long-term reliability.[17]

#### LoRa Antenna & OLED Display

Antenna for the frequency (e.g., 868 MHz or 915 MHz) for better range and performance. This technology has become popular for various applications, including smart phones, televisions, and embedded systems. OLED displays offer exceptional image quality, making them ideal for a variety of applications. Their unique characteristics, including self-emission, high contrast, and flexibility, distinguish them from traditional display technologies. As technology continues to advance, OLEDs are likely to become even more prevalent in consumer electronics and embedded systems.

#### Basic LoRa Gateway Setup:

- LoRa Gateway Board: RAK2287





Pavithra et al.,

- SBC: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B with ESP32
- Antenna: 868 MHz Dipole Antenna
- Power Supply: 5V 3A Power Adapter
- Enclosure: Weatherproof plastic case

### Designed LoRA network Architecture

#### Sensor Synchronization Node (SSN)

At the heart of our architecture are precision-controlled irrigation IoT nodes, designed to facilitate seamless communication with local gateways. The bidirectional communication, represented by double arrows in the IoT Node Layer, allows for dynamic interactions: remote commands can be dispatched to these nodes, enabling users to take action from afar. In response, the nodes provide real-time feedback on command execution, ensuring the system operates smoothly, while also relaying crucial data about their sensor statuses. This two-way dialogue enhances system reliability and responsiveness.

#### Communication Bridge (CB)

Serving as the backbone of our network, the LoRa gateway nodes are strategically positioned across diverse locations to extend connectivity over expansive areas. These gateways not only ensure robust communication but also introduce features like redundancy and low-latency responses. By distributing processing tasks, they alleviate the burden on the remote cloud, enabling quicker data handling and fostering a resilient network. This architecture ensures that data flows seamlessly, even in challenging environments.

#### Insight Management Node (IMN)

Nestled in the cloud, the Remote Service Node acts as the data hub for our smart irrigation system. It diligently collects information from all deployed IoT components, processing and storing this valuable data in a cloud database. Users can effortlessly access this information through a user-friendly interface, allowing for insightful analysis and decision-making. Additionally, the cloud services are equipped to interact with third-party tools, such as weather forecasting services, enriching the data and enabling smarter irrigation strategies. This integration amplifies the system's effectiveness, providing users with comprehensive insights and control over their irrigation practices. This innovative LoRa network architecture not only streamlines communication but also empowers users with real-time data and insights, transforming traditional irrigation into a smarter, more efficient solution for modern agriculture.

#### Precision-Controlled Irrigation

The system ensures optimal soil moisture for different crops by automating irrigation through a combination of real-time sensor data and predictive models. Farmers can select a crop and field area, and the system provides tailored irrigation plans based on sensor inputs like soil moisture and DHT11, which are connected to LoRa nodes. These nodes send data to a LoRa gateway, which uploads it to the cloud via Wi-Fi or WAN. The system uses GBRT to predict future soil moisture levels and an LSTM model to provide weather forecasts. These predictions, along with predefined thresholds, dynamically adjust the irrigation schedule. If the current or predicted moisture falls below the crop-specific threshold, the system activates irrigation; otherwise, it remains off. Farmers can monitor real-time conditions and system status via a mobile app or website. This integrated approach ensures precise, data-driven irrigation, optimizing water usage while accounting for future conditions and crop needs.

#### Pseudocode for Precision-Controlled Irrigation:

```
initializeSystem()  
connectToLoRaGateway()  
connectToInternet()
```





**Pavithra et al.,**

```

loadSoilMoisturePredictionModel("GBRT")
loadWeatherForecastModel("LSTM")
while True:
    crop = getUserCropSelection()
    fieldArea = getUserFieldArea()
    thresholdMoistureLevel = getThresholdMoisture(crop)

    while True:
        # Collect sensor data
        sensorData = readSensorData()
        sendDataToLoRaGateway(sensorData)
        gatewayData = receiveDataFromLoRaGateway()
        sendDataToDatabase(gatewayData)

        # Predict future soil moisture using GBRT model
        predictedMoistureLevel = predictSoilMoisture("GBRT", sensorData)

        # Retrieve weather forecast using LSTM
        weatherForecast = getWeatherForecast("LSTM")

        # Adjust irrigation schedule based on soil moisture prediction and weather forecast
        irrigationSchedule=adjustIrrigationSchedule(predictedMoistureLevel, weatherForecast)

        # Monitor current soil moisture level
        currentMoistureLevel = getCurrentMoistureLevel(gatewayData)

        if currentMoistureLevel < thresholdMoistureLevel:
            activateIrrigationSystem(irrigationSchedule)
            logEvent("Irrigation Activated")
        else:
            deactivateIrrigationSystem()
            logEvent("Irrigation Deactivated")

        irrigationStatus = checkIrrigationStatus()

        # Display current status and predictions to user
        displayStatusToUser(currentMoistureLevel,irrigationStatus,predictedMoistureLevel, weatherForecast)
        wait(timeInterval) # Delay before next reading
    endWhile

```

### Enabled Applications

The proposed Precision-Controlled Irrigation system offers significant advantages over traditional methods due to its intelligent automation. Key features include:

- Dynamic irrigation scheduling based on multiple data sources, like weather forecasts.
- Adaptability to environmental changes, such as soil water content, temperature, and real-time weather.
- Customizable irrigation schedules for different crop types and areas.
- Ability to create specific irrigation patterns with directional irrigators.
- Scalability to cover large areas using LPWAN technologies and autonomous connection to gateways.
- Easy integration of additional IoT sensor nodes for more accurate data, enhancing irrigation decision-making.





Pavithra et al.,

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The soil moisture detector, light detector, Soil temperature gauge, water flow sensor, current meter, and voltage detector. were seamlessly integrated with the ESP32, allowing real-time data visualization through the serial monitor, as depicted in Figure 8. These sensors were strategically positioned across the farming landscape: the soil water content and temperature sensors were nestled deep within the soil, while the light sensor basked in direct sunlight. The water flow sensor was expertly connected to the water pump outlet, and the 3-phase voltage and current sensors were elegantly linked to monitor the water pump's performance, ensuring an efficient and responsive irrigation system. The system uses GBRT to predict future soil moisture levels and an LSTM model to provide weather forecasts. Figure 9 The anticipated daily irrigation for September 2024, relying on weather forecast data. DC latching magnet-operated valves were implemented to manage irrigation by controlling the flow of water. DC magnetic latching valves To manage irrigation, the microcontroller board was modified to control four valves by using sensor ports and adding four 2-way relays. The relays, powered by the main battery, receive high/low signals from the board to open or close the valves. If no signal change occurs, the valves remain inactive. Table represent the Motor condition and current rate reading datas.

### Software

The graphical interface is designed to be user-friendly, allowing the user to easily control and monitor the system by toggling the LED on or off show in figure 10. It integrates with the irrigation system via the **Blynk** app. A gauge widget displays the moisture level, with the sensor connected to the A0 pin of the ESP32. The figure 11 shows A super chart is also included to show dryness levels over time, enabling users to monitor real-time data or trends over weeks and months. When moisture levels are low (indicated by zero on the gauge and high dryness on the chart), the water pump automatically turns on until adequate moisture is detected. The user can also manually control the pump through the interface. In the **Blynk** interface during wet conditions, the moisture level on the gauge reads 677, indicating high moisture. The dryness chart shows a low value, signaling that the sensor has detected enough water, and the water pump is automatically turned off.

## CONCLUSION

The proposed Precision-Controlled Irrigation system represents a significant advancement in agricultural technology, effectively combining real-time sensor data with predictive analytics to optimize water usage. By integrating a diverse array of sensors—such as soil water content, temperature, light, water flow, current, and voltage—into a cohesive LoRa network architecture, this system provides farmers with an automated, data-driven approach to irrigation management. The dynamic capabilities of the system allow it to adapt to varying ecological conditions and crop-specific needs, ensuring that irrigation is activated only when necessary. With user-friendly interfaces, including the Blynk app, farmers can easily monitor and control their irrigation processes, leading to more efficient water consumption and enhanced crop yields. Furthermore, the incorporation of advanced predictive models, such as GBRT for soil moisture forecasting and LSTM for weather predictions, enhances the system's reliability and responsiveness. This not only empowers farmers—regardless of their experience level—with actionable insights but also fosters sustainable farming practices by optimizing resource use. In summary, this innovative irrigation solution not only streamlines agricultural operations but also equips farmers with the tools to make informed decisions, ultimately transforming their approach to crop management in an era of changing climate and resource availability.





**Pavithra et al.,**

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Table:1

PARAMETERS	MOTOR ON CONDITION-1	MOTOR ON CONDITION-2
Soil moisture level	94%	93%
Soil temperature in celcius	28.94 °C	28.37 °C
Water usage	0L	0L
Phase 1 volt	231-V	232-V
Phase 2 volt	231-V	232-V
Phase 3 volt	224-V	225-V
Current rate	0.74-A	0.59-A

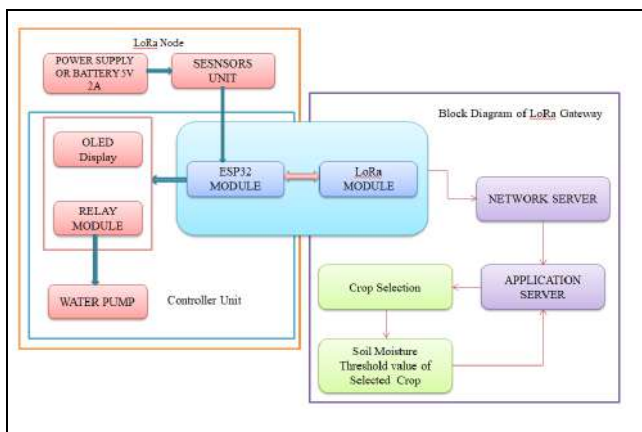


Figure 1:Block diagram of LoRa Node and LoRa Gateway



Figure:2 Microcontroller ESP32



Figure:1 DHT11



Figure 4:Water Flow Sensor—FS300A G3







Pavithra et al.,



Figure 5: Solenoid Valve



Figure 6:LoRa Antenna & OLED Display

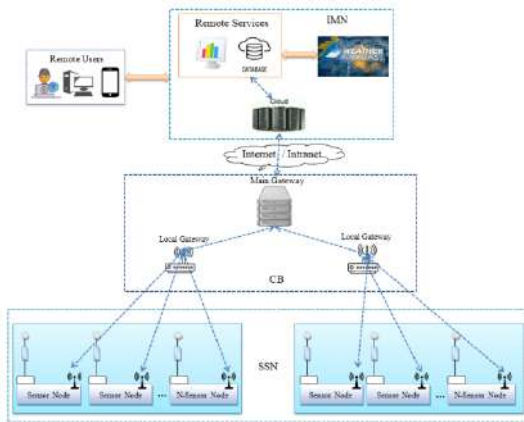


Figure 7:LoRa network Architecture

```

***** RECEIVED DATA FROM SENSORS *****

RELAY_ONOFF           : MOTOR_OF
SOIL_MOISTURE_MIN     : 20
SOIL_MOISTURE_MAX     : 80
BRIGHTNESS_MIN       : 20
BRIGHTNESS_MAX       : 99
SOIL_TEMP_MIN         : 25
SOIL_TEMP_MAX         : 40
WATER_USAGE_MIN       : 0
WATER_USAGE_MAX       : 90
PHASE1_VOLT_MIN       : 210
PHASE1_VOLT_MAX       : 240
PHASE2_VOLT_MIN       : 210
PHASE2_VOLT_MAX       : 240
PHASE3_VOLT_MIN       : 210
PHASE3_VOLT_MAX       : 240
CURRENT_RATE_MIN      : 0
CURRENT_RATE_MAX      : 10

lora data Sending start...
MODEL,MOTOR_OF,20,80,20,99,25,40,0,90,210,240,210,240,210,240,00,10
lora data sending end...
    
```

Figure 8:serial monitor data

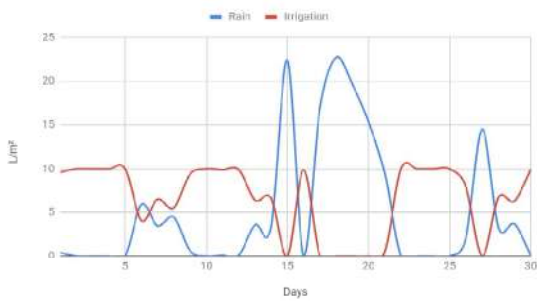


Figure 9: daily irrigation for September 2024 relying on weather forecast.

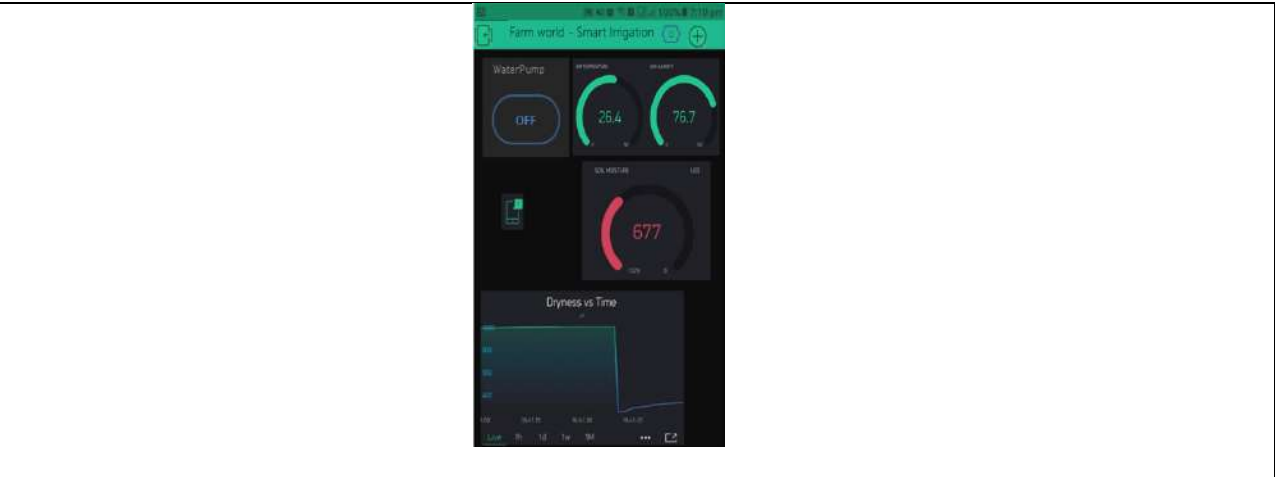


Figure 10:Blink LED Test





**Pavithra et al.,**



**Figure 11:Monitor it through Blynk**





## Chemical Analysis Studies for Purity of Three $\alpha$ -Amino Substituted Fatty Acid

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

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### ABSTRACT

An interdisciplinary study was conducted for the analysis of molecular interaction of  $\alpha$ -Amino acid salts of magnesium in solutions. The schematic study was conducted using magnesium salts of  $\alpha$ -amino acids substituted fatty acids, namely, L-Threonine, DL-Valine, and L-Leucine respectively. The study consisted of purity studies, using IR as well as the degradation behaviour of the three salts using TGA (thermo gravimetric analysis) and DTA (differential thermal analysis). The results observed were in accordance with the expected results and the analysis depicted complete purity of crystals (free from water). IR spectra obtained was used to confirm the results with the peaks analysis.

**Keywords:** The schematic study was conducted using magnesium salts of  $\alpha$ -amino acids substituted fatty acids, namely, L-Threonine, DL-Valine, and L-Leucine respectively.

### INTRODUCTION

The preparation of soaps is one of the oldest forms of chemical synthesis that we know, and the use begins ever since the immense desire for cleanliness in humans. As we all know soaps are simply a mixture of sodium salts of long chain fatty acids and they have been different considerable achievements, while experimenting with the study of soaps as the industrial development advances. Surface activity shown by solutes in solvents is identical irrespective whether the solvent are aqueous or non-aqueous amplifiers in low concentration in water disperse individually then



**Shalini Sharma and Prerna Garg**

above a particular concentration known as CMC that is critical micelle concentration. Surfactants are the group of organic compounds that continue to attract great interest from researchers because of their wide range of applications as laundry detergents, emulsifiers, corrosion inhibitors, oil recovery and pharmaceuticals. These are the most representative chemical products to be consumed in major quantities daily and globally and have in the past led to adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Many studies have previously revealed the adverse impact of widespread use of conventional surface-active agents on the environment [1]. Synthetic equivalents to bio surfactants can therefore be prepared by designing molecules that imitate natural amphiphilic structures such as phospholipids, alkyl glucosides and acyl amino acids. Amino acid surfactants (AASs) are one such type of surfactant that can generally be originated from animal or agricultural-derived feedstock. The distinct physical properties of these amino acids in various solvent environments aids in characterizing the features of protein surfaces and their interactions with co-solvents. [2], [3], [4], [5]. AASs have been gaining great interest of scientists over the last two decades as novel surfactants because they can be synthesized using renewable sources and their ease of degradability and harmless by-product make them safer for our environment [6]. AASs can be defined as a group of surfactants made up of amino acids comprising amino acid group ( $\text{HO}_2\text{C-CHRNH}_2$ ) or its residue ( $\text{HO}_2\text{C-CHR-NH}_2$ ). These two functional regions of amino acids give the possibility to derive an extensive range of surfactants. The addition of salts such as NaCl, KCl, etc., can change the actual orientation of amino acids and the solubility properties [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12]. [13]. There are total of 20 standard proteinogenic amino acids known in nature, which are responsible for growth and all physiological reactions of living kingdom. They differ from each other only based on the residue, R [14] (Fig. 1). Some are non polar and hydrophobic, others are polar and hydrophilic, some are basic, and some are acidic. As amino acids are renewable compounds, surfactants synthesized from amino acids also have great potential as sustainable and eco-friendly substances [15]. Simple and natural structure, low toxicity and fast biodegradation often make them superior to their conventional counterparts. Their production can be via different biotechnological and chemical routes using renewable raw materials such as amino acids and vegetable oils. Amino acids were first discovered as a substrate for surfactants in the early 20th century [15]. Primarily they were used as preservatives in pharmaceuticals and cosmetic formulations. The present study used the three basic amino acids, namely L-threonine, DL-Valine, and L-leucine. The following study is done for chemical analysis of the salt solutions made for observing the molecular interaction of these  $\alpha$  amino acid salt of magnesium salts in solutions.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Chemical analysis of magnesium salts of  $\alpha$  amino fatty acids was observed using the following method.  $\alpha$ -Amino- $\beta$  hydroxy butyric (L-threonine) iso-valeric (DL-valine and iso-caproic (L-leucine) were obtained from Sigma Chemical Company, USA, and magnesium carbonate of AR grade. Water used the water used throughout the study was double distilled. The analysis was performed by preparing the salt using metathesis process Magnesium salts of amino acid were prepared by adding drop by drop freshly prepared magnesium hydroxide solution to aqueous solution of amino acid having a drop of phenolphthalein till a pink colour was obtained. The solution was then concentrated to yield white crystalline salts which were further weak crystallised with water washed off with ethanol and dried in air over 100 to 150 degrees Celsius.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As per the chemical analysis of magnesium salts of amino acid performed, the results presented that all the salts were found free from water of crystallisation and the nitrogen content of the salt was determined by using the standard analytical methods. Results reported were parallel to the theoretical values. As per the IR spectrum of magnesium salts of amino fatty acids as presented in figure 1-3. We can see that all the characteristic absorption frequencies of the salts given as per table. 1, depict that there is no peak in between 3400 to 3600 per centimetre in spectra of salts which confirms the chemical analysis data that the salt is free from water crystallisation.

Basically, the free primary amino acids are characterised by the following absorption:





### Shalini Sharma and Prerna Garg

A broad strong  $\text{NH}_3$  stretching band in the range 3200 to 2700 per centimetre region extending the absorption to about 2100 per centimetre and a prominent band near 2200 to 2100 per centimetre assigned to a combination of asymmetrical  $\text{NH}_3^+$  bending vibration and torsional oscillation of  $\text{NH}_3^+$  group are observed. Peak at 2100 per centimetre absent if nitrogen atom of the amino acid is substituted confirms the substitution. A weak asymmetrical  $\text{NH}_3^+$  bending band near 1650 to 1600 per centimetre and a fairly strong symmetrical bending band near 1450 to 1400 per centimetre. The Table-1 presented shows that  $\text{NH}_3^+$  N-H bond torsional and  $\text{NH}_3^+$  N-H oscillation frequencies are almost similar as observed in the spectra of respective amino acid yielding the magnesium salts. The asymmetrical stretching from 1510 to 1470 per centimetre and symmetric stretching from 1400 to 1350 per centimetre is observed for carboxylate ion. The disappearance of OH peak at 3100 per centimetre and downfield appearance of carboxyl functionality at 1470 per centimetre instead of 1620 per centimetre from corresponding acid confirms the formation of magnesium salt. Since 2100 per centimetre band is present hence the nitrogen atom of amino acid is not substituted. It is also possible to suggest the mode of coordination and the molecular structure of the compound based on asymmetric  $\text{COO}^-$  and symmetric  $\text{COO}^-$  and  $\Delta E$ , the difference between asymmetric  $\text{COO}^-$  and symmetric  $\text{COO}^-$  measurements. If the asymmetric frequencies of magnesium salts are compared, it is observed that these frequencies are not shifted much by increasing chain length but shows major change in symmetric  $\text{COO}^-$  frequencies. Therefore Mg-O (carboxylate) bond strength can be pre assumed to be approximately the same.

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**Table 1. Characteristic absorption frequencies (Cm-1) of magnesium salts of  $\alpha$ -Amino acids**

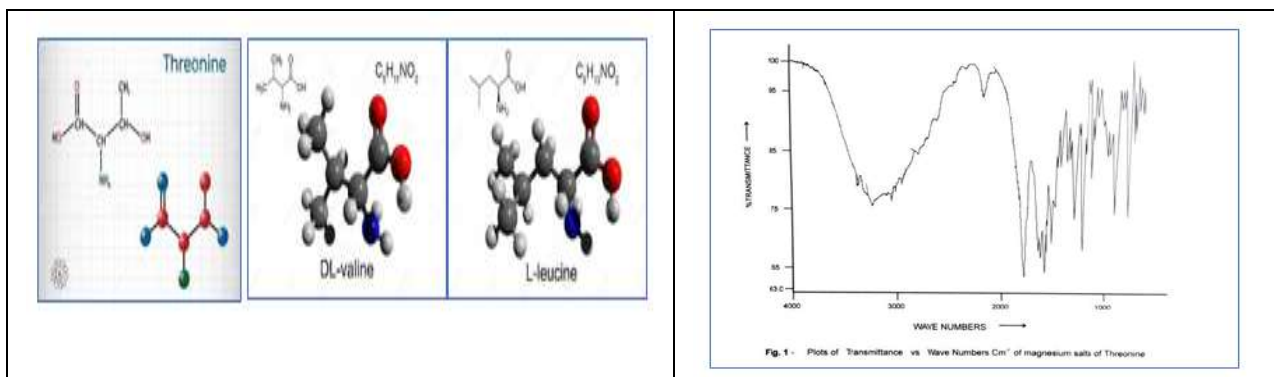
Assignment	Magnesium salts of $\alpha$ -Amino		
	$\beta$ -hydroxy butyric acid	Iso-valeric acid	Iso-Caproic acid
N-Hstretch	3167	3133	2959
Asymmetric N-H band	1624	1597	1581
Asymmetric Stretching $\text{COO}^-$	1481	1504	1471
Symmetric N-H	1417	1415	1408





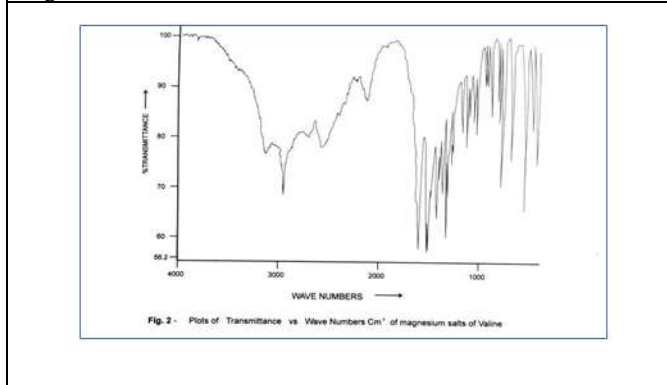
**Shalini Sharma and Prerna Garg**

Symmetric carboxylate stretching $\text{COO}^-$	1346	1359	1385
Torsional N-H Oscillation	561	536	534
Rocking $\text{CH}_2$	702	687	669
N-H Stretching	3170	3335	2959
C-C Stretching	1111	1134	1134

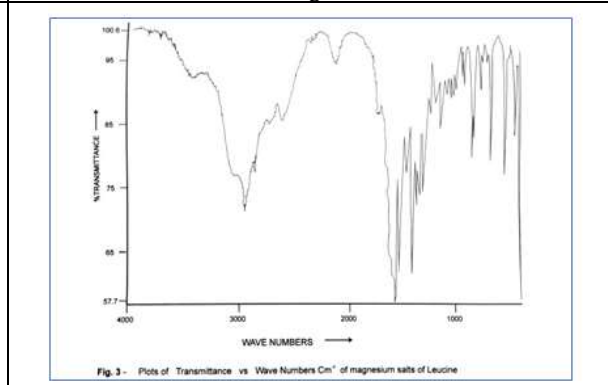


**Fig. 1 Structure of L-Threonine, DL-Valine and L-Leucine**

**Fig:2**



**Fig:3**



**Fig:4**





## New form of Pentagraph Topological Space

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### ABSTRACT

The penta graph topological space provides a new frame- work to analyze graph properties and their opological implications. By investigating this structure, the better understand of relationships between different types of subgraphs and their influence on the global properties of the graph has been discussed. This exploration opens avenues for further research into how graph theoretical approaches can enhance our understanding of topological spaces and vice versa.

**Keywords:** Penta graph topological space, Penta lower graph, Penta Upper graph, Penta Interior graph , Penta Closure graph,

## INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

In classical topology, a topological space is defined by a set and a collection of subsets that adhere to specific axioms. This foundational framework can be adapted to graph theory, leading to the concept of graph topology. Graph topology involves defining a topological space on a graph  $G$  by specifying a set of subgraphs that satisfy criteria analogous to the axioms of point-set topology. In the early 1980s, Pawlak introduced rough set theory, which focuses on the discernibility of objects and provides a method to handle uncertainty in systems where concepts might be indefinable within a given knowledge base. This theory enables approximation of concepts based on available knowledge. In medical contexts, for instance, where attribute-value boundaries are often vague, rough set theory offers valu- able approximation methods.





### Mohanapriya and Sasireka

Graph theory is instrumental in modeling various real-world phenomena, including networks, electrical circuits, and information systems. For example, analyzing blood flow and the interdependence of diseases among body organs can be approached using graph theoretical models.

The main benefaction of this work is discussed as follows

1. A new form of topological space called the “Penta graph topological space” is developed which is induced by the vertices of a graph  $G$  and involves five different subgraphs of  $G$ .
2. To enhance our understanding of graph properties and their topological implications.
3. This exploration opens new avenues for research into how graph-theoretical approaches can deepen our understanding of topological spaces, and vice versa.

**Definition 1.1.** [3] Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple graph and  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$ . The operator lower approximation and upper approximation of  $H$  of  $G$ . Let  $R(G)$  be the graph factorization or decomposition of  $G$ . Then the upper and lower approximation of subgraph  $H$  are indicated by  $N \cdot (H)$  and  $N \cdot (H)$  respectively, as follows:  
 $N \cdot (H) = \{\cup H_i : H_i \in R(G) \text{ and } H_i \cup H = \phi\}$   $N \cdot (H) = \{\cup H_i : H_i \in R(G) \text{ and } H_i \subseteq H\}$

Also, the operator boundary region for subgraph  $H$  in graph  $G$  is defined as  $B_N(H) = N \cdot (H) - N \cdot (H)$

**Definition 1.2.** [3] Consider a subgraph  $H$  of non-empty simple graph of  $G$  and  $R(G)$  be the graph factorization of  $G$ . Define  $\zeta_N(H) = \{G, \phi, N \cdot (H), N \cdot (H), B_N(H)\}$ . Then  $\zeta_N(H)$  satisfies the following axioms

1. The graph  $G$  (full graph) itself and the null graph  $\phi$  are the members of the collection  $\zeta_N(H)$
2. The union of any members of  $\zeta_N(H)$  is a member of  $\zeta_N(H)$ .
3. The finite intersection of any members of  $\zeta_N(H)$  is a member of  $\zeta_N(H)$ .

Then a collection of  $\zeta_N(H)$  is called  $N$ -graph topology on  $G$ . We call the pair  $(G, \zeta_N(H))$  as the  $N$ -graph topological space. The members of  $\zeta_N(H)$  are called the  $N$ -open subgraph of  $G$  and the complement  $H^c$  of the  $N$ -open subgraph  $H$  is the subgraph of  $G$  induced by the edge set  $E - E_H$  is called an  $N$ -closed subgraph of  $G$ . A subgraph which is both an  $N$ -open subgraph and  $N$ -closed subgraph is called  $N$ -clopen subgraph.

**Definition 1.3.** [3] Consider a subgraph  $H$  of non-empty simple graph  $G$ . Then the Indiscrete  $N$ -graph topology is defined as  $\zeta_N(H) = \{\phi, G\}$ , a collection of the trivial subgraphs of  $G$ .

**Definition 1.4.** [3] Let  $H$  be a subgraph of non-empty simple graph  $G$  and  $\zeta_N(H)$  is a  $N$ -graph topological space. The  $N$ -interior and  $N$ -closure of subgraph  $S$  of  $G$  is defined as follows:  $N$ -interior of subgraph  $S$  is the union of all  $N$ -open subgraph which is an edge induced subgraph of subgraph  $S$  and it is denoted by  $N \cdot \text{Int}(S)$ . The  $N$ -closure of subgraph  $S$  is the intersection of all  $N$ -closed subgraph which is supergraph of  $S$  and it is denoted by  $N \cdot \text{Cl}(S)$ . Also  $N \cdot \text{Int}(S)$  is the largest  $N$ -open subgraph of  $S$  and  $N \cdot \text{Cl}(S)$  is the smallest super graph  $N$ -closed subgraph of  $S$ .

**Definition 1.5.** Let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $N$ -graph topological space

$\zeta_N(H)$  is called

1.  $N$ -semi open subgraph if  $H \subseteq N \cdot \text{Cl}(N \cdot \text{Int}(H))$
2.  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph if  $H \subseteq N \cdot \text{Int}(N \cdot \text{Cl}(N \cdot \text{Int}(H)))$
3.  $N$ -pre open subgraph if  $H \subseteq N \cdot \text{Int}(N \cdot \text{Cl}(H))$
4.  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph if  $H \subseteq N \cdot \text{Cl}(N \cdot \text{Int}(N \cdot \text{Cl}(H)))$
5.  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph ( $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph)
6. if  $H \subseteq N \cdot \text{Cl}(N \cdot \text{Int}(H)) \cup N \cdot \text{Int}(N \cdot \text{Cl}(H))$ .
7.  $N$ -regular open subgraph if  $H = N \cdot \text{Int}(N \cdot \text{Cl}(H))$

The group of all  $N$ -semi-open subgraphs (resp.  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph,  $N$ -pre open subgraph,  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph,  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph,  $N$ -regular open subgraph) from  $G$  will be denoted by  $N_{sc}\text{-SO}(H)$  (resp.  $N_{sc}\text{-}\alpha\text{O}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-PO}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-O}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-}\beta\text{O}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-RO}(H)$ ). The complement graph of an  $N$ -semi open subgraph (resp.  $N$ - $\alpha$  open subgraph,  $N$ -pre open subgraph,  $N$ - $\beta$  open subgraph,  $N$ - $\gamma$  open subgraph,  $N$ -regular open subgraph) called a  $N$ -semi closed subgraph and the family of all  $N$ -semi closed subgraphs (resp.  $N$ - $\alpha$  closed







**Mohanapriya and Sasireka**

subgraph, N- pre closed subgraph, N- closed subgraph, N- closed sub-graph, N- regular closed subgraph) from G will be denoted by  $N_{sc}\text{-SC}(H)$ , (resp.  $N_{sc}\text{-}\alpha C(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-PC}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-C}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-C}(H)$ ,  $N_{sc}\text{-RO}(H)$ )

**Definition 1.6.** Let H be a subgraph of G with N-graph topological space  $\zeta_r(H)$  is called N- regular semi open subgraph [referred to as  $N_{sc}\text{-RSO}(H)$ ] if there is an N-regular open subgraph  $U_{op}$  such that  $U_{op} \subset H \subset N_{sc}Cl(U_{op})$ . The family of all N-regular semi-open sub-graph is  $N_{sc}\text{-RSO}(H)$

**Definition 1.7.** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph and  $u \in V(G)$ , then the neighbourhood of u defined as follows:

$$N(u) = \{u\} \cup \{v \in V(G) : \text{the edge } vu \in E(G)\}$$

A penta topological space is a specific type of topological space derived from graph theory. It involves defining a topological space on a graph G by considering a collection of subgraphs that adhere to criteria analogous to the axioms of point-set topology. This concept is an extension of classical graph topology and introduces new structures and properties related to how subgraphs can form topological spaces.

**Lower Penta and Upper Penta subgraph**

In this section, a novel method for constructing new types of graphs based on the concepts of lower, upper, and boundary subgraphs are introduced. Subsequently, the definitions of Lower Penta Subgraphs, Upper Penta Subgraphs, and Boundary Penta Subgraphs are defined.

**Definition 2.1.** Let G be a simple graph and  $N(v)$  be the neighborhood of a vertex  $v \in W$  of G. Consider  $W_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  be any five different subgraphs of G, then we define a lower Penta subgraph and upper Penta subgraph as

$$P^*W_i = \{v \in G : N(v) \subseteq W_1 \vee N(v) \subseteq W_2 \vee N(v) \subseteq W_3 \vee N(v) \subseteq W_4 \vee N(v) \subseteq W_5\}$$

$$P^*W_i = \{v \in G : N(v) \cap W_1 \neq \emptyset \wedge N(v) \cap W_2 \neq \emptyset \wedge N(v) \cap W_3 \neq \emptyset \wedge N(v) \cap W_4 \neq \emptyset \wedge N(v) \cap W_5 \neq \emptyset\}$$

The boundary penta subgraph is defined as  $BP(W_i) = \mathcal{P}(W_i) - \mathcal{P}_*(W_i)$ .

**Example 2.2.** Consider a undirected graph G with 10 edges and vertices  $V(G) = \{a,b,c,d,e\}$

Hence the Penta Lower subgraph and the Penta Upper subgraph and Boundary Penta subgraph is  $\mathcal{P}_*(W_i) = \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G\}$ ,  $BP(W_i) = \{a,b,c,d,e\}$

**Property 2.3.** Let G be a simple graph and  $N(v)$  be the neighbourhood of a vertex  $v \in W$  of G . Consider  $W_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  be any five different subgraphs of G, then we have

1.  $\mathcal{P}_*(W_i) \subseteq W_i \subseteq \mathcal{P}(W_i)$ .
2.  $\mathcal{P}_*(G) = G = \mathcal{P}(G)$ .
3. If  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$  then  $\mathcal{P}_*(\emptyset) = \emptyset = \mathcal{P}(\emptyset)$

**Proof:**

1. Let  $N(v) \in \mathcal{P}_*(W_i)$ . Then  $N(v) \subseteq W_i$ , which implies that  $N(v) \subseteq W_i \cap \emptyset$ . Thus  $N(v) \in \mathcal{P}_*(W_i)$ . Hence  $\mathcal{P}_*(W_i) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_*(W_i)$ .
2. The proof (2) and (3) is directly from the Definition 2.1

**Penta Graph Topological space**

**Definition 3.1.** Let G be a simple graph and  $N(v)$  be the neighbourhood of a vertex  $v \in G$  . Consider  $W_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  be any five different subgraphs of G , then  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \mathcal{P}_*(W_i), \mathcal{P}(W_i), BP(W_i)\}$  Let  $W_i \subseteq G$  ,  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$  satisfies the following axioms

1.  $G, V_o \in \eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$ , where  $G$  = full graph,  $V_o$  = Null graph
2. Any union of elements of  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$  is in  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$





**Mohanapriya and Sasireka**

3. The finite intersection of the elements of  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$  is in  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$ .

Then a pair  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$  is known as penta graph topology on  $G$  with regard to a subgraph  $W_i$  of  $G$ . Call the pair  $(G, \eta\mathcal{P}(W_i))$  as the penta graph topological space on  $G$ . The elements of penta graph topological spaces are regard as penta open subgraph  $G$  and the complement of the penta open subgraph of  $G$  is called penta closed subgraph of  $G$ .

**Example 3.2.** Consider a undirected graph  $G$  with 5 edges and vertices  $V(G) = \{a,b,c,d,e\}$

Hence the Penta Lower subgraph and the Penta Upper subgraph and Boundary Penta subgraph is  $\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) = \{a, b\}$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_+(W_i) = \{a, b, c, d\}$ ,  $BP(W_i) = \{c, d\}$  then the Penta graph topology is defined as  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, c, d\}, \{c,d\}\}$

**Definition 3.3.** Let  $G$  be a simple graph and  $N(v)$  be the neighbourhood of a vertex  $v \in G$ . Consider  $W_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  be any five different subgraphs of  $G$ , Some forms of penta graph topology defined as follows:

PG-Form I	$\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) \neq \mathcal{P}_+(W_i), \mathcal{P}_-(W_i) = \mathcal{P}_+(W_i)$ , where $\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) \neq \phi, \mathcal{P}_+(W_i) \neq G$
PG-Form II	$\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) = \phi, \mathcal{P}_+(W_i) \neq G$
PG-Form III	$\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) \neq \phi$ and $\mathcal{P}_+(W_i) = G$
PG-Form IV	$\mathcal{P}_-(W_i) = \phi, \mathcal{P}_+(W_i) = G$

Result of PG-Form I	$\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \mathcal{P}_-(W_i)\}$
Result of PG-Form II	$\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \mathcal{P}_+(W_i)\}$
Result of PG-Form III	$\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \mathcal{P}_-(W_i), B_\phi(W_i)\}$
Result of PG-Form IV	$\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi\}$

**Definition 3.4.** Let  $\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i)$  be a Penta graph topological space concerning to five different subgraph  $W_i$  of  $G$ . The Penta graph interior of a subgraph  $Q$  of  $G$  is described as the union of all Penta open subgraph which is an subgraph of  $Q$  and it is identified by  $NInt(Q)$ . That is  $NInt(Q)$  is the greatest Penta open subgraph of  $Q$ . The Penta graph closure of  $Q$  is specific as the intersection of all Penta closed subgraph which is a supergraph of  $Q$  and it is identified by  $NCl(Q)$ . Therefore,  $NCl(Q)$  is the lowest Penta closed subgraph of  $Q$ .

**Example 3.5.** Consider example 3.2 with 5 edges and  $V(G) = \{a, b, c, d,e\}$  and  $S_i$  be any five different subgraph then its Penta graph topology is defined as

$$\eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, c, d\}, \{c,d\}\} \text{ and } \eta\mathcal{P}(W_i) = \{G, \phi, \{c,d,e\}, \{e\}, \{a, b, e\}\}.$$

For a subgraph  $Q = \{a\}$  then its  $NCl(Q) = \{a, b, e\}$  and  $NInt(Q) = \phi$

**Property 3.6.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph with penta graph topological space  $(G, \eta\mathcal{P})$  and  $T, P \subseteq G$  then the following properties holds:

1.  $T$  is penta open subgraph  $\Leftrightarrow N_iInt[T] = T$
2.  $N_iInt[\phi] = \phi$  and  $N_iInt[T] = T$
3.  $T \subseteq P \Rightarrow N_iInt[T] \subseteq N_iInt[P]$
4.  $N_iInt[T \cup P] \subseteq N_iInt[T] \cup N_iInt[P]$
5.  $N_iInt[T \cap P] = N_iInt[T] \cap N_iInt[P]$

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph with penta graph topological space  $(G, \eta\mathcal{P})$  and for a subgraph  $T, P$  of  $G$  and  $T \subseteq P$  then the following conditions are hold:

1.  $N_iInt[T] = N_iInt[N_iInt[T]] = N_iCl[N_iInt[T]] = N_iInt[N_iCl[T]]$
2.  $N_iCl[T] = N_iCl[N_iCl[T]]$
3.  $N_iInt[N_iInt[T]] \subseteq N_iInt[N_iInt[P]]$
4.  $N_iCl[N_iCl[T]] \subseteq N_iCl[N_iCl[P]]$

proof: Obvious.





## CONCLUSION

The exploration of topological structures in graphs is a burgeoning field with substantial potential for development. The concept of penta graph topology represents a significant advancement in this area. By extending traditional graph topological concepts, penta graph topology has introduced a richer framework for examining graph properties. This study has delved into various aspects of penta graph topology. We have investigated several operations within this framework, such as interior and closure operations, and explored different types of penta graph topologies.

The analysis reveals that the penta graph topology, in its extended form, exhibits a variety of possible configurations. This is reflected in the results, where multiple answers emerge for different penta forms. These findings are illustrated through specific examples, demonstrating that multiple configurations can indeed occur within this topological framework. The table presented shows the diverse outcomes for different penta forms, highlighting the flexibility and complexity of this new topological structure. In summary, the development of penta graph topology opens new avenues for research in graph theory. The observed multiplicity of answers for certain penta forms emphasizes the depth of this area of study and suggests that additional investigations will yield valuable insights into the nature of topological structures in graphs.

## FUTURE WORK

In future work, the concept of penta graph topology could be extended to explore notions such as penta graph continuity, penta graph homeomorphism, and penta graph Hausdorff properties. This extension could provide deeper insights into the relationships between graph-theoretical structures and topological concepts, enriching the understanding of both fields.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to express their sincere gratitude to Sri Krishna Adithya College of Arts and Science, Department of Mathematics, Coimbatore, India, for providing the facilities and support that significantly contributed to the quality of this work. Their assistance was invaluable in the completion of this research.

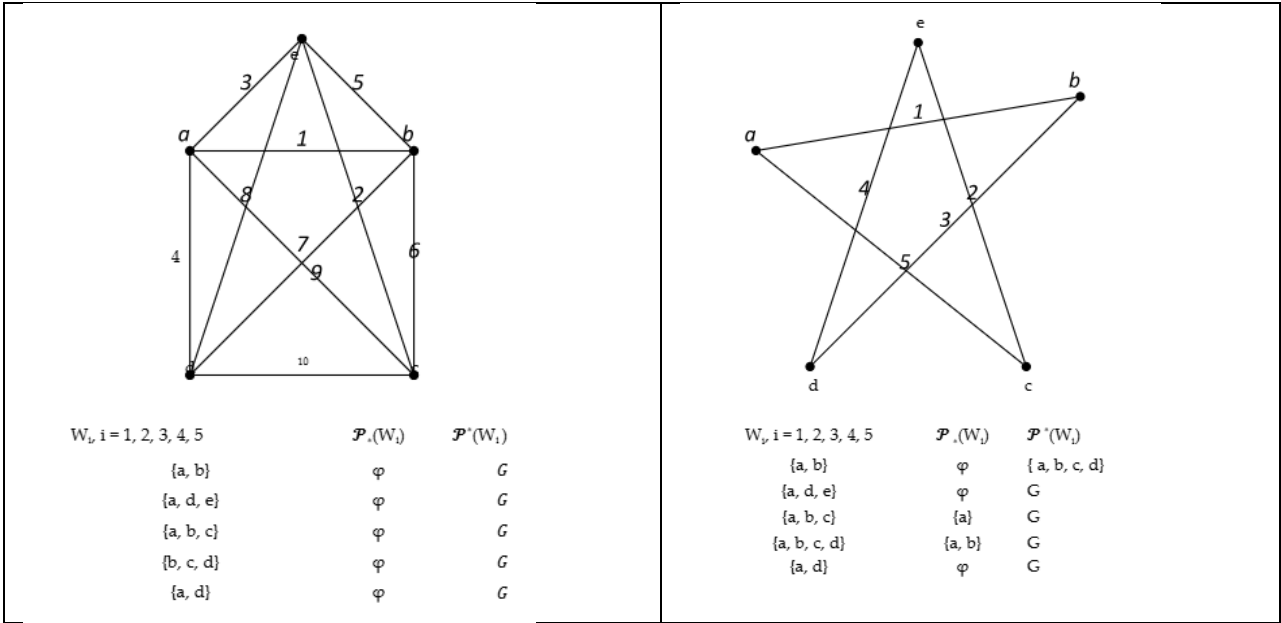
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**Mohanapriya and Sasireka**





## Understanding of Lipid Panel in the Light of *Dhatvagni-Vyapara vis-à-vis Tissue Specific Metabolism*

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Sneha is the building block of the Shareera and hence used extensively in Chikitsa too. The right Jarana(digestion) of this sneha promotes health while a faulty jarana(digestion) results in ama. This Ama when takes sthansamsraya in different dhatus can result in various vyadhi. Similar to sneha, Lipids are also the building blocks of the body and their faulty metabolism results in either hyperlipoproteinemia or hypolipoproteinemia. Can conditions like Hyperlipidemia, Hyperlipoproteinemiabe interpreted as only medodushti or can each parameter in the panel be explicitly interpreted, indicating a specific samprapti? Are elevated values of the Lipid Panel always indicating a vyadhisamprapti or could it be a prakruta variations influenced by kaala, prakrutietc.,? We need an understanding of our AyurvedaShaareera in order to plan our approach. Hence, an attempt is made to understand the variations in the components of the Lipid Panel in the view of *Dhatuparinama* and relevant *Samprapti*.

**Keywords:** Medodushti, Ama, Sneha, Hyperlipoproteinemia, Hypolipoproteinemia, Lipid Panel

### INTRODUCTION

*AcharyaCharaka* has mentioned 3 ways through which we can know a *Vyadhi* namely, 1.*Aptataha upadesha*- the cream of the *Aptavachana* is attained from classics i.e. *Bruhatrayis*, *Laghutrayis* etc., 2.*Pratyaksha*- By Clinical Examinations, observations by means of *Darshana*, *Sparshana*, *Prashna* and 3.*Anumana*- By interpretations of the findings[1]. The Third Component is built on the information accumulated from the first two. Yet, there is a new component that can



**Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M**

be added to the *anumanapramana* of *Rogapariksha*. Lipid Profile test is generally done as a screening for healthy individuals for risk factors and also in various conditions to rule out the cause of defective lipid metabolism. In the present era of the abundant data related to reports at hand's reach, understanding these reports in Ayurveda perspective will help us understand *vyadhi* better. Hence, an attempt is made to understand the Lipid profile with the spectacles of *Ayurveda Shaareera*. By doing this we can deduce the *adhishtanavisheshha*[2] of the *on-goingsamprapti*. The Lipid Panel is done in Male over age of 45 years, Female over the age of 50, Smokers, Obese, Hypertensive or Diabetic, immediate family member with a history of heart disease at a young age and so on. The Lipid Panel contains Total Triglycerides, Total Cholesterol, High Density Lipoproteins, Low Density Lipoproteins and Very-low Density Lipoproteins.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Literary review of all classical and contemporary sciences along with research articles were reviewed, compiled and the common symptoms and pathologies were contemplated to understand them in the purview of *Dhatuparinama*.

**What is Lipid Profile Test or Lipid Panel**

Lipid Profile test also called as a lipid panel or complete cholesterol test is a blood test that can measure the amount of cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood. Before understanding the components and their values in Lipid panel, let us hit the high spots of Lipids and Lipid Metabolism.

**Lipids and its metabolism[3]**

Lipids are any class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water (hydrophobic) but soluble in organic solvents. We consume lipids in the form of Triglycerides, Cholesterol and Cholesterol Esters. When any lipid (unsaturated or saturated like butter, ghee, fish, avacados) is ingested, it gets digested at various levels in the GI tract through various enzymes like lingual lipase and gastric lipase but in very minimal quantity. The majority of lipid metabolism happens in the lumen of Small Intestine which contains Pancreatic lipase, Cholesterol esterase, Phospholipase A and Phospholipase B metabolising the Triglycerides and Cholesterol to Monoglycerides, Free Cholesterol and Free Fatty Acids (FFA). When a lipid molecule enters the lumen of small intestine (SI) which would be floating in the water based content of the SI, bile is secreted which contains bile salts. Bile salts have a hydrophobic end and hydrophilic end and hence can attach to the lipids and metabolise them into small fat molecules which can become homogenous with the contents of the SI. Further the Pancreatic Lipase in the lumen metabolises the triglycerides in the food to monoglycerides and 2 FFA. The FFA with monoglycerides along with fat soluble vitamins and cholesterol with a lining of phospholipid forms a molecule called "Micelle" and enters the Enterocyte. Within the enterocyte, the Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) converts the 2 FFA and monoglycerides into Triglycerides and apolipoprotein (B48) provided by the Rough ER with an additional layer of phospholipid forms a 'Chylomicron'. The Chylomicron is transported into the lacteal through Lymphatic system and later drained into the main circulation through the thoracic duct.

**The Lipoprotein Metabolism[4]**

As Lipids are non-polar and Hydrophobic in nature, to transport them in blood (which constitutes of 90% water), such molecules need to be made more water soluble. It is achieved by combining them with proteins produced by liver and intestines named as Lipoproteins. The Structure contains a Spherical particle with an outer shell of proteins, phospholipids, cholesterol surrounding an inner core of Triglycerides and other lipids. Chylomicrons, LDL, HDL, VLDL are all lipoproteins. The formed Chylomicrons containing Apo48 are circulated and gets detected by HDL. HDL donates ApoE and ApoC2 which helps in metabolism of TG in the Chylomicrons, later taken up the LPL (Lipoprotein Lipase) present in the Skeletal Muscles and adipocytes and further used for ATP production. This process reduces the quantity of TG in the Lipoproteins. Once this is back in circulation it returns the ApoC2 to HDL and due to ApoE the chylomicron is directed to the liver. In the liver, ApoE interacts with LDL Receptors in the liver. Here when the TG are taken up, they are utilised for further VLDL production, The Proteins are utilised for





### Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M

aminoacids production and Cholesterol for Bile salts. What remains after this process is called the Chylomicron Remnant. This Chylomicron remnant in hepatocyte enters the Rough ER and gains Apo 100 forming into a lesser dense Lipoprotein Molecule called as VLDL (Very-Low density Lipoprotein). Once this is in circulation, HDL donates the APOE and ApoC2 apoproteins and helps in further metabolism of TG into the Skeletal Muscles and Adipocyte as before. The Remnant after this process is attracted towards the liver by Hepatic Triglyceride Lipase (receptor) and metabolises the TG, Cholesterol and Proteins. The Outcome of this process is a lipoprotein which has very less TG (15%) and good amount of Cholesterol (10%) and C.Esters (50%). This molecule is called as the LDL (low density lipoprotein).

#### Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) – “The infamous Bad Cholesterol”

It is a very small lipoprotein with only 1 Apoprotein (B100). As it does not contain any other Apoprotein, there is no specific target organ to it. Hence, it reaches the peripheral tissues like the gonads and helps in production of sex hormones. 60-70% of it returns back to liver and gets metabolised. 30% will be taken up by the peripheral tissues and gonads [5]. When this LDL is present in circulation for more than the stipulated time and quantity, the LDL becomes oxidative LDL due to presence of ROS (Reactive Oxidative Species). This migrates the Macrophages to this site and Foam cells are formed. When HDL is present in normal amount in the circulation, it detects this foam cell and takes up the excessive cholesterol and distributes it for production of hormones. If HDL is less, then these foam cells will cause plaque formation by sequestration of smooth muscles into tunica intima leading to atherosclerosis [6].

#### HDL – “The infamous Good Cholesterol”

The raw material for HDL is Apo A produced in Small Intestine and by liver, which then gets attracted to macrophages containing scavenger receptors (ABCA1, ABCG1) takes up the excessive cholesterol and forms into nascent HDL, furthermore when the same cholesterol is converted to C. Esters by the action of LCAT enzymes, it becomes into Mature HDL. The HDL is named as “good cholesterol” because of the following reasons.

- ✓ Esterifies Cholesterol into Cholesterol esters (LCAT enzymes)
- ✓ Gives away cholesterol ester to LDL, VLDL, IDL and takes up Triglycerides (CETP enzymes).
- ✓ Deposits the cholesterol from peripheral tissues into liver.
- ✓ HDL inhibits the formation of foam cells by taking up the excessive cholesterol and utilizes it for production of hormones and excretion through bile salts.
- ✓ Provides Surface proteins (Apoproteins- Apo B48, ApoC2) to triglyceride rich lipoproteins and aids in the metabolism of triglycerides into glycerol and FFA [7].

What are Triglycerides?

TG are organic compounds constituting of 1 glycerol and 3 Fatty acid Chains. They are building blocks of the Lipoproteins and maximum in quantity in Chylomicrons (96%) and minimum in HDL and LDL (15%). Hence, an increase in TG is indicative of elevated levels of Chylomicrons in the circulation. Physiologically TG is also elevated in the first 2 hours after intake of food [8]. Cholesterol and Cholesterol Esters [9] Cholesterol is the building blocks of all lipoproteins. Cholesterol Esters are the storage form of Cholesterol. They are produced by 2 pathways-exogenous pathway (intake of food containing cholesterol) and endogenous pathway (elevated levels of Glucose causes increased production of Acetyl-CoA which by the action of HMG reductase enzyme leads to production of cholesterol). Cholesterol is necessary for the body to maintain stability of Cell membrane, production of steroid hormones, and bile salts (Cholic acid, Deoxycholic acids). HDL helps in transporting the excessive cholesterol in tissues to glands hence maintaining cholesterol levels. After having understood the components of the panel, let us delve into the pathologies in the arena.

#### Lipid Disorders [10]

There are 2 types of lipid Disorders namely- Hyperlipoproteinemia and Hypolipoproteinemia.

Hypolipoproteinemia are of 2 types-

1. Abetalipoproteinemia
2. Tangier's disease





### Krihika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M

The Features of Lipid disorders- The lipid disorders are asymptomatic for long time. The features manifest only after the lipid panel changes are present chronically. To name a few-Eruptive, Tuberos and TendinousXanthomas, Xanthelasma, Corneal Arcus, Hepatic Steatosis leading to Cirrhosis (Non-ALD), pancreatitis, Atherosclerosis-leading to CVA, MI and PAD-Peripheral Artery Disease. The Primary causes are genetic and of 5 types viz, Familial Hyperlipoproteinemia, F. Hypercholesterolemia, F, combined Hyperlipidemia, F, dysbetalipoproteinemia, F. Hypertriglyceridemia and Mixed Hypertriglyceridemia. Secondary Causes of Lipid disorders are-Loss of Albumin in Nephrotic syndrome, Sedentary lifestyle, Over-eating, Obesity, Diabetes Mellitus, Thyroid Dysfunction like Hypothyroidism (elevated LDL) Hyperthyroidism (reduced LDL), Liver disorders, Alcohol, Estrogen administration, Lysosomal Storage Disease, Cushing's Syndrome (increased VLDL and hypertriglyceridemia), Drugs- Beta blockers, Estrogen, Thiazides etc.,

#### THE AYURVEDA UNDERSTANDING- Is it Prakruti or Vikruti?

##### **The Influence of Kaala and Prakruti on Lipid Panel[11]-**

Do all elevated or reduced values in Lipid Panel indicate a *Vikruti*? Not necessarily!!! The variations could be natural too owing to different prakruti, kaala and other factors. To support this, let us refer to a few studies done. A study conducted to document the changes in Lipid panel through 3 seasons observed the following results-

Study groups	सामान्य in all 3 groups	विशेष
<i>VataPrakruti</i>	HDL was higher in winter and lower in summer.	HDL levels were higher in Winter and lower in Summer.
<i>Pitta Prakruti</i>	Serum cholesterol, serum triglycerides, HDL, and VLDL are higher in winter and lower in summer.	Serum triglycerides, HDL, and LDL showed statistically significant changes between summer and autumn. LDL tends to be higher in autumn and lower in summer season.
<i>KaphaPrakruti</i>	LDL higher in autumn and lower in summer season.	Serum cholesterol level showed significant changes between winter versus summer and summer versus autumn. Serum cholesterol, serum triglycerides, HDL, and VLDL were found to be higher in winter and lower in summer.

### The Results

The level of cholesterol was higher in *Pitta* and *KaphaPrakruti* group as compared with *VataPrakruti* group in winter. So it may be due to accumulation of *Kapha* in winter. Unctuous nature of *Pitta* may be supporting the aggravation of cholesterol. The serum cholesterol and VLDL levels found more in *Pitta* and *KaphaPrakruti* individuals, respectively. So *Pitta* and *Kaphaprakruti* individuals are more prone to heart disease and stroke in winter season.

#### **The Influence of Saara on Lipid Panel[12]**

Another study where lipid panel was conducted in subjects who were identified as *Medosaara-Purusha*, stated that *Medosara* people have shown statistically rising HDL (52.45+/-0.84) which is popularly known as good cholesterol. *Medosara* people have shown a statistically significant rise in LDL (108.8+/-8.76), which is popularly known as "bad cholesterol". Total Cholesterol (202.45+/-9.94) values were also found to be significantly elevated in *Medosara* persons. Hence, we can understand that there can be *prakruti* increase in these values owing to *SheetaKaala*, *Pitta prakopakaala*, *Pitta* and *KaphaPrakruti* and *MedosaaraPurushas*.

#### **If it is Vikruti, then what are the possibilities?**

- A. *Medodushti* ?
- B. *KoshtagataAma*?
- C. *RasagataAama* ?







**Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M**

**D. RaktagataAama ?**

**A)Is it Medodushti? Yes, because of the similarities in the Nidana and the Upadrava-**

Common features		Medoroga[13]	Lipid disorders
1.	Nidana	Avyavama-atisevana Divasvapna-achintana Bijavabahaya Atisevana of Varuni	Lack of exercise Sedentary lifestyle Genetic predisposition Alcohol consumption
2.	Upadrava	Ayuhraasa Javoparodha Alpaprana Vatavikara	Decreased life expectancy Mechanical disability Loss of immunity Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular manifestations

**B)Is it indicative of Medovruddhi because of similarities in Lakshanas**

MedovruddhiLakshanas[14]	Lipid disorders
Udara-paarshvavrudhim	Excessive deposition of fat in abdomen, waist, buttock
Kasa, Shvasa	Exertionaldyspnea
Atisweda, Daurgandhya Alpeapicheshitishwasa	Excessive perspiration
Dhaurbalya	General weakness
Granthi	Tuberous Xanthomas
Kantadishuadhimamsa	Xanthomas

The abovesaidlakshanas showed an increase only in the Total Cholesterol and LDL Values while the HDL values remainswell within their normal limits.

**C)It is indicative of Koshtagataor RasagataAma?**

Symptoms of Aama	Lipid disorders
Apakti, aruchi	Metabolic disorders
Alasya, Balabhramsha	Sedentary Lifestyle General weakness
Gaurava	
Klama	
Srotorodha	Atherosclerosis causing CAD, PAD, CVA
Malasanga	Constipation

The Triglycerides levels are physiologically elevated in the first 2 hours of ingestion of food i.e. the *madhura-avasthapaka-kaala*. Chronic elevated levels of TG may induce pancreatitis causing loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, bloating, indigestion which are nothing but *annavahasrotodushtior amalakshanas*[15]. Thus, indicative of presence of Ama in *koshta* and hence can be deduced that abnormally high and chronic elevated TG is indicative of Ama in *Koshta* or *RasagataAma*.

**D)Is it Raktadushti[16]?**

Amongst the *lakshanas* mentioned in *ShonitashrayaVikaras* most of the symptoms are similar to that of lipid disorders namely *vidradhi, raktameha, vaivaranya, agnisada, pipasa, gurugaatrata, atidaubalyam, aruchi, sveda, shariradaurgandhya, tandra, nidraatiyoga, kandu*etc. When the *shlakshanataor snigdha*guna in Rakta increases it causes the above said symptoms. Hence, it could be *Raktadushti* too.





### Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M

Hyperlipidemia could also indicate the stage of *samprapti* in a given *vyadhi*. In *Prameha* the following are the observations found in different studies.

Stages of <i>Prameha</i>	Changes in Lipid Panels
<i>Kaphadushti</i>	In pre-diabetic or newly diagnosed Diabetics presenting with Purvarupa- Triglyceride, VLDL, triglyceride/HDL ratio increased where as HDL did not vary significantly.
<i>Medodushti</i>	In cases with pratyakmalakshanas or prameha- High Total Cholesterol, High Triglycerides, Decreased High Density Lipoproteins, Increased Low Density Lipoproteins.
<i>Upadrava</i>	Increased Chylomicrons, Increased LDL and VLDL, Triglycerides and Total Cholesterol

## DISCUSSION

After having an outlook on all the aforesaid discussion, we can understand the following. As there is an increase in TG in *Madhuravasthapaka-kala* of the *Jarana* and its elevation also induces *annavaahasrotovikara*, it can be deduced that elevated TG is indicative of *Ama* in *Koshta*. This *Ama* could be due to *Jataragnidushti* or the *dushti* in *Pittadharakala* which is responsible for *Ama*- be it *koshtagataamaorrasagataama*, physiologically or pathologically too. The Cholesterol is building block of every cell membrane, essential for production of steroid hormones and production of bile required for digestion of lipids further on and so are the *snigdhadhatu*[17]. Cholesterol is also increased by increased stress, thus it has an effect on *Hrudayaor manas*. The increased level of glucose paves way for production cholesterol which is similar to *dhatuparinama*. The *sarabhaaga* of *RasaDhatvagni* is the raw material for *Raktadhatvagni*, if *raktadhatvagni* is good then it gets metabolised well and turns into *saarabhaga*. An *avarodha* in *Pittarechana*(which is mala of *Rakta-dhatu*)[18] causes circulation of *pitta* in *rasa-rakta* in *sarvaashareera* as in *Ruddhapatakamala*[19], which is in similar lines with cholestasis causing Hyperbilirubinemia(*haridramutranetravak*). Reduced levels also causes reduction its functions while hypercholesterolemia presents with *lakshanas* which are similar to *raktagatadushtilakshanas*. Thus, it is an increase in *snigdha* in *Raktadhatu* or *RaktagataAma*. The next *dhatu* metabolism has a backwater effect on the previous *dhatu*[20]. In this case, *medovruddhi* has an upstream increase in *ama* in *rakta* too. Hence, increased TC is indicative of *medovruddhi* too. The increase in LDL levels which further on causes atherosclerotic changes in vessels, can be equated to the "*kayachidreshuupadeham*[21]" which is *purvarupa* of *Prameha*, thus indicative of an ongoing *medogatasamprapti*, be it *medovruddhi* or *medodushti*. As HDL keeps these *dushti* in check, we can understand it as an effect of *agni* which clears the *medagatajanyaama* caused by *medodhatvagnimandya* or *jataragnimandya*. Thus Variations in different parameters can be understood in relation to different *adhishtana-vishesha*:

The Parameters	Ayurveda Perspective
Hypertriglyceridemia TG > 150mg/dl Acute or Chronic	1. <i>Jataragnidushti</i>
	2. <i>Pittadhara Kala dushti</i>
Hypercholesterolemia i.e. TC > 200mg/dl	1. <i>Rasagata Ama</i>
	2. <i>KaphaVruddhikaalaoravasthaorprakruthiorsamprapti</i>
	<i>RaktagataAma</i>
Increased LDL	<i>Avarodha</i> in <i>Raktavahasrotas</i> (No or abnormal <i>pittarechana</i> )
	<i>Medovruddhi</i>
Dyslipidaemia- increased LDL, decreased HDL	<i>Medovruddhi</i>
Hyperlipidaemia- increased LDL, TG, TC, reduced HDL (as in <i>sthoulya</i> )	<i>Medodushti</i>
HDL	<i>Rasadushti with Medodushti</i>
Triglyceride : HDL ratio >2:1	Indicator of AGNI (JATARAGNI to MEDOGNI)
	<i>JatharagniMandya</i> leading to <i>Ama</i> in <i>Medas</i>





**Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M**

## CONCLUSION

Hence, hyperlipidemiadoes not necessarily need to indicate any *vikruti*. It could be *prakrutachanges* also. Thus, before diagnosing the patient's *prakruti*, *kaala* and *sara* has to be taken into account. If it is a *vikruti* then, it can be a *KaphaDushti*, *Medovruddhi*, *Medodushti*, *Ama* in *Koshta* or *Rasa*, *Shonitadushti*. The level of HDL increases in *kala* when *agni* is good and hence it is an indicator of the *agni*, be it *Koshtagni* and the succeeding *Medogni*. Elevated levels of triglyceride could be *prakruta* depending on the *jaranakaala* and hence the lipid panel must be done after the subject has fasted overnight or around 8-10 hours. The *Nidana* to formation of this *Ama* is to be traced and treated. Understanding the *shaareera* and doing *nidana-samprapti-lakshana-samanvaya* determines the diagnosis.

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**Krithika Shetty U S and Subash Chandra Bose M**

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**Table.1: Lipid panel parameters**

Parameters	Normal Values	Low risk Mg/dl	High risk Mg/dl
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240
HDL	>60	40-60	<40
VLDL	2-30	>30	-
LDL	70-130	130-159	>159
Triglycerides	10-150	150-199	>200
TC to HDL Ratio	<3.3	3.4-4.1	>4.1
Non HDL-C	<130	-	-
Triglyceride to HDL ratio	2:1	3:1	4:1
Apo B	<100	-	>110
Apo A	Males 110-180 Females 110-205	-	>180 in males >205 in females





## On Solving the Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problems

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a new methodology for solving Transportation Problem in a Fuzzy Environment. In this Fuzzy Environment the Fuzzy Multi Number (FMN) for solving Transportation Problem with Nonagonal concept is considered. Graded Mean Integration Method of Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Number is used for solving the Multi Fuzzy Transportation Problem (MFTP) with Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Number (NFMN) as Membership Function. Few numerical examples were also illustrated to ensure the efficiency of the given methodology.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy Set, Fuzzy Multi Number, Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Number, Multi Fuzzy Transportation Problem, Ranking Technique.

### INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy Transportation problem is a fuzzy optimization problem deals with transporting commodities from various sources to various destinations in such a way so that the total fuzzy transportation cost is minimum. A particular type of vector minimum linear programming problem known as a multi-objective transportation problem typically contains many, competing, and incommensurable objective functions. Hitchcock was the first to identify the basic problem of transportation. The transportation problem is a specific kind of linear programming problem that addresses how to distribute a single good across multiple suppliers to multiple demand destinations. So the overall cost of transportation is kept to a minimum. In 1965, **Zadeh [9]** proposed fuzzy sets to handle imperfect, vague, uncertain and imprecise information as a fuzzy subset of the classical universe set  $A$ . Soon after the definition of





**Uma and Pon Mythily**

fuzzy set, the set has been successfully applied in engineering, game theory, multi-agent systems, and control systems, decision-making and so on. In the fuzzy sets, an element in a universe has a membership value in [0, 1]. The transportation problem (TP) is employed in many different situations, such as scheduling, performance, spending, plant placement, inventory control, and employee scheduling. When all variables, including supply, demand, and unit transportation costs (TC), are precisely known, effective solutions to the transportation problem can be provided Rasha Jalal Mitlif et al [3]. The concept of multi-fuzzy sets in terms of ordered sequences of membership functions. Themulti-fuzzy set theory is an extension of Zadeh’s fuzzy set theory, Atanassov’s intuitionistic fuzzy set theory and L-fuzzy set theory said by Sabu Sebastian & T.V. Ramakrishnan et al [5]. In ranking method, the given FFTP is converted into a crisp transportation problem (CTP) and solved by using Yager’s ranking technique and the optimal solution to the given FFTP is obtained and then compared between our purposed method and the existing method was illustrated byR.N. Jat , S.C. Sharma, Sanjay Jain , Anchal Choudhary et al[4].Trapezoidal fuzzy multi-number (TFM-number) is proposed and a multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM) method under TFM-number environment is developed by Vakkas Ulucay, Irfan Deli,Mehmet Sahin et al[6].

**PRELIMINARIES**

This section presents the fundamental ideas, concepts, and terminology for a better understanding.

**Definition 2.1**

Let  $X$  be a nonempty set. A **fuzzy set**  $\bar{A}$  of  $X$  is defined as  $\bar{A} = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\bar{A}}(x) \rangle / x \in X \}$ , where  $\mu_{\bar{A}}(x)$  is called membership function and it maps each element of  $X$  to a value between 0 and 1.

**Definition 2.2**

The **Cardinality** of a **fuzzy set** is the sum of all the membership values of the elements in the set. This is also known as the sigma-count.

**Definition 2.3**

A **fuzzy number**  $\bar{A}$  is a convex normalized fuzzy set on the real line  $R$  such that there exist, at least one  $x \in R$  with  $\mu_{\bar{A}}(x) = 1$  and  $\mu_{\bar{A}}(x)$  is piecewise continuous.

**Definition 2.4**

A **nonagonal fuzzy number** is a 9 tuples  $A_H = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9)$  where  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8$  and  $a_9$  are real numbers and  $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq a_4 \leq a_5 \leq a_6 \leq a_7 \leq a_8 \leq a_9$

$$(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_1}{a_2-a_1} \right] a_1 \leq z \leq a_2 \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_2}{a_3-a_2} \right] a_2 \leq z \leq a_3 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_3}{a_4-a_3} \right] a_3 \leq z \leq a_4 \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_4}{a_5-a_4} \right] a_4 \leq z \leq a_5 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_5}{a_6-a_5} \right] a_5 \leq z \leq a_6 \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_6}{a_7-a_6} \right] a_6 \leq z \leq a_7 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_7}{a_8-a_7} \right] a_7 \leq z \leq a_8 \\ \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z-a_8}{a_9-a_8} \right] a_8 \leq z \leq a_9 \\ 0 \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





**Uma and Pon Mythily**

**Definition 2.5**

A **multi set** (MS) is an unordered collection of objects in which, unlike an ordinary set, objects are allowed to repeat. Each individual occurrence of an object is a multi-set which is called its element.

**Definition 2.6**

Let X be a nonempty set. A **fuzzy multi set** (FMS) A in X is characterized by the count membership function Mc such that  $Mc: X \rightarrow Q$  where Q is the set of all crisp multi sets in [0, 1]. Hence, for any  $z \in X$ ,  $Mc(z)$  is the crisp multi set from [0, 1]. The membership sequence is defined as  $(\mu_A^1(z), \mu_A^2(z), \dots, \mu_A^n(z))$  where  $\mu_A^1(z) \geq \mu_A^2(z) \geq \dots \geq \mu_A^n(z)$ . Therefore, **FMSA** is given by  $A = \{(z, \mu_A^1(z), \mu_A^2(z), \dots, \mu_A^n(z)) / z \in X\}$ .

**Definition 2.7**

The **Cardinality** of the **fuzzy multi set** is the length of an element x in the **Fuzzy Multi Set** A denoted as  $\eta$ , defined as  $\eta = Mc(x)$ , where the membership function is referred as  $Mc(x)$ .  
If A, B, C are the FMS defined on X, then their cardinality  $\eta = \text{Max} \{ \eta(A), \eta(B), \eta(C) \}$ .

**Definition 2.8**

If X be a non-empty set then the **fuzzy multi number** A on X is defined as  $A = \{(z, \mu_A^1(z), \mu_A^2(z), \dots, \mu_A^n(z)) / z \in X\}$ , where and this membership function maps each element of X to a membership value between 0 and 1  $\exists \mu_A^1(z) \geq \mu_A^2(z) \geq \dots \geq \mu_A^n(z)$  for  $z \in X$ .

**Definition 2.9**

A **nonagonal fuzzy multi number** is specified by 9 tuples  $A_H = (a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i)$  where  $a_1^i, a_2^i, a_3^i, a_4^i, a_5^i, a_6^i, a_7^i, a_8^i, a_9^i$  are real numbers and  $a_1^i \leq a_2^i \leq a_3^i \leq a_4^i \leq a_5^i \leq a_6^i \leq a_7^i \leq a_8^i \leq a_9^i$ .

$$\mu_A(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_1^i}{a_2^i - a_1^i} \right] a_1^i & a_1^i \leq z \leq a_2^i \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_2^i}{a_3^i - a_2^i} \right] a_2^i & a_2^i \leq z \leq a_3^i \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_3^i}{a_4^i - a_3^i} \right] a_3^i & a_3^i \leq z \leq a_4^i \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_4^i}{a_5^i - a_4^i} \right] & a_4^i \leq z \leq a_5^i \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_5^i}{a_6^i - a_5^i} \right] & a_5^i \leq z \leq a_6^i \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_6^i}{a_7^i - a_6^i} \right] & a_6^i \leq z \leq a_7^i \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_7^i}{a_8^i - a_7^i} \right] & a_7^i \leq z \leq a_8^i \\ \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{z - a_8^i}{a_9^i - a_8^i} \right] & a_8^i \leq z \leq a_9^i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Definition 2.10**

The **ranking function** is approach of ordering fuzzy numbers, which is an efficient. The ranking function is denoted by  $F(\mathbb{R})$ , where  $\mathbb{R}: F(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , and  $F(\mathbb{R})$  is the set of fuzzy numbers defined on a real line, where a natural order exist. Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , then **ranking function** for real numbers  $a, b$  is defined as

- (i)  $D(a, b) > 0 \Leftrightarrow D(a, 0) > D(b, 0) \Leftrightarrow a > b$
- (ii)  $D(a, b) < 0 \Leftrightarrow D(a, 0) < D(b, 0) \Leftrightarrow b < a$
- (iii)  $D(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow D(a, 0) = D(b, 0) \Leftrightarrow b = a$





**Uma and Pon Mythily**

**Definition 2.11**

The Ranking Measures of Triangular Fuzzy Number based on Graded Mean Integration Representation are defined as

$$R = \left\{ \frac{(a_1 + 4a_2 + a_3)}{6} \right\}$$

**Definition 2.12**

The Ranking Measures of Fuzzy Number based on Graded Mean Integration Representation are defined below for Nonagonal Fuzzy Number as

$$R = \left\{ \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + 4a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8 + a_9)}{12} \right\}$$

**Definition 2.13**

The Ranking Measure by the Graded Mean Integration Representation of Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Number (NFMN) $A_i$  is defined for as follows

$$R = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{i=1}^{\eta} \left[ \frac{(a_1^i + a_2^i + a_3^i + a_4^i + 4a_5^i + a_6^i + a_7^i + a_8^i + a_9^i)}{12} \right]$$

It is found that the suggested Ranking Measures for Nonagonal Multi Fuzzy Numbers (NMFNs) integrate the whole framework and fall under the fuzzy ranking measures category.

**Definition 2.14**

If the transportation problem has at least one of the parameters (cost) or two of the parameters (supply & demand) or all the parameters (cost, supply, and demand) in fuzzy number then the problem is called **Fuzzy Transportation**

**Problem (FTP).**

It was found that there are clearly four categories of FTP namely

- (i) Category 1 –Fuzzy supply and demands but crisp costs
- (ii) Category 2 –Fuzzy costs but crisp supply and demands
- (iii) Category 3 - Mixture of crisp & fuzzy values (i.e., costs, supply, and demands)
- (iv) Category 4 – Fuzzy values in all the parameters (i.e., costs, supply, and demands)

**FUZZY MULTI TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM**

The Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) variant on the traditional transportation problem, wherein the decision-making process includes components of uncertainty and imprecision with multi- criteria assumptions. Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem (FMTP) is an optimization problem takes uncertainty in supply, demand, and transportation costs into account and aims to find the most economical way to move items between multiple supply sources and various demand destinations. To address the ambiguity and imprecision in these parameters, fuzzy logic is included into the problem.

**Mathematical model for Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

We consider the transportation problem with  $m$  origins (rows) and  $n$  destinations (columns). And let  $C_{ij} = \{(c_{ij}^1, c_{ij}^2, c_{ij}^3, c_{ij}^4, c_{ij}^5, c_{ij}^6, c_{ij}^7, c_{ij}^8, c_{ij}^9)\}$  is the cost of transporting one unit of the product from  $i^{th}$  Fuzzy Multi origin to  $j^{th}$  Fuzzy Multi destination.

$\bar{a} = \{(a_i^1, a_i^2, a_i^3, a_i^4, a_i^5, a_i^6, a_i^7, a_i^8, a_i^9)\}$  be the available quantity of commodity at origin  $i$  in terms of nonagonal fuzzy multi number.

$\bar{b} = \{(b_j^1, b_j^2, b_j^3, b_j^4, b_j^5, b_j^6, b_j^7, b_j^8, b_j^9)\}$  be the needed quantity of commodity at destination  $j$  also in terms of nonagonal fuzzy multi number.







**Uma and Pon Mythily**

$\bar{x} = X_{ij} = \{(x_{ij}^1, x_{ij}^2, x_{ij}^3, x_{ij}^4, x_{ij}^5, x_{ij}^6, x_{ij}^7, x_{ij}^8, x_{ij}^9)\}$  is the quantity transported from  $i^{th}$  origin to  $j^{th}$  destination, so as to minimize the Fuzzy Multi(FM) transportation cost.

$$\text{Minimum } \bar{Z}^1 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} \otimes X_{ij} \text{ Subject to,}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} = \{(a_i^1, a_i^2, a_i^3, a_i^4, a_i^5, a_i^6, a_i^7, a_i^8, a_i^9)\} \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m X_{ij} = \{(b_j^1, b_j^2, b_j^3, b_j^4, b_j^5, b_j^6, b_j^7, b_j^8, b_j^9)\} \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$X_{ij} \geq 0 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, m \text{ and for } j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Where  $m$  is the number of supply points and  $n$  is the number of demand points.

### METHODOLOGY

The following procedure is used to find the optimal solution for the give fuzzy multi transportation problem.

*Step: 1* - Convert the given NFMN's into the crisp values using the defined ranking measures termed as the reduced transportation problem.

*Step: 2* - Check whether the problem is balanced or unbalanced. If balanced then go to step 4.

*Step: 3* - If found unbalanced then balance them by adding dummy row or column.

*Step: 4* - Find the initial basic feasible solution using the Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM) in the reduced fuzzy transportation problem.

*Step: 5* - Find the solution using the MODI method and identify the optimum solution for this fuzzy multi transportation problem.

### NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

To illustrate the finding and thereby to generalize that the proposed concept is an authenticated one by considering the few examples.

*Example 4.1:* The **Balanced FMTP** of **category 2**(NFMNs in cost parameters).

*Example 4.2:* The **Balanced FMTP** of **category 1**(NFMNs in supply & demand parameters).

*Example 4.3:* The **Balanced FMTP** of **category 4** (NFMNs in all parameters).

*Example 4.4:* The **Unbalanced FMTP** of **category 2**(NFMNs in cost parameters).

*Example 4.5:* The **Unbalanced FMTP** of **category 1**(NFMNs in supply & demand parameters).

*Example 4.6:* The **Unbalanced FMTP** of **category 4** (NFMNs in all parameters).

#### Example: 4.1

The **Balanced FMTP** of category 2 with NFMNs in all cost parameters have been considered with three sources and four destinations.

By applying the Graded Mean Integration of Nonagonal Multi Fuzzy Numbers. For the cell (S1, D1); the ranking measure calculation is represented below.

$$R = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^9 \left[ \frac{(a_i^1 + a_i^2 + a_i^3 + a_i^4 + 4a_i^5 + a_i^6 + a_i^7 + a_i^8 + a_i^9)}{12} \right]$$

$$R = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{(1+2+3+4+4+5+6+7+8+9)}{12} + \frac{(0+1+2+3+4+5+7+8+9+10)}{12} + \frac{(3+4+4+4+4+5+5+6+7+8)}{12} \right]$$

$$R = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{(60+60+61)}{12} \right] = \frac{1}{3} [15.08] = 5.02 \approx 5$$

By solving in this way obtain the Table 4.1.2, and then use the VAM method and obtain the initial basic feasible solution as 356.6. Then using MODI Method, get optimum solution as 354.8.





### Uma and Pon Mythily

#### Example: 4.2

The *NFMNs* in all the supply and demand parameter in **Balanced FMTP** is **category 1** have been considered with three sources and three destinations. By solving *NFMTP* using Graded Mean Integration obtain the Table 4.2.2 and then use the VAM method and obtain the initial basic feasible solution as **800.5**. The Optimum solution is obtained by using the MODI method for this it is unique as **800.5**.

#### Example: 4.3

Considered the **category 4** type problem i.e., *NFMNs* in all parameters in **Balanced FMTP** with three sources and four destinations. The *NFMNs* is reduced to crisp value using the Graded Mean Integration and solve them using VAM method and MODI method. From table 4.3.3, obtain the initial solution and optimum solution as unique as **32.29**.

#### Example: 4.4

The *NFMNs* in all the cost parameters in **Unbalanced FMTP** is **category 2** is considered with three sources and four destinations. Convert the *NFMNs* into crisp value using the Graded Mean Integration and balance the TP by adding the dummy row. Use the VAM method in table 4.4.2 and obtain the initial solution as **328.7** and then use MODI method and get the optimum solution as same.

#### Example: 4.5

Considered **category 1** type problem i.e., *NFMNs* in all the supply and demand parameters in **Unbalanced FMTP** with three sources and three destinations. By solving *NFMNs* using Graded Mean Integration obtain the Table 4.5.2 and balance them by adding dummy row and use the VAM method and obtain the initial basic feasible solution as **479.5** Using MODI Method, obtain the optimum solution as unique as **479.5**.

#### Example: 4.6

The **Unbalanced FMTP** of **category 4** with *NFMNs* in all the parameters is considered with three sources and five destinations. In table 4.6.2 the parameters is reduced *FMNs* and balance them by adding dummy row and use the VAM method to obtain the initial solution. From table 4.6.3, obtain the initial solution as **96.7**. Checking the optimality for all  $d_{ij} > 0$  by using MODI Method, obtain the optimum solution as **94.72**.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper, the initial and the optimal solution for Fuzzy Transportation Problem (FTP) with the Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi numbers is discussed for balanced and unbalanced cases. Here, the Graded Mean Integration Method of Ranking Measure under the nonagonal concept is considered in order to reduce the fuzzy multi into a crisp value. The numerical examples 4.1 to 4.6 illustrate the efficiency of the proposed technique. This method is easy to apply and can be utilized for all types of transportation problem having the multi criteria decision analysis.

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**Table 1: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) (0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10) (3,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,8)	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7) (1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5) (2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8) (4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)	(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4) (0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4) (1,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3)	19
S2	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) (0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7) (0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7)	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11) (4,5,6,6,7,7,8,10,11) (0,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12)	(5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13) (7,8,8,8,9,9,10,11,12) (8,8,8,8,9,10,10,10,10)	(0,0,0,0,1,1,2,3,3) (0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,2) (0,0,0,0,1,1,1,3,5)	37
S3	(0,0,0,0,3,6,6,6,6) (0,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6) (1,1,1,1,3,3,4,7,9)	(1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8) (0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9)	(6,6,6,6,7,8,8,8,8) (4,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,10) (4,4,4,4,7,10,10,10,10)	(4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6) (1,2,2,2,5,7,8,9,10) (1,2,2,4,5,7,7,7,7)	34
DEMAND	16	18	31	25	

**Table 2: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	5	3	5.9	2	19
S2	3.9	6.9	9	1	37
S3	3.1	4	7	4.9	34
DEMAND	16	18	31	25	





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**Table 3: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3	D4
S1	5	18	1	2
		3	5.9	
S2	12	6.9	9	
	3.9			1.1
S3		4		4.9
	3.1		7	

**Table 4: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	SUPPLY
S1	50	30	220	(0,0,0,0,1,2,2,3,3) (0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,2) (0,0,0,0,1,1,1,3,5)
S2	90	45	170	(2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4) (0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7) (2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)
S3	250	200	50	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) (0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7) (0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7)
DEMAND	(1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8) (0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9)	(0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4) (0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4) (1,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5) (0,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5) (0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4)	

**Table 5: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	SUPPLY
S1	50	30	220	1.1
S2	90	45	170	3
S3	250	200	50	3.9
DEMAND	4	2	2	

**Table 6: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3





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S1		30	220
	50		
S2		45	170
	90		
S3	250		2
		200	50

**Table 7: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7)	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11)	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10)	(0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7)	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
	(1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5)	(4,5,6,6,7,7,8,10,11)	(2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8)	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)	(0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10)
	(2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)	(0,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12)	(4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)	(0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7)	(3,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,8)
S2	(0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4)	(1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6)	(0,0,0,0,3,6,6,6,6)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5)	(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4)
	(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4)	(0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8)	(0,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6)	(0,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5)
	(1,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3)	(0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9)	(1,1,1,1,3,3,4,7,9)	(0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4)	(0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4)
S3	(0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7)	(1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5)	(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)	(4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6)	(0,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6)
	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7)	(3,4,7,7,8,9,9,12,13)	(1,2,2,4,5,7,7,7,7)	(2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)
	(0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7)	(0,0,0,0,3,6,6,6,6)	(3,4,6,7,8,10,10,11,12)	(1,2,2,2,5,7,8,9,10)	(1,1,1,1,3,3,4,7,9)
DEMAND	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7)	(0,0,0,0,3,6,6,6,6)	(0,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5)	
	(1,1,1,1,3,3,4,7,9)	(1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5)	(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4)	
	(2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)	(0,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6)	(0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4)	(0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4)	

**Table 8: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	3	6.9	6	3.8	5
S2	2	4	3	2.1	2.1
S3	3.9	3	8	4.9	3.1
DEMAND	3.1	3	2.1	2	

**Table 9: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3	D4
S1		6.9	6	
	3			3.8
S2	2	4		
			3	2.1





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S3			8	4.9
	3.9	3		

**Table 10: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) (0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10) (3,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,8)	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7) (1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5) (2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4)	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8) (4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)	(0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4) (0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4) (1,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3)	19
S2	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) (0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7) (0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7)	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11) (4,5,6,6,7,7,8,10,11) (0,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12)	(5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13) (7,8,8,8,9,9,10,11,12) (8,8,8,8,9,10,10,10,10)	(0,0,0,0,1,1,2,3,3) (0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,2) (0,0,0,0,1,1,1,3,5)	37
S3	(0,0,0,0,3,6,6,6,6) (0,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6) (1,1,1,1,3,3,4,7,9)	(1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8) (0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9)	(6,6,6,6,7,8,8,8,8) (4,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,10) (4,4,4,4,7,10,10,10,10)	(4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6) (1,2,2,2,5,7,8,9,10) (1,2,2,4,5,7,7,7,7)	30
<b>DEMAND</b>	16	18	31	25	

**Table 11: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	5	3	6	2.1	19
S2	3.9	7	9	1.1	37
S3	3.1	4	7	4.9	30
<b>DEMAND</b>	16	18	31	25	

**Table 12: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3	D4
S1	5	3	6	2.1
S2	3.9	7	9	1.1
S3	3.1	4	7	4.9
S4	0	0	0	0





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**Table 13: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	SUPPLY
S1	50	30	220	(0,0,0,0,1,1,2,3,3) (0,0,0,0,1,2,2,2,2) (0,0,0,0,1,1,1,3,5)
S2	90	45	170	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5) (0,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5) (0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4)
S3	250	200	50	(2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4) (1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5) (0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7)
DEMAND	(0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8) (1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6) (0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9)	(0,0,0,0,2,4,4,4,4) (1,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3) (0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4)	(0,0,0,0,2,3,4,5,5) (0,1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5) (0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4)	

**Table 14: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	SUPPLY
S1	50	30	220	1.1
S2	90	45	170	2.1
S3	250	200	50	3
DEMAND	4	2	2.1	

**Table 15: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3
S1	50	30	220
S2	90	45	170
S3	250	200	50
S4	0	0	0





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**Table 16: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	SUPPLY
S1	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 ) (0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10) (3,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,8 )	(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12) (3,4,7,7,8,9,9,12,13) (3,4,6,7,8,10,10,11,12)	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8 ) (4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9 )	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8 ) (5,5,5,5,6,7,7,7)	(0,1,1,1,3,4,5,6,7 ) (1,1,1,1,3,5,5,5,5 ) (2,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4 )	(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12) (3,4,7,7,8,9,9,12,13) (7,7,7,7,8,9,9,9,9 )
S2	(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 ) (0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7 ) (0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7 )	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11) (4,5,6,6,7,7,8,10,11) (0,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12)	(4,4,4,4,7,10,10,10,10) (4,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,10) (6,6,6,6,7,8,8,8,8 )	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (5,5,5,5,6,7,7,7,7) 4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9	(1,2,2,2,5,7,8,9,10) (1,2,2,4,5,7,7,7,7 ) (4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6 )	(4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6 ) (1,2,2,2,5,7,8,9,10) (3,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,8 )
S3	(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12) (3,4,6,7,8,10,10,11,12) (7,7,7,7,8,9,9,9,9 )	(0,3,3,3,4,4,5,6,9 ) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8 ) (1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6 )	(0,3,5,5,6,7,8,9,10) (5,5,5,5,6,7,7,7,7 ) (4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9 )	(5,5,5,5,6,7,7,7,7) (2,4,5,5,6,7,8,8,8) (4,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)	(0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7 ) (0,0,2,3,4,6,6,7,7 ) (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 )	(5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13) (7,8,8,8,9,9,10,11,12) (8,8,8,8,9,10,10,10,10)
DEMAND	(1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6 ) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8 ) (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 )	(0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7 ) (1,1,2,3,4,6,6,6,6 ) (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 )	(0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10) (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 ) (4,4,4,4,5,6,6,6,6 )	(0,0,1,2,4,7,7,7,7) (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) (0,0,0,0,4,8,8,8,8)	(7,7,7,7,8,9,9,9,9 ) (3,4,7,7,8,9,9,12,13) (3,4,6,7,8,10,10,11,12)	

**Table 17: Reduced Fuzzy Multi Transportation Problem**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	SUPPLY
S1	5	8	6	5.9	3	8
S2	3.9	7	7	6	4.9	5.1
S3	8	4	6	6	3.9	9
DEMAND	4	3.9	5	4	8	



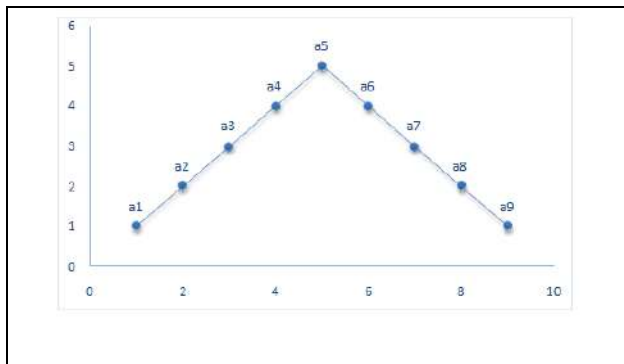




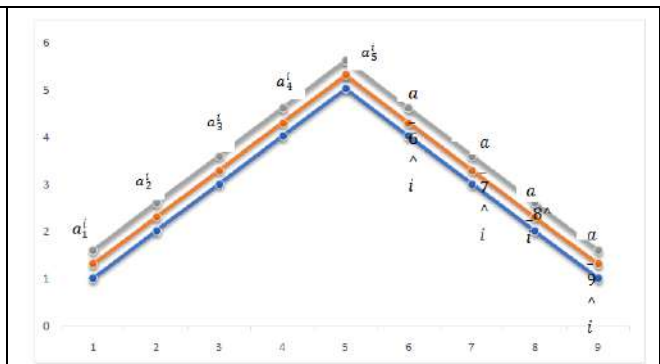
**Uma and Pon Mythily**

**Table 18: Optimal Solution of FMTP**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
S1	5	8	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="5.9"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
S2	<input type="text" value="3.9"/>	7	7	<input type="text" value="6"/>	4.9
S3	8	<input type="text" value="4"/>	6	6	<input type="text" value="3.9"/>
S4	0	0	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0	0



**Figure 1- Nonagonal Fuzzy Number**



**Figure-2: Nonagonal Fuzzy Multi Number**





## Substation Environment Monitoring System by using IoT Technology

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

As the difficulty of supply network has grown, automation of substation has been converted into a have to of every utility company to enhance its efficiency and to develop the value of power being delivered. The proposed paper which is IOT based calculating of the substation will help the function companies, by ensure that their local-substation faults are instantly realized and reported to their concerned departments via IOT, to provide that term of intensity intrusion is decreased. The measured parameters will send as Notification messages. The microcontroller will cooperate with the sensors introduced at the nearby substation and perform at ask as commanded. Electrical parameters be fond of current, voltage will be compared constantly to its rated value will help defend the distribution and power transformer from on fire due to overload, overvoltage's, short circuit fault, and surges. Under such conditions, the whole unit is closed down during the control area include transfers detecting it, and instantly killing the electrical switch. Notification cautions can likewise be formed to demonstrate this. The utilization of WIFI makes the substation astute in the sense that it can transmit signals and information and receive commands. This enables to decrease labor expenditure at the substation and spares time. In this mode, the working and observing effectiveness of the sub-station will definitely increment.

**KEYWORDS:** LCD, Relay, Wifi module, Arduino UNO, Buzzer, AC Bulb, Sensors.



**Kondalu et al.,**

## INTRODUCTION

The prevention of problems in the electrical power supply system, as well as the adoption of modern maintenance practices, is vital for electrical sector companies in their search for continuous improvement of performance and power supply quality indexes. Big companies are free to decide their electrical energy supplier and commonly use the demand profile and voltage level at the capture point to negotiate prices. Also, new system permit customers to apply for settlement for energy interruption, so the electric energy utilities have new financial drivers to provide a first-rate power supply. With these new measures, specific examine indexes for each installation are monitored separately, which means that even small distribution substations need to be monitored since they may contribute to the increase of fines against the distribution company. These complete requirements shaves forced power distribution companies to analysis maintenance concepts and strategies for their equipment and gradually more seek out actions that will allow them to reduce corrective and protective protection by raising the practice of predictive maintenance. However, to enable an aggressive migration to predictive maintenance, direct and constant monitoring of equipment is necessary to calculate failure and optimize equipment maintenance. Only with the analysis of information collected in real time from the equipment is it possible to establish maintenance based on real conditions and not on time intervals. This analysis makes it possible to extend the maintenance cycle and minimize related costs.

Standalone equipment monitoring systems are often specified and acquired by electric energy distribution companies to provide information for predictive maintenance planning. When designed carefully and installed with sufficient monitoring sensors, these systems provide consistent data for the correct analysis and scheduling of equipment maintenance. However, due to the high cost of the equipment installation, communications network, and purchase and maintenance fees for the soft w are infrastructure for data storage, this type of system is not viable for small- and medium-sized distribution substations. The method presented paper uses data abounding by (IEDs) intelligent electronic devices and takes improvement of the connections system structure already in place as part of the substation automation system (SAS) that is performing control, protection and monitoring (PCM). These PCM IEDs constantly calculate equipment health and performance as a byproduct of performing protection and control of the apparatus. This in order is frequently and correctly designed into analytics inside the IEDs, based on algorithms created by power apparatus experts. The function of the substation monitoring system (SMS) is to observe the medium- and high-voltage circuit breakers, power transformers, re-closers, dc battery systems, and disconnect switches of a substation, minimizing the have to for new procedure, such as special-purpose meters and sensors, and composing an reasonable and precisely gorgeous solution. Sensors collect the quantities in the field, process the signals, and send them to a data concentrator unit. Normally, the sensors installed are potential transformers (PTs), current transformers (CTs), resistance temperature

### Block diagram of s Arduino

devices (RTDs), moisture sensors, position sensors, signal transducers, and so on. In order to concentrate the data into a single location within the substation, data collectors such as remote terminal units (RTUs), programmable logic controllers, industrial computers, data acquisition modules, and other devices are used. After collection and concentration, the data are sent to a relational database. Analytic software uses algorithms that process the received data, define the actual situation of the monitored equipment, and estimate a time interval until the next maintenance action. The block diagram Arduino show in figure1. Substation monitoring systems leveraging IoT technology have revolutionized the way electrical infrastructure is managed and maintained. These systems typically consist of a network of sensors strategically deployed throughout the substation, continuously collecting data on various parameters such as voltage, current, temperature, and humidity. These sensors can be connected wirelessly or via wired connections, depending on the specific requirements of the substation and environmental factors. The collected data is then transmitted to a central gateway device within the substation, which aggregates and processes the information before relaying it to a cloud- based monitoring platform.



**Kondalu et al.,**

In the cloud-based monitoring platform, the data is analyzed in real-time using advanced analytics techniques. Machine learning algorithms may be applied to detect patterns, anomalies, and potential equipment failures, enabling predictive maintenance strategies. Operators can access the monitoring platform through a user-friendly interface, allowing them to visualize the real-time status of the substation, review historical data, and set up alerts and notifications for critical events. The working principal of Hardware diagram shown in figure 2' Moreover, IoT-based substation monitoring systems offer scalability and flexibility, allowing for the integration of additional sensors and functionalities as needed. Security measures such as encryption, authentication, and access control are implemented to protect the data and infrastructure from cyber threats. Integration with existing Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems and enterprise systems ensures interoperability and seamless data exchange, further enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the substation monitoring process. Overall, these systems provide utilities and operators with a comprehensive solution for managing electrical substations, leading to improved performance, reduced operational costs, and enhanced reliability of the power grid. Substation monitoring systems leveraging IoT (Internet of Things) technology represent a transformative approach to managing critical electrical infrastructure. These systems begin with the deployment of a network of sensors throughout the substation. These sensors are strategically placed to capture essential parameters such as voltage, current, temperature, humidity, gasvslsn transformers. The sensors can communicate wirelessly or through wired connections, depending on factors like range, reliability, and environmental conditions. The working principle hardware diagram shown in the figure 1.2. This comprehensive sensor network forms the foundation of real-time data collection within the substation. The collected data is then transmitted to a central gateway device, typically located within the substation premises. This gateway acts as a data aggregation point, consolidating information from various sensors before relaying it to a cloud-based or centralized monitoring platform. The transmission of data can occur via various communication protocols such as Wi-Fi, cellular networks, LoRa, or Zigbee, depending on the specific requirements of the substation and the available infrastructure.

In the cloud-based monitoring platform, the data undergoes analysis and processing using advanced analytics techniques. Machine learning algorithms may be employed to identify patterns, anomalies, and potential equipment failures. By leveraging historical data and predictive models, operators can gain insights into the operational health of the substation and anticipate maintenance needs. The monitoring platform provides a user-friendly interface for operators to visualize real-time data, review historical trends, and configure alerts and notifications for critical events. One of the key advantages of IoT-based substation monitoring systems is the ability to enable remote monitoring and management. Operators can access the monitoring platform from anywhere with an internet connection, allowing them to oversee multiple substations efficiently. This remote accessibility facilitates proactive decision-making and timely intervention in the event of abnormalities or emergencies. Additionally, IoT-enabled systems support remote control functionalities, enabling operators to remotely adjust settings, perform diagnostics, and execute commands without the need for physical presence at the substation. Security is a paramount concern in IoT-based substation monitoring systems, given the critical nature of the infrastructure and the potential risks associated with cyber threats. As such, robust security measures are implemented to safeguard data integrity, confidentiality, and availability. Encryption, authentication mechanisms, access controls, and regular security audits are among the measures employed to mitigate risks and ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. Integration with existing Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems and enterprise systems further enhances interoperability and data exchange, facilitating seamless integration into the broader utility infrastructure.

## CONCLUSION

The proposed Topological Smart Voltage and Current Monitoring System (SVCMS) concludes our venture "Substation Monitoring and Control Use Microcontroller and IoT," Deep Belief Network can improve the quality of Force Move and provide continuous force. Likewise, constant checking of various boundaries can ensure the well-being of the substation and its hardware. Except for many migratory Integrated Circuit (ICs) to help make progress,



**Kondalu et al.,**

the effort has been adequately executed. In this way, the effort is adequately made, and the effort of the planned structure gives easy control of checking the substation. The substation can talk to the help association to show what short coming are connected and empowers the two-way business. The exact area of the substation can be determined in the same way by sending the field directions of the substation. Finally, the yield of the exploration was checked. Moved can improve the nature of the force being moved and provide constant force. In addition, ongoing checking of various boundaries is carried out, guaranteeing the substation's safety and hardware. Also, using highly motivated with help to create growth, the effort has been successfully implemented. In this way, the efforts are made properly, and the attempt to do the planned structure gives easy control to the distant substation .It empowers two-way trade. The support can talk to the organization to show the substation with the issue, and the substation is connected. The specific area of the substation can be controlled in the same way by sending the field directions of the substation.

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Kondalu et al.,

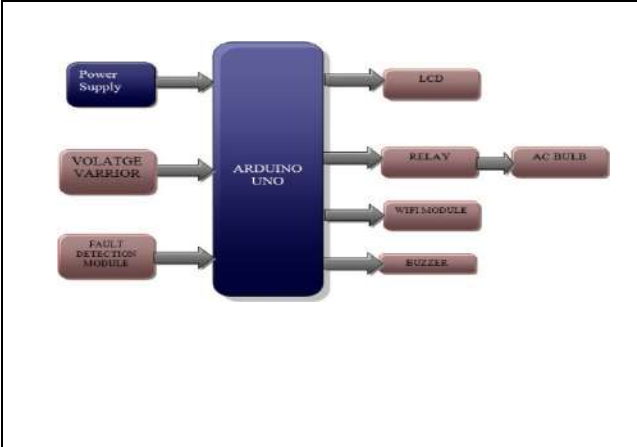


Fig:1 Block diagram of s Arduino



Fig:2 The working principle hardware diagram





## A New - Cut Approach For Solving Fuzzy Pentagonal 2\*2 Game Problem

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Game theory issues are mostly found in the subjects of economics, corporate management, sociology, political science, military operations, and others. Fuzzy set theory provides a solid foundation for the study of the range of games in which the payoffs are represented by fuzzy numbers, which helps to allay worries about the game. The incorrect values in the two-person zero-sum game covered in this article are Pentagonal Fuzzy numbers. The problem must be solved using the ranking criteria without using the crisp valued game problem. Additionally, we have shown that the greatest value of the fuzzy valued game problem, after it is resolved, may be converted to a crisp valued game problem utilizing any ranking algorithm prior to providing any additional desirable

**Keywords:** Pentagonal Fuzzy Number, Fuzzy Matrix, Determinant of fuzzy matrix.

### INTRODUCTION

Zadeh L.A. created fuzzy sets in 1965, which offer a natural solution to issues where imprecision and ambiguity arise. As opposed to single-valued numbers, which have precise values, fuzzy numbers have precise values. Triangular and trapezoidal fuzzy numbers were employed by several academics to deal with imprecise situations in real life. A The foundation of fuzzy number theory is fuzzy numbers and related fuzzy operations, which are used to describe measuring knowledge, expert systems, and cognitive computational models. We need to know the precise values of the payoffs when we use game theory to represent specific real-world problems. Nevertheless, it is challenging to determine the precise reward values; we can only estimate them. Modifying the issues to be games with unclear payoffs is helpful in these kinds of circumstances. Ragab et al. present some properties on the square fuzzy matrix's determinant and adjoint. Kim, Manorajan B. et al. published some important results about the determinant of square fuzzy matrices. Triangular fuzzy matrices were initially introduced by Pal and Shyamal. Numerous studies use fuzzy payoff matrices using trapezoidal, triangular, and other fuzzy numbers. However, it is believed that each player's

87191





**Umamaheswari and Radharamani**

game values are discrete integers. However, it makes sense from a logical perspective that the game's value for players I and II should likewise be fuzzy if the reward matrix is fuzzy. By employing the lexicographic approach to solve auxiliary multi-objective programming models, Li demonstrated the ability to solve fuzzy matrix games with triangular fuzzy number payoffs. where each player's game value was determined as a triangle fuzzy number. Without the use of a ranking function, A triangle fuzzy number was utilized by NagoorGani A et al. to solve totally fuzzy linear programming using the simplex approach; the optimal value is likewise a triangular fuzzy number. Similarly, this article uses a simplex algorithm without a ranking function to deal with pentagonal fuzzy numbers, and the optimal value is similarly a pentagonal fuzzy number. This technique was applied by NagoorGani A et al. to solve triangular fuzzy numbers in completely fuzzy linear programming.

**Some Basic Preliminaries**

**Definition 2.1(Fuzzy set)[1]**

A fuzzy set  $\bar{A}$  in  $X$  (set of real numbers) is a set of ordered pairs.

$$\bar{A} = \{(x, \mu_{\bar{A}}(x)) : x \in X\}$$

$\mu_{\bar{A}}$  is called membership function of  $x$  in  $\bar{A}$  which maps  $X$  to  $[0,1]$ .

**Definition 2.2(Fuzzy Number)[9]**

A Fuzzy set  $\bar{A}$  is defined on the set of real numbers  $R$  is said to be a fuzzy number if its membership function  $\mu_{\bar{A}}:R \rightarrow [0,1]$  has the following characteristics.

1.  $\bar{A}$  is normal. It means that there exist an  $x \in R$  such that  $\mu_{\bar{A}}(x)=1$ .
2.  $\bar{A}$  is convex. It means that for every  $x_1, x_2 \in R$ .  
 $\mu_{\bar{A}}(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \geq \min[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x_1), \mu_{\bar{A}}(x_2)], \lambda \in [0,1]$ .
3.  $\mu_{\bar{A}}$  is upper semi-continuous.
4.  $\text{Sup}(\bar{A})$  is bounded in  $R$ .

**Definition 2.3( $\alpha$ - cut of Fuzzy set)[9]**

The fuzzy set's  $\alpha$ -cut of its  $\alpha$ -level set  $A$  set of elements in the universe  $X$  whose membership values are greater than the threshold level  $\alpha$  is called  $\bar{A}_\alpha$  That's

$$\bar{A}_\alpha = \{(x / \mu_{\bar{A}}(x) \geq \alpha)\}$$

**Definition 2.4(Pentagonal Fuzzy number)[10]**

A fuzzy number  $\bar{W} = (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5)$  is considered a Pentagonal fuzzy number if the function that determines its membership is

$$\mu_{\bar{A}(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{x-w_1}{w_2-w_1}, & \text{for } w_1 \leq x \leq w_2 \\ \frac{x-w_2}{w_3-w_2}, & \text{for } w_2 \leq x \leq w_3 \\ 1, & \text{for } x = w_3 \\ \frac{w_4-x}{w_4-w_3}, & \text{for } w_3 \leq x \leq w_4 \\ \frac{w_5-x}{w_5-w_4}, & \text{for } w_4 \leq x \leq w_5 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

And it is called pentagonal fuzzy membership number.

**Definition 2.5( $\alpha$ - cut of a Pentagonal Fuzzy number)[10]**

The  $\alpha$ - cut of a Pentagonal Fuzzy number  $\bar{W}_p = (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5)$  is

$$\bar{W}_\alpha = [W_\alpha^L, W_\alpha^R] = \begin{cases} (W_\alpha^L)_1, (W_\alpha^R)_1 & \alpha \in [0, k] \\ (W_\alpha^L)_2, (W_\alpha^R)_2 & \alpha \in [k, 1] \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (f_1(r), f_2(r)) & \alpha \in [0, k] \\ (g_1(t), g_2(t)) & \alpha \in [k, 1] \end{cases}$$







**Umamaheswari and Radharamani**

Where,  $f_1(r) = a_1 + \frac{r}{k}(a_2 - a_1)$

$$g_1(r) = a_2 + \frac{1-s}{1-k}(a_3 - a_2)$$

$$f_2(r) = a_4 - \frac{1-s}{1-k}(a_3 - a_2)$$

$$g_2(r) = a_5 - \frac{r}{k}(a_5 - a_4).$$

**Proposed ranking method[10]**

$$\mathcal{R}(\bar{A}_P) = \frac{1}{2}\{(a_1 + 2a_3 + 2a_4 + a_5)k + (a_2 - 2a_3 + a_4)\}$$

**Definition 2.6(Arithmetic Operations on pentagonal fuzzy numbers)**

The four operations that can be carried out on Pentagonal Fuzzy numbers are as follows:

Let  $\bar{P}=(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5)$  and  $\bar{Q}=(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5)$  which gives ,

**i). Addition**

$$\bar{P} + \bar{Q} = (p_1+q_1, p_2+q_2, p_3+q_3, p_4+q_4, p_5+q_5)$$

**ii). Subtraction**

$$\bar{P} - \bar{Q} = (p_1 - q_5, p_2 - q_4, p_3 - q_3, p_4 - q_2, p_5 - q_1)$$

**iii). Multiplication**

$$\bar{P} \times \bar{Q} = (\min(p_1q_1, p_1q_2, p_1q_4, p_1q_5), \min(p_2q_1, p_2q_2, p_2q_4, p_2q_5), p_3q_3, \max(p_4q_1, p_4q_2, p_4q_4, p_4q_5), \max(p_5q_1, p_5q_2, p_5q_4, p_5q_5))$$

**iv). Division**

$$\bar{P} \div \bar{Q} = (\min(p_1/q_1, p_1/q_2, p_1/q_4, p_1/q_5), \min(p_2/q_1, p_2/q_2, p_2/q_4, p_2/q_5), p_3/q_3, \max(p_4/q_1, p_4/q_2, p_4/q_4, p_4/q_5), \max(p_5/q_1, p_5/q_2, p_5/q_4, p_5/q_5))$$

**Definition 2.7(Determinant of pentagonal fuzzy Number)**

An A of order  $n \times n$  is represented by the Pentagonal fuzzy determinant |P| or (P) of a Pentagonal fuzzy number matrix (PFNM).

$$|P| = \sum_{\gamma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \gamma((m_{1\gamma(1)}, n_{1\gamma(1)}, \alpha_{1\gamma(1)}, \beta_{1\gamma(1)}, \gamma_{1\gamma(1)}), \dots, (m_{n\gamma(n)}, n_{n\gamma(n)}, \alpha_{n\gamma(n)}, \beta_{n\gamma(n)}, \gamma_{n\gamma(n)}))$$

$$|P| = \sum_{\gamma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \gamma \prod_{i=1}^n p_{i\gamma(i)}$$

Where  $p_{i\gamma(i)}=(m_{1\gamma(1)}, n_{1\gamma(1)}, \alpha_{1\gamma(1)}, \beta_{1\gamma(1)}, \gamma_{1\gamma(1)})$  are PFNMs and  $S_n$  represents the symmetric group of all index permutations  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  And Based to that permutation  $\text{Sgn } \gamma = 1$  or  $-1$

$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \gamma(1) & \gamma(2) & \gamma(3) & \dots & \gamma(n) \end{pmatrix}$  is either odd or even.

Multiple PFN products are involved in the calculation of (P). The value of (P) is also an approximate PFN since the product of two or more PFNs is an approximate PFN.

**Remark 2.8**

If  $\bar{W} = (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5)$  is a Pentagonal fuzzy number then Modules of  $\bar{W} = w_3$  Formulation of the Fuzzy Game Problem Mathematically Think of two market rivals, or "players." Suppose that Player S has  $n$  tactics  $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n$  and Player R has  $m$  strategies  $r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_m$  It is considered that each player R has options from the pure strategies in this scenario. Player S is thought to always lose, and player R is seen to always win. In other words, all payouts are predicated on player R. The payoff matrix to player R is if player R selects strategy  $R_i$  and player S selects strategy  $S_j$ .  
Player S





**Umamaheswari and Radharamani**

$$\begin{matrix} & & S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & \dots & S_n \\ \text{Player } R & \begin{matrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ \vdots \\ R_m \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} N_{11} & N_{12} & N_{13} & \dots & N_{1n} \\ N_{21} & N_{22} & N_{23} & \dots & N_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{m1} & N_{m2} & N_{m3} & \dots & N_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

**Procedure for Solving Fuzzy Game Problem Using Matrix Oddment Method [9]**

**Step 1:**

Let  $L = (l)$  be a fuzzy matrix of size  $n \times n$ . The first column of the new matrix  $C$  is created by subtracting the second column of  $L$  from the first; the second is obtained by subtracting the third column of  $L$  from the second; and so on until the last column of  $L$  is addressed.  $n \times (n - 1)$  has the matrix  $C$ .

**Step 2:**

Create a new matrix  $Q$  from  $L$  by deducting its succeeding rows from the ones that before them, just like you did with the columns in step 1. Because of this,  $Q$  is a matrix of  $(n - 1) \times n$ .

**Step 3:**

Determine the oddment magnitudes for every row and column in  $A$ . The oddment corresponding to the  $i^{\text{th}}$  row of  $L$  is the determinant  $|Ci|$ , where  $Ci$  is obtained from  $C$  by deleting  $i^{\text{th}}$  row. Likewise, the oddment associated with the  $j^{\text{th}}$  column of  $L = |Rj|$  is defined as a determinant where  $Rj$  is obtained by deleting the  $j^{\text{th}}$  column of  $Q$ .

**Step 4:**

Write the magnitude of the oddment, omitting any negative signs, against the matching row and column.

**Step 5:**

Check to see if the total oddments in the columns and rows are equal. If accurate, the oddments that are expressed as fractions of the total are where the optimal strategies can be found. If not, the strategy is unsuccessful.

**Step 6:**

Calculate the expected value of the game for the row player (against any column player move) that matches the optimal mixed strategy identified above.

**Illustration**

Examine the fuzzy reward matrix that follows, which contains pentagonal fuzzy numbers as elements.

Player S

$$\text{Player } R \begin{pmatrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) & (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) & (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) \\ (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) & (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) & (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \\ (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Soln:**

$$\begin{matrix} & & & \text{Row min} \\ \begin{matrix} \text{Column max} \\ N_{11} = (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4), N_{12} = (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8), N_{13} = (1, 2, 4, 9, 10), \\ N_{21} = (1, 2, 5, 7, 8), N_{22} = (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6), N_{23} = (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9), \\ N_{31} = (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6), N_{32} = (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6), N_{33} = (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3). \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) & (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) & (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) \\ (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) & (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) & (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \\ (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) \\ (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) \\ (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

For the sole purpose of comparison, find the Measure for each of the fuzzy game's  $N_{ij}$  given below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}(\bar{A}_p) &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (a_1 + 2a_3 + 2a_4 + a_5)k + (a_2 - 2a_3 + a_4) \} \text{ and } k = 0.4 \\
 N_{11} = (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) &\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{11}) = 2, N_{12} = (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{12}) = 3.6 \\
 N_{13} = (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) &\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{13}) = 8.9, N_{21} = (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{21}) = 16.1 \\
 N_{22} = (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) &\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{22}) = 3.1, a_{23} = (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{23}) = 6.2 \\
 N_{31} = (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) &\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{31}) = 1.3, a_{32} = (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{32}) = 1.3 \\
 N_{33} = (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) &\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(N_{33}) = -0.1
 \end{aligned}$$





**Umamaheswari and Radharamani**

The Payoff matrix is

$$\begin{matrix}
 & & & \text{Row min} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3.6 & 8.9 \\ 16.1 & 3.1 & 6.2 \\ 1.3 & 1.3 & -0.1 \end{pmatrix} & & \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3.1 \\ -0.1 \end{matrix} \\
 \text{Colm max} & \begin{matrix} 16.1 & 3.6 & 8.9 \end{matrix} & & 
 \end{matrix}$$

Maximin = 3.1 and Minimax = 3.6

Maximin ≠ Minimax. There is no Saddle point.

The dominance principle is not applied here. In this case, the Matrix Oddment Method must be used to remedy the issue. To get the matrices C and R, subtract the subsequent rows from the rows that came before them and the subsequent columns from the columns that came before them. According to the definition of arithmetic operations on pentagonal fuzzy numbers, there are four possible operations that can be performed on these numbers. Let's

Let  $\bar{P}=(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5)$  and  $\bar{Q}=(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5)$  which gives ,

$$\bar{P} - \bar{Q} = (p_1 - q_5, p_2 - q_4, p_3 - q_3, p_4 - q_2, p_5 - q_1)$$

**Column Matrix**

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) - (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) & (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) - (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) \\ (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) - (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) - (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \\ (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) - (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) - (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{pmatrix}$$

C is a n × (n-1) matrix as a result.

with the use of the matrix subtraction approach

$$\bar{P} - \bar{Q} = (p_1 - q_5, p_2 - q_4, p_3 - q_3, p_4 - q_2, p_5 - q_1)$$

$$N_{11} = (-15, -11, -7, 5, 7), N_{12} = (-13, -11, -1, 4, 7)$$

$$N_{21} = (-5, -2, 6, 10, 12), N_{22} = (-13, -11, -3, 6, 9)$$

$$N_{31} = (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10), N_{32} = (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} (-15, -11, -7, 5, 7) & (-13, -11, -1, 4, 7) \\ (-5, -2, 6, 10, 12) & (-13, -11, -3, 6, 9) \\ (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10) & (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11) \end{pmatrix}$$

To find the magnitude of oddments corresponding to each row and each column of A.

$|C_1|$ , is the oddment corresponding to A's first row, and  $C_1$  is derived from C by removing the first row. In a similar manner, R yields  $|R_1|$  Operations on pentagonal fuzzy numbers by definition. Applying the formula.

$$\bar{P} \times \bar{Q} = ( \min (p_1 q_1, p_1 q_2, p_1 q_4, p_1 q_5), \min (p_2 q_1, p_2 q_2, p_2 q_4, p_2 q_5), p_3 q_3, \max (p_4 q_1, p_4 q_2, p_4 q_4, p_4 q_5), \max (p_5 q_1, p_5 q_2, p_5 q_4, p_5 q_5) )$$

$$|C_1| = \begin{vmatrix} (-5, -2, 6, 10, 12) & (-13, -11, -3, 6, 9) \\ (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10) & (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-5, -2, 6, 10, 12) \times (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11) = (-55, -22, 12, 110, 132)$$

$$(-13, -11, -3, 6, 9) \times (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10) = (-130, -110, 0, 60, 90)$$

$$|C_1| = (-145, -82, 12, 220, 262)$$

$$|C_2| = \begin{vmatrix} (-15, -11, -7, 5, 7) & (-13, -11, -1, 4, 7) \\ (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10) & (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11) \end{vmatrix}$$

Similarly, We get

$$(-15, -11, -7, 5, 7) \times (-7, -5, 2, 7, 11) = (-165, -121, -14, 55, 77)$$

$$(-13, -11, -1, 4, 7) \times (-10, -7, 0, 7, 10) = (-130, -110, 0, 40, 70)$$

$$|C_2| = (-235, -161, -14, 165, 207)$$

$$|C_3| = \begin{vmatrix} (-15, -11, -7, 5, 7) & (-13, -11, -1, 4, 7) \\ (-5, -2, 6, 10, 12) & (-13, -11, -3, 6, 9) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-15, -11, -7, 5, 7) \times (-13, -11, -3, 6, 9) = (-135, -99, 21, 45, 63)$$

$$(-13, -11, -1, 4, 7) \times (-5, -2, 6, 10, 12) = (-156, -132, -6, 48, 84)$$

$$|C_3| = (-219, -147, 27, 177, 219)$$

**Row Matrix**





**Umamaheswari and Radharamani**

$|R_1|$  is the oddment corresponding to A's first column, where  $R_1$  is derived from R by removing the first column.

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) - (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) & (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) - (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) & (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) - (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \\ (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) - (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) - (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) - (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{11} = (-15, -12, -9, 1, 3), U_{12} = (-9, -6, 4, 9, 12)$$

$$U_{13} = (-8, -6, 2, 11, 13), U_{21} = (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12)$$

$$U_{22} = (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10), U_{23} = (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14)$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} (-15, -12, -9, 1, 3) & (-9, -6, 4, 9, 12) & (-8, -6, 2, 11, 13) \\ (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12) & (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10) & (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|R_1| = \begin{pmatrix} (-9, -6, 4, 9, 12) & (-8, -6, 2, 11, 13) \\ (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10) & (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-9, -6, 4, 9, 12) \times (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14) = (-126, -84, 8, 126, 168)$$

$$(-8, -6, 2, 11, 13) \times (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10) = (-80, -60, -6, 110, 130)$$

$$|R_1| = 256, -194, 14, 186, 248$$

$$|R_2| = \begin{pmatrix} (-15, -12, -9, 1, 3) & (-8, -6, 2, 11, 13) \\ (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12) & (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-15, -12, -9, 1, 3) \times (-6, -4, 2, 11, 14) = (-210, -168, -18, 14, 42)$$

$$(-8, -6, 2, 11, 13) \times (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12) = (-96, -72, 6, 132, 156)$$

$$|R_2| = -366, -300, -24, 86, 138$$

$$|R_3| = \begin{pmatrix} (-15, -12, -9, 1, 3) & (-9, -6, 4, 9, 12) \\ (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12) & (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-15, -12, -9, 1, 3) \times (-10, -7, -3, 7, 10) = (-150, -120, 27, 10, 30)$$

$$(-9, -6, 4, 9, 12) \times (-5, -2, 3, 10, 12) = (-108, -72, 12, 108, 144)$$

$$|R_3| = -294, -228, 15, 82, 138$$

Player S Row oddment

$$Player R \begin{pmatrix} (-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) & (-3, -2, 3, 6, 8) & (1, 2, 4, 9, 10) \\ (1, 2, 5, 7, 8) & (-4, -3, -1, 4, 6) & (-3, -2, 2, 8, 9) \\ (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-4, -3, 2, 4, 6) & (-5, -3, 0, 2, 3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-145, -82, 12, 220, 262) \\ (-235, -161, -14, 165, 207) \\ (-219, -147, 27, 177, 219) \end{matrix}$$

$$(-256, -194, 14, 186, 248) \quad (-366, -300, -24, 86, 138) \quad (-294, -228, 15, 82, 138)$$

By using the remark, if  $\bar{W} = w_3$

The sum of the row oddment's modulus values is  $12 + 14 + 27 = 53$ .

The sum of the column oddment's modulus values is  $14 + 24 + 15 = 53$ .

$$Player R's strategy = \left( \frac{12}{53}, \frac{14}{53}, \frac{27}{53} \right)$$

$$Player S's strategy = \left( \frac{14}{53}, \frac{24}{53}, \frac{15}{53} \right)$$

To find the value of the game is  $\frac{12}{53}(-7, -5, -4, 3, 4) + \frac{14}{53}(1, 2, 5, 7, 8) + \frac{27}{53}(-4, -3, 2, 4, 6)$

$$= \left( \frac{-84}{53}, \frac{-60}{53}, \frac{-48}{53}, \frac{36}{53}, \frac{48}{53} \right) + \left( \frac{14}{53}, \frac{28}{53}, \frac{70}{53}, \frac{98}{53}, \frac{112}{53} \right) + \left( \frac{-108}{53}, \frac{-27}{53}, \frac{54}{53}, \frac{108}{53}, \frac{162}{53} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{-178}{53}, \frac{-59}{53}, \frac{76}{53}, \frac{242}{53}, \frac{322}{53} \right)$$

The Crisp value of the fuzzy valued game problem solution without applying the measure to transform it to a crisp valued problem =  $\frac{76}{53} \cong 1.433$ .

## CONCLUSION

The components of the  $3 \times 3$  fuzzy reward matrix that we have studied in this chapter are called Pentagonal fuzzy numbers. Without converting it to a crisp valued game problem, we showed that the optimal solution to the fuzzy valued game problem is also a pentagonal fuzzy number using the matrix oddment approach. For comparison, the "Measure" rating system was used. When the matrix oddment strategy is used to transform the same problem into a crisp valued game problem, the resulting answer is not nearly as optimal as the crisp value of the best solution.



**Umamaheswari and Radharamani****REFERENCES**

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## Pharmacognostical Phytochemical Investigation and Pharmacological Activities of *Phyllanthus Acidus*

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Liver injury or liver dysfunction is a major health problem that challenges not only health care professionals but also the pharmaceutical industry and drug regulatory authorities. Traditional systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani are predominantly utilizing many plant materials for the treatment of liver disorders. Many traditional/conventional herbal formulations are also available for the management of the same. However, healing of liver disorders with a single and precise herbal drug is still not well understood. In spite of tremendous progress in modern medicine, there is hardly any drug that stimulate liver function, offer protection to the liver from damage and assist in the regeneration of hepatic cells. Hence, there is also an ever-increasing need for safe and effective herbal hepatoprotective agents. By considering that, a detailed scientific study was carried out on *Phyllanthus acidus* a folklore medicinal plant that has been claiming with hepatoprotective, antidiabetic and may other ethnomedical usefulness. *Phyllanthus acidus* is a stout perennial shrub or subshrub which belongs to the family Asparagaceae or Agavaceae (Formerly in Liliaceae/ Dracaenaceae). The plant prefers moistswampy land for its growth. This is found in shaded places of evergreen and semi evergreen forests regions of India, Bangladesh, Malay peninsula, South China and South-East Asia. According to the available literature, this plant holds wide spread applications in folk medicine. Various parts of this plant have been utilizing for the management of Spermaturia, Diabetes, Jaundice, Piles, Vatha (against inflammation), Headache etc. in ethnomedicine. Despite of its traditional usefulness, no systematic study has been conducted regarding the pharmacognostic, physico- phytochemical and pharmacological aspects of the entire plant. A detailed investigation of the pharmacognostical and phytochemical parameters of the entire plant of *Phyllanthus acidus* has been carried out which is helpful for the easy identification, proper authentication and quality/purity determination. The results obtained may be used as reference data towards monograph development of this folklore medicinal plant. The present study also quantitatively estimated the level of the phytoconstituents mainly total phenolic and flavonoid principles. The *in vitro* antioxidant potential of various extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus* roots were evaluated using total antioxidant capacity, 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) scavenging, nitric oxide scavenging and superoxide radical scavenging assays in order to validate the medicinal properties of this plant. After analyzing the IC<sub>50</sub> values it was confirmed that the antioxidant activity of *Phyllanthus acidus* is



**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur**

remarkably prominent while comparing with their respective standards. The confirmed antioxidant activity of the root extracts is probably due to availability of the poly phenolic and flavonoid principles in them. The ethanolic root extract of *Phyllanthus acidus* (PA-E) was evaluated for the *in vitro* hepatoprotective activity on human liver hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) cell line against ethanol as toxicity inducing agent by checking the percentage viability of the cell lines and also by quantifying the release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). The PA-E root extract exhibited significant cytoprotective activity which was comparable with that of the standard drug, Silymarin. The results of the present study demonstrated the hepatoprotective activity of roots of *Phyllanthus acidus* for the first time and has been further verified by carrying out *in vivo* trials using experimental animals. This study also seemed to evaluate the glucose uptake,  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -Amylase inhibitory activities of the roots of *Phyllanthus acidus* to support its folkloric use for the management of Diabetes. The ethanolic root extract showed a significant 50%  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory (IC50) activity at a concentration of 336  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and the 50%  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity (IC50) was found to be 789.18  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . *In vitro* glucose uptake assay on cultured HepG2 cell lines also showed a dose dependent increase of glucose uptake with increasing concentrations of root extract that has been compared with standard drug, Metformin. The results of the study therefore clearly revealed the potential antidiabetic activity of this plant. PA-E extract was investigated for the *in vivo* hepatoprotective efficacy in Wistar albino rats using ethanol as toxicity inducer. Silymarin was used as the standard. Ethanol induced hepatotoxicity causes rise in serum parameters including ALT, AST, ALP, TP, TB, TC and MDA. Decrease in elevated level of above parameters with lower and higher doses of the PA-E extract would indicate the reversal of induced hepatotoxicity. All biochemical findings were positively supported by the histopathological results of microscopic sections of liver and kidney specimens of the respective rats. This study scientifically revealed significant hepatoprotective efficacy of roots of *Phyllanthus acidus*. It could be used as an active herbal alternative for the treatment of liver ailments. The study also established *in vivo* antioxidant potential of roots of *Phyllanthus acidus* with the tissue homogenates of liver and kidney cells. The increased level of MDA in toxic control group revealed the occurrence of lipid peroxidation which was due to the toxic effect of ethanol. Both lower and higher doses of PA treated groups were significantly decreased the level of MDA as compared to ethanol treated group. The levels of SOD, CAT, Glutathione, Glutathione peroxidase, and Glutathione -S- transferase were decreased in ethanol treated group. PA treated groups were almost restored the levels of these enzymes back to normal. Higher dose (200 mg/kg) of PA extract showed more effective *in vivo* antioxidant activity than the lower dose (100 mg/kg). From the ethanolic root extract of PA, two compounds were isolated and their structures were elucidated. compound -1 is 2,5- dimethyldecan-4-ol and compound-2 is 5,7-Dihydroxyflavone. Structure of compound -2 is identical with the structure of Chrysin, which is a Dihydroxyflavone and was proved to be a hepatoprotective and antidiabetic agent. Hence, it can be concluded that hepatoprotective and antidiabetic activities of this plant may be also due to the presence of Chrysin along with other flavonoids and poly phenolic compounds existing with it.

**Keywords:** *Phyllanthus acidus* HepG2 cell lines, Antidiabetic, Hepatoprotective, Antioxidant, Silymarin, Acarbose, Ascorbic acid, Metformin, Gallic acid, Quercetin.

## INTRODUCTION

### Significances of medicinal flora

Food and medication have been the intimate chums of human beings from the beginning of their existence, and they had to struggle with ailments that affected their lives. In addition to provide the necessities including food, shelter and clothing, nature also conferred on man the proficiency to combat diseases in the form of medicines. Plants were abundantly consumed for therapeutic purpose long before pre historic era. Evidences exist that Indian, European, and Mediterranean was using herbs as a medicine over 4500 years. Indigenous cultures like Africa, Egypt, Iran, and Rome were make use of herbals in their healing rituals. Whereas indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy and Chinese medicine were developed and exploited herbal therapy systematically (Si-Yuan Pan et al., 2014). Medicinal flora is dispersed worldwide and is most abundant in tropical and subtropical



**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur**

countries. India has 2.5% of world's area with 7.8 % of global biodiversity. India has about 44% of flora used medicinally and about 90% of it are plucked from the forest regions (Hamilton A, 2015, Nishteswar K, 2014). More than 7,500 plants are consumed by rural and tribal villages of India as a part of their traditional healing system. But the real medicinal importance of more than 4,000 plants is either barely known or unfamiliar to the majority population (M. M. Pandey, 2013). The World Health Organization (WHO) has pointed out 252 drugs as rudimentary agents of which 11% are absolutely of plant origin. Consumption of medicinal floras in the various forms have attained a commanding role in human health care system all over the world. Two-third of the world's population trust upon herbal medicine for the cure of ailments and as promising material for maintaining good health especially for primary health care. Consumers are gaining an optimistic approach towards herbal medicines and have a faith that they are harmless when competed with the synthetic drugs (Sofowora A et al., 2013). Medicinal plants contain an extensive array of secondary metabolites such as glycosides, polyphenolics, terpenoids, alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids that prescribes their therapeutic efficacy. Considerable number of synthetic drugs are initially obtained from their natural precursors, including aspirin, artemisinin, codeine, colchicine, digoxin, ephedrine, morphine, physostigmine, pilocarpine, quinine, quinidine, reserpine, taxol, tubocurarine, vinblastine and vincristine. Apart from the medicinal uses, plants also function as pest control agents, perfumes, spices and they also play a substantial part in the progress of human cultures around the whole world. All medicaments, whether of synthetic or of natural sources should satisfy the essential prerequisites of being safe and effective. However, Pharmacopoeial standards of raw materials or finished products of herbal origin are feebly established. Therefore, WHO has emphasized on maintaining specific guidelines for the appraisal of quality, safety and efficacy of medicinal entities of herbal origin. Standardization of herbal medicines is a challenging assignment as numerous factors influence their bio efficacy and replicating therapeutic effect. In recent times, there have been shown reasonable progress in the standardization and monograph development of drugs of herbal origin.

**METHODS**

Collection, identification and authentication of plant material The whole plants of *Phyllanthus acidus* were collected from the semi forest regions of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, India. Plant material was identified and authenticated. Fresh plant materials were cleaned carefully in tape water to get rid of adhering impurities. The roots and aerial parts were separated. The fresh plant materials were used for section cutting. The roots and aerial parts were shade dried to constant weight and then coarsely powdered separately using grinding mill and passed through a 40- mesh sieve. The powdered specimens were kept in tightly closed containers for further analysis.

**Pharmacognostical evaluation****Macroscopic Characterization**

Macroscopic characterization of fresh plants of *Phyllanthus acidus* were carried out following WHO guidelines 2002 for the standardization of medicinal plants. Various macroscopic characters of fresh aerial parts such as type of leaf base, presence or absence of petiole, shape, venation, margin, apex, base, surface, texture and characteristics of stem were studied. The roots were examined for its colour, odor, taste, size, shape, surface and fracture (Evan W C, 2002).

**Microscopic characterization**

Fresh roots and aerial parts were selected for the microscopical studies. Microscopic sections were prepared by free hand sectioning. Transverse sections of root, stem and leaf were taken separately and stained with saffranin and phloroglucinol, followed by hydrochloric acid (Khandelwal KR, 2008). They are then mounted in glycerin and examined under a trinocular digital photographic microscope. Micro photographs were also taken. (Deno Capture 2.0 version 142D)

**Powder characteristics**

Powder microscopy of roots and aerial parts were carried out separately by mixing the powder with sand without using a staining reagent and photomicrographs were taken.





**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur****Physicochemical Parameters/ Quality Parameters**

Physicochemical parameters of the plant materials were assessed as per WHO guidelines.

**Determination of ash values**

The ash values of the medicinal plant material are determined by four different ways namely total ash, acid-insoluble ash, water-soluble ash and sulphated ash. High ash values define the chances of substitution, adulteration, contamination, or carelessness happening while formulating the crude drug for marketing. Ash values of aerial and root powders were determined separately by the below stated methods.

**Total ash**

Placed about 2 - 4g of the ground air-dried material, accurately weighed, in a previously ignited and tared crucible (usually of platinum or silica). Place the material in an even layer and ignited gradually by increasing the heat from 500 to 600°C until it is white, indicating the absence of carbon. After cooling in desiccator, it was weighed immediately. The total ash content of the sample was expressed in mg per g of air-dried material.

**Acid-insoluble ash**

To the crucible containing total ash, added 25 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid, covered with a watch-glass and boiled gently for 5 minutes. The watch glass was rinsed with 5 ml of hot water and the washings were added to the silica crucible. The insoluble matter was then collected by filtering through an ashless filter paper. It was then washed with hot water till the filtrate turned to be neutral. The ashless filter paper holding the insoluble matter was placed in a silica crucible, dried on a hot-plate and then ignited to constant weight. The residue obtained was allowed to cool for around 30 minutes in a desiccator and then weighed immediately. The content of acid insoluble ash was determined with respect to the air-dried material.

**Water soluble ash**

The total ash obtained by the above method was allowed to boil with 25 ml of distilled water for 5 minutes. Then it was filtered through an ashless filter paper and the insoluble matter was collected. It was then washed with hot water and ignited to constant weight at low temperature, cooled in a desiccator, and weighed. The weight of ash obtained in this manner was deducted from the weight of total ash and the difference indicates the water-soluble ash value of the sample. The percentage of water insoluble ash was also calculated with respect to the air-dried drug.

**Sulphated Ash**

1g of ground air-dried material was accurately weighed and was transferred to a silica/ platinum crucible that has been previously ignited, cooled and weighed. The powdered plant material in the crucible was then wetted with 1ml Sulphuric acid and heated at a low temperature without causing ignition of the sample until there were no more white fumes given off. The crucible holding the charred sample was then placed in a furnace at temperature preferable from 600 to 900°C until all organic matter has been charred off. Cooled in a desiccator and for about 30 minutes and again weighed. The difference in weights of the sample was considered as the sulphated ash content.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION****Collection and identification of *Phyllanthus acidus***

The whole plants of *Phyllanthus acidus* were collected from farming land in the states of regions of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, India. Plant materials were identified and authenticated.



**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur****Preparation of extracts and calculation of percentage yield of *Phyllanthus acidus*****Preparation of successive solvent extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus***

The dried powder specimens of root and aerial parts, prepared and kept previously were successively extracted with the help of Soxhlet apparatus using various organic solvents of analytical reagent (AR) quality (Harborne, 1984). The solvents utilized are n- Hexane (68°C), Ethyl acetate (76-78°C), Ethanol (78.37°C), and finally Water. (100°C) (decoction). Extracts of above organic solvents were collected separately into dry clean beakers and were recovered from their respective solvents by evaporation in a rotary evaporator at 60°C. Ultimate drying were done by keeping the extract in a desiccator for 1 hour. Finally, the extracts were weighted and the percentage of each extract was determined. Dried extracts were kept at 20°C until further utilized.

**Extraction yield of successive extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus***

The extraction yields of various fractions of roots and aerial parts extracts follow the order of Hexane &lt; Ethyl acetate&lt; Water &lt; Ethanol. Extraction with Ethanol resulted in the highest percentage of extractable compounds whereas the extraction yield with n-Hexane was less while comparing with the other solvents. Values are means of three analyses of the extract  $\pm$  standard deviation (n=3) GAE: Gallic acid equivalent, QE: Quercetin equivalent. Values are means of three analyses of the extract  $\pm$  standard deviation (n=3) GAE: Gallic acid equivalent, QE: Quercetin equivalent extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus*

***In vitro* antioxidant activities of Ethanolic and Aqueous root extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus***

Of all the four successive solvent extracts of roots of *Phyllanthus acidus* aqueous extract (PA-A) showed highest phenolic contents and ethanolic extract (PA-E) exhibited highest flavonoids. Hence both these extracts were selected for estimating the antioxidant studies to compare their effect against oxidative stress. Antioxidant capacity was evaluated by performing five different assays such as total antioxidant, DPPH, nitric oxide scavenging and super oxide scavenging models respectively. After free radical scavenging activity studies, it was found that there was a significant linear correlation between the free radical scavenging activity and total polyphenolic content (phenols and flavonoids) of the extracts.

**Total antioxidant activity (Phospho molybdenum assay)**

Results portrayed that PA-E extract showed the highest total antioxidant activity with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 383.57  $\mu$ g/ml. Also, there are no significant differences between the IC<sub>50</sub> values of PA-A extract and standard Ascorbic acid (730.20  $\mu$ g/ml and 737.39  $\mu$ g/ml respectively). All values are expressed as mean $\pm$  SD for three determinations

**Histological examination of Kidney**

Histological studies in kidney tissue showed dilated tubules and cloudy swelling of tubules in alcohol administration rats (Group II). The changes were markedly reduced and almost near normal appearance of kidney were observed in rats treated with high dose (200 mg/kg) and alcohol (group V). Control rats treated group showed the normal appearance of kidney without any histological alterations.

**Mass Spectrum**

The mass spectrum of the isolated compound is presented in the figure 5.44. The m/z value of the isolated compound of the molecular ion peak is found as 255.25 which corresponds to the molecular formula C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. m/z = 255.25 (m+) On the basis of spectral data (IR, <sup>1</sup>H &amp; 13 C NMR and Mass), the isolated compound 2 was found to be 5, 7- Dihydroxyflavone.



**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur**

## CONCLUSION

The present investigation scientifically ascertained the traditional claims of *Phyllanthus acidus* for the management of various life style disorders. The fresh as well as dried powdered specimens of roots and aerial parts were subjected to basic pharmacognostic examinations like morphological, and histological evaluations, qualitative and quantitative (total polyphenols and flavonoids) phytochemical investigations, physicochemical evaluations including loss on drying, ash values, extractive values and heavy metal analysis to make it useful for the monograph development of this folklore medicinal plant. The antioxidant capacity of ethanolic and aqueous root extracts were evaluated because it is an inevitable mechanism connected with incidence of liver disorders, Diabetes and various other lifestyle diseases. In vitro hepatoprotective and antidiabetic activity studies of *Phyllanthus acidus* . have been carried out to initially confirm the proposed biological activities with the utilization of reagents as well as specific cells lines (HepG2 cell lines) without the disruption of the whole organisms. These in vitro studies have validated the folklore claims of hepatoprotective and antidiabetic properties of the plant for first time. A scientific study has been conducted to evaluate the in vivo hepatoprotective activity of the ethanolic root extract against ethanol induced hepatotoxicity in Wistar albino rats. All biochemical findings and histopathological results of liver and kidney were positively supported the hepatoprotective potential of *Phyllanthus acidus*. From the PA-E extract, two compounds were isolated and their structure elucidation have been carried out. They are 2,5- dimethyldecan-4-ol (compound 1) and 5,7- Dihydroxyflavone (compound 2). Through structure elucidation, structure of compound 2 is found to be identical with the structure of Chrysin, which was methodologically verified as hepatoprotective and antidiabetic agent. On the basis of the present investigation, it could be concluded that hepatoprotective and antidiabetic ability of *Phyllanthus acidus* may be due to the presence of Chrysin along with other poly phenolic and flavonoid principles existing with this plant.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

This work is co-authored by a research scholar and a research guide.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

There is no perceived bias or conflict of interest, according to the writers.

## AUTHORS FUNDING

None.

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**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur**

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**Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur**

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**Table: 1 Extraction yields of successive extracts of roots of *Phyllanthus acidus***

Sl.No	Solvent	Colour	%Yield(W/W)	Form
1	Hexane	GoldenYellow	0.11	StickyMass
2	EthylAcetate	Orange	2.1	StickyMass
3	Ethanol	ReddishBrown	19.22	StickyMass
4	Water	BrownishBlack	4.78	StickyMass

**Table: 2 Extraction yields of successive extracts of aerial parts of *Phyllanthus acidus***

Sl.No	Solvent	Colour	% Yield(w/w)	Form
1	Hexane	Brightgreen	0.15	Stickymass
2	EthylAcetate	Greenishbrown	2.05	Stickypowder
3	Ethanol	Reddishbrown	19.04	DriedPowder
4	Water	Brownishred	4.99	Driedpowder

**Table:3 Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Phyllanthus acidus* Root powder**

Sl.No	Phytoconstituents	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>		Rootextract	
		Hexane	EthylAcetate	Ethanol	Water
1	Phenols	+	+	+	+
2	Flavonoids	+	+	+	+
3	Tannins	+	+	+	+
4	Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
5	Glycosides	-	-	-	-
6	Carbohydrates	-	-	+	+
7	Proteins	-	-	+	+
8	Anthocyanins	-	-	-	-
9	terpenoids	+	+	+	+
10	Saponins	+	+	+	+
11	Steroids	+	+	+	+
12	Coumarins	+	+	+	+
13	Triterpenoids	+	+	+	+

+:Present

-:Absent

**Table:4 Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Phyllanthus acidus* Aerial parts powder (PA)**

Sl.No	Phytoconstituents	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> Aerial parts extract			
		Hexane	EthylAcetate	Ethanol	Water
1	Phenols	+	+	+	+
2	Flavonoids	+	+	+	+
3	Tannins	+	+	+	+
4	Alkaloids	+	+	+	+





## Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur

5	Glycosides	-	-	-	-
6	Carbohydrates	-	-	+	+
7	Proteins	-	-	+	+
8	Anthocyanins	-	-	-	-
9	terpenoids	+	-	+	-
10	Saponins	+	+	+	+
11	Steroids	+	+	+	+
12	Coumarins	+	+	+	+
13	Triterpenoids	+	+	+	+

Table:5 Total phenolic and total flavonoid contents of various root extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus*

Solvents	Total phenolic content(mg GAE/g)	Total flavonoid content(mg QE/g)
Hexane	10.20 ± 0.15	56.16±0.08
Ethylacetate	18.42 ±0.09	38.14±0.25
Ethanol	32.13 ±0.14	71.39±0.13
Water	92.25 ±0.23	46.33 ±0.20

Table:6 Total phenolic and total flavonoid contents of various aerial parts extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus*

Extracts	Phenolic content(mg GAE/g)	Flavonoid content(MgQE/g)
N-Hexane	35.35± 0.31	37.45 ± 0.39
Ethylacetate	15.75 ± 0.41	38.49 ± 0.36
Ethanol	20.29 ± 0.09	64.49 ± 0.45
Water	28.31 ± 0.21	32.38 ± 0.41

Table:7 Total antioxidant activity of ethanolic and aqueous root extracts of *Phyllanthus acidus*

Concentration (µg/ml)	%Scavengingactivity		
	PA-E	PA-A	Ascorbicacid
125	16.38 ±0.05	11.28 ±0.25	15.30 ±0.26
250	44.42 ± 0.020	35.46 ±0.38	28.26 ±0.28
500	58.35 ± 0.035	41.30 ±0.41	40.62 ±0.34
1000	66.24 ± 0.041	62.45 ±0.64	56.82 ±0.48
2000	73.98 ± 0.035	70.88 ±0.17	89.11 ±0.50
IC50values	383.59 µg/ml	732.25 µg/ml	736.89 µg/ml





Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur

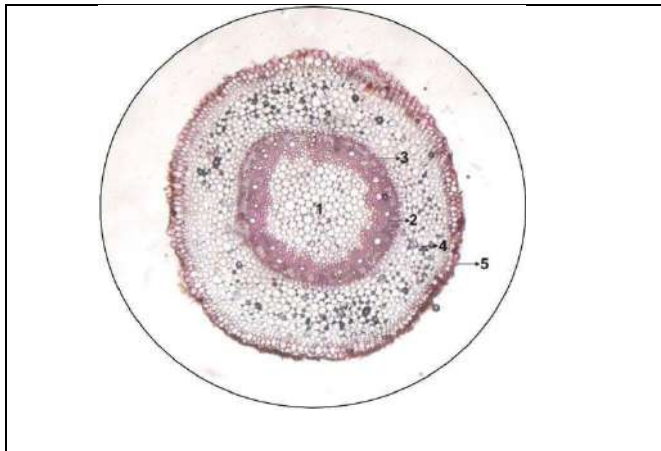


Figure:1 Transverse section of Root (4X)  
1. Pith, 2. vascular bundle, 3, endodermis, 4. Cortex, 5. Epidermis

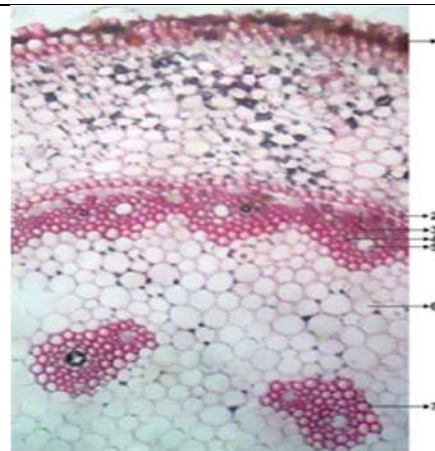


Figure: 2 Transverse section of Root enlarged  
1. Epidermis, 2. endodermis, 3. phloem, 4. xylem, 5. Air space, 6. Pith, 7. Vascular bundle

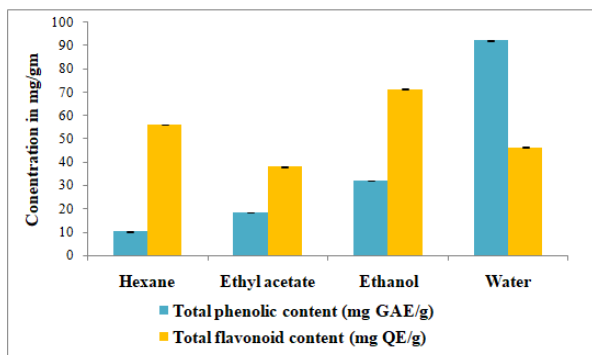


Figure: 3 Total phenolic and total flavonoid contents of various root extracts of Phyllanthus acidus

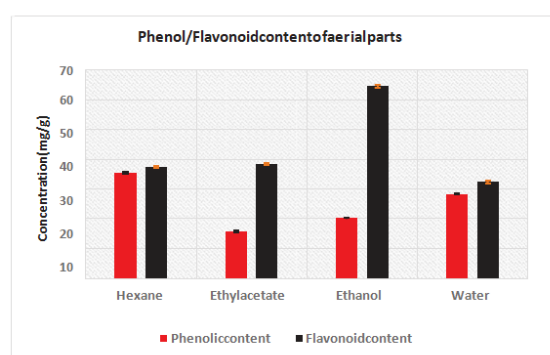


Figure: 4 Total phenolic and total flavonoid contents of various aerial parts of Phyllanthus acidus

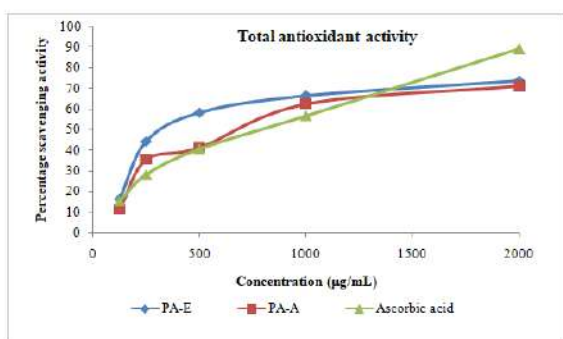


Figure:5 Total antioxidant activity of ethanolic and aqueous extracts of Phyllanthus acidus roots

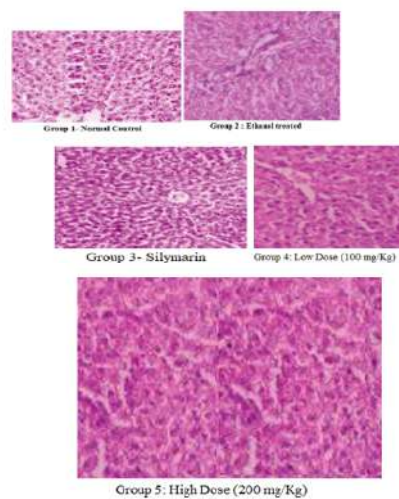
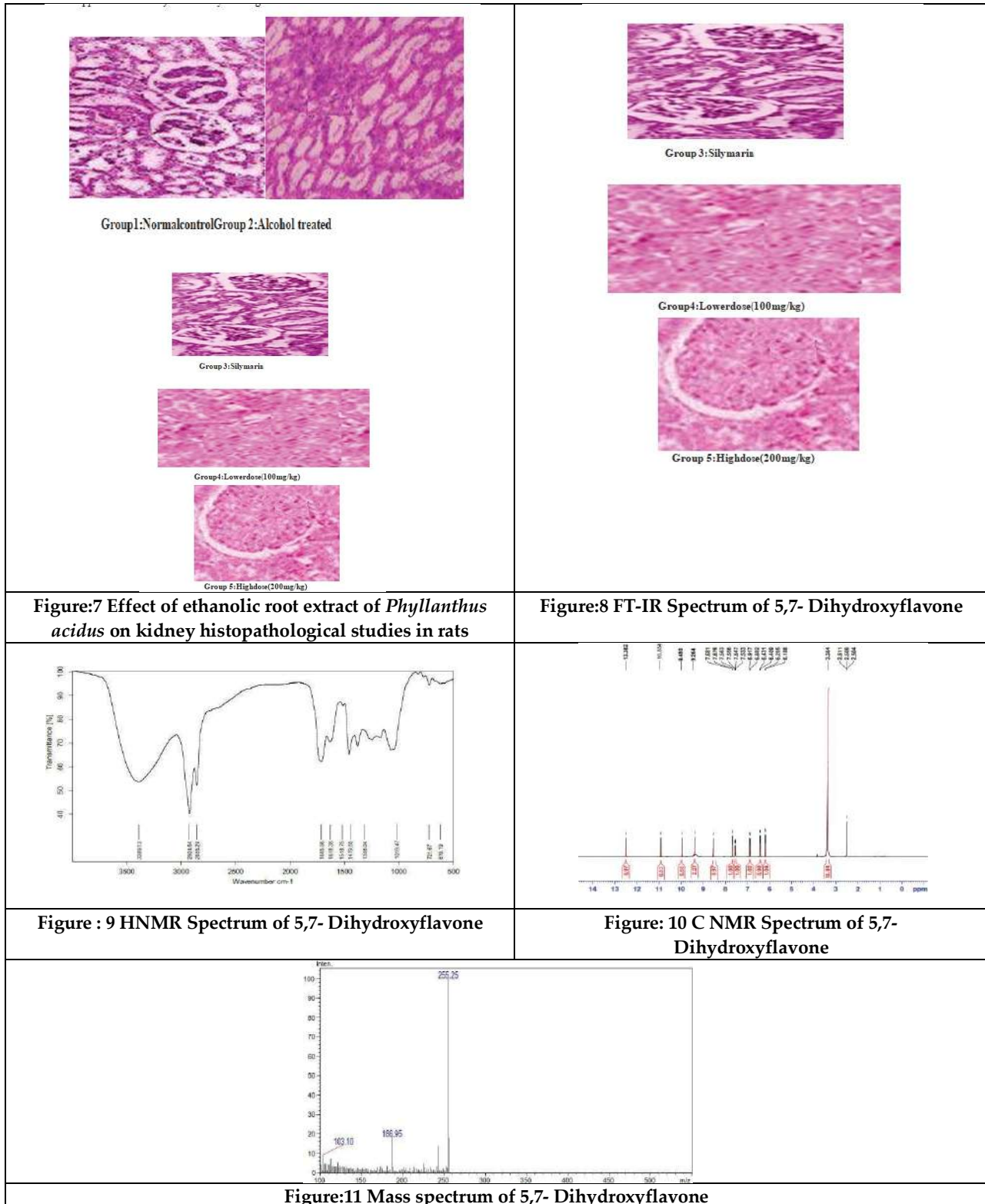


Figure:6 Effect of ethanolic root extract of Phyllanthus acidus (PA) on liver histopathological studies in rats





Gorentala Shruthi and Ajith Kiran Karur







## Extraction of CTATD- Number for Product Related Graphs and Pencil Graph

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this work, we examine the CTATD-number of a graph that G. Mahadevan *et al.* initialized [9]. A set  $S$  subset of  $V$  is called as complementary triple connected at most twin dominating set (CTATD-set), if every vertex  $v \in V - S$ ;  $1 \leq |N(v) \cap S| \leq 2$  and  $\langle V - S \rangle$  is triple connected. The smallest cardinality of the complementary triple connected at most twin dominating sets is called the complementary triple connected at most twin domination number of  $H$  and is denoted by  $CTATD(H)$ . In this paper, we study the CTATD-number of product graphs

**Keywords:** Pencil graph, Triple connected, Cartesian product, Corona product, Strong product, Lexicographic product. **AMS classification number:** 05C67

## INTRODUCTION

Let  $H = (Y(H), Z(H))$  simple, undirected graph. The basic definition and notation of [1],[2]. The notation of  $\gamma_{tc}$  was proposed by Paulraj Joseph *et al.* [3]. This paper considers  $\gamma_{[1,2]}(H)$  a idea of proposed by Chellali *et al.* [4]. There is a long history of studying domination problems in graph theory. For this parameter we discuss some of the exact values for product related graphs which are defined as follows.





**Priya et al.,**

Let  $r$  be a positive integer with  $r \geq 2$ . A pencil graph with  $2n + 2$  vertices denoted by  $PC_r$ . The corona product [6] the graph known as  $H_1 \odot H_2$  is created by combining the  $i^{th}$  vertex of  $H_1$  with each vertex in the  $i^{th}$  copy of  $H_2$  after obtaining one copy of  $H_1$  and  $Y(H_1)$  copies of  $Y(H_2)$ . The Cartesian product [5] combinations of the strong product [7]  $H_1 \otimes H_2$  of the graphs  $H_1 \times H_2$  is defined on the vertex sets  $Y(H_1) \times Y(H_2)$ . Two vertices  $(x^i, y^j)$  and  $(x^k, y^l)$  of  $H_1 \otimes H_2$  are adjacent in relation to the strong product iff  $x^i$  equal to  $y^k$  and  $x^j$  adjacent to  $y^l$ , or  $x^i$  adjacent to  $y^k$  and  $y$  equal to  $y^l$ , or  $x^i$ , adjacent to  $x^k$  and  $y^j$  adjacent to  $y^l$ . The Lexicographic product [8]  $H_1[H_2]$  with vertex set  $Y(H_1) \times Y(H_2)$  two vertices  $(g^1, h^1)$  and  $(g^2, h^2)$  are adjacent iff either  $g^1 g^2 \in Z(H_1)$  or  $g^1 = g^2$  and  $h^1 h^2 \in Z(H_2)$ .

**CTATD-NUMBER OF PENCIL GRAPH**

**Theorem 1:** If  $2 \leq r$ , then  $CTATD(PC_r) = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 & \text{if } r \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{4} \\ \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor & \text{if } r \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $V(PC_r) = \{u_e, v_e : 1 \leq e \leq r\}$  and  $E(PC_r) = \{u_e u_{e+1}, v_e v_{e+1} : 1 \leq e \leq r-1\} \cup \{u_e v_e : 0 \leq e \leq r\} \cup \{u_1 u_0, v_1 u_0, u_r v_0, v_r v_0\}$ .

$S_1 = \{v_i : i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}; u_i : i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\}$

Assume  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 \cup \{v_0\} & \text{if } r \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{4} \\ S_1 & \text{if } r \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$

Next  $S$  is a CTATD-set of  $PC_r$  and

therefore  $CTATD(PC_r) \leq |S| = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 & \text{if } r \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{4} \\ \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor & \text{if } r \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$ .

For  $D \subseteq V$ , such that  $|D| \leq k = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor & \text{if } r \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{4} \\ \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor - 1 & \text{if } r \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$ , is not a dominating set,

we have  $|S'| \geq k + 1 = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 & \text{if } r \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{4} \\ \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor & \text{if } r \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$ .

**Example:1** Here, darkened vertices are CTATD-dominating set (say A)

In figure 1, we have  $r = 4$ , then  $CTATD(PC_4) = \left\lfloor \frac{4}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 = 3$  and we have  $r = 5$ , then  $CTATD(PC_5) = \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor = 2$ .

**CTATD -NUMBER OF PRODUCT GRAPHS**

*Exact value of CTATD-number for graphs:*

1.  $CTATD(P_r \times K_s) = r$ .
2.  $CTATD(C_r \times K_s) = r$ .
3.  $CTATD(P_r \odot K_1) = r$ .
4.  $CTATD(P_r \odot K_2) = 2r - 2$ .
5.  $CTATD(C_r \odot K_1) = r$ .
6.  $CTATD(C_r \odot K_2) = 2r - 2$ .
7.  $CTATD(Y_r \odot K_1) = 2r$ .
8.  $CTATD(Y_r \odot K_2) = 4r - 2$ .
9.  $CTATD(K_r \odot K_1) = r$ .
10.  $CTATD(K_r \odot K_2) = 2r - 2$ .
11.  $CTATD(W_{1,k} \odot K_1) = k + 1$ .
12.  $CTATD(W_{1,k} \odot K_2) = 2k$ .





**Priya et al.,**

**CTATD- NUMBER FOR STRONG PRODUCT**

We have discussed about the concept of CTATD- number for strong product for  $P_r \otimes P_s, P_r \otimes C_s, C_r \otimes C_s, P_r \otimes K_s, C_r \otimes K_s$ . Let  $V(P_r \otimes P_s) = \{v_e^f : 1 \leq e \leq r; 1 \leq f \leq s\}$  and  $E(P_r \otimes P_s) = \{v_e^f v_{(e+1)}^f : 1 \leq e \leq r-1; 1 \leq f \leq s\} \cup \{v_e^f v_e^{(f+1)} : 1 \leq e \leq r; 1 \leq f \leq s-1\} \cup \{v_e^{(f+1)} v_{(e+1)}^f : 1 \leq e \leq r-1; 2 \leq f \leq s\}$ .

**Theorem: 1** If  $r \leq s$  and  $r \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $S_1 = \{v_e^f : e \text{ and } f \equiv 2 \pmod{3}\}$  and  $S_2 = \{v_{es} : e \equiv 2 \pmod{3}\}$ .

Assume  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{if } s = 3q \text{ or } 3q + 2 \\ S_1 \cup S_2 & \text{if } s \equiv 3q + 1 \end{cases}$ .

Next  $S$  is a CTATD-set of  $P_r \otimes P_s$  and therefore  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) \leq |S| = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ . For  $D \subseteq V$ , such that  $|D| \leq k = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor - 1$ , is not a dominating set, we have  $|S'| \geq k + 1 = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Example:1** Here, darkened vertices are CTATD-dominating set (say  $A$ )

In figure 1, we have  $r = 6, s = 9$ , then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor = 6$ .

**Observation 1:** If  $r \leq s$  and  $r \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes C_s) = (C_r \otimes C_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Theorem 2:** If  $r \leq s$  and  $r \equiv 1$  or  $2 \pmod{3}$  then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $S_1 = \{v_i^j : i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}; j \equiv 2 \pmod{3}\}$  and  $S_2 = \{v_i^s : i = 3l + 1, 1 \leq l \leq r\}$ .

Assume  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{if } s = 3q \text{ or } 3q + 2 \\ S_1 \cup S_2 & \text{if } s \equiv 3q + 1 \end{cases}$

Next  $S$  is a CTATD-set of  $P_r \otimes P_s$  and therefore  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) \leq |S| = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ . For  $D \subseteq V$ , such that  $|D| \leq k = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor - 1$ , is not a dominating set, we have  $|S'| \geq k + 1 = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Example:2** Here, darkened vertices are CTATD-dominating set (say  $A$ )

In figure 2, we have  $r = 7, s = 9$ , then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor = 9$ .

**Observation 3:** If  $r \leq s$  and  $r \equiv 1$  or  $2 \pmod{3}$  then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes C_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Observation 4:** If  $r \leq s$  and  $r \equiv 1$  or  $2 \pmod{3}$  then  $CTATD(C_r \otimes C_s) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{s}{3} \right\rfloor$ .

**Observation 5:**  $CTATD(P_r \otimes K_s) = (C_r \otimes K_s) = r$ .

**CTATD-NUMBER FOR LEXICOGRAPHIC PRODUCT**

We have discussed about the concept of CTATD- number for lexicographic product for  $P_r[P_s], C_r[C_s]$ .

**Theorem 3:**

Let  $P_s$  and  $P_r$  be the paths of order  $s$  and  $r$  respectively and  $r \leq s$ , then  $CTATD(P_r[P_s]) = \left\lfloor \frac{r}{3} \right\rfloor$

**Proof:**

Let  $V(P_r[P_s]) = \{v_e^f : 1 \leq e \leq r; 1 \leq f \leq s\}$  and  $E(P_r[P_s]) = \{v_e^f v_{(e+1)}^f : 1 \leq e \leq r-1; 1 \leq f \leq s\} \cup \{v_e^f v_e^{(f+1)} : 1 \leq e \leq r; 1 \leq f \leq s-1\}$ .  $S_1 = \{v_e^1 : e = 3q + 2\}$





Priya et al.,

Assume  $S = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{if } r = 3q \text{ or } 2q + 1 \\ S_1 \cup \{v_{1,r}\} & \text{if } r = 3q + 2. \end{cases}$  Next  $S$  is a CTATD-set of  $P_r[P_s]$  and therefore  $CTATD(P_r[P_s]) \leq |S| = \lceil \frac{r}{3} \rceil$ . For  $D \subseteq V$ , such that  $|D| \leq k = \lceil \frac{r}{3} \rceil - 1$  is not a dominating set, we have  $|S'| \geq k + 1 = \lceil \frac{r}{3} \rceil$ .

**Example:3** Here, darkened vertices are CTATD-dominating set (say  $S$ )

In figure 3, we have  $r = 6, s = 9$ , then  $CTATD(P_r \otimes P_s) = \lceil \frac{r}{3} \rceil = 2$ .

**Observation 6:**  $CTATD(P_r[C_s]) = (C_r[C_s]) = \lceil \frac{r}{3} \rceil$ .

## CONCLUSION

In this work, we have found the CTATD-number for product related graphs and pencil graph. In the future, we will discuss this parameter for the trees, fractal graph, chemical graphs and compare other parameters which will be reported in the subsequent papers.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research work was supported by UGC-SAP(DSAI) Department of Mathematics, Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed to be University, Gandhigram

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Priya et al.,

<p>Figure. 1 CTAD-number of pencil graph</p>	<p>Figure. 1 CTAD-number of strong product of two paths</p>
<p>Figure. 2 CTAD-number of strong product of two paths</p>	<p>Figure. 3 CTAD-number of lexicographic product of two paths</p>





## Qualitative Analysis on in Commensurate Delayed Fractional Systems

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the existence and uniqueness of solutions for incommensurate delayed fuzzy fractional systems using the Banach Fixed Point Theorem and Hukuhara differentiability. Additionally, we explore the interval over which the solutions exist and analyze the continuous dependence of these solutions on initial conditions and parameters.

**Keywords:** Incommensurate Fractional systems, Banach Fixed point theorem, Hukuhara differentiability

## INTRODUCTION

Incommensurate fractional differential equations (IFDEs) are a class of mathematical equations involving derivatives of non-integer order that are not multiples of each other. These equations arise in various fields, including physics, engineering, and biology, to model complex systems with memory effects and long-range dependencies. Solving IFDEs is generally more challenging than solving ordinary differential equations (ODEs) or commensurate fractional differential equations (CFDEs) due to the Non-commutativity, Lack of closed-form solutions and Computational complexity. The paper by Huseynov [3] explores analytical solutions for incommensurate fractional differential equations, contributing to the broader field of fractional calculus. This work significantly addresses the complexities of fractional derivatives, which are essential in modeling various real-world phenomena. The article by [10] investigates the fuzzy fractional delay differential inclusion in hemivariational banach spaces. The qualitative analysis of of boundary value problem of variable order fractional delay differential equations is studied in [6]. The study of fuzziness in modeling fractional differential equations are becoming inevitable [1], [5]. With this motivation, we study the system of Incommensurate Fractional Delayed system as follows.

$$D^{\alpha_1}(u_1(t) - g(t, u_1(t - \tau))) = \lambda_1 u_1(t) + f_1(t, u_1(t), Gu_1(t), Su_1(t)),$$

$${}^c D^{\alpha_2}(u_2(t) - g(t, u_2(t - \tau))) = \lambda_2 u_2(t) + f_2(t, u_2(t), Gu_2(t), Su_2(t))$$





**Dhanalakshmi and Padmavathi**

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ D^{\alpha_n}(u_n(t) - g(t, u_n(t - \tau))) &= \lambda_n u_n(t) + f_n(t, u_n(t), Gu_n(t), Su_n(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t_0) &= u_{10}, u_2(t_0) = u_{20} \\ & \vdots \\ u_n(t_0) &= u_{n0} \\ \text{for all } t \in [0, T] \text{ and } u_i(t) &= \phi(t) \text{ for all } t \in [-\tau, 0) \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

and  $\lambda$  is a constant and

$$Gu_i(t) = \int_0^t K(t, s)u_i(s)ds, K \in C[D, R^+], \text{ where } D = \{(t, s) \in R^2: 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T\},$$

$$Su_i(t) = \int_0^t H(t, s)u_i(s)ds, H \in C[D_0, R^+], \text{ where } D_0 = \{(t, s) \in R^2: 0 \leq t, s \leq T\}$$

where  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

The above system can be rewritten as

$${}^C D^\alpha(\mathbf{u}(t) + g(t, \mathbf{u}(t - \tau))) = \lambda \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \mathbf{Gu}(t), \mathbf{Su}(t)), \tag{1.3}$$

$\mathbf{u}(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}(t)$  for all  $t \in [-\tau, 0), \mathbf{u}(0) = \mathbf{u}_0$ .

where  $\mathbf{u}(t) = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n], \mathbf{f} = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n]$  and  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$

$$\mathbf{Gu}(t) = \int_0^t K(t, s)\mathbf{u}(s)ds, K \in C[D, R^+], \quad \mathbf{Su}(t) = \int_0^t H(t, s)\mathbf{u}(s)ds, H \in C[D_0, R^+],$$

Here  $\mathbf{g}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  and  $\mathbf{f}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  are continuous in  $t$  and satisfy the following condition

$$\|\mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{Gu}, \mathbf{Su}) - \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{Gv}, \mathbf{Sv})\| \leq L_f \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\| + \|\mathbf{Gu} - \mathbf{Gv}\| + \|\mathbf{Su} - \mathbf{Sv}\| \tag{1.4}$$

$$\|\mathbf{g}(t, \mathbf{u}(t)) - \mathbf{g}(t, \mathbf{v}(t))\| \leq L_g \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|$$

with  $0 < L_f, L_g \leq 1$ . To study the existence of the system of IFDEs (1.1) and (1.2), it is sufficient to study the existence of (1.3) and (1.4).

**Preliminaries**

In this section, we give some preliminary definitions of fractional calculus, notations which are used to bring out the results. Let  $\mathbb{R}_F$  be a nonempty closed subset of a Banach space  $B$ . We denote  $C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_F)$  as the banach space of all continuous functions from  $[0, T]$  to  $X$  with supremum norm  $\|\cdot\|$  where  $u(\cdot)$  takes all the values in  $\mathbb{R}_F$ .

**Definition 2.1** [8] Let  $f \in C_\mu (\mu \geq -1)$ , then the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order  $\alpha > 0$  of the function  $f$  is given by

$$I^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s) ds, \quad t > 0 \text{ and } I^0 f(t) = f(t)$$

**Definition 2.2** [8] The relation between Caputo and Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives is

$${}^C D^\alpha f(t) = D^\alpha \left( f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(0^+)}{k!} t^k \right), n-1 < \alpha \leq n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**Definition 2.3** [8] The function  $E_\alpha (\alpha > 0)$  defined by  $E_\alpha(z) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(k\alpha+1)}$ , is called Mittag-Leffler function of order  $\alpha$ .

**Lemma 2.1** Let  $\alpha, \beta \in [0, \infty)$ . Then

$$\int_0^t s^{\alpha-1} (t-s)^{\beta-1} ds = t^{\alpha+\beta-1} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$$

**Lemma 2.2** [2] Let  $v: [0, T] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  be a real function and  $w(\cdot)$  is a nonnegative, locally integrable function on  $[0, T]$ . Assume that there is a constant  $\alpha$  such that  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ .

$$v(t) \leq w(t) + a \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} v(s) ds.$$

Then, there exists a constant  $K = K(\alpha)$  such that





**Dhanalakshmi and Padmavathi**

$$v(t) \leq w(t) + Ka \int_0^t (t - s)^{-\alpha} w(s) ds \text{ for every } t \in [0, T].$$

**Definition 2.4** [4], [1] Let  $\mathbb{R}_F$  be the set of all fuzzy valued functions. Let  $u: \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow [0,1]$  be satisfying the following conditions.

1.  $u$  is upper semi-continuous on  $R$
2.  $u$  is fuzzy convex
3.  $u$  is normal
4. Closure of  $\{t \in \mathbb{R}_F | u(t) > 0\}$  is compact.

Let  $\mathbb{R}_F$  be the space of above said fuzzy numbers. Also, for  $0 < r \leq 1$ , denote  $u(r) = \{t \in \mathbb{R}^n | u(t) > r\}$ , which is known as the  $r$ -level set, which is closed for all  $r \in [0,1]$ . In  $\mathbb{R}_F$ , for arbitrary  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}_F$  and a scalar  $k$ , define the following binary operations, namely, addition and scalar multiplication, respectively.

**Addition**

$$(u \oplus v)(r) = u(r) + v(r)$$

**Scalar multiplication**

$$(k \odot u)(r) = (k\underline{u}(r), k\overline{u}(r)), k \geq 0$$

$$(k \odot u)(r) = (k\overline{u}(r), k\underline{u}(r)), k \leq 0$$

**Hukuhara Difference**

We utilise Hukuhara difference [7] for  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}_F$ , as follows. i.e.,  $u = v + w$ , if  $w \in \mathbb{R}_F$ . Then  $w$  is called as the Hukuhara difference of  $u$  and  $v$ . Also, the generalized Hukuhara difference, denoted as  ${}_gH$  in short, is also defined as,  $u \ominus {}_gH v = w \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (i) u = v + w \\ (ii) v = u + (-1)w \end{cases}$  It is obvious that (i) and (ii) are true, if and only if  $w$  is a crisp number.

We consider here the generalized Banach fixed point theorem, which is used to prove the existence results.

**Theorem 2.3** [9] Let  $U$  be a nonempty closed subset of a Banach space  $B$ , and let  $\alpha_n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ , be a sequence such that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n$  converges. Moreover, let the mapping  $F: U \rightarrow U$  satisfy the inequality  $\|F^n u - F^n v\| \leq \alpha_n \|u - v\|$   $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ , and for every  $u, v \in U$ . Then  $F$  has a uniquely defined fixed point  $u^*$ . Furthermore, the sequence  $\{F^n u_0\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  converges to the fixed point  $u^*$  for every  $u_0 \in U$ .

**Existence Results and Interval of Existence**

Here we investigate the existence and uniqueness of solution, interval of existence and continuous dependence of solutions on initial conditions of the Cauchy problem for semilinear initial value problem of fractional order by considering  $X$  be a Banach space and in which  $t \in [0, T], 0 < \alpha \leq 1$  Let us consider the following assumption

$$(H1) \text{ Here let us consider } K^* = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^t K(t, s) \mathbf{u}(s) ds \text{ and } H^* = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^t H(t, s) \mathbf{u}(s) ds$$

The Volterra integral equation which is equivalent to a Cauchy problem for (1.3) is given in the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.1**

$$u_i(t) = \phi(t) \text{ for all } t \in [-\tau, 0] \tag{3.1}$$

The cauchy problem for (1.3) and (1.4) is equivalent to the Volterra integral equation

$$\mathbf{u}(t) \ominus g(t, \mathbf{u}(t - \tau)) \ominus [\mathbf{u}_0 + g(t_0, \mathbf{u}_0)] = \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_0}^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \mathbf{u}(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \mathbf{f}(s, \mathbf{u}(s), G\mathbf{u}(s), S\mathbf{u}(s)) ds \tag{3.2}$$

where  $\mathbf{f}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  is a continuous function.

*Proof.* The proof is obvious.

**Theorem 3.2** Taking equations (3.2) and (3.3) into consideration, and

$$\text{let } \chi = \min \left\{ T, \left[ \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{\lambda \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|\mathbf{u}_0\| \right) + L_f \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|\mathbf{u}_0\| + K^* + H^* \right) + M} - L_g \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\}$$







**Dhanalakshmi and Padmavathi**

where  $M = \text{Sup}_{t \in [0, \tau]} |f(t, 0, 0, 0)|$ . Then the cauchy problem for (1.3) along with (1.4) has a unique solution  $u: [0, \chi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$ .

**Proof**

Define the set  $P = \{u \in C([0, \chi], \mathbb{R}_F) : u(0) = u_0, \|u - u_0\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}\}$ . Since  $u_0 \in P$ ,  $P$  is nonempty. Also,  $P$  is a closed, bounded and convex subset of Banach space  $C([0, \chi], \mathbb{R}_F)$ . On  $P$ , define an operator  $F$  by

$$Fu(t) = -g(t, u(t - \tau)) + [u_0 + g(t_0, u_0)] + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} u(s) ds + \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, u(s), Gu(s), Su(s)) ds$$

Now, it needs to prove that  $F$  maps  $P$  to itself. By the assumption (H1) and the definition of  $P$  for any  $t \in [0, \chi]$ ,

$$\|u(t)\| \leq \|u(t) - u_0\| + \|u_0\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \tag{3.3}$$

$$\|f(t, u(t), Gu(t), Su(t)) - f(t, 0, 0, 0)\| \leq L_f \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + K^* + H^* \tag{3.4}$$

Consider any  $u \in P$  and  $t \in [0, \chi]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \|Fu(t) - u_0\| &\leq \|g(t, u(t - \tau)) - g(t_0, u_0)\| + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \|u(s)\| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f(s, u(s), Gu(s), Su(s))\| ds \\ &\leq L_g \|u(t) - u_0\| + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \|u(s) - u_0\| + \|u_0\| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f(s, u(s), Gu(s), Su(s)) - f(s, 0, 0, 0)\| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f(s, 0, 0, 0)\| ds \\ &\leq L_g \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \lambda \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + [L_f \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + K^* + H^*] + M \frac{t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \\ &\leq L_g \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \lambda \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + [L_f \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + K^* + H^*] + M \frac{\chi^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \\ &\leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $Fu \in P$ .

Consider, for  $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \chi$   $\|Fu(t_1) - Fu(t_2)\| \leq \|g(t_1, u(t_1 - \tau)) - g(t_2, u(t_2 - \tau))\| + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{\alpha-1} \|u(s)\| ds +$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f(s, u(s), Gu(s), Su(s))\| ds - \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1} \|u(s)\| ds \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f(s, u(s), Gu(s), Su(s))\| ds \\ &\leq \|g(t_1, u(t_1 - \tau)) - g(t_2, u(t_2 - \tau))\| \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} ((t_1 - s)^{\alpha-1} - (t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1}) \|u(s)\| ds + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} ((t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1}) \|u(s)\| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} ((t_1 - s)^{\alpha-1} - (t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1}) \|f(s, u, Gu, Su)\| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} ((t_2 - s)^{\alpha-1}) \|f(s, u, Gu, Su)\| ds \\ &\leq L_g \|u(t_1) - u(t_2)\| + \frac{\lambda \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + L_f \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \|u_0\| \right) + K^* + H^* + M}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} (t_1^\alpha - t_2^\alpha + 2(t_1 - t_2)^\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $F$  is continuous. For any  $u \in P$ , we have  $Fu \in C([0, \chi], \mathbb{R})$ , which implies that  $Fu(0) = u_0$  and  $\|Fu - u_0\| \leq \epsilon$ . Therefore,  $Fu \in P$  whenever  $u \in P$ , meaning that  $F$  maps  $P$  into itself.

Using the process of mathematical induction and considering the assumption (H1) and the definition of the operator  $F$ , it is proved that

$$\|F^n u - F^n v\| \leq [(L_g)^n + {}^n C_1 L_g^{n-1} \frac{\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \chi^\alpha + {}^n C_2 (L_g)^{n-2} \frac{(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))^2}{\Gamma(2\alpha + 1)} \chi^{2\alpha}$$





**Dhanalakshmi and Padmavathi**

$$+ \dots + \frac{(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))^n}{\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)} \chi^{n\alpha} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\| \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

At the end, it has been given that the operator  $F$  satisfies all the conditions of theorem (2.3) and so  $F$  has unique fixed point  $\mathbf{u}: [0, \chi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$ , which is known as the solution of (1.3) with the condition (1.4).

**Estimates on the Solution**

**Theorem 4.1** Suppose that the function  $\mathbf{f}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  satisfies the assumption (H1). If  $\mathbf{u}(t)$ ,  $t \in [0, T]$  is any solution of a cauchy problem for (1.3), then

$$\|\mathbf{u}(t)\| \leq (\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + L_g(\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + \frac{\epsilon}{2})) [1 + \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} T^\alpha] + M[\frac{T^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} + \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(2\alpha + 1)} T^{2\alpha}]$$

*Proof.* Considering Lemma:3.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}(t)\| &\leq \|\mathbf{u}_0\| + \|g(t, \mathbf{u}(t - \tau)) - g(t_0, \mathbf{u}_0)\| + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha - 1} \|\mathbf{u}(s)\| ds \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha - 1} \|\mathbf{f}(s, \mathbf{u}(s), G\mathbf{u}(s), S\mathbf{u}(s)) - f(s, 0, 0, 0)\| ds \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha - 1} \|\mathbf{f}(s, 0, 0, 0)\| ds \end{aligned}$$

Using assumption (H1), for any  $t \in [0, T]$  and by Lemma(2.2), there is a constant  $K$  depending on  $\alpha$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}(t)\| &\leq \|\mathbf{u}_0\| + L_g(\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha \\ &+ \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha - 1} \left[ \|\mathbf{u}_0\| + L_g(\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} s^\alpha \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}(t)\| &\leq (\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + L_g(\|\mathbf{u}_0\| + \frac{\epsilon}{2})) [1 + \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} T^\alpha] \\ &+ M[\frac{T^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} + \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(2\alpha + 1)} T^{2\alpha}] \end{aligned}$$

**Continuous Dependence and Uniqueness of Solutions**

**Theorem 5.1** Suppose that the function  $\mathbf{f}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  satisfies the hypothesis (H1). Let  $\mathbf{u}_1(t)$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2(t)$  be the solutions of equation,

$${}^c D^\alpha(\mathbf{u}(t) + g(t, \mathbf{u}(t - \tau))) = \lambda \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), G\mathbf{u}(t), S\mathbf{u}(t)), \quad t \in [0, T] \tag{5.1}$$

corresponding to  $\mathbf{u}(0) = \mathbf{u}_0$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| &\leq L_g(1 + \frac{K(1 + \lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha) \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| \\ &+ (L_g + 1)(1 + \frac{K(1 + \lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha) \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}_0^*\|, \quad t \in [0, T] \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbf{u}_1(t)$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2(t)$  be the solutions of equation (5.1) corresponding to  $\mathbf{u}_1(0) = \mathbf{u}_0$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2(0) = \mathbf{u}_0^*$  respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} {}^c D^\alpha \mathbf{u}_1(t) &= \lambda \mathbf{u}_1(t) + \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{u}_1(t), G\mathbf{u}_1(t), S\mathbf{u}_1(t)), \quad \mathbf{u}_1(0) = \mathbf{u}_0 \\ {}^c D^\alpha \mathbf{u}_2(t) &= \lambda \mathbf{u}_2(t) + \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{u}_2(t), G\mathbf{u}_2(t), S\mathbf{u}_2(t)), \quad \mathbf{u}_2(0) = \mathbf{u}_0^* \end{aligned}$$

Using hypothesis(H1), for any  $t \in [t_0, T]$  and Lemma (2.2) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| &\leq L_g \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| \\ &+ \frac{K(\lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\alpha - 1} (L_g \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| + (L_g + 1) \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}_0^*\|) ds \\ &\leq L_g(1 + \frac{K(1 + \lambda + L_f(1 + K^* + H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha) \|\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2\| \end{aligned}$$





**Dhanalakshmi and Padmavathi**

$$+(L_g + 1)(1 + \frac{K(1+\lambda+L_f(1+K^*+H^*))}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} t^\alpha) \|u_0 - u_0^*\|$$

which is the inequality (5.2). This inequality brings out the continuous dependence of solution of NFDE (1.1) on initial conditions and the uniqueness. The uniqueness follows by putting  $u_0 = u_0^*$  in (5.2).

**Continuous Dependence on Parameters in IFDE**

Next we consider the equations of fractional order

$$D^\alpha(u_1(t) + g(t, u_1(t - \tau))) = \lambda u_1(t) + H(t, u_1(t), Gu_1(t), Su_1(t), \gamma_1), u_1(0) = u_0$$

$$D^\alpha(u_2(t) + g(t, u_2(t - \tau))) = \lambda u_2(t) + H(t, u_2(t), Gu_2(t), Su_2(t), \gamma_2), u_2(0) = u_0$$

Assume that the function  $H: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \times \mathbb{R}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_F$  satisfies the conditions:

$$\|H(t, u, Gu, Su, \gamma_1) - H(t, u, Gu, Su, \gamma_2)\| \leq L_1 \|u - u\|$$

$$\|H(t, u, Gu, Su, \gamma_1) - H(t, u, Gu, Su, \gamma_2)\| \leq L_2 \|\gamma_1 - \gamma_2\| \text{ provided } 0 \leq L_1, L_2 < 1.$$

Let  $u_1(t)$  and  $u_2(t)$  be the solutions of equation (6.1) and (6.2) respectively. Then  ${}^c D^\alpha(u_1(t) + g(t, u_1(t - \tau))) = \lambda u_1(t) + H(t, u_1(t), Gu_1(t), Su_1(t), \gamma_1), u_1(0) = u_0$   ${}^c D^\alpha(u_2(t) + g(t, u_2(t - \tau))) = \lambda u_2(t) + H(t, u_2(t), Gu_2(t), Su_2(t), \gamma_2), u_2(0) = u_0$

Then for any  $t \in [0, T]$ , and by Lemma (2.2), there is a constant  $K$  depending on  $\alpha$  such that

$$\|u_1(t) - u_2(t)\| \leq L_g \|u_1 - u_2\| + \frac{K(\lambda+L_1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} (L_g \|u_1 - u_2\| + \frac{L_2 \|\gamma_1(t) - \gamma_2(t)\|}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} s^\alpha) ds$$

Hence we get,  $\|u_1(t) - u_2(t)\| \leq L_g [1 + \frac{K(\lambda+L_1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} t^\alpha] \|u_1 - u_2\|$

$$+ L_2 \|\gamma_1 - \gamma_2\| [\frac{t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{K(\lambda+L_1)}{\Gamma(2\alpha+1)} t^{2\alpha}]$$

which proves that the solution depends on parameters.

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## Molecular Docking Analysis of Luteolin with Angiogenesis Inhibitors and its Cytotoxic and Apoptotic Activities on Breast Cancer Cell Lines

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Angiogenesis plays a major role in tumorigenesis as it provides the essential blood supply to the newly formed tumours. Reactive oxygen species generated by NADPH oxidase autophosphorylates Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor. Thus, targeting the vascular endothelial growth factor signalling through NADPH oxidase is considered a promising strategy to modulate the angiogenesis in cancer. The objectives of this study are to analyze the anti-angiogenic property of luteolin against NADPH oxidase, VEGF & VEGFR and to investigate the cytotoxic and apoptotic activities of luteolin on breast cancer cell line. The structures of NADPH oxidase isoforms (NOX1, NOX2, NOX3, NOX4, NOX5), VEGF and VEGFR are obtained from UniProt and protein data bank. The structure of luteolin is obtained from PubChem database. Molecular docking is performed using AutoDock 4.2 software. The cytotoxic and apoptotic effect of luteolin is determined by the cell viability assay and AO/EB staining. The results revealed that luteolin binds with NADPH oxidase isoforms, VEGF and VEGFR with a binding affinity of -7.21, -4.41, -6.89, -8.05, -7.15, -6.66, -5.81 kcal/mol respectively. Luteolin also induced cytotoxic activity on breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner and the calculated IC<sub>50</sub> value is 24.985±2.249 µM. Hence, luteolin has the potential to bind with NADPH oxidase isoforms, VEGF and VEGFR making it a suitable inhibitor for angiogenesis. It also exhibited cytotoxic and apoptotic effect on breast cancer cell lines. Thus,



**Bhagyashree et al.,**

by having the therapeutic potential, luteolin may provide health benefits by preventing and protecting individuals from complications of oxidative stress diseases such as cancer.

**Keywords:** NADPH oxidase, Luteolin, Molecular docking, Cytotoxic activity, Apoptotic activity

## INTRODUCTION

Angiogenesis is the mechanism of formation of new blood vessel from the pre-existing vessels [1]. This mechanism plays a major role in the progression and metastasis of cancer. During normal angiogenesis, there is an equilibrium between pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic factors. However, in pathological conditions, hypoxia and metabolites disturb this equilibrium and promote pro-angiogenic factors [2]. The release of angiogenic agents causes vasodilation and increase in vascular permeability of blood vessels in the vicinity of the tumour [3]. This ends up in the degradation of basement membrane, loosening of pericyte covering, plasma protein diffusion, which helps in matrix formation for the migration of cells [4]. Frequent exposure to angiogenic factor leads to the excessive damage to basement membrane and inhibition of endothelial-pericytes interaction this leads to formation of irregular, unstable, tortuous, dilated, immature and dysfunctional blood vessels, which helps in the nourishment of cancer cell [5] Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is one of the key angiogenic growth factor known to be involved in cancer progression. It is a homodimer glycoprotein of 40- 45 kDa, having five isoforms: VEGF- A/B/C/D and placental growth factor (PLGF) [6]. VEGF-A is the most important proangiogenic factor that binds with VEGFR-2 expressed in endothelial cells. VEGF-B and PLGF binds to VEGFR-1 and VEGF-C/D are produced in immature form and gets activated after cleavage by protease [7]. VEGF is mainly produced by tumour rim cells surrounding the tumor mass [8]. VEGF receptors (VEGFR) are tyrosine kinase receptors comprising for seven immunoglobulin-like structures with 3 domains: ectodomain, transmembrane domain and intra cytoplasmic domain [9].

Oxidative stress is an important factor that contributes to the process of angiogenesis [10]. The Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (NADPH) Oxidase (NOX) stands alone as the sole enzymatic system within cells specifically dedicated to generating reactive oxygen species (ROS), embodying both its essential purpose and primary function. NOX enzymes are membrane bound, multi-subunit protein complexes which consists of seven isoforms: NOX1, NOX2, NOX3, NOX4, NOX5, DUOX1 and DUOX2 [11] ROS derived from NADPH oxidase act as a second messenger and stimulates redox signalling pathways associated with angiogenesis. ROS stimulates the induction of VEGF which in turn activates NOX 2 to produce more  $O_2^-$ . The increase in ROS leads to oxidation and inhibition of protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) which negatively regulate VEGFR thereby promoting autophosphorylation and dimerization of VEGFR enhancing angiogenesis [12] Thus, VEGF signalling through NADPH oxidase has become a therapeutic target to modulate the angiogenesis in cancer. Studies have reported that luteolin, found in medicinal plants, is a promising bioactive compound with preventive and therapeutic properties, offering numerous health benefits [13]. Luteolin (LUT), 3',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone, is a naturally occurring flavonoid found in artichoke, carrot, broccoli, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, green pepper, spinach and apple skin [14]. It consists of C6-C3-C6 carbon skeleton with two benzene rings linked by a heterocyclic ring. It is a yellow crystalline substance with a molecular formula of  $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$  and a molecular weight of 286.24 g/mol [15,16]. In structure-activity relationship investigations, it was observed that luteolin's antioxidant capacity is linked to the hydroxyl groups at positions C5, C7, C3', and C4', while its effectiveness against microorganisms is attributed to the presence of a carbonyl oxygen at the C4 position. Furthermore, the double bond between C2 and C3 is identified as responsible for luteolin's biocidal activity [17]. Many studies have emphasized luteolin's numerous biological effects, including its anti-inflammatory, anti-allergy, antidiabetic, neuroprotective, and anticancer qualities [18]. It was reported that luteolin has antioxidant effect which inhibit ROS-induced damage of DNA, proteins and lipids [19]. Luteolin scavenges ROS by its own oxidation process. The presence of 3',4' hydroxylation, double bond between C2 and C3 and a carbonyl group at C4 in luteolin is responsible for its antioxidant activity [20]. The antioxidant impact of luteolin could involve protecting or enhancing internal antioxidants such as glutathione-S-transferase (GST), glutathione reductase (GR), superoxide



**Bhagyashree et al.,**

dismutase (SOD), and catalase (CAT) [21] Additionally, luteolin might directly impede enzymes that catalyze the oxidation of cellular components. For example, it can block lipoxygenase, cyclooxygenase, and the production of malondialdehyde in liver lipids triggered by ascorbic acid. Therefore, luteolin was selected as a potential candidate for the present study. The aim of the study is to analyse the inhibitory effect of luteolin against isoforms of NADPH oxidase, VEGF and VEGFR by molecular docking. Further, cytotoxic and apoptotic effect of luteolin was evaluated using cell viability assay and acridine orange/ ethidium bromide staining.

**METHODOLOGY****Preparation of Target proteins**

The structures of NADPH oxidase isoforms: NOX1 (Uniprot Id: Q9Y5S8), NOX2 (PubChem Id: 3A1F), NOX3 (Uniprot Id: Q9HBY0), NOX4 (Uniprot Id: Q9NPH5), NOX5 (Uniprot Id: Q96PH1), VEGF (PDB Id: 1FLT) and VEGFR (PDB Id: 3VHE) are obtained from the UniProt (<https://www.uniprot.org/>) and protein data bank (<https://www.rcsb.org/>) in PDB format (Figure 1). It is ensured that the protein is in 3-Dimensional conformation without any protein break. The protein was prepared using AutoDock 4.2 and saved in PDBQT format.

**Determination and Preparation of Ligands**

The structure of luteolin is retrieved from PubChem database (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) in SDF format. Using OpenBabel tool the SDF format is converted to PDB format. Further, AutoDock tool is used to add gasteriger charge and the ligand is saved in PDBQT format.

**Molecular Docking**

An *insilico* approach for protein and ligand docking are performed to analyse the structural complex of isoforms of NADPH oxidase, VEGF, and VEGFR with luteolin. Using CASTp v3.0 [22] the active sites and their coordinates were predicted and further grid box construction. Docking study is performed by docking one ligand at a time to the protein manually using AutoDock 4.2 (<https://autodock.scripps.edu/resource/tools>) [23]. The complex having least binding energy was further used to visualize the molecular interaction using Biovia Discovery Studio visualizer.

**Cell viability assay**

The cytotoxic effect of luteolin on MDA-MB-231 cells was determined using MTT assay according to Mosmann (1983) [24]. MDA-MB-231 ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/ml) viable cells were seeded in 96 well plates for each well. Then the cells were treated with the luteolin (HPLC >98%, Sigma) at different concentrations (5, 10, 20, 40, 60  $\mu$ M) were added and incubated for 48 hrs. The absorbance was read at 540nm in multi-well plate reader. The graphpad 8 prism software were used to analyse the  $IC_{50}$  value of luteolin.

**Apoptosis detection**

The fluorescence microscopic analysis of apoptotic cell death was carried out according to Baskic *et al.* (2006) [25]. MDA-MB-231 ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/well) cells were seeded in a 6 well plate and incubated for 48 hours. The cells were treated with 10, 20 & 30  $\mu$ M concentration of luteolin (Positive control) and the untreated cells remained as negative control. The plates were stained with acridine orange/ethidium bromide (AO/EB 1:1 ratio; 100  $\mu$ g/ml) for 5 minutes and examined immediately under fluorescent microscope at 20x magnification.

**Results**

Luteolin is individually docked to the NADPH oxidase isoforms (NOX1, NOX2, NOX3, NOX4 and NOX5), VEGF and VEGFR. The least binding energy will have the highest binding affinity. The binding energies and interacting amino acids of the luteolin with the selected targets are listed in the table 4. The binding energy of luteolin with NADPH oxidase isoforms (NOX1, NOX2, NOX3, NOX4, NOX5) were -7.21, -4.41, -6.89, -8.05 and -7.15 respectively. The binding energies of luteolin with VEGF and VEGFR are -6.66 and -5.81 respectively. The interacting amino acids



**Bhagyashree et al.,**

and interacting bonds of NADPH oxidase isoforms, VEGF and VEGFR with luteolin are depicted in figure 2 and table 1.

**Cytotoxic activity of luteolin on human breast cancer cell lines**

The results of MTT assay provided a clear explanation of the mechanism taken by MDA-MB-231 cells in response to luteolin at different concentration for 48 hrs. Luteolin inhibited the growth of cells in a dose dependent manner (Figure 3). The untreated control remained intact with normal growth of cells. Based on the cell viability, the half-maximal inhibitory concentration ( $IC_{50}$ ) is calculated. The obtained  $IC_{50}$  doses of luteolin-treated cells is  $24.985 \pm 2.249$   $\mu$ M.

**Morphological changes of human breast cancer cell lines exposed to luteolin**

The MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line displayed a significant morphological change when treated with luteolin for 48 hrs. The treated cells showed morphological changes such as shrinkage, detachment, membrane blebbing (small protrusion of the membrane) and distorted shaped compared to the untreated control (Figure 4). There is no alteration in cell morphology observed in the untreated control.

**Apoptosis induction by luteolin on human breast cancer cell line**

When MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with luteolin (positive control), apoptosis was induced which lead to nuclear fragmentation and condensation of chromatin leading to cell death. Early apoptotic cells showed yellow colour fluorescence with fragmented nuclei and condensed chromatin. Late apoptotic cells showed orange/ red fluorescence with chromatin condensation or fragmentation. The untreated cells (negative control) showed green fluorescence with no significant apoptotic changes (Figure 5).

**DISCUSSION**

Angiogenesis is the generation of new blood vessels from an existing vasculature. VEGF released by tumor cells plays a key role in angiogenesis. It activates the VEGF receptor (VEGFR) to initiate proliferation, migration, survival and tube formation. ROS produced by NADPH oxidase causes autophosphorylation of VEGFR and has a crucial role in angiogenesis [26]. Luteolin is docked against the NADPH oxidase isoforms, VEGF and VEGFR, and the docking pose are ranked as per their docking score. Less the binding energy of a compound, more will be the binding affinity. The binding energy of luteolin are in the range of -8.05 kcal/mol to -6.69 kcal/mol (Table 4). Among all the target proteins NOX4 has the least binding energy of -8.05 kcal/mol. Luteolin binds to NOX1 through hydrogen-bonding interactions with the amino acids *Arg356*, *Thr341*, *Thr408*, *Gly532*, *Glu562*, *Cys531*, *Phe564* and Pi-sigma bond with *Ile405* (Fig 2a). Luteolin binds to NOX2 by hydrogen bonds: *Thr161*, *Arg129*, *Leu60*, Pi-sigma bond: *Leu158*, Pi-cation bond: *Arg62* and Pi-alkyl bond: *Pro155*, *Ala25*(Fig 2b). Luteolin binds to NOX3 by hydrogen bond: *Thr339*, *His352*, *Arg354*, *Phe568*, *Glu566* and Pi-alkyl bond: *Ile409* and *Cys535* (Fig 2c). Luteolin binds with NOX4 via hydrogen bond: *Lys372*, *Pro353*, *Thr378*, *Asp376*, *Tyr187* and Pi-cation bond: *Ser578* and *His352* (Fig 2d). Luteolin binds to NOX5 by hydrogen bond: *Val451*, *Leu453*, *Asp526*, *Lys557* and Pi-alkyl bond: *Lys559* (Fig 2e). Luteolin binds with VEGF protein through hydrogen bond: *Tyr25*, *Lys171*, vanderwaals bond: *Asp175*, Pi-sigma bond *Leu174*, *Glu103*, carbon hydrogen bond: *Pro28*, Pi-sulfur: *Cys26*, *Cys104* and Pi-alkyl bond: *Lys101*, *Pro173* (Fig 2f). Luteolin binds with VEGFR via hydrogen bond: *Ser1037*, *Asp857*, *Thr864*, Pi-Pi T-shaped bond: *Phe918*, Pi-alkyl bond: *Lys920*, *Arg863*, and Pi-anion bond: *Glu1038* (Fig 2g). Results show that hydrogen bond, hydrophobic, and electrostatic interactions mediated by different amino acid in each ligand- protein interaction. The highest binding affinity scores showed that luteolin has a perfect fit into the protein cavity which may be due to the presence of hydrogen bond and hydrophobic interactions, and it also contributes to the stability of proteins. Several Anti-VEGR agents have been entered into the clinical armamentarium against cancer. Bevacizumab is the first anti-angiogenic monoclonal IgG1 antibody against VEGF-A [27], while it retains the highest frequency of bleeding, in particular epistaxis, hemoptysis, and gastrointestinal bleeding [28] and have side effects also, natural compound like luteolin can be used. Shahik *et al* (2021) in his conducted *in silico* approach stated that alkaloid candidates have the ability to inhibit VEGF and VEGFR



**Bhagyashree et al.,**

mediated angiogenesis with high scoring function [29]. Several inhibitors like apocynin, diphenyleioidonium chloride, pefabloc, proline-arginine-rich antimicrobial peptide (PR-39), and new peptide like gp91ds-tat and novel non-peptide VAS-2870, have all been studied as compounds that diminish oxidative stress by inhibiting ROS production by NADPH oxidases [30]. Apocynin and morindone inhibited the activity of NADPH oxidase in treatment of hypertension [31]. Compared to the previous studies conducted with other molecules, luteolin has the best binding score with NADPH oxidase, VEGF and VEGFR making it a suitable drug like compound. The results of the cytotoxic and apoptotic activity of luteolin clearly indicated that luteolin reduced the MDA-MB-231 cellular viability in dose dependent and lead to morphological changes like shrinkage, detachment, membrane blebbing (small protrusion of the membrane) and distorted shaped. Madunic *et al* (2018) reported similar kind of changes upon treatment of MDA-MB-231 with apigenin. They found that apigenin caused cell death in MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cells leading to toxicity and apoptosis in dose and time dependent manner. They observed that pro-death and cytogenotoxic activities of apigenin with minimal toxicity on normal cells indicating that natural compounds could be used as a future anticancer modality [32].

A study conducted in Columbia, reported that combinatorial hormone therapy using estrogen and progestin increases the risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women. They have found that luteolin attenuated progestin-induced vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) secretion in breast cancer cell lines (T47-D and BT-474) [33]. Another study reported that luteolin induced cytotoxic activity on MDA-MB-231 cells when analysed using MTS (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium) assay. The viability of cells decreased on concentration dependent manner. The IC<sub>50</sub> values are 41.917 μM [34]. Lin *et al* (2015) studied the antiproliferative effect of apigenin and luteolin in three different breast cancer cell lines including Hs578T, MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 using MTS/ PMS ((3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium, inner salt)/phenazine methosulfate) assay. The results indicated that apigenin and luteolin exhibited cytotoxic activity at 12.5-100 μM concentration. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of luteolin is 27 μM [35]. Compared to the previous studies the IC<sub>50</sub> value of luteolin is less (24.985±2.249 μM). When the effect of luteolin against MDA-MB-231 is investigated by (<sup>3</sup>H) methyl-thymidine incorporation assay and annexin V/PI binding method, the results indicated that luteolin exhibited both cytotoxic and apoptotic effect [36]. The apoptotic effect of luteolin is investigated on MDA-MB-231 cells, in which luteolin inhibited the cell growth, cells become distorted, nucleus got fragmented and chromosome condensation is observed. Early and late apoptotic process is induced by luteolin in dose dependent manner. Studies have showed that apoptosis can be induced by activation of death receptors (Extrinsic pathway) or by disturbance of mitochondria through the activation of caspases (Intrinsic pathway) [37]. A study conducted by Sun *et al* reported that luteolin inhibited Notch signalling associated proteins through miRNAs in breast cancer cells [38]. Luteolin also elevated the death receptor in extrinsic pathway and caspase-mediated pathway activation causing the apoptosis in MCF-7 breast cancer cells [39]. In conclusion, luteolin has the potential to bind with isoforms of NADPH oxidase, VEGF and VEGFR making it a suitable inhibitor of angiogenesis. It also exhibited cytotoxic and apoptotic activities against MDA-MB-231. Thus, by exhibiting the therapeutic potential, luteolin may provide health benefits by preventing and protecting individuals from complications of oxidative stress diseases such as cancer.

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Table 1: Binding energies of luteolin with the NOX isoforms, VEGF and VEGFR

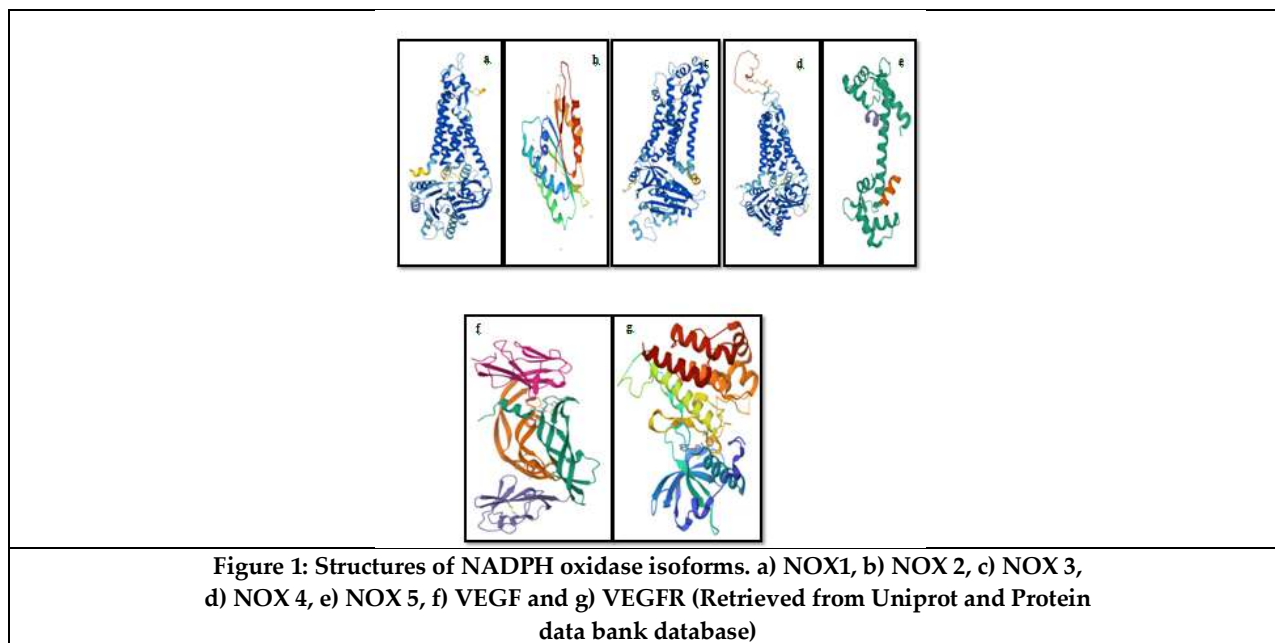
NADPH oxidase	Luteolin	Interacting amino acids	Interacting bonds
NOX 1	-7.21	CYS531, GLY532, ARG356, THR341, ILE405, THR408, GLU562, PHE564	Hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -donor hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ -sigma, $\pi$ - $\pi$ T shaped
NOX 2	-4.41	ALA25, LEU60, ARG62, ARG129, PRO155, ALA157, LEU158, THR161	Hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -sigma, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ -alkyl
NOX 3	-6.89	CYS535, GLU566, PHE568, THR339, ILE409, HIS352, ARG354	Hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ - $\pi$ T stacked, $\pi$ -donor hydrogen bond
NOX 4	-8.05	TYR,187, HIS352, PRO353, THR378,	Hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -anion, $\pi$ -cation





**Bhagyashree et al.,**

		LYS372, ASP376, SER578	
<b>NOX 5</b>	-7.15	LYS559, VAL451, LEU453, ASP526, LYS557	Hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -donor hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ -sigma
<b>VEGF</b>	-6.66	TYR25, CYS26, CYS104, PRO28, GLU103, LYS101, PRO173, LYS171, ASP175, LEU174	Vander waals, Hydrogen bond, Carbon-hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -sulfur, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ -sigma, amide- $\pi$ stacked
<b>VEGFR</b>	-5.81	ASP857, ARG863, THR864, LYS920, PHE918, SER1037, GLU1038	Hydrogen bond, carbon hydrogen bond, $\pi$ -alkyl, $\pi$ - $\pi$ T stacked, $\pi$ -anion



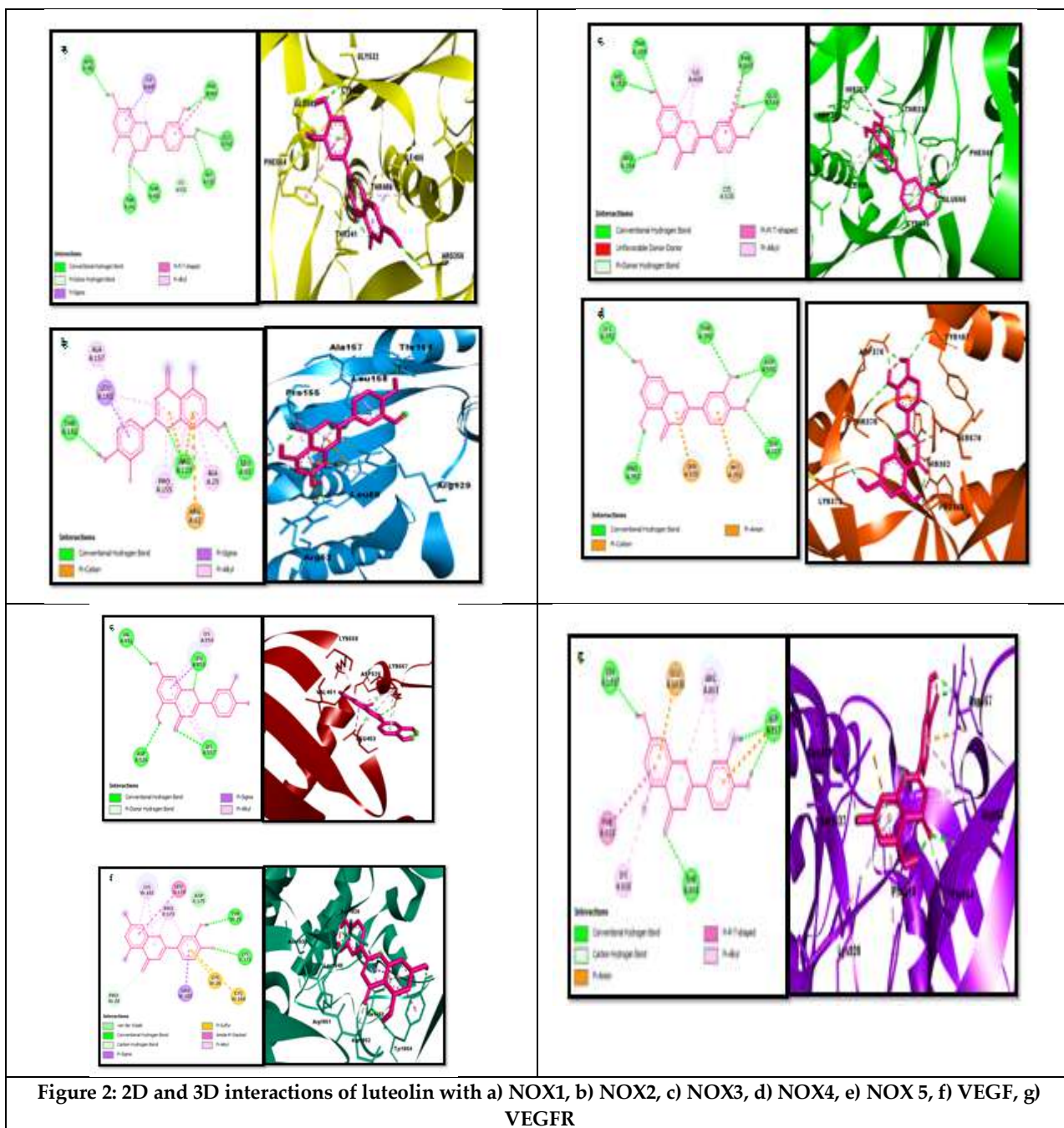


Figure 2: 2D and 3D interactions of luteolin with a) NOX1, b) NOX2, c) NOX3, d) NOX4, e) NOX 5, f) VEGF, g) VEGFR





Bhagyashree et al.,

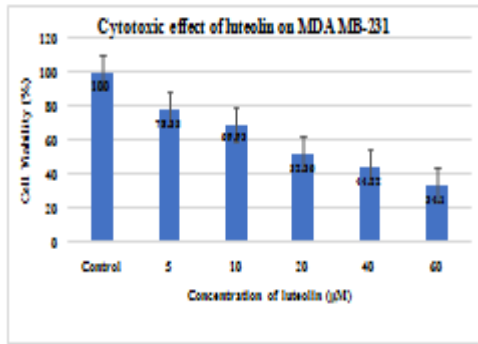


Figure 3: Cytotoxic effect of luteolin on MDA MB-231 cell lines

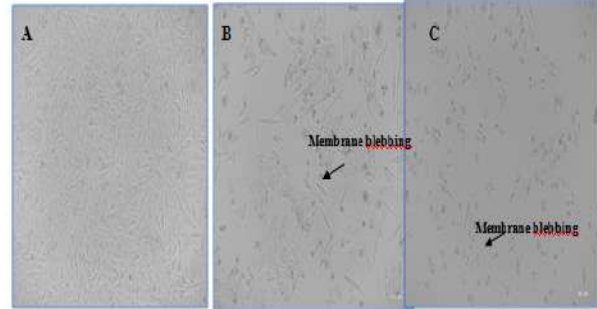


Figure 4: Morphological changes of MDA-MB-231 cells treated and untreated with luteolin. A: Untreated Control, B: Cells treated with 20 μM of luteolin and C: Cells treated with 40 μM of luteolin.

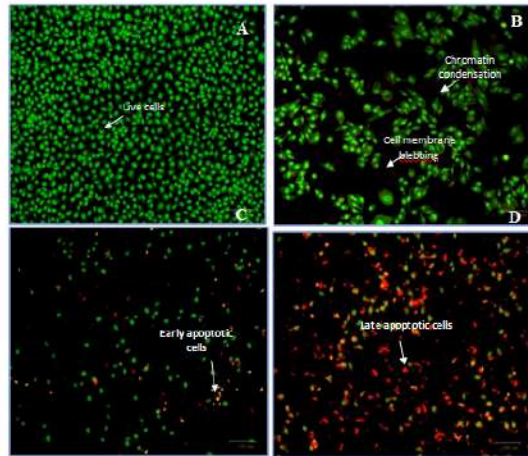


Figure 5: Apoptotic effect of luteolin on breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB-231). A: Untreated control with live cells in green colour, B: Cells treated with 10 μM of luteolin showing chromatin condensation and membrane blebbing, C: Cells treated with 20 μM of luteolin showing early apoptotic cells in yellow colour and D: Cells treated with 30 μM of luteolin showing late apoptotic cells in orange and red colour





## A Survey of Generative Artificial Intelligence and its Applications

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think, learn, and solve problems like human beings. Generative Artificial Intelligence encompasses systems capable of creating novel content across diverse domains, including writing, graphics, music, videos, code, and virtual environments. Generative AI uses pre-trained models to generate content, in contrast to classical AI that concentrates on finding patterns and making judgments based on data. The advent of a plethora of Deep Learning models has yielded applications in diverse fields. This paper delves deeper to explore the various applications of deep learning models in diverse fields, ranging from education and healthcare to entertainment. Finally, the paper also highlights the ethical issues and concerns regarding the use of these deep learning models in generating content (Generative Artificial Intelligence).

**Keywords:** Generative Artificial Intelligence, Large Language Models, Transformers

## INTRODUCTION

Generative AI refers to intelligent systems that has the capability to create novel content rather than simply analyzing existing data like expert systems [1]. In recent years there is a surge in interest on Generative Artificial Intelligence because of the advent of many applications using LLMs which could generate contents like humans. The advent of generative AI models, such as ChatGPT, DALL-E, Codex, Gemini, co-pilot etc have catalyzed a new era in the synthesis and manipulation of digital content like text, speech, code etc. The advent of GPT-4 omni model is designed to process and generate not just text but also audio and images in real-time. Although it can only generate answers based on the data it was trained on, the Google's Gemini which is based on Mixture of Experts (MoE) architecture



**Selvaperumal et al.,**

could event pull-out information from internet at the run-time and organize the output as per the prompt. Thus the advent of Generative Artificial intelligence (GAI) has started to push the boundary of Artificial Intelligence. The Generative intelligence is a broad term that encompasses various models like Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN), Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTMs), Various Transformer Models, Diffusion Models and Autoregressive Models, Large Language Models (LLMs) etc that are employed in generating contents of various types. Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) uses competing neural networks, a generator and a discriminator to enrich output quality. Variational Autoencoders (VAE) works by compressing data into a lower-dimensional representation that captures the essence of the data. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTMs) can learn patterns over time and generate sequences of data. Transformer model uses self-attention mechanisms to understand and generate long-range dependencies in data. While diffusion model generates data by gradually adding and then removing noise from an initial random state, Autoregressive Models do so by generate data one step at a time, predicting each subsequent step based on the previous ones. Large Language Models (LLMs) are specifically text focused language models which are trained from massive amounts of text data from which it learns text patterns and relationships between words.

Generative Adversarial Networks are best suited for image and video generation, image quality enhancement process etc., Variational Autoencoders are good in anomaly detection, data imputation, dimensionality reduction etc., Recurrent Neural Networks and Long Short-Term Memory Networks are best suited for text generation, music synthesis, time series forecasting etc., Thus each of the different Generative Artificial Intelligence models has its own advantages and limitations and thus suitable for specific applications. LLMs are primarily used to generate text content like story, poem, essays, chat responses etc. "Attention is All You Need" [2] introduced the Transformer model, which relies entirely on self-attention mechanisms to process sequences of data. This innovation of introduction of transformer architecture has significantly impacted and inspired the development of various Large Language Models (LLM) s in NLP including Chat Gpt. Similarly Meta's LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI) models are designed and are performing a variety of natural language processing tasks, such as text generation, translation, and summarization. Meta's LLaMA, Google's Gemini, and Microsoft's Copilot are prominent examples of advanced AI models that leverages the Transformer architecture to excel in various applications within NLP and AI. Generative AI Models comes in two forms namely Unimodal and Multimodal systems. Unimodal systems can take and output only one mode of data like text, image, audio, video etc. Multimodal system can take and output only any mode of data like text, image, audio, video etc. Many of the Generative Intelligence Models as of now are Unimodal meaning that it can take input mostly in the form of text and produce output mostly in the form of text. But many models are trying to shift towards becoming Multimodal thereby trying to create a full-fledged system which can handle input and produce output in any form of data like text, image, audio or video. For Example, GPT-4 has obtained the capability tounderstand both text and images inputs. Similarlyit is expected that Llama 4 which is slated to be released by the end of 2024 is expected to be good at understanding and creating detailed images from text descriptions. On the other hand DALL-E-2 is an AI image generator that can create images using text prompts, wherein case, the input is text and the output is image. It is generally expected that the future large language models would be trained on data from other modalities as well like images, audio recordings, videos, etc to enable such LLMs to be trained from these data as well [3]. Figure 1 depicts the evolutionary process of language models. This paper does a comprehensive yet focused survey on various applications of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI). GitHub Copilot aids developers by generating code suggestions and automating coding tasks within their development environment.

**Justification of the work**

Generative Artificial Intelligence plays an important role in our daily lives. While there are a number of recent works related to surveying Large Language Models, Generative AI Model set there is a dire need to study applications of these models in various fields as well. This paper explores the various applications of these Generative AI models in diverse fields.



Selvaperumal *et al.*,

## LITERATURE SURVEY

There are a number of surveys in recent times to compare various Generative Intelligence Models and their applications. Yutao Zhu et al [4] conducted a comprehensive survey of how various Large Language Models are used in improving Information Retrieval systems. Muhammad Usman Hadi et al [5] conducted a detailed survey on the wide range of applications of LLMs, including medical, education, finance, and engineering. The survey also discusses how LLMs are used to solve many real-world problems. Yihan Cao Et al [6] survey provides a comprehensive review on the basic components of generative models, recent advances in Artificial Intelligence Generated Content from unimodal interaction (one modality) and multimodal interaction (cross-modal instructions). Finally it also discusses existing open problems and future challenges in synthetic content generations. Wayne Xin Zhao et al [7] done a comprehensive survey on Large Language Models [LLMs] with focus on four major aspects of LLMs, namely pre-training, adaptation tuning, utilization, and capacity evaluation. Yupeng Chang et al [8] evaluated various Large Language Models in the areas of natural language processing tasks, reasoning, medical usage, ethics, education, natural and social sciences, agent applications, etc. The work also sheds light on various challenges arising out of evaluating LLMs. Chaoning Zhang, et al [9] work focuses on the technological development of various AI Generated Content tasks based on their output type namely text, images, videos, 3D content, etc. Their surveyed comprehensively various industrial applications the Generative Intelligence is having. Siva Sai et al [10] work explored several applications, real-world scenarios, and limitations of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare industry. Silvia Badini et al [11] provides comprehensive overview of Generative AI driven materials design and its future prospects in the material design process.

### Natural Language Processing and Generation

The advent of Transformer model with the capability of self-attention model entirely transformed the field of natural language processing and generation. The Transformer model's development and introduction have fundamentally changed natural language processing in a number of ways. It is an essential tool for many language-related jobs because of its attention mechanism, which improves the comprehension and representation of textual input. Transformers have greatly enhanced machine translation, text summarization, sentiment analysis, and question-answering systems by facilitating the effective handling of long-range dependencies. Unlike previous models such as RNNs and LSTMs, the Transformer does not rely on recurrence and can process all tokens in the input simultaneously, which allows for greater parallelization and efficiency [2]. These Transformers has the capability of having self-attention mechanism which makes them good in capturing long range dependencies. Hence they are very good in a number of natural language processing tasks like sentimental analysis, co-reference resolution, Text summarization, Question and answering, Machine Translation etc. which in-turn helps in generating texts. As the evolution of Transformer model continues, we can expect more sophistication to evolve which can enable machines to perform natural language generation akin and beyond human levels. Bhashini[12] a platform that leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) to develop and share open-source language models which can be used for creating language based applications like translations.

### Computer Image Generation

Generative Intelligence models are used to create images from text input, edit image quality and content, product visualization. Generative AI models can even create synthetic image dataset which can be used to train many deep learning models. It is particularly useful in the fields of medical, remote sensing image processing tasks where the availability of datasets are scarce or inadequate. Generative AI models like Stable Diffusion and DALL-E 3 trained on massive datasets of images and text and thus can generate images to great accuracy. Realistic images thus generated of products, features and various other aspects are used in advertisement and e-commerce. Usage of Generative Intelligence models can help E-commerce businesses to create product mockups or variations. Artists use generative AI to create new and unique artworks, logos and design patterns which are often combined with their own styles to create a complex design pattern. Logos, posters, visual contents thus generated are used in advertisements, campaigns, and propagating information to various sections of society. Generative AI Models are widely used to edit





**Selvaperumal et al.,**

existing or generated images by removing or edit background, unwanted objects, add elements, enhancing quality etc. In Adobe Photoshop for example Features like "Generative Fill" and "Content Aware Fill" uses generative AI for seamless image editing. Similarly photoroom [13] uses AI various models to remove background, objects in an image. Applications like Picsart can restore old photos by leverage AI models.

**Video Generation**

The currently available AI systems has the potential to create videos although in short and relatively primitive forms. Sora [14] is an AI model that can create realistic and imaginative scenes from text instructions. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have become a powerful tool for video generation. They work in an adversarial way by pitting generator with discriminator. [15] Reviews the various state-of-the-art video GAN models and their challenges. [16] Describes a new system called "Imagen Video" which can generate high-quality videos from text descriptions. The system uses a cascade of video diffusion models to create the high quality videos. Similarly [17] proposes a model "Make-A-Video" for text to video generation, where It builds upon existing text-to-image models and unlabeled video data to create high-quality videos from text descriptions. [18] Introduces a method for generating high-resolution videos using Latent Diffusion Models (LDMs). LDMs are first trained on images and then adapted to create videos by introducing a temporal dimension and fine-tuning on video data.

**Audio and Music Generation**

Given the situation, theme and style, AI can assist in writing song lyrics by generating text that fits the emotional tone. Models like GPT-3 can produce coherent and contextually relevant lyrics based on a few input prompts. Although the advent of Generative Intelligence gives immense opportunities in music creation, it also equally throws challenges. Jan Smits et al [19] discusses the potential problems of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for music generated through Generative Artificial Intelligence. Since these AI Models are trained by corpus generated by humans, it is often challenging to generate unique content (music) each time and getting Property Rights for such creation is equally challenging. Open AIsMuseNet is a noteworthy example that as a deep neural network that can generate 4-minute musical composition (as of now) with 10 different instruments and in various styles. MuseNet learns to predict the next note in a sequence given the previous notes based on the patterns. There are a number of limitations for Audio and Music content generation using Generative AI Models like Inability to learn core music rules, Originality of the content, Real-time performance analysis and interpretation etc. Since the field is in infancy stage only, and given a lot of work is undertaken to improve the models it is widely anticipated that future models could address these shortcomings.

**Education and Academia**

Teachers use AI to create educational visuals and diagrams, enhancing the learning experience. Generative AI systems can assist in grading assignments and exams, thereby saving precious time for educators and providing meaningful faster feedback to students. LLMs like Chatgpt are widely used to teach various subjects including coding skills in the classrooms. Generative AI Models can create Teaching and learning materials such as quizzes, practice problems, and study materials. It can also generate interactive learning experiences, simulations, and virtual labs. LLM powered language learning platforms provides real-time feedback on pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary, as well as generate conversational practice scenarios. **Duolingo** for example is an AI-powered language learning platform that offers interactive lessons, Real-Time feedback, Progress Tracking etc. David Baidoo-anu et al [20] done an exploratory study on potential benefits and drawbacks of ChatGPT in teaching and learning process. Their work lists potential benefits including promotion of personalized and interactive learning, generating prompts for formative assessment activities etc. Jiahong Su et al [21] explores several potential benefits, limitations, challenges, on using ChatGPT in educational settings. The study highlights three potential benefits namely personalized learning experience, improved support for teachers, and assistance with writing essays. JunaidQadir [22] also raises the ethical concerns for using generative AI in education such as the potential for unethical or dishonest use by students and the potential unemployment of humans who are made redundant by technology. Thus although there are concerns around the usage of Generative AI in Education, the potential benefits outweighs these concerns.



**Selvaperumal et al.,****Health care**

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and generative AI (GenAI) into the healthcare industry introduces countless possibilities for improving patient care and outcomes [23]. Generative Intelligence revolutionizes the way in which health care data is collected, organized, processed, and interpreted. Generative AI systems can analyze radiological images (e.g., X-rays, MRIs) to identify diseases like cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and neurological conditions with greater precision. Tools like Ambient Scribe can transcribe and generate structured notes from patient-physician conversations through sensors like microphone thereby reducing the administrative burden on healthcare providers, allowing them to focus more on patient care. Generative AI can analyze large amounts of patient data, including medical history, genetics and life style choices, to create individualized treatment plans. This approach aims to improve effectiveness and personalize treatment prospects. Siva Sai et al[10] done detailed analysis on how GAI models like ChatGPT and DALL-E can be leveraged to aid in the applications of medical imaging, drug discovery, personalized patient treatment, medical simulation and training, clinical trial optimization, mental health support, healthcare operations and research, medical chatbots etc. The work also examines the impact of health-care customized LLMs in the health-care process. Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) are used in enhancing the quality of medical images, Creates realistic images from textual descriptions, and even image to image translation where image of one setting can be translated to image of another setting. They can enhance the quality of medical images, assist in detecting anomalies in images, and generate synthetic data for training diagnostic algorithms. Generative AI is revolutionizing drug discovery by accelerating the identification of potential drug candidates, optimizing molecular structures, and predicting biological activity. Generative AI models are trained using massive repositories of chemical compounds, biological information. They forecast potential drug candidates, rapidly identifying promising compounds. For example, in denovo drug design process based on Variational Auto Encoders (VAEs) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) is used to generate molecules from scratch that possess specific chemical and pharmacological properties.

**Agriculture**

Advent of Generative Intelligence didn't spare agriculture industry. Generative AI models can generate synthetic images to train better models for disease recognition in plants. These models can analyze images from drones and satellites to detect crop diseases, pest infestations, and nutrient deficiencies. They can also analyze soil data to predict and improve soil health, recommending optimal fertilization and irrigation schedules. AI models generates yield predictions based on historical data, weather patterns, and soil conditions, and thus helping farmers make informed decisions. "Taranis" for example uses AI-powered image analysis from drones and satellites to monitor crop health, detect diseases, pests, and nutrient deficiencies. It provides actionable insights to farmers for timely interventions and making appropriate decisions. AI systems generate recommendations for efficient water usage, predict irrigation needs based on weather forecasts and soil moisture levels. "Prospera" for example uses AI to provide real-time irrigation recommendations. It analyzes weather forecasts, soil moisture levels, and crop needs to suggest optimal usage of water. Although the applications of large language models in Agriculture as of now is only limited, there is a lot of potential in the area and it is widely expected that LLMs and various other Generative Intelligence models can improve the process of agriculture.

**Entertainment**

Generative AI is transforming the entertainment and media landscape by streamlining workflows, boosting creativity, and producing impressive visual effects. Generative AI can automate repetitive special effect creation like creating realistic fire, explosions, or weather effects. Generative AI can generate realistic textures, characters, and environments, making game development more efficient and immersive. Currently available AI tools can suggest storylines, character arcs, and even dialogues for movies. Intelliflicks[24] is the first AI movie studio in India that merges the art of story making with technological innovation in making enticing movies. Generative AI can automate tasks like rendering complex visuals, animations and thus freeing up VFX artists to focus on more creative aspects. It can also create realistic backgrounds and environments. The news of recreating late singer voices, appearance of late actors in cameo roles using deep fake technologies started to surface in Indian movies. There is a considerable level of research in various other works in Entertainment Industry like recommending systems suggesting a scene in a movie



**Selvaperumal et al.,**

based on the user interest or repairing damaged footage of old movies are in progress. Thus the fact people in Entertainment Industry started to use Generative AI in creating promotional materials like trailers, posters, and social media content for target audience makes them inevitable in the Industry.

**Software and Applications Development**

The advent of Generative Intelligence marks a paradigm shift in the process of software development. For Instance, GitHub Copilot platform analyzes the context in the file that is edited, as well as related files, and offers suggestions from within that text editor. GitHub Copilot is powered by a generative AI model developed by GitHub, OpenAI, and Microsoft. OpenAI Codex another powerful AI system designed to understand, generate, debug code as well as facilitate code completions in the project development. Codex powers GitHub Copilot, an AI pair programmer that helps developers write code more efficiently by suggesting lines or blocks of code as they work. Tabnine is another known AI coding assistant that accelerates and simplifies software development. With these models, the developers are released from the clutches of syntax knowledge and now can concentrate on semantics and other aspects related to problem. Generative Intelligent Models are used to generate code, fix, remove bugs in a unit of code or even used to predict output of a unit of code. AI-powered tools can identify bugs and suggest fixes, making software development more reliable and efficient. Generative models trained on large codebases can predict potential errors and provide recommendations to fixing them up, reducing the debugging time and improving code quality as well remarkably.

**Business and Marketing**

Generative AI is transforming the business and marketing industries with a plethora of applications to increase business productivity, creativity, and customer engagement. Generative Intelligent models can suggest business ideas, ways to increase sales, catchy slogans for advertisements, generate image, audio and video content for sales and marketing etc. Generative AI can analyze search queries, user behavior, and industry trends, trending topics etc to understand what type of content ranks higher in search engine results page and can thus help in Search Engine Optimization (SEO). Generative AI can analyze customer feedback, market sentiments, and competitor activity to provide insights that help businesses refine their marketing and business strategies. Jasper AI is a large language model (LLM) that can offer a range of services like content generation that helps marketers create blog posts, social media content, and more. **Canva's Magic Write [25]** is an AI feature in Canva that assists in generating design elements and copy for marketing materials. Copy.ai Copy.ai is an AI-based copywriter, chatbot, and blank page remover based on the GPT-3 large language model (LLM). It can create contents for social media, blog posts, e-mail marketing etc.

**Cultural Heritage Preservation**

AI can generate images to restore and reconstruct damaged or incomplete historical artifacts and artworks. AI can analyze damaged or incomplete artifacts and artworks to predict and fill in missing parts. Generative models can be used to digitally rebuild ancient ruins or artifacts from fragments. For example, Sketchfab[26] is widely used by cultural heritage institutions to create and share detailed 3D reconstructions of artifacts, monuments, and archaeological sites. AI can analyze patterns and styles in artworks and artifacts. For example in sculptures, stone carvings patterns and motifs can be analyzed and thus helping historians and archaeologists understand their origins, significance etc.

**Scientific Research**

AI can assist in generating hypotheses by analyzing large volumes of scientific literature and data, identifying patterns, and suggesting potential research directions. In Academic research, Generative Intelligent models can help in automating mundane tasks and focus on creative intelligent tasks. For example data collection, literature review, and report writing can be automated by LLMs and the creative works like problem solving can be executed by researchers. AI can help in designing new materials with specific properties by analyzing atomic structures and predicting their behavior under different conditions [27].





Selvaperumal et al.,

### Ethical Issues and concerns

Generative AI has the capacity to generate hyper-realistic fake content (Deep fake) which has the potential to spread false, malicious, and misinformation. By switching faces, changing voices, and generating completely fabricated footage where people seem to be talking or doing things they never said or did, deep fakes may control reality. Deep fake images, audio, and videos have the tendency to polarize voters during electioneering process and thus poses an imminent threat to the democracy. Although there is considerable progress made in telling apart deepfake and real images, such as training RNNs, CNNs, and LSTMs on very large datasets, deepfake content still poses the single most threat to society. Another important concern pertains to biasness and fairness of the generated content. The contents generated by Generative AI are often prone to bias towards racial, gender, and religiosity etc. Another important ethical issue is proprietary and intellectual property rights pertaining to content generated so. Since the new content generated is based on the AI model and the large amounts of training data, there is a large question looms around who is the proprietor of so generated contents. For example, deep learning models like **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)** etc are widely employed for sequence generation tasks like music generation. The question of propriety rights for such generated content still needs to be resolved.

### CONCLUSION

One of the key goals of Web 3.0 is the creation of the semantic web. The ultimate aim is for machines to understand web page contents. The advent of Large Language Models (LLMs) and other Generative Artificial Intelligence models are the fruits of improvements achieved in constructing the semantic web in the World Wide Web (WWW). LLMs and other deep learning models can leverage the structured data of the Semantic Web to improve their output. It is imperative to study the architecture and methodology of various Generative AI models that are available in various forms. It is also equally important to explore various applications of these deep learning models. This paper undertakes a detailed survey of various applications of Generative AI models. The paper finally touches upon various ethical considerations associated with the usage of Generative Artificial Intelligence models. As a follow-up to this paper, tasks such as comparing the efficiency of various LLMs in content generation tasks—text, image, audio, and video—using various prompts can be conducted in the direction of creating or improving Generative Artificial Intelligence models.

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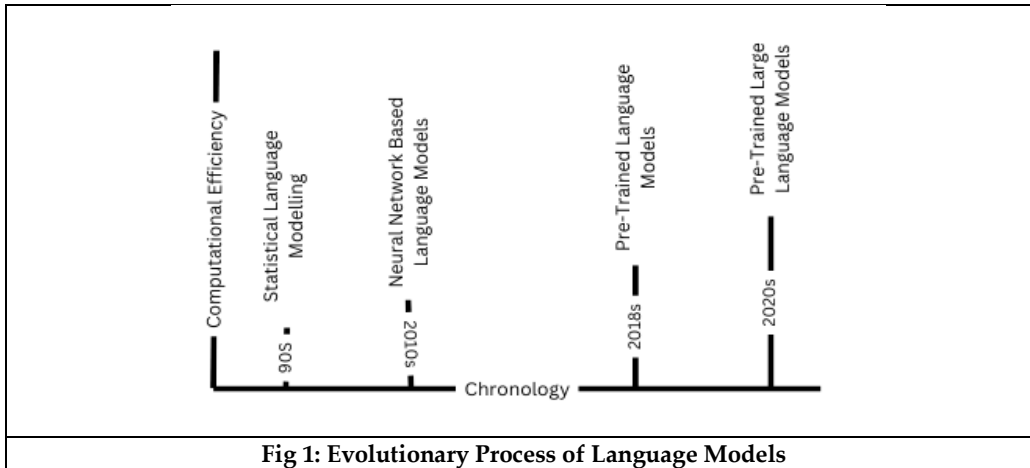
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Selvaperumal et al.,





## Idiosyncratic Sub-Structures of Near Semi Rings

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Formulating and discussing the various structural components, some specific sub structures of semi near rings have been identified and taken into account. Several properties like commutativity, existence of the insertion of factors property, along with or without booleanity have prominent extensions and supportive structures throughout. Some conditions inclusive of regularity and the existence of identity have made morphological changes for an idealistic near semi ring sub structure. The existence of (\*, IFP) and zero commutativity renovates the chronology into a new sub structure.

**Keywords:** Commutativity, Insertion of Factors Property, Booleanity, Regularity, identity, (\*, IFP), Zero-commutativity.

## INTRODUCTION

Twentieth century mathematics has already started revealing the discipline of mathematics as representing the ultimate in abstraction, formalization and analytic creativity. The Theory of near-rings is a fast-growing branch of Abstract Algebra. In that case, near rings have been found to undergo various evolutions amongst all it's sub structures. The theory of near-rings enjoys the privilege of not only being deep rooted in many branches of mathematics like geometry, the theory of automata, non-abelian homological algebra, algebraic topology etc, but also of possessing fascinating and challenging areas of current mathematical research. In fact, the time seems reasonably near for an historically noteworthy combination of the algebraic theory of near-rings with the fields of nonlinear





### Veronica Valli and Bala Deepa Arasi

differential equations, nonlinear functional analysis and numerical analysis. Throughout this paper, SNR abbreviates a Semi Near Ring or a Near Semi Ring.

## PRELIMINARIES

### Definition 2.1[9]

A *semi near ring* is a non-empty set with two operations “+” and “.” such that  $(U, +)$  and  $(U, .)$  are semi groups and for all  $a, b, c$  in  $U$ ,  $(a+b)c = ac + bc$ .

### Definition 2.2[3]

$U$  is said to have the *Boolean property* if  $x^2 = x$  for all  $x$  from the semi near ring  $U$ .

### Definition 2.3[7]

Near semi ring  $U$  is said to be *regular* if  $aba = a$  for all  $a, b$  in  $U$ .

### Definition 2.4[6]

A near semi ring  $U$  is said to be *weak commutative* if  $xyz = xzy$  for all  $x, y, z$  belonging to  $U$ .

### Definition 2.5[1]

$U$  is said to be *zero symmetric* if  $a.0 = 0$  for all  $a$  in  $U$ .

### Definition 2.6[5]

A semi near ring  $U$  is said to hold *cancellative property* if  $ea = eb$  ( $ae = be$ ) implies  $a = b$  for all  $a, b$  taken from the semi near ring.

### Definition 2.7[8]

$U$  is said to be an *anti-boolean* near semi ring if  $(ba)^2 = -ba$ .

### Definition 2.8[2]

A mapping  $f: U \rightarrow U'$  is said to be a *homomorphism*, where  $U$  and  $U'$  are near semi rings, when the following conditions are satisfied:

- i.  $f(m+n) = f(m) + f(n)$
- ii.  $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$  where  $m, n$  belongs to the semi near ring  $U$ .

### Definition 2.9[5]

$U$  is obliged to be the *SR SNR* whenever  $ax = axa$  for every  $a$  and from  $U$ .

### Definition 2.10[4]

A semi near ring is said to be *quasi weak commutative* if  $abc = bac$ .

### Definition 2.11[1]

$U$  supports the *Insertion of Factors Property (IFP)* if  $ab = 0 \Rightarrow anb = 0$ .

## MAIN RESULTS & DEFINITIONS

### Delineation

A near semi ring  $U$  is said to be *regative (biangular)* if the following conditions hold good: (i)  $aba = ab$ , (ii)  $ab = ba$  ( $abca = abaca$ ) for every  $a, b$  and  $c$  taken from the near semi ring  $U$ .







**Veronica Valli and Bala Deepa Arasi**

**Theorem 3.1**

Every regative semi near ring is zero symmetric.

**Proof:**

Let  $U$  be the regative semi near ring.

Then,  $ab = ba$  and also  $aba = ab$  for every  $a, b$  from  $U$ .

Thus,  $ab = 0$  implies  $ba = 0$ .

Hence, regativity supports zero-symmetry.

**Theorem 3.2**

Regativity retains itself over homomorphism.

**Proof:**

Let  $f: V \rightarrow V'$  be the homomorphism.

Taking into account  $aba = ab$  for every  $a$  and from the near semi ring  $U$ , consider  $f(a)f(b)f(a)$

$$f(a)f(b)f(a) = f(aba)$$

$$= f(ab)$$

$$= f(a) f(b)$$

$$\text{Also, } f(a) f(b) = f(ab)$$

$$= f(ba)$$

$$= f(b) f(a)$$

Thus, regativity retains pretty well over homomorphism.

**Elucidation**

$U$  is said to be *cyclic* commutative if for every elements  $a, b, c$  taken from the semi near ring  $U$ , the cyclic condition  $abc = bca$  holds good.

**Theorem 3.3**

Every cyclic regular semi near ring is Boolean.

**Proof:**

Considering  $U$  to be the Cyclic commutative semi near ring along with regularity,

For every  $a$  and  $b$  from the semi near ring  $U$ ,  $ba = baba$

$$= bbba$$

$$= b^2a^2$$

Making  $U$  to be Boolean.

**Theorem 3.4**

When  $ab = 0$ ,  $ba = -0$  in every anti-boolean regative semi near ring.

**Proof:**

Inheriting  $U$  to be the anti-boolean regative near semi ring,

For every  $b$  and  $a$  from  $U$ ,  $-ba = (ba)^2$

$$= (aba)^2$$

$$= 0.a$$

$\Rightarrow ba = -0.a = -0$  holds good in every anti-boolean regative semi near ring.

**Theorem 3.5**

Every SR SNR has IFP.





**Veronica Valli and Bala Deepa Arasi**

**Proof:**

Collaborating  $U$  to be the SR SNR, the hypothesis states,  
 $axax = ax$  for every  $a$  and  $x$  from  $U$ .  
 Taking into account that,  $ax = 0$ ,  
 Then,  $(ax)n(ax) = 0.n.0 = 0$   
 Thus,  $ax = 0$  implies  $anx = 0$ ,  
 provoking  $U$  to contribute to the Insertion of Factors Propoerty.

**Theorem 3.6**

Every cancellative right semi near ring is a SR SNR iff it is regular.

**Proof:**

Taking  $U$  to be regular, then,  $a = axa$  for every  $a$  and  $x$  from  $U$ .  
 Post multiplying by  $x$ ,  $ax = axax$ , clearly stating  $U$  to be SR SNR.  
 Conversely, handling  $U$  to be a SR SNR, then,  $axax = ax$   
 $U$  also supporting cancellativity,  $axa = a$   
 Thus,  $U$  is regular and this completes the proof.

**Delineation**

A near semi ring  $U$  is said to be  $S_1$  ( $S_2$ ) semi near ring if  $axa = xa$  ( $axa = ax$ ) for every  $a$  and  $x$  taken from the near semi ring  $U$ .

**Theorem 3.7**

Every Boolean  $S_2$  semi near ring is a SR SNR.

**Proof:**

For  $U$  to be the Boolean  $S_2$  semi near ring,  $axa = ax$   
 And,  $axax = (axa)x$   
 $= (ax)x$   
 $= ax^2$   
 $= ax$   
 Thus,  $U$  is a SR SNR.

**Theorem 3.8**

Every weak commutative SR SNR is a  $S_2$  semi near ring whenever it is Boolean.

**Proof:**

Formatting  $U$  to be the SR SNR,  
 $ax = axax$   
 $= a(xx)a$   
 $= ax^2a$   
 $= axa$   
 Thus,  $axax = axa$   
 Also,  $axax = ax$  implies  $ax = axa$   
 Thus,  $U$  is a  $S_2$  semi near ring.

**Theorem 3.9**

Every  $S_1$  semi near ring which is:

- (i) quasi weak commutative with no non-zero zero divisors and
- (ii) regular





**Veronica Valli and Bala Deepa Arasi**

is observed to be Boolean.

**Proof:**

(i) Take  $U$  be the quasi weak commutative  $S_1$  semi near ring. Let  $a$  in  $U$ .  
Since  $U$  is a  $S_1$  semi near ring, there exists  $x$  in  $U^*$  such that  $axa = xa$  and  $axa = xaa$

$$\Rightarrow xa = xaa$$

$$\Rightarrow axa = (xa)a = xa$$

$$\Rightarrow xa^2 = xa$$

$$\Rightarrow xa^2 - xa = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(a^2 - a) = 0.$$

Since,  $U$  has no non-zero zero divisors,  $a^2 - a = 0$ .

Consequently,  $U$  is Boolean.

(ii) Now, let  $U$  be the  $S_1$  semi near ring,

$U$  is regular, then  $a = axa$ .

$$\text{Also, } axa = xa$$

$$\text{Thus, } a = xa$$

$$\text{Now, } a^2 = aa$$

$$= a(xa)$$

$$= axa$$

$$= a$$

Whence  $U$  is Boolean.

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## Analysis of Customers Behaviors in Serial Queuing System

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 07 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine an M-serial queuing theory model featuring Poisson arrivals, exponential service, and service in random order. We extend this analysis by incorporating additional factors such as balking, reneging, feedback, and bypassing phenomena. Recognizing the practical relevance of the model, we account for the possibility that customers may enter the queuing system at any point directly from outside and may exit before or after receiving service from any queue within the model. We construct the serial queuing model and formulate its differential - difference equations, subsequently transforming them into steady-state form. We then derive steady-state solutions for both infinite and finite system capacities. To evaluate the system's performance, we derive its operating characteristics, particularly focusing on scenario with unlimited waiting space. Throughout the paper, we illustrate specific cases to provide practical insights and applications.

**Keywords and Phrases:** Serial Model, Balking, Reneging, Feedback, Bypassing, Poisson, Exponential, Difference- Differential Equations, Steady – State, Unlimited Capacity, Operating Characteristics, SIRO, Marginal Queue Length, Mean Queue Length.





Shakshi Garg et al.,

## INTRODUCTION

Queueing theory, a pivotal branch of operations research, originated in the early 20th century and swiftly gained momentum due to its practical significance. It serves as the mathematical framework for analyzing waiting lines, which emerge from congestion resulting from irregularities in arrival patterns or service mechanisms within systems encompassing social and individual activities. Queueing models encompass customers arriving for service, either waiting if immediate service is unavailable, departing without receiving service, or after being served. With diverse applications in daily life, queueing theory plays a vital role in managing traffic flow, optimizing customer service in retail or restaurants, and ensuring efficient resource allocation in healthcare settings such as hospital queues. By facilitating the analysis and enhancement of system performance involving waiting lines, it contributes to improved resource utilization and overall satisfaction. The renowned Danish mathematician A.K. Erlang (1), often hailed as the father of queueing theory, published seminal work in 1917 addressing the congestion issues in telephone traffic. Subsequently, a multitude of mathematicians, economists, and engineers delved into the development of practical and useful queueing models. Recognizing the significance of impatient customers in shaping realistic queueing models, Singh (12) conducted research on analyzing the steady-state of serial queueing systems involving impatient customers with Poisson input, exponential service, and random order service selection. Singh's work extends to systems with  $M$  serial phases, where customers can depart the system at any stage, regardless of whether they have received service or not, considering both infinite and finite system capacities. Meenu, Singh, and Deepak (3) derived steady-state solutions for a setup involving multiple parallel channels arranged in series, connected to multiple parallel channels not in a serial configuration, incorporating balking and reneging, with a queue discipline of SIRO instead of FIFO. Satyabir, Singh and Taneja (13) investigated the steady-state solution of serial queueing models incorporating feedback and balking, permitting feedback from each service channel to its preceding channel, and customer balking due to long queues. Meenu, Singh and Deepak (10), analyzed network solutions of a general queueing system featuring multiple parallel server non-serial queues including balking, reneging and feedback phenomena. Kumar and Soodan (9) developed a single server queueing model considering balking, reneging and feedback, studying its time-dependent behavior, using the Runge- Kutta method. Deepak, Singh and Sangeeta (8) explored queueing models allowing feedback from each series channel to all preceding serial channels, incorporating reneging. Saini, Deepak and Tripathi (16) analyzed feedback queueing systems comprising two serial servers with impatient customers. Singh and Gupta (15) obtained solutions for serial service channels in steady-state with balking and feedback, while Sangeeta, Singh and Gupta (14) examined serial queues with discouragement, reneging, and feedback.

In the present study, it has been considered  $M$ -serial service channels where customers arrive following a Poisson process. Each service channel operates with exponential service times and customers are able to join any queue directly from outside at any stage in the process. Furthermore, customers can exit the system either before or after receiving service. This setup allows for a flexible and dynamic customer flow, accommodating various arrival and departure patterns within the service environment.

The factors that dictate the current queueing model's parameters are outlined as follows:

### 1. System Description:

- The system consists of  $M$  serial service channels.
- Arrivals follow a Poisson distribution.
- Service times follow an exponential distribution.
- Service is provided in random order.

### 2. Customer Behavior:

- Customers have the option to balk if the service station is crowded, i.e., they may choose not to join the queue.
- Customers have the option to renege, meaning they can leave the queue if they become impatient or have an urgent call.
- Customers may rejoin any previous queue for reservice.

### 3. Bypass Concept:



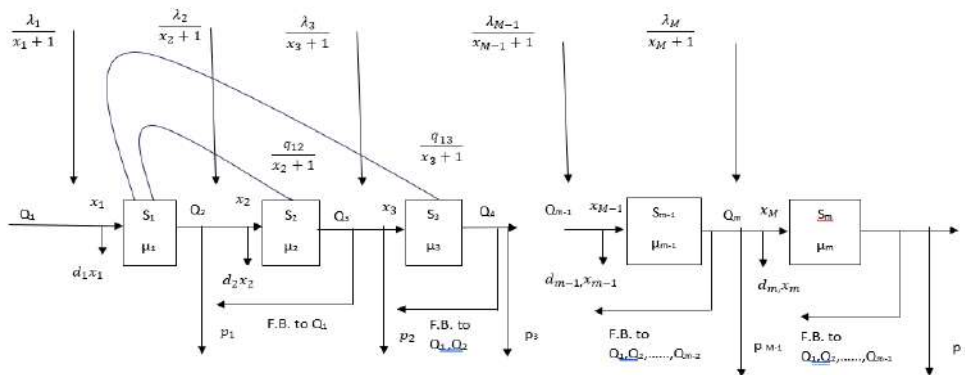


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- Introduces the concept of bypass, where customers can skip the next server if they have no work there and proceed directly to the subsequent server.
  - This concept aims to optimize processes and reduce unnecessary waiting time.
4. Steady-State Solution:
- The steady-state equations are solved using mathematical induction technique.
  - Marginal mean queue length is calculated to assess the efficiency of the model.
  - Numerical illustrations are provided for better understanding.
5. Queue Discipline:
- Service is provided in random order, as opposed to the traditional first-in-first-out (FIFO) approach.

The use of a mathematical induction technique for obtaining steady-state solutions suggests a rigorous approach to modelling and analysis. The provided numerical illustrations can help in evaluating the model's performance and efficiency.

**Formulation of Queuing Model**



**M - Serial Queuing Model**

Let  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, \dots, Q_{m-1}, Q_m$  represent the M-serial service channels with respective servers  $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_{m-1}, S_m$ . We consider there are  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m$  customers waiting in the queue  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, \dots, Q_{m-1}, Q_m$  before the server  $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_{m-1}, S_m$  respectively.

Customers arrive at service station  $Q_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ) from outside following a Poisson process with arrival rate  $\lambda_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ). The service times are exponentially distributed with mean service rate  $\mu_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ) for busy servers  $S_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ).

Due to balking, the arrival rate  $\lambda_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ) depends on the queue length and is given by  $\frac{\lambda_a}{x_a + 1}$ .

The average renege rate due to urgent calls and impatient behavior of the customers in the  $a^{th}$  queue have been taken  $\alpha_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ) and  $d_{axa} = \frac{\mu_a e^{-\mu_a T_a / x_a}}{1 - e^{-\mu_a T_a / x_a}}$  where  $\mu_a$  is the service rate,  $T_a$  is the time after certain wait and  $x_a$  is the queue size of the  $a^{th}$  queue.

It is being assumed here that after the completion of service by the server  $S_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ), customer either exit the system with probability  $p_a$  or join the next service channel with probability  $\frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1} + 1}$  or may bypass it to join the next queue with probability  $\frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+1} + 1}$  or may join back for reservice all the previous channels in series with probability

$$\frac{b_{aw}}{x_w + 1} \quad (w = 1, 2, 3, \dots, a) \text{ such that}$$

$$p_a + \frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1} + 1} + \frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+2} + 1} + \sum_{w=1}^a \frac{b_{aw}}{x_w + 1} = 1$$

It is mentioned here that the probability of joining the next channel or bypassing will be zero after last  $m^{th}$  channel. i.e.  $q_{m,m+1}$  or  $q_{m,m+2}$  would be zero.

The present queuing model has been studied for two cases names





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

Case (I) for infinite space and  
Case (II) for finite space

**Case (I)**

Let  $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m)$  represent the probability that at time  $t$ , there are  $x_a$  customers waiting in the queue  $Q_a$  before the server  $S_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ), who may choose to balk, renege, exit the system after service, join the next queue by pass it to join the subsequent queue or join back any previous queue.

We establish the operators,  $E_a, E_{a-1}, E_{a,a+1}$ . On the vector  $\tilde{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m)$  as

$$E_a(\tilde{x}) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1}, x_a - 1, x_{a+1}, \dots, x_m)$$

$$E_{a-1}(\tilde{x}) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1} + 1, x_a, \dots, x_m)$$

$$E_{a,a+1}(\tilde{x}) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a+1}, x_a + 1, x_{a+1} - 1, \dots, x_m)$$

These operators would be used for writing the equations of the system in the short form.

**Differential - Difference Equations**

Using CHAPMAN-KOLMOGOROV EQUATION, We defined differential-difference equation by applying various customers' behaviour such as balking, renegeing, feedback and bypass.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} P(\tilde{x}; t) = & \left[ -\sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a + 1} + \sum_{a=1}^m \delta(x_a) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{ax_a}) \right] P(\tilde{x}; t) \\ & + \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a} P(E_a(\tilde{x}); t) + \sum_{a=1}^m (\mu_a p_a + \alpha_a + d_{ax_{a+1}}) P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x}); t) + \\ & \sum_{a=1}^{m-1} \mu_a \left\{ \frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1}} P(E_{.a,a+1}(\tilde{x}); t) + \frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+2}} P(E_{.a,a+2}(\tilde{x}); t) \right\} + \\ & \sum_{w=2}^m \mu_w \left( \sum_{a=1}^{w-1} \frac{b_{wa}}{x_a} P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1}, x_a - 1, x_{a+1}, \dots, x_w + 1, \dots, x_m; t) \right) \dots \dots \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ )

Where  $\delta(x_a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_a \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x_a = 0 \end{cases}$  and  $P(\tilde{x}; t) = 0$ , if any of the parameters are negative.

**Steady-State Equations**

The steady-state equations of the current queuing system are obtained by setting the time derivative to zero in the difference –differential equations (1) mentioned above

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a + 1} + \sum_{a=1}^m \delta(x_a) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{ax_a}) \right] P(\tilde{x}) = \\ \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a} P(E_a(\tilde{x})) + \sum_{a=1}^m (\mu_a p_a + \alpha_a + d_{ax_{a+1}}) P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x})) \\ + \sum_{a=1}^{m-1} \mu_a \left\{ \frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1}} P(E_{.a,a+1}(\tilde{x})) + \frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+2}} P(E_{.a,a+2}(\tilde{x})) \right\} \\ + \sum_{w=2}^m \mu_w \left( \sum_{a=1}^{w-1} \frac{b_{wa}}{x_a} P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1}, x_a - 1, x_{a+1}, \dots, x_w + 1, \dots, x_m) \right) \dots \dots \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ )

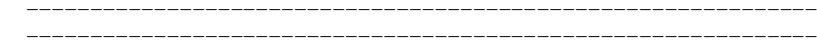




**Steady-State Solutions**

The solutions derived from the steady-state equations (2) of the queuing system can be confirmed to be accurate

$$P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \right\}^{x_1}}{x_1! \prod_{a=1}^{x_1} (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1,x_1+1})} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \right\}^{x_2}}{x_2! \prod_{a=1}^{x_2} (\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1,x_1+1})} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2,x_2+1})} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \right\}^{x_3}}{x_3! \prod_{a=1}^{x_3} (\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_{3a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2,x_2+1})} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{(x_3 + 1)(\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_{3,x_3+1})} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \right\}^{x_4}}{x_4! \prod_{a=1}^{x_4} (\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_{4a})} \right]$$



$$\left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{(x_{m-4} + 1)(\mu_{m-4} + \alpha_{m-4} + d_{m-4,x_{m-4}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3,x_{m-3}+1})} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \right\}^{x_{m-2}}}{x_{m-2}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-2}} (\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3,x_{m-3}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,x_{m-2}+1})} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{(x_m + 1)(\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_{m,x_m+1})} \right\}^{x_{m-1}}}{x_{m-1}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-1}} (\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1,a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{(x_{m-1} + 1)(\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1,x_{m-1}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,x_{m-2}+1})} \right\}^{x_m}}{x_m! \prod_{a=1}^{x_m} (\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_{m,a})} \right] \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ )

The steady-state solution (3) can be expressed as under

$$P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \frac{(\rho_1)^{x_1}}{x_1! \prod_{a=1}^{x_1} (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1a})} \right] \left[ \frac{(\rho_2)^{x_2}}{x_2! \prod_{a=1}^{x_2} (\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2a})} \right] \left[ \frac{(\rho_3)^{x_3}}{x_3! \prod_{a=1}^{x_3} (\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_{3a})} \right] \left[ \frac{(\rho_4)^{x_4}}{x_4! \prod_{a=1}^{x_4} (\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_{4a})} \right] \dots \dots \dots \left[ \frac{(\rho_{m-2})^{x_{m-2}}}{x_{m-2}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-2}} (\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,a})} \right] \left[ \frac{(\rho_{m-1})^{x_{m-1}}}{x_{m-1}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-1}} (\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1,a})} \right] \left[ \frac{(\rho_m)^{x_m}}{x_m! \prod_{a=1}^{x_m} (\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_{m,a})} \right] \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ )







**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

Where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= \lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \\ \rho_2 &= \lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1) (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1,x_1+1})} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \\ \rho_3 &= \lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1) (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1,x_1+1})} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1) (\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2,x_2+1})} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \\ \rho_4 &= \lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1) (\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2,x_2+1})} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{(x_3 + 1) (\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_{3,x_3+1})} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \rho_{m-2} &= \lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{(x_{m-4} + 1) (\mu_{m-4} + \alpha_{m-4} + d_{m-4,x_{m-4}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1) (\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3,x_{m-3}+1})} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1})} \\ \rho_{m-1} &= \lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1) (\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3,x_{m-3}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1) (\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,x_{m-2}+1})} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{(x_m + 1) (\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_{m,x_m+1})} \\ \rho_m &= \lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{(x_{m-1} + 1) (\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1,x_{m-1}+1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1) (\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,x_{m-2}+1})} \dots\dots\dots (5) \end{aligned}$$

Since, customers renege the queuing system at a steady rate in the long run so the derivation of the solutions of the system becomes independent of time and queue discipline, thus, the renege rates  $d_{ax_a}$  would be  $d_a(a=1,2,3,\dots,m-1,m)$ . Putting  $d_{ax_a} = d_a$  in the steady-state equations (2) and steady-state solutions (3) will reduce to





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$$P(\bar{x}) = P(\bar{0}) \left[ \frac{1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_2!} \left( \frac{\lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}}{\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2} \right)^{x_2} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_3!} \left( \frac{\lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2)} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}}{\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3} \right)^{x_3} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_4!} \left( \frac{\lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2)} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{(x_3 + 1)(\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3)} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}}{\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_4} \right)^{x_4} \right]$$


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$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_{m-2}!} \left( \frac{\lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{(x_{m-4} + 1)(\mu_{m-4} + \alpha_{m-4} + d_{m-4})} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3})} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}}{\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2}} \right)^{x_{m-2}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_{m-1}!} \left( \frac{\lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2})} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{(x_m + 1)(\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m)}}{\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1}} \right)^{x_{m-1}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x_m!} \left( \frac{\lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{(x_{m-1} + 1)(\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2})}}{\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m} \right)^{x_m} \right] \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ )





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

Then

$$\rho_1 = \lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} \dots\dots\dots(7.1)$$

$$\rho_2 = \lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} \dots\dots\dots(7.2)$$

$$\rho_3 = \lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{(x_1 + 1)(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2)} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} \dots\dots\dots(7.3)$$

$$\rho_4 = \lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{(x_2 + 1)(\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2)} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{(x_3 + 1)(\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3)} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} \dots\dots\dots(7.4)$$

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$$\rho_{m-2} = \lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{(x_{m-4} + 1)(\mu_{m-4} + \alpha_{m-4} + d_{m-4})} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3})} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{(x_a + 1)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} \dots\dots\dots(7.m-2)$$

$$\rho_{m-1} = \lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{(x_{m-3} + 1)(\mu_{m-3} + \alpha_{m-3} + d_{m-3})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2})} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{(x_m + 1)(\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m)} \dots\dots\dots(7.m-1)$$

$$\rho_m = \lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{(x_{m-1} + 1)(\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1})} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{(x_{m-2} + 1)(\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2})} \dots\dots\dots (7.m)$$

From these m- equations, we can find Q1, Q2, Q3,-----, Qm-2, Qm-1, Qm with the help of determinant.

Re- writing the steady – state solutions (6) with the help of these m- equations as under

$$P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \frac{1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{x_2!} \left( \frac{\rho_2}{\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2} \right)^{x_2} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{x_3!} \left( \frac{\rho_3}{\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3} \right)^{x_3} \right] \\ \left[ \frac{1}{x_4!} \left( \frac{\rho_4}{\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_4} \right)^{x_4} \right] \dots\dots\dots \left[ \frac{1}{x_{m-2}!} \left( \frac{\rho_{m-2}}{\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2}} \right)^{x_{m-2}} \right] \\ \left[ \frac{1}{x_{m-1}!} \left( \frac{\rho_{m-1}}{\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1}} \right)^{x_{m-1}} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{x_m!} \left( \frac{\rho_m}{\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m} \right)^{x_m} \right] \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  (a = 1,2,3,-----,m)

Now we calculate P(0) from the result (8) by using normalizing condition and taking the traffic intensity less than unity as

$$1 = \sum_{\vec{x}=0}^{\infty} P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} \right] \left[ \sum_{x_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_2!} \left( \frac{\rho_2}{\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2} \right)^{x_2} \right] \left[ \sum_{x_3=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_3!} \left( \frac{\rho_3}{\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3} \right)^{x_3} \right] \\ \left[ \sum_{x_4=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_4!} \left( \frac{\rho_4}{\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_4} \right)^{x_4} \right] \dots\dots\dots \left[ \sum_{x_{m-2}=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_{m-2}!} \left( \frac{\rho_{m-2}}{\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2}} \right)^{x_{m-2}} \right] \\ \left[ \sum_{x_{m-1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_{m-1}!} \left( \frac{\rho_{m-1}}{\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1}} \right)^{x_{m-1}} \right] \left[ \sum_{x_m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_m!} \left( \frac{\rho_m}{\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m} \right)^{x_m} \right]$$





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

Thus  $1 = P(\tilde{0}) e^{\sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\rho_a}{\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a}}$  .....(9)

Hence  $P(\tilde{x})$  has been calculated completely.

**Marginal Probabilities in a Steady – State Scenario:**

The marginal probability of  $Q_1$  in a steady-state scenario having  $x_1$  customers waiting for service before the server  $s_1$  denoted by  $P(x_1)$  is evaluated with the help of result (8) and (9) as under

$$P(x_1) = \sum_{x_1=x_2=x_3=\dots=x_m=0}^{\infty} P(\tilde{x}) = \frac{1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} / e^{\rho_1 / (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)}$$

Similarly

$$P(x_a) = \frac{1}{x_a!} \left( \frac{\rho_a}{\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a} \right)^{x_a} / e^{\rho_a / (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}$$

$a = 2, 3, 4, \dots, m-1, m$

**Mean (average) Queue Length:**

The marginal mean (average) queue length, represented by  $L_1$  preceding server  $S_1$  is evaluated as below

$$L_1 = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} x_1 P(x_1) = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} / e^{\rho_1 / (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x_1-1)!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} / e^{\rho_1 / (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_1}{(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)}$$

Similarly  $L_a = \frac{\rho_a}{(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}$ ;  $a = 2, 3, 4, \dots, m-1, m$

Thus, the mean (average) queue length of the queuing model is given by

$$L = \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\rho_a}{(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}$$

**Case (II)**

Here we use the same probability  $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m, t)$  and the same operators  $E_a, E_a, E_{a,a+1}$ . Defined on the vector  $\tilde{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m)$  as defined already in case(i). We hypothesize that system’s capacity equals  $K$  i.e.

$$\sum_{a=1}^m x_a = K$$

. With the system’s capacity set at  $K$ , any customers exceeding this threshold will be unable to access the system for service, leading to forced balking and it would be considered a loss to the system. We write difference- differential equations and steady – state equations of the system under the prevailing conditions as under





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}P(\tilde{x}; t) &= \left[ -\sum_{a=1}^m v \left( \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a + 1} \right) + \sum_{a=1}^m \delta(x_a)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a}) \right] P(\tilde{x}; t) \\ &+ \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a} P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x}); t) + \sum_{a=1}^m v (\mu_a p_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_{a+1}}) P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x}); t) + \\ &\sum_{a=1}^{m-1} \mu_a \left\{ \frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1}} P(E_{.a,a+1}(\tilde{x}); t) + \frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+2}} P(E_{.a,a+2}(\tilde{x}); t) \right\} + \\ &\sum_{w=2}^m \mu_w \left( \sum_{a=1}^{w-1} \frac{b_{wa}}{x_a} P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1}, x_a - 1, x_{a+1}, \dots, x_w + 1, \dots, x_m; t) \right) \dots\dots\dots(10) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0, (a = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, m)$   
and  $\sum_{a=1}^m x_a \leq K$

Where,

$$v = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{a=1}^m x_a < K \\ 0 & \text{if } \sum_{a=1}^m x_a = K \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(10.1)$$

$$\delta(x_r) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_r \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x_r = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(10.2)$$

and  $P(\tilde{x}; t) = 0$  if any argument is negative.

**Steady – State Equations**

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \sum_{a=1}^m v \left( \frac{\lambda_r}{x_a + 1} \right) + \sum_{a=1}^m \delta(x_a)(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a}) \right] P(\tilde{x}) \\ &= \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\lambda_a}{x_a} P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x})) + \sum_{a=1}^m v (\mu_a p_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_{a+1}}) P(E_{.a}(\tilde{x})) \\ &+ \sum_{a=1}^{m-1} \mu_a \left\{ \frac{q_{a,a+1}}{x_{a+1}} P(E_{.a,a+1}(\tilde{x})) + \frac{q_{a,a+2}}{x_{a+2}} P(E_{.a,a+2}(\tilde{x})) \right\} \\ &+ \sum_{w=2}^m \mu_w \left( \sum_{a=1}^{w-1} \frac{b_{wa}}{x_a} P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{a-1}, x_a - 1, x_{a+1}, \dots, x_w + 1, \dots, x_m) \right) \dots\dots\dots(11) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0, (a = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, m)$   
and  $\sum_{a=1}^m x_a \leq K$

**Steady – State Solutions:**

The solution of equations(11) at the steady-state calculated for both cases i.e. when

$$\sum_{a=1}^m x_a < K \text{ and } \sum_{a=1}^m x_a = K$$

are same and are written as under





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

$$P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{h_a} \right\}^{x_1}}{x_1! \prod_{a=1}^{x_1} (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_{1a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{h_1} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{h_a} \right\}^{x_2}}{x_2! \prod_{a=1}^{x_2} (\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_{2a})} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{h_1} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{h_2} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{h_a} \right\}^{x_3}}{x_3! \prod_{a=1}^{x_3} (\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_{3a})} \right] \left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{h_2} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{h_3} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{h_a} \right\}^{x_4}}{x_4! \prod_{a=1}^{x_4} (\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_{4a})} \right]$$


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$$\left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{h_{m-4}} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{h_{m-3}} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{h_a} \right\}^{x_{m-2}}}{x_{m-2}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-2}} (\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2,a})} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{h_{m-3}} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{h_{m-2}} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{h_m} \right\}^{x_{m-1}}}{x_{m-1}! \prod_{a=1}^{x_{m-1}} (\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1,a})} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\left\{ \lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{h_{m-1}} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{h_{m-2}} \right\}^{x_m}}{x_m! \prod_{a=1}^{x_m} (\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_{m,a})} \right] \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ )  
 and  $\sum_{a=1}^m x_a \leq K$

Where,

$$h_a = (x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_{a,x_a+1}); \quad (a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$$

and  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_{m-1}, P_m$  are same as have been written in result (5)

Further, we examine the queuing model under the condition when the customers renege the system at a constant rate, then renegeing rates  $d_{ax_a}$  would be  $d_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$ ). Putting  $d_{ax_a} = d_a$  in the steady – state equations (11) and steady – state solutions (12) will reduce to

$$P(\vec{x}) = P(\vec{0}) \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1}}{x_1!} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_2}{\mu_2 + \alpha_2 + d_2} \right)^{x_2}}{x_2!} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_3}{\mu_3 + \alpha_3 + d_3} \right)^{x_3}}{x_3!} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_4}{\mu_4 + \alpha_4 + d_4} \right)^{x_4} \right] \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_{m-2}}{\mu_{m-2} + \alpha_{m-2} + d_{m-2}} \right)^{x_{m-2}}}{x_{m-2}!} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_{m-1}}{\mu_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} + d_{m-1}} \right)^{x_{m-1}}}{x_{m-1}!} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \left( \frac{\rho_m}{\mu_m + \alpha_m + d_m} \right)^{x_m}}{x_m!} \right] \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

for all  $x_a \geq 0$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ )  
 and  $\sum_{a=1}^m x_a \leq K$





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

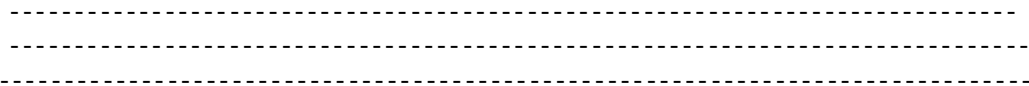
Where

$$\rho_1 = \lambda_1 + \sum_{a=2}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a1} \rho_a}{h_a}$$

$$\rho_2 = \lambda_2 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{12} \rho_1}{h_1} + \sum_{a=3}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a2} \rho_a}{h_a}$$

$$\rho_3 = \lambda_3 + \frac{\mu_1 q_{13} \rho_1}{h_1} + \frac{\mu_2 q_{23} \rho_2}{h_2} + \sum_{a=4}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a3} \rho_a}{h_a}$$

$$\rho_4 = \lambda_4 + \frac{\mu_2 q_{24} \rho_2}{h_2} + \frac{\mu_3 q_{34} \rho_3}{h_3} + \sum_{a=5}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a4} \rho_a}{h_a}$$



$$\rho_{m-2} = \lambda_{m-2} + \frac{\mu_{m-4} q_{m-4,m-2} \rho_{m-4}}{h_{m-4}} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-2} \rho_{m-3}}{h_{m-3}} + \sum_{a=m-1}^m \frac{\mu_a b_{a,m-2} \rho_a}{h_a}$$

$$\rho_{m-1} = \lambda_{m-1} + \frac{\mu_{m-3} q_{m-3,m-1} \rho_{m-3}}{h_{m-3}} + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m-1} \rho_{m-2}}{h_{m-2}} + \frac{\mu_m b_{m,m-1} \rho_m}{h_m}$$

$$\rho_m = \lambda_m + \frac{\mu_{m-2} q_{m-2,m} \rho_{m-2}}{h_{m-2}} + \frac{\mu_{m-1} q_{m-1,m} \rho_{m-1}}{h_{m-1}}$$

Where  $h_a = (x_a + 1) (\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)$ ;  $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1, m$

$$\sum_{\tilde{x}=\tilde{0}}^k P(\tilde{x}) = 1 \quad \sum_{a=1}^m x_a \leq K$$

We ascertain the value of  $P(\tilde{0})$  using the normalization criterion and under the condition that the traffic intensity of every service channel is below one.

Thus,  $P(\tilde{x})$  is precisely determined.

**NUMARICAL ILLUSTRATION :**

With the help of numerical we will find the Marginal queue length, for it we consider some parameters which are given below:

- Take five server in series.
- customers {5,7,6,8,9} before the servers {S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>} respectively.
- Arrival rate before the server {S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>} be {20, 45, 50, 55, 60} respectively.
- Service rate before the server {S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>} be {60, 70, 80, 90, 100} respectively.
- Waiting time {50, 30, 10, 40, 20} for the server {S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>} respectively.
- Probability of joining the next server be {0.01, 0.02, 0.15, 0.14, 0.08}
- Probability of bypass the next server be {0.02, 0.03, 0.01, 0, 0}
- Probability of feedback (reservice) to all previous channels be {b<sub>a,w</sub>};  
w=(1,2,...,a) and a=1,2,3,4,5
- Reneging rate due to urgrent call be {0.1, 0.11, 0.09, 0.13, 0.08} before the server {S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>} .

**Process to find the mean queue length**

After using all the above parameters calculate the reneging rate impatient customers by using formula  $d_{ax_a} = \frac{\mu_a e^{-\mu_a T_{a/x_a}}}{1 - e^{-\mu_a T_{a/x_a}}}$ ; (a = 1,2,3,4,5) and calculate the obtain the following equations





**Shakshi Garg et al.,**

$$\rho_1 - 0.001248 \rho_2 - 0.004281 \rho_3 - 0.0089 \rho_4 - 0.0099 \rho_5 = 20 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$- 0.0017 \rho_1 + \rho_2 - 0.0057 \rho_3 - 0.0067 \rho_4 - 0.003 \rho_5 = 45 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$- 0.0033 \rho_1 - 0.0025 \rho_2 + \rho_3 - 0.0044 \rho_4 - 0.002 \rho_5 = 50 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

$$- 0.0037 \rho_1 - 0.0214 \rho_3 + \rho_4 - 0.006 \rho_5 = 55 \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

$$- 0.0014 \rho_3 - 0.0155 \rho_4 + \rho_5 = 60 \dots\dots\dots(v)$$

After that we use cramer’s rule of matrix for solving above linear equations and find the value of  $\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5$  and find the marginal mean queue length denoted by  $L_1$  before the server  $S_1$  is evaluated as below

$$L_1 = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} x_1 P(x_1) = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_1}{x_1!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} / e^{\rho_1 / (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)} = \sum_{x_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x_1-1)!} \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1} \right)^{x_1} / e^{\rho_1 / (\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_1}{(\mu_1 + \alpha_1 + d_1)}$$

Similarly  $L_a = \frac{\rho_a}{(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)}$ ;  $a = 2,3,4,\dots\dots\dots,m-1,m$

Thus, the mean queue length of the queuing model is given by

$$L = \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{\rho_a}{(\mu_a + \alpha_a + d_a)} = 2.877711589$$

Servers in series $s_i$	Queue Size $X_i$	Arrival rate before the server $s_i$ ( $\lambda_i$ )	Service rate before the server $s_i$ $\mu_i$	Waiting time $T_i$	Probability of joining the next server $q_{i+1}$	Probability of bypass the server $q_{i+2}$	Probability of reservice $b_{ij}$					Reneging rate due to urgent call $\alpha_i$	$\rho_i$	Marginal queue length $L_i$
							$b_{1j}$	$b_{2j}$	$b_{3j}$	$b_{4j}$	$b_{5j}$			
1	5	20	60	50	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.1	21.3856845	0.355835016
2	7	45	70	30	0.02	0.03		0	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.11	45.886094	0.654487149
3	6	50	80	10	0.15	0.01			0	0.04	0.02	0.09	50.5558994	0.631238599
4	8	55	90	40	0.14	0				0	0.06	0.13	56.5267049	0.627168589
5	9	60	100	20	0.08	0					0	0.08	60.9469422	0.608982236

Thus, Mean queue length = 2.87771158

## RESULT

With the help of above numerical we can conclude that the data we selected is appropriate for improving the model’s efficiency as minimum of mean queue length, increase the efficiency of the model.

## GRAPHICALLY REPRESENTATION

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has developed a comprehensive M-serial queuing model incorporating balking, reneging, feedback, and bypassing. By solving the steady-state equations using a mathematical induction technique and evaluating the marginal mean queue length, we have provided valuable insights into the efficiency of the model. This work has practical implications for optimizing processes in various service environments where customer behavior and impatience play critical roles.

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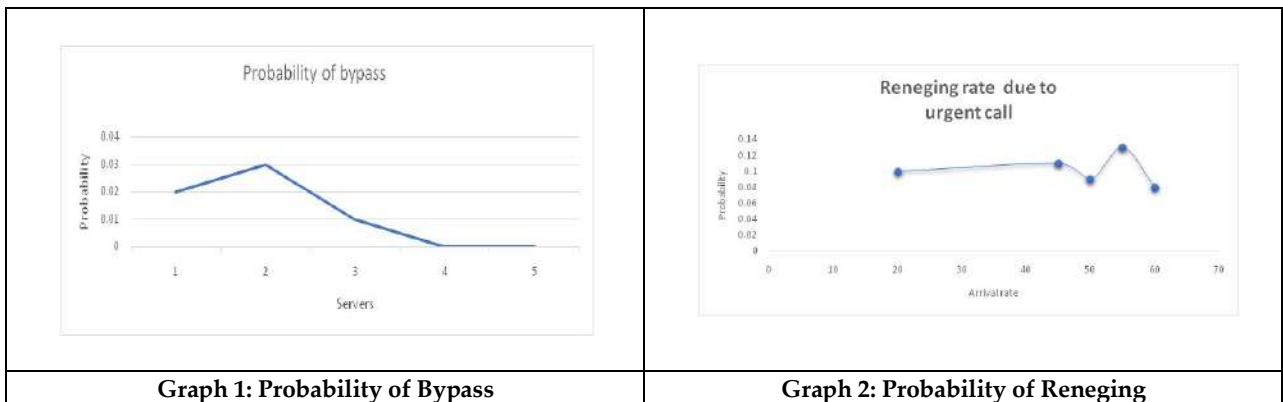






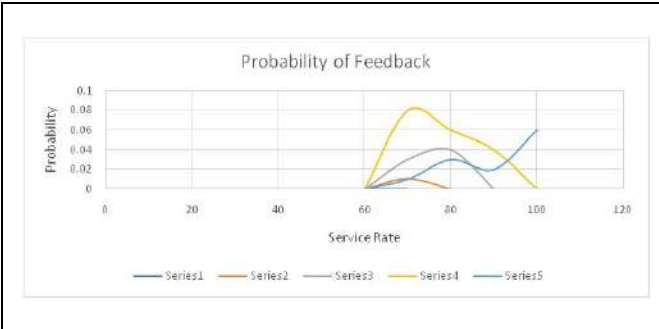
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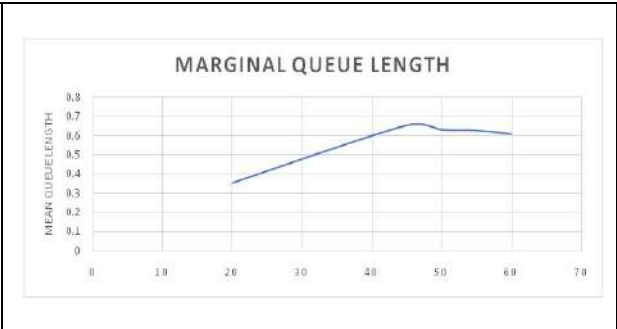




**Shakshi Garg et al.,**



**Graph 3: Probability of Feedback**



**Graph 4: Marginal Mean Queue Length**





## Excessive Gingival Display - Altered Passive Eruption: Coslet-1B

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Received: 19 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Sep 2024

Accepted: 18 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Excessive gingival display (EGD) or gummy smile is a cause of esthetic concern for many individuals. Excessive display of the gingiva is one of the mucogingival deformities and conditions around teeth. It may impact an individual's oral health, functional limitations, and psychological and social discomfort. The impact of gummy smiles can be significant enough for individuals to seek professional treatment. To properly address excessive gingival display-related concerns dental professionals must establish a correct diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. A case of altered passive eruption can be surgically corrected by mucogingival surgeries along with osseous recontouring as predictable surgical means and to prevent relapse of the same condition. This case report explains the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of excessive gingival display caused by Altered Passive Eruption with a 1-year follow-up showing uneventful healing and patient satisfaction.

**Keywords:** Excessive Gingival Display, Gummy Smile, Altered Passive Eruption, Coslet Classification, Osseous reduction

### INTRODUCTION

A smile is the best gesture a face can have. An esthetic smile is when a normal gingival display between the inferior border of the upper lip and the gingival margin of maxillary anterior teeth is 1-2mm. However, there may be certain instances when individuals face serious esthetic concerns due to excessive gingival display (EGD) during a maximum smile. A gummy smile may result from a short upper lip, hyperactive upper lip, vertical maxillary excess, dentoalveolar compensation, and altered passive eruption (APE). Extra-oral examination, intraoral examination, and radiographic examinations are essential for diagnosing the etiological factor responsible for EGD. The treatment





Tanvi Khot *et al.*,

modalities comprise a wide range of less or more invasive procedures including aesthetic crown lengthening, lip repositioning, orthognathic surgery, and various surgical and non-surgical options. However, understanding the etiology and differential diagnosis of gummy smiles is essential for an accurate treatment plan. This case report is a detailed discussion of the correction of a gummy smile as a result of Altered Passive Eruption with mucogingival and osseous resective procedures being predictable surgical means that help in a more balanced aesthetics and proper display of the teeth anatomy.

### Biological Width

Biological width (BW) plays a crucial role in maintaining the health of periodontal tissues around teeth. This natural protective barrier serves as a defense against infections and diseases, highlighting the intricate oral design. There is an inter-proportional relationship between the alveolar crest, connective tissue attachment, the epithelium, and the sulcus depth. Several studies show the average dimensions consist of a mean histological depth of 0.69 mm, a supra-alveolar attachment of connective tissue of 1.07 mm (1.06-1.08 mm), and junctional epithelium of 0.97 mm (0.71-1.35 mm). [2] Based on Gargiulo *et al.* (1961) and Vacek *et al.* (1994) the average biological width is 2.04 mm. [3] Assessing the biological width through "sounding to the bone" involves probing to the bone level while the area is anesthetized, then subtracting the sulcus depth from the total measurement. It is crucial to assess the biological width on multiple teeth to avoid any violation when planning restorative procedures and to prevent relapse.

### Altered Passive Eruption

During teeth eruption, teeth undergo active eruption which involves a movement of the teeth towards the occlusal plane until it reaches occlusion. Subsequently, after the completion of an active eruption, a passive eruption occurs. Passive eruption involves an apical movement of the gingiva toward the level of the CEJ. At times, a pathological passive eruption can occur involving more coronal periodontium and is called an Altered Passive Eruption. APE is described as excess gingiva to the crown of the tooth. This condition must be taken care of while planning orthodontic, restorative, and esthetic treatment. Gottlieb and Orban (1933) defined passive eruption as a necessary displacement of the junctional epithelium in the apical direction until it reaches the cement enamel junction (CEJ). [4] Coslet *et al.* in 1977 was the first to introduce the concept of delayed passive eruption. [5] They introduced a classification system that assessed the relationship between the gingiva and the clinical crown and the relationship between the CEJ and the alveolar crest. According to this, the altered passive eruption has been classified into two types- based on the amount of attached gingiva present, and further into subclass based on the relationship of the osseous crest to the CEJ. [6] (Table 1) This classification helped provide an accurate treatment in individuals with gummy smiles due to altered passive eruption. Other factors that contribute to APE are the presence of thick and fibrotic gingiva which tends to migrate apically more slowly during the passive phase compared to the thin gingival phenotype. A gummy smile due to altered passive eruption causes serious esthetic concerns for the patient as well as can hamper oral hygiene leading to plaque retention.

### Case Report

A 24-year-old female patient reported a chief complaint of a gummy smile. [Figure 1]

- i) The intraoral examination revealed short and squarish teeth with excessive gingival display on a maximum smile. The periodontal condition was assessed which further verified the presence of a healthy periodontium. An adequate amount of keratinized tissue was present (>5mm).
- ii) To further diagnose the Coslet classification, biological width was determined by transgingival probing using a UNC-15 probe. The biological width in the present case was found to be 1mm. A radiographic examination revealed that the CEJ was at the level of the osseous crest. After evaluation of periodontal and esthetic aspects, the diagnosis of Altered Passive Eruption was established. Hence concluded the Coslet classification achieved was Type 1 subtype B. After administering adequate local anesthesia, the surgical procedure was performed. Gingivectomy was performed using an electrocautery after marking the bleeding points with the help of a pocket marker. [Figure 2]



**Tanvi Khot et al.,**

## DISCUSSION

Altered passive eruption is a clinical condition characterized by gingiva which fails to move apically to the cemento-enamel junction. The resultant crowns are short and squarish in appearance, which exhibit an excessive display of gums, leading to gummy smile. According to some authors, altered passive eruption not only causes aesthetic concerns to the patient, but also creates a risk-situation for the periodontal health. [7] For accurate choice of treatment, the periodontal health must be evaluated along with the biotype, smile line, gingival exposure on maximum smile, and the relationship of the CEJ to the osseous crest. [8] [9] During transgingival probing, Zucchelli in 2013, pointed out that a single interruption may be felt during the sub-gingival probing which may cause difficulty in distinguishing between the CEJ and the bony crest. In addition, even if two sub-gingival interruptions are detected, it may be very difficult to determine the physiological distance of 1–2 mm. [10] According to Dolt & Robbins, diagnosing APE involves the detection of the CEJ sub-gingivally. If the CEJ is apical to the gingival margin, a case of APE is diagnosed and 'bone sounding' is performed by probing the base of the sulcus after anesthetizing until the alveolar crest is engaged and this measurement is recorded. These measurements are used to determine the relationship between the CEJ and the alveolar crest, as an aid to surgical treatment planning. [10]

## CONCLUSION

The management of altered passive eruption may present a challenge for the practitioner if diagnosis and treatment plan is not appropriate. Clinical examination including coronary height measurement, adequate attached gingiva and bone level are the keys to diagnosis. This case report shows the treatment plan for a case of altered passive eruption where a gingivectomy with osseous reduction was performed. A 1-year follow-up shows excellent results with patient satisfaction.

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Tanvi Khot et al.,

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TREATMENT
1A	Adequate amount to attached gingiva Osseous crest apical to the cementoenamel junction (CEJ) Gingival margin incisal to the CEJ	Gingivectomy
1B	Adequate amount of attached gingiva Osseous crest at the CEJ Gingival margin incisal to the CEJ	Gingivectomy and Osseous surgery
2A	Inadequate amount of attached gingiva Osseous crest apical to the CEJ Gingival margin incisal to the CEJ	Apically Positioned Flap
2B	Inadequate amount of attached gingiva Osseous crest at the CEJ Gingival margin incisal to CEJ	Apically Positioned Flap and Osseous Surgery



Figure 1. Patient was otherwise healthy with no medical conditions and no tissue abuse habits.



Figure 2 Full thickness mucogingival flap was reflected to access the bone for osseous reduction.



Figure 3 Osseous recontouring was done to adjust the biological width & prevent relapse





Tanvi Khot et al.,



Figure 4 The crestal bone was adjusted 2 to 2.5 mm from the CEJ, which provides for a biological width that is physiologically adequate. Flap is reestablished with sutures removed after 15 days and showed uneventful healing.



Figure 5 After 6 months of the postoperative period, the patient was satisfied with the final result.





# Leveraging Chaotic Gaussian Map based Grey Wolf Optimization with Machine Learning Algorithm for Classifying Tweet Reviews

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

In the recent decade, industrialised cultures have prioritised sentiment analysis approaches, with many people using Twitter to express their ideas and feelings almost various products and services. This work aims to detect and classify consumer perceptions and emotions related to various product attributes via textual data analysis. This work introduces an innovative methodology for sentiment analysis of Twitter data, emphasizing enhancements in feature extraction and classification via advanced algorithms. Data is acquired over the Twitter API, subsequently standardized, and then converted using TF-IDF for feature extraction within an extensive framework. Bio-inspired optimization algorithms, such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), and Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO), are utilized to assess and identify the most pertinent attributes. A Chaotic Gaussian Map-based Grey Wolf Optimization (CGM-GWO) method is introduced to improve convergence velocity and feature selection efficacy. The findings indicate that the proposed CGM-GWO with SVM model attains superior accuracy, surpassing conventional and bio-inspired methods in sentiment classification, hence offering a solid solution for Twitter sentiment analysis.

**Keywords:** Bio-inspired Optimization, Sentiment Analysis, Machine Learning, GWO, SVM

## INTRODUCTION

The growth of social media, notably Twitter, has changed digital communication. Twitter, with over 342 million active users and millions of daily interactions, is a vital resource for sentiment analysis, providing insights into public thoughts and emotions on diverse subjects, including product evaluations. Sentiment analysis, a computational method for assessing the emotional tone of text, has become a vital instrument for firms, researchers, and policymakers aiming to comprehend consumer feelings and societal trends. The principal problem in sentiment





**Geetha and Vimala**

analysis is the effective processing and interpretation of the vast amounts of unstructured data produced on Twitter. Conventional approaches frequently encounter difficulties stemming from the intrinsic noise and unpredictability in textual data, including slang, acronyms, and context-dependent subtleties. This study presents an advanced framework for Twitter sentiment analysis utilising cutting-edge [1].

**Contributions of this research include:**

1. **Systematic Data Management:** Outlines a structured approach for handling raw Twitter data, beginning with its capture via the Twitter API and encompassing thorough pre-processing procedures that transform unstructured text into a clean, analyzable format.
2. **Advanced Feature Extraction:** Utilizes the TF-IDF method for accurate measurement of term significance, hence enhancing the feature extraction process.
3. **Enhanced Feature Selection:** Utilizes bio-inspired optimisation methods such as GA, PSO, and GWO for effective feature ranking and selection. A unique CGM-GWO algorithm is introduced, significantly improving the efficacy of feature selection.
4. **Enhanced Classification Efficacy:** Assesses multiple machine learning classifiers, including NB, KNN, LR, RF and SVM. The suggested CGM-GWO-SVM model attains exceptional results, establishing a new standard in sentiment classification with an accuracy of 96.19%.
5. **Practical Implications:** Provides practical insights and effective techniques to enhance sentiment categorization accuracy, significantly contributing to twitter analytics and market research. This research improves sentiment analysis methodologies and offers practical ways for leveraging Twitter data to attain more precise sentiment classification.

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

Vidyashree KP et al. (2024) [1] investigate sentiment analysis on Twitter, a medium noted for its extensive and dynamic user-generated material. Their work presents a sophisticated ensemble classifier that integrates RF, SVM, and DT classifiers with AdaBoost to tackle the issues of analyzing noisy and large-scale textual data. The research highlights dimensionality reduction via Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) and feature selection employing a Wrapper-based method to enhance classification accuracy. The suggested model outperforms current techniques, including Accuracy of 93.42% was achieved with ConvBiLSTM and HL-NBC. To improve sentiment analysis, this ensemble classifier may be used on more social media platforms.

RezaulHaque et al. (2023) [3] study Bengali multi-class sentiment analysis utilising NLP and text-mining to obtain distinct perspectives. Due to the Bengali language's distinctive peculiarities, the absence of ground truth datasets, and poor preparation procedures, previous studies in this subject focused on ternary classification with limited success. We introduce a new supervised deep learning classifier that uses CNN and LSTM networks to analyse Bengali social media remarks for sexual, religious, political, and acceptable attitude. In order to increase accuracy, the suggested model is compared to six baseline machine learning models using two feature extraction methods. On a labelled dataset of 42,036 Facebook remarks, the suggested CLSTM design improves accuracy to 85.8% and F1 score to 0.86. Using the proposed model and the most efficient baseline model, a web application identified real-world attitudes in social media remarks. Qi and Shabrina (2023) [4] examine sentiment analysis of Twitter data to understand public views regarding Covid-19 in England during the third national lockdown. Their research employs both lexicon-based and machine learning methodologies, offering a comparative analysis of sentiment variations throughout three separate phases. The research indicates that whereas lexicon-based approaches detect changes in positive and negative attitudes, supervised machine learning classifiers, especially SVC utilising BoW and TF-IDF features, attain a high accuracy of 71%. The study emphasises the influence of verified cases and vaccination rates on public attitude, while recognising limitations in data breadth and proposing enhancements via increased data collecting and deep learning methodologies. Almuayqil et al. (2022) [5] investigate the thorough design, implementation, and assessment of a sophisticated sentiment analysis model utilised on Twitter data. The research



**Geetha and Vimala**

underscores the efficacy of the XGBoost classifier, with a maximum accuracy of 86.5%. The study highlights that relying solely on tweet text frequently fails to yield accurate classification outcomes. To enhance classification performance for the negative class, additional dataset features, specifically "negative reasons" & "negative reasons gold," are integrated with tweet content. This strategy may slightly overfit the model, although it is seen advantageous for predicting unknown data due to the importance of the variables in the negative factors.

Ankit and Saleena (2018) [12] offer an ensemble classification method for Twitter sentiment analysis, addressing the challenge of accurately interpreting emotions in tweets. Traditional methods, such as NB, RF, SVM and LR are commonly utilized for sentiment classification; however, their effectiveness may vary. The authors propose an ensemble classifier that combines many basic classifiers to improve performance. They found that this ensemble strategy outperforms majority voting and individual classifiers. The study emphasises data pre-processing and feature representation for classification accuracy. The suggested model, utilizing a segment of the Stanford-Sentiment140 corpus, has superior performance relative to traditional and voting-based classifiers, highlighting its capability for more accurate sentiment analysis across many datasets.

**Proposed Method**

The suggested method follows the structure illustrated in Fig 1, which specifies the progression of data from collection to pre-processing, feature selection, and the implementation of a machine learning algorithm. This methodical methodology ensures a thorough and effective analytical process for our work.

**Data Set Collection:** Twitter, with 342 million active users and 135,000 daily registrations, is a valuable source for sentiment analysis research on various topics, including product discussions. This research utilizes the STS gold dataset (approximately 8,000 tweets) sourced from Kaggle. Preprocessing of the unstructured datasets is essential for further analysis.

**Pre-processing:** Pre-processing Twitter data, including URL, punctuation, and username removal, along with normalization, tokenization, stop word removal, stemming, and lemmatization, ensures a uniform and structured dataset for sentiment classification. Feature extraction involves extracting important words from tweets, with preprocessing conducted using the NLTK toolbox.

- The entire Twitter data set is converted to lower case.
- Because all trending subjects in a tweet begin with a hashtag, the preprocessing procedures remove the hashtags while keeping the term. #happy, for example, is transformed into happy.
- All white areas are deleted to eliminate noise that may be hurting the classifier's performance.
- Remove Twitter notations like retweets (RT) and account identifiers (@).
- Remove any URLs, hyperlinks, or emoticons. Because we are only working with text data, we must delete all non-letter data and symbols.
- Lemmatization uses morphological and vocabulary analysis to change words in tweets to their correct form. Its goal is to get rid of inflectional endings and get a word's lemma, which is its dictionary form. Standardizing words through this technique enables more precise analysis.
- Stemming algorithms operate by removing word suffixes based on grammatical rules.
- Stop-word removal is a technique used to eliminate frequently used words that have little meaning or relevance in text classification. This process reduces the size of the corpus without losing important information. Stop words, such as "are," "is," and "am," do not convey significant emotions or insights. Therefore, removing them helps compress the dataset while retaining essential information.

**Feature extraction Algorithms:** Feature extraction optimizes learning systems by reducing variances in Twitter data and computational costs, enhancing feature robustness, and improving classification performance. It derives informative values from pre-processed data, aiding learning processes, and facilitating human interpretations in specific scenarios.





### Geetha and Vimala

**TF-IDF:** A common technique for adapting machine learning algorithms for forecasting is to convert text into meaningful numerical representations. The TF-IDF measure assesses a word's importance within a document.

**TF:** Phrase Frequency (PF) quantifies the incidence of a certain phrase ( $t$ ) inside a specified document ( $d$ ). Term Frequency (TF) is calculated by dividing the frequency of a term in a text by the entire word count of that document, yielding a relative assessment of the term's prevalence. The equation is articulated as:

$$TF(t) = \frac{\text{Number of times term } t \text{ appears in a document}}{\text{Total number of terms in the document}}$$

**IDF:** To determine the relevance of a term  $t$  in a dataset, the TF measure is used. However, common terms like stop words may appear frequently but lack meaningful information. Therefore, the IDF method is employed, assigning higher importance to uncommon phrases. The IDF is calculated using the following formula:

$$IDF(t) = \log_{\epsilon} \frac{\text{Total number of documents}}{\text{Total number of documents with term } t \text{ in it}}$$

Using the following method, the final weight for a phrase " $t$ " in a document " $d$ " is determined:

$$TF-IDF(t,d) = TF(t,d) \times IDF(t)$$

The equations elucidate the mathematical concepts underlying processes like calculating TF-IDF using TF and IDF. TF-IDF considers a word's weight across the entire document, helping allocate terms with the highest frequency. It weights word counts based on their frequency in documents. TF-IDF is employed to assess the presence of each term within the specified vector and record it in the feature database. This method is utilised to ascertain the density or relevance of the phrase within the textual entity.

**Proposed Chaotic Gaussian Map based GWO:** The GWO algorithm, modelled after the hunting behaviour of grey wolves, encounters difficulties concerning convergence speed. This work addresses this issue by integrating chaotic maps into the optimization process to expedite convergence and enhance outcomes. Various chaotic map functions are evaluated to regulate key GWO parameters and improve exploration and exploitation. Experimental results demonstrate that incorporating chaotic maps, particularly the Gaussian map, notably enhances the performance of GWO.

**GWO:** This approach is based on grey wolves' stratified social structure and coordinated hunting methods. The pack is directed by the alpha wolves—typically a dominant male and female—who make critical choices concerning hunting and resting. Although they hold a leadership position, choices are frequently shaped by contributions from other pack members, indicating a semi-democratic methodology. Beta wolves assist the alpha and may assume leadership positions when required. Omega wolves promote social equilibrium, mitigate stress, and nurture progeny. Other tiers, including delta wolves, complete the remaining pack hierarchy. Monitoring, pursuing, and nearing the quarry. Grey Wolf Hunting Strategies are listed below,

- **Tracking, Chasing, and Approaching the Prey:** Monitoring the target's movements and positioning the pack strategically.
- **Encircling and Harassing the Prey:** Pursuing and surrounding the target, maintaining pressure until it halts.
- **Attacking the Prey:** Coordinated assault to overpower the target.

The GWO algorithm starts by generating an initial population of random grey wolves, representing potential solutions. During each iteration, the wolves ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\delta$ ) continuously adjust their positions based on the





### Geetha and Vimala

assumed location of the prey to converge on the optimal solution. Wolves move dynamically relative to prey as the coefficient drops linearly from 2 to 0 during the search to balance exploration and exploitation.

- **Exploration:** If the absolute value of A is greater than 1 ( $|A| > 1$ ), the wolves diverge from the prey, searching for better solutions.
- **Exploitation:** If A is less than 1 ( $|A| < 1$ ), the wolves converge towards the prey, indicating a focus on local refinement.

Thus, the wolves either aggressively attack the prey when  $|A| < 1$  (intensification) or engage in pursuit when  $|A| > 1$  (diversification), depending on the value of the coefficient.

Grey wolves discern prey through the positioning of alpha, beta, and delta wolves. They first disperse to explore different areas and then regroup to launch a coordinated attack. The GWO technique emulates this behaviour through the coefficient, a utilizing random values exceeding or falling below -1 to signify divergence, hence facilitating the exploration of the complete solution space. When  $|A|$  exceeds 1, wolves distance themselves from the prey in search of superior hunting territories. The GWO algorithm effectively equilibrates exploration and exploitation within the search space via this mechanism.

**Chaotic Systems:** Chaos, characterized by intricate patterns and unpredictable outcomes, presents dynamic traits such as Ergodicity, which enables exhaustive exploration of search spaces within defined ranges, mitigating the risk of local optima. Chaos theory is proposed to expedite global optimization and enhance feature selection efficiency. Leveraging chaos theory, the chaos map operates in multiple dimensions, facilitating optimization within the range [0, 1]. This self-contained dynamic system is represented by the equation below:

$$cu_i^{(k+1)} = f(cu_i^{(k)}), i=1,2,3,\dots,n,$$

To assess the chaotic order, the system function is executed by defining the initial state as  $cu^{(0)}$ .  $Cu(k)$  represents the chaotic sequence, where  $k = 0, 1, 2$  represents iterations. A chaotic vector value determined by the chaotic factor from an Ergodic chaotic system determines the search function of the chaotic evolution system. Different chaotic functions can be added to the proposed system to build customised combinations. This study compares the suggested system to the logistic map, tent map, and Gaussian map chaotic map systems for feature selection and optimisation.

**Chaotic Maps for Feature Selection:** This study enhances GWO performance using chaotic maps to avoid local optima and accelerate convergence. Chaotic maps, known for their complex behaviour in nonlinear systems, are applied to control GWO's random factor values. Four distinct chaotic maps are used, with a focus on improving feature selection efficiency.

**Gaussian map:** This nonlinear map uses a Gaussian function:

$$x_n = \exp(-\alpha \cdot x_{n-1}^2) + \beta$$

It exhibits chaotic behaviour, resembling a split mouse-like graph when  $\alpha = 6.20$  and  $\beta = -0.5$

Based on the information provided, below is the amended pseudo code for the proposed method.

**Pseudo-code for Proposed Algorithm:**

**Input:** Parameters, Data

**Output:** Selected Features





### Geetha and Vimala

#### Begin

```

Initialize chaotic parameters
Initialize population of grey
wolves Evaluate fitness of each
grey wolf
while (termination condition not met) do
  Update chaotic parameters
  Update positions and velocities of grey wolves
  Apply boundary constraints to positions and velocities
  for each grey wolf do
    Evaluate fitness of the grey wolf
    if (fitness is better than alpha's fitness) then
      Update the position and fitness of the alpha individual
    else if (fitness is better than beta's fitness) then
      Update the position and fitness of the beta individual
    else if (fitness is better than delta's fitness) then
      Update the position and fitness of the delta individual
    end for
  Perform hunting behavior to update positions
  end while
Select features based on the positions of alpha, beta, and delta
Output selected features

```

#### End

#### ML Algorithms

ML classification requires a model that can accurately classify data as Positive, Negative, or Neutral. The system learns from pre-labelled training data in supervised learning. The method is trained with labelled training data to create the classification model. The model finds patterns and correlations in the data to predict outcomes on the testing dataset, which hides class labels. The trained model predicts class values of unseen situations using training data in testing. Machine learning classification methods include RF, KNN, NB, SVM, and LR . For accurate classification, the model needs tagged training data with class labels for each occurrence.

**Data labelling:** This research employs a supervised machine learning model for classification. This method involves examining training data to create a predictive function that can map unknown data, specifically the testing data. The aim is for the system to accurately determine the class labels of unidentified instances, such as genuine tweets. The class labels are assigned as 0 for negative sentiment, 1 for positive sentiment, and 2 for neutral sentiment. The algorithm is trained on labelled data to accurately categorise new instances based on their sentiment.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Datasets Descriptions:** This study employed a dataset comprising around 8,000 tweets, which were gathered and processed using a Python script. The tweets were original and categorized into three classifications: positive, unfavourable, or neutral. The dataset serves as the foundation for training and evaluating the supervised machine learning model, allowing it to learn from labelled tweets and forecast results for new, unlabelled tweets.

**Details of the Experimentation:** The experiment was run on a 64-bit macOS computer. It has an Intel 2.6GHz 8-core i7 processor, 16GB of 2400MHz DDR4 RAM, and a Radeon Pro 560X 4GB graphics card. The experiment's Python 3.8 programmers ran in Anaconda. The hardware and software combination is sturdy and efficient for testing and reviewing outcomes.



**Geetha and Vimala**

**Performance Metrics and Assessment:** ML techniques improve Twitter data classification in the suggested architecture. Segments of the datasets were used to train and evaluate the algorithm. The following table categorises these datasets. The proposed design uses numerous bio-inspired algorithms and machine learning to optimise GWO parameters. The previous section listed customisable parameters in detail. A dataset where the proposed method identifies relevant categories is used to evaluate the design. The proposed design is evaluated using accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, recall, and F1-score. The table below shows the mathematical procedures used to construct these metrics for evaluating the proposed design.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This section evaluates the model's Twitter sentiment polarity prediction. Several algorithms' accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, precision, and recall are shown in the following tables. These tests assess the models' sentiment polarity prediction. The provided tables and figures present a comparative analysis of the performance of different algorithms for sentiment polarity categorization on the Twitter dataset. The proposed (CGM-GWO) methodology, in which the suggested method generates 96.19% for SVM classification, was evaluated using multiple performance criteria. The highest accuracy for the SVM algorithm based on GA is 94.54%. The SVM method based on PSO had the highest accuracy of 93.75%. Thus, the proposed (CGM-GWO) with SVM algorithm may provide the best solutions to challenges in Sentiment Classification by categorizing opinions as positive or negative.

## CONCLUSION

The experimental findings indicate that the performance of the CGM-GWO feature optimization strategy surpasses that of other algorithms. Several machine learning techniques have been used on the chosen features in order to further assess the efficacy of feature selection approaches. The results show that several ML techniques perform well across a variety of classification issues in the dataset. The following stage of this research will therefore focus on evaluating the effectiveness of new ML techniques. This study highlights the potential of the CGM-GWO algorithm, provided that the features are properly tuned and the results are subjected to statistical testing to determine their relevance. ML algorithms play a crucial role in the advancement of intelligent expert systems, leading to improved accuracy, enhanced detection, and decreased false positives. For the sentiment analysis system in particular, a range of machine learning techniques such as NB, KNN, LR, RF, and SVM have been utilized. The experiment's findings demonstrate that the CGM-GWO with SVM algorithm may get the best results for categorizing opinions into positive and negative classifications.

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**Geetha and Vimala**

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**Table.1. Total number of datasets utilized for the training and testing process.**

S.No	Total Number of tweets	Training Data (80%)	Testing Data (20%)
01	7,908	6326	1582

**Table.2. Performance Evaluation Metrics: Mathematical Expressions**

S. NO	Performance Metric	Mathematical Expression
01	Accuracy	$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$
02	Sensitivity (Recall)	$\frac{TP}{TP + FN} \times 100$
03	Specificity	$\frac{TN}{TN + FP}$
04	Precision	$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$
05	F1-Score	$\frac{2 \times (Precision \times Recall)}{Precision + Recall}$

**Table.3. Performance Comparison of Algorithms**

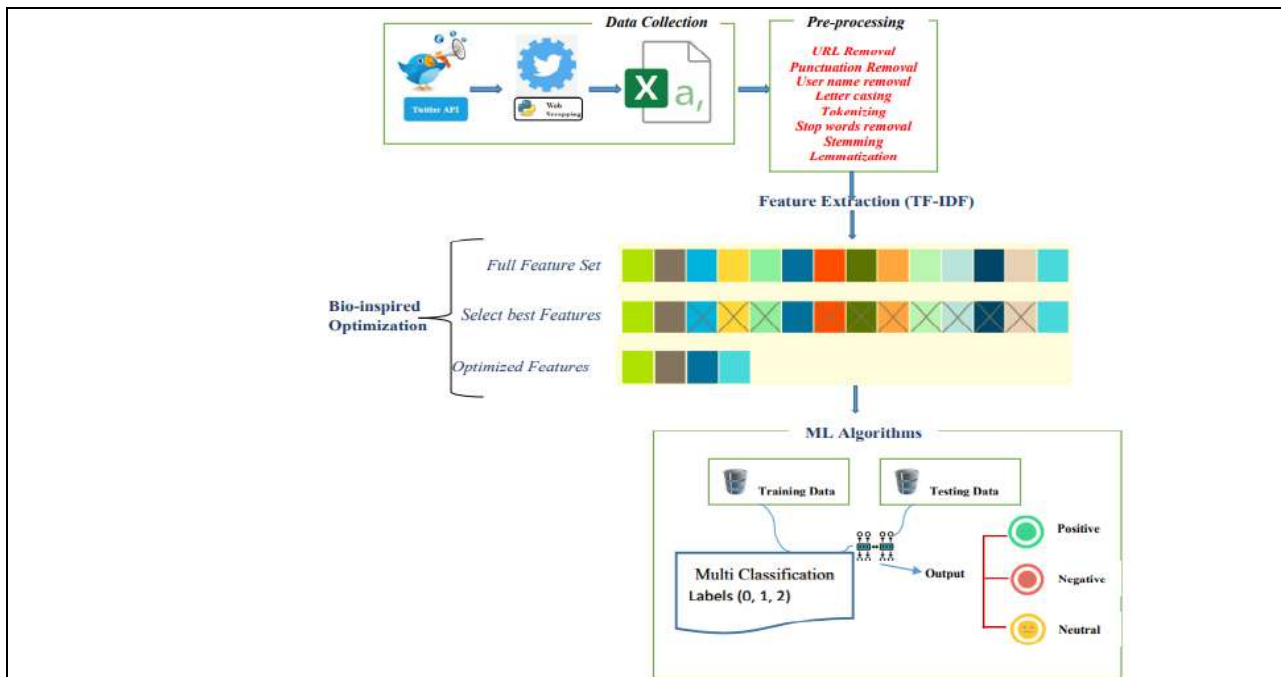
Algorithm Details	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	F1-Score
PSO-RF	90.51	89.56	88.9	87.52	87.23
GA-RF	91.67	90.32	89.62	88.65	88.32
GWO-RF	92.52	91.86	90.54	89.90	90.45
Proposed-RF	93.36	93.43	92.27	91.56	92.85
PSO-NB	84.13	81.1	82.87	80.51	81.15
GA-NB	85.41	82.90	84.07	82.10	82.78
GWO-NB	86.90	84.10	86.08	83.65	83.03
Proposed-NB	87.72	86.34	88.67	84.57	84.14



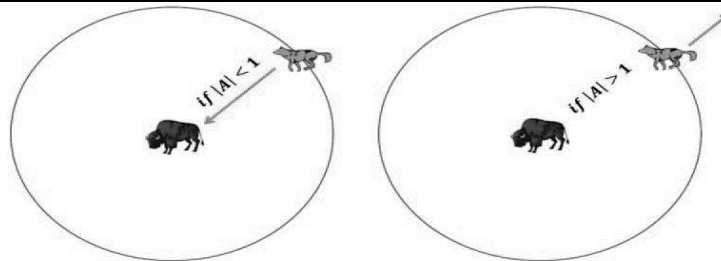


**Geetha and Vimala**

<b>PSO-KNN</b>	86.76	84.9	82.61	84.78	84.67
<b>GA-KNN</b>	87.89	85.81	83.98	85.92	85.23
<b>GWO-KNN</b>	88.81	86.56	84.67	87.78	88.18
<b>Proposed-KNN</b>	89.21	88.64	86.35	88.23	90.24
<b>PSO-LR</b>	89.14	87.5	87.78	86.67	86.23
<b>GA-LR</b>	90.04	88.75	88.76	87.32	87.46
<b>GWO-LR</b>	92.89	89.32	89.89	89.09	90.01
<b>Proposed-LR</b>	93.78	91.27	91.29	90.78	92.45
<b>PSO-SVM</b>	93.75	92.5	93.86	92.78	92.85
<b>GA-SVM</b>	94.54	93.23	94.45	93.84	93.20
<b>GWO-SVM</b>	95.98	94.81	96.16	94.95	95.18
<b>Proposed-SVM</b>	96.19	96.23	97.68	96.05	96.88



**Fig 1: An overview of tweet sentiment classification approach using CGM-GWO**



**Fig 2. Attack towards the prey**







Geetha and Vimala

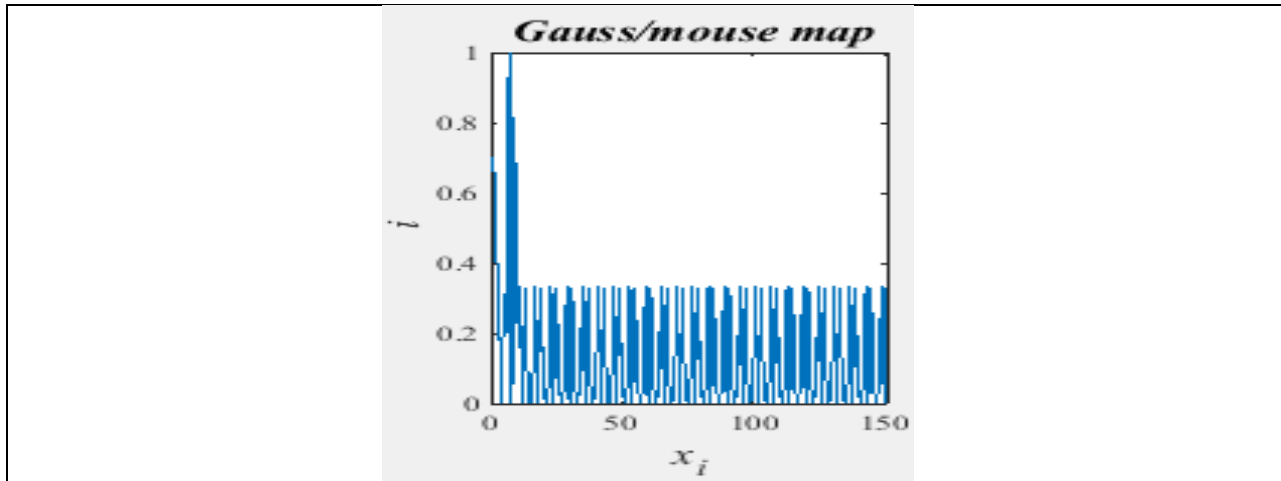


Fig.3. Gaussian Map View

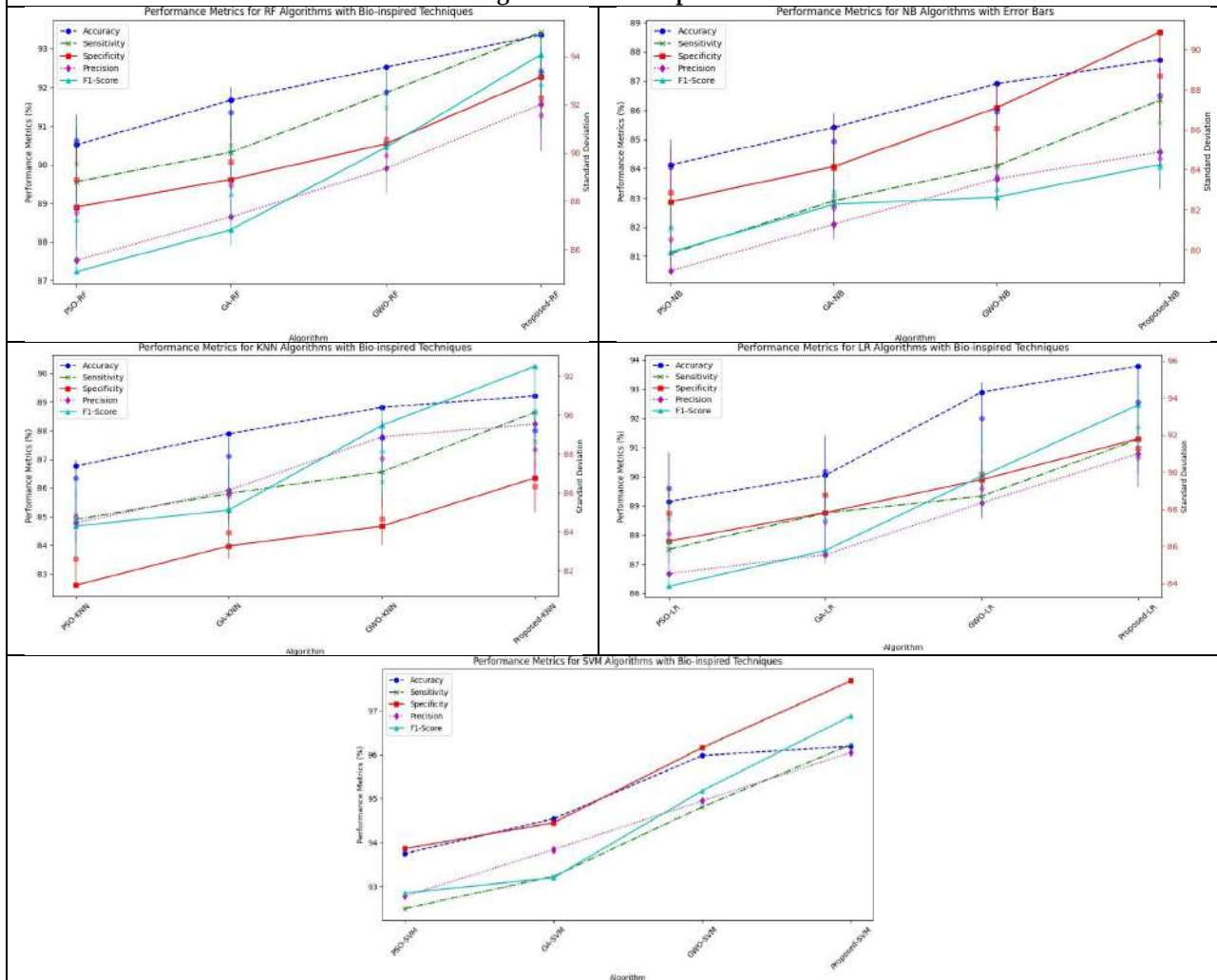


Fig.4. Performance Comparison of Algorithms





## Isolation of Protease Producing Bacteria from Tiger Shrimp and Optimization of Culture Conditions for Protease Production

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Received: 27 Jun 2024

Revised: 12 Oct 2024

Accepted: 11 Nov 2024

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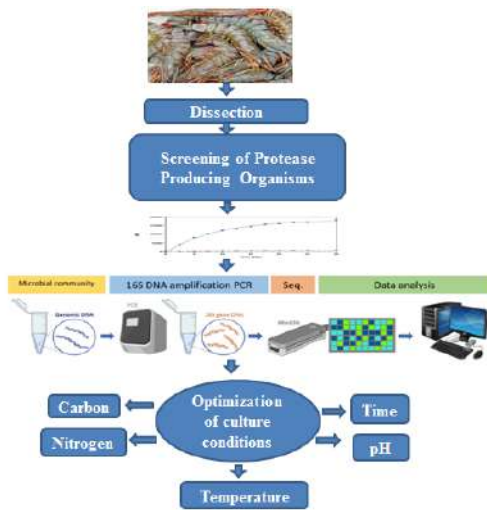
### ABSTRACT

This study was designed to isolate bacteria producing protease from tiger shrimp and its optimisation of culture conditions for protease production. Tiger shrimp was procured and dissected for different parts and protease-producing bacteria was isolated using skim milk agar, which that were selected, based on the casein hydrolysis. Protease activity of these isolates was determined. Optimisation of culture conditions for parameters such as temperature, pH, carbon source, nitrogen source (organic form and inorganic form) was determined for maximum protease activity. Positive colonies were found to be Gram positive bacilli. Protease activity of these isolates was determined and it showed that the colony which was isolated from mucilaginous layer of gut had the highest enzyme activity. 16S rDNA sequencing revealed the bacteria to be *Bacillus subtilis* (Sequence Id: PP029305.1). Optimised cultural conditions for carbon, organic nitrogen, inorganic nitrogen, temperature, pH and time was found to be maximum for starch, beef extract and ammonium oxalate for the sources used and 45°C, pH 8 and 72 hours for the physical parameters studied.





Esther Shoba *et al.*,



**Keywords:** Protease, Tiger Shrimp, optimization, bacteria

## INTRODUCTION

Enzymes the ‘Green Chemicals’ due to the role they play in today’s life have been used across the globe. The estimated global industrial enzymes market value in 2019 was 5.58 billion (in USD) and the same was expected to reach a value of USD 5.93 billion in 2020; the revenue forecasted to reach a value of 9.14 billion by 2027. The increasing demand for enzymes around the globe is due to its efficiency, high performance, eco-friendly property, in addition to their wide range of applications among various industrial sectors. India is currently importing 70% of enzymes needed for the bio industry sector (Chandel et al 2007). However, the Indian enzyme market is expected to grow robustly by 2025. Attributable to the growing popularity of enzymes their uses finds way in the field of dairy, detergent, pharmaceuticals, leather industries etc., as well into research and development, diagnostics, biocatalysts, biosensors, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology etc. Enzymes can be sourced from plant, animal and microorganisms. With the microorganisms’ characteristics such as rapid growth, ease of culture, limited space requirement and ease of genetically modification for enhanced and desirable properties, they are explored the most.

Isolation of industrially important enzymes from the wild isolates provide them as candidates for the improved strain of the microorganism because of better catalytic activity, broader substrate profile, improved tolerance to harsh temperatures and other environmental and synthetic factors (Chattarjee et al 2023). Additionally, most of the enzymes produced from microorganisms is secreted into the fermentation broth, as they are extracellular in nature thus simplifying the downstream processing of the enzyme.

Enzyme needs across different fields varies viz., 20% in detergent industry, then comes the textile enzymes that covers 20%, the food and feed sector covering about 5% and with the leather and paper, industrial sectors covering up to 5% of the enzyme market. Enzyme sector is expected to increase its annual growth rate by 6.8% in the form of enzyme based drugs is expected to increase in the period between 2019–2024 (Industrial Enzymes Market, 2019). Enzymes such as proteases or carbohydrase are assessed to extent 2 and 2.5 billion USD, respectively in the enzyme market by 2024 (Industrial Analysis Report, 2021). Proteases, an extracellular enzyme has been forecasted to undergo rapid growth by 2025 (about 65%) which owes to the widespread applications in pharmaceuticals, beverages, food, detergent and many more industries (Mahakhan et al 2023).





Esther Shoba *et al.*,

Seafood is known for its good source of high nutritional quality proteins, micronutrients, long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, which include selenium, potassium, iodine, vitamin B and vitamin D (Torriss et al 2018). Proteins of the seafood have different structure and nutritional, functional and biological properties, which makes them centre of attractions for its recovery as protein fractions, peptides and hydrolysates. This eases the commercialization of these components as ingredients for wide variety of industries that includes food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and other fields. The high content, rich quality and rare proteins present in the seafood make them also a very rich source for protease enzyme (Venugopal et al 2022). This is one of the main reasons why seafoods are considered to be a very rich and important source for the isolation of protease producing microorganisms. Shrimps are said to have greater content protein content (Liu et al 2021).

Shrimps are Decapod crustaceans with long elongated body and locomotion being swimming. Shrimps widespread and abundant play an important role in food chain, as they are usually a major food source for aquatic animals that includes small fishes and whales. Shrimps are considered the world's most popular shellfish and is a part of almost every nation's traditional meal. About 75-80% of the shrimps are produced in Asia particularly in Thailand and China and the rest 25-20% in Latin America where the largest producers are Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico (Raux 2002). While the largest nation that exports shrimps is, India. Farmed shrimp global production has reached more than 1.6 million tonnes in 2003 and represents a value of approximately 9 billion USD, because of the growing market demands from mainly Japan Western Europe and United States.

Shrimps as the most highly nutritious food has many health advantages. Three-fourth of the edible portion of shrimp is water and nearly about 80 per cent of the remaining portion (dry weight) comprises of proteins (Dayal 2013). With more amount of protein, shrimps have high quality proteins, essential amino acids and with a good source of minerals, essential fatty acids that make them a good source of low-calorie or low-fat proteins. Most of the farmed shrimps belong to the family *Penaeidae* with two species namely *Penaeus vannamei* (pacific white shrimp) and *Panaeus monodon* (giant tiger shrimp).

*Panaeus monodon* also called as Asian tiger shrimp, Giant tiger shrimp, black tiger shrimp is one of the second most widely cultured shrimp species that makes about 50% across the globe. Naturally distributed in the Indo-pacific region, they are native to the continents Asia and Africa, and are farmed as wild varieties as well domesticated varieties mainly in Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, and India. Tiger Shrimps grow mostly in the coastal estuaries, lagoons, and mangrove habitats. They can be easily identified due to the presence of tiger stripes on the body, and these grow up to 12 inches, the males are slightly smaller when compared to the females.

Shrimps and its by-product are an excellent source for catalytic molecules like enzymes with high potential biotechnological applications. The proteolytic enzymes hold different fascinating catalytic properties, specificities, and stabilities. They hold high potential in wide variety of biotechnological application that includes in food, medicine, detergent and other industries. The proteases from crustaceans like shrimps have been proposed to produce bio-detergent, hydrolysates, and sauces, for viscosity reduction of stick-water, to produce cheese and many more. With this background, an attempt is made to isolate, screen bacteria that produces proteases from shrimp and optimization of cultural conditions for maximum production of the enzyme.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Source of Sample Collection

Tiger Shrimp in fresh condition was collected from local Russels' Market, Shivajinagar, Bengaluru and kept in a sterile airtight glass bottle until further use. Before processing, the shrimps were washed thoroughly with distilled water. Tiger shrimp was dissected for gut, head and tail region in physiological saline.





Esther Shoba *et al.*,

### Isolation of bacteria from tiger shrimp

Spread plate method was used to isolate the target bacteria. Luria Bertani (LB) agar medium (10g of tryptone, 5g of yeast extract, 10g of NaCl, and 1 liter of distilled water; pH to 7.0 with 1N NaOH) was prepared appropriately, autoclaved and plates prepared. Swabs collected from the mucilaginous layer of gut, head and tail region was spread on the LB agar plates. The plates were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. Distinct colonies were then isolated to obtain pure colonies by streak plate method on LB agar medium that was prepared, sterilized and then streaked by quadrant streaking. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 h.

### Screening of bacteria producing proteases

Bacterial isolates were screened for protease production with the use of 2% skim milk agar medium (skim milk powder 2.8 g, casein enzymatic hydrolysate 500 mg, yeast extract 250 mg, dextrose 100 mg, and agar 1.5 g in 100 ml of distilled water, pH 9.0). Media was prepared, sterilised and poured onto the petriplates. Onto the solidified media, pure cultures were streaked and incubated at 37°C for 24 hr. Clearance zone around the streaked organism because of proteolytic activity is considered positive colonies.

### Colony Characterisation

The characterisation of bacterial colonies was carried out by observing shape, size, margin, elevation, opacity, texture and pigmentation.

### Gram Staining

Morphological studies of the isolates was studied by gram staining. The Bacterial smear was prepared by air drying and warming the slide. Smear was flooded with crystal violet and incubated for 1 minute. To fix the microorganism, Mordant gram's iodine was added and incubated for a minute in the next step after washing the slide with distilled water. Iodine solution was then removed by rinsing under distilled water. Ethanol (70%) that acts as a decolouriser was added, left for 45 seconds and then rinsed with water. Safranin a counter stain was added and incubated for 60 seconds. Excess of counter stain was rinsed off and the slide was examined under 100X magnification.

### Crude enzyme preparation

Positive bacterial isolates (1%) were grown in a media containing skim milk (20%), sucrose (4%), calcium carbonate (1%), di sodium hydrogen phosphate (0.6%) and sodium dihydrogen phosphate (0.6%) with pH maintained at 8.0. The culture medium was incubated in a rotary shaker at 120rpm for 24 hr at 37°C. Post-incubation, the cultures were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 min at 4°C and the supernatant was collected. The supernatant served as enzyme source in the crude form.

### Protease activity

Protease assay was carried out with supernatant as enzyme source. 2% casein in 0.05M borate buffer with pH 9.0 was used as substrate. The crude enzyme and substrate of 1ml each was incubated at 37°C for 20 min. The reaction was stopped with 5% trichloroacetic acid. The mixture was centrifuged at 5000rpm for 15min. To 0.5ml of supernatant, 2.0ml of 0.5N NaOH was added to develop colour by mixing well and incubating for 20 min at room temperature. About 0.6 ml of Folin phenol reagent was mixed and the absorbance was read at 660nm using Spectrophotometer. Blank was prepared with same procedure except for the use of heat killed enzyme instead of active enzyme. The activity of the enzyme was determined with tyrosine standard curve (1mg/ml).

### Molecular Characterisation

Pure bacterial isolates were used to isolate genomic DNA and the bacteria was identified by 16srDNA sequencing using universal primers: forward primer 27F 5'-GAGAGTTTGATYCTGGCTCAG-3' and reverse primer 1492R 5'AAGGAGGTGATCCARCCGCA -3'. Homology of the sequences was identified in GenBank using BLASTN program (Basic Local Alignment Search Tools).





Esther Shoba *et al.*,

### Optimization of cultural conditions

Based on the activity of protease enzyme, cultural conditions were optimised for maximum activity. Cultural parameters with respect to carbon source, nitrogen source (organic and inorganic) temperature, time and pH were studied. For all the parameters, the culture was seeded in a protease production medium – PPM (Glucose-5.0g; Peptone- 7.5g; MgSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O-5.0g; KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-5.0g and FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O -0.1g, pH-7.0) with incubation at 37°C for 48 hrs on a rotary shaker (180 rpm). The culture conditions were studied by varying the parameter to be studied with PPM as the control medium.

### Effect on Carbon

Glucose in the production media was substituted with different carbon sources individually. Carbon sources used were maltose, fructose, lactose, and starch. The rest of the media composition was same as in protease production media mentioned above. The cultures were inoculated in the sterilised media and incubated at 37° C for 24hr on a rotary shaker (180 rpm). Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay.

### Effect on Organic Nitrogen

Peptone in the production media was replaced with urea, yeast extract, beef extract as sources of organic nitrogen. The rest of the media composition was same as in protease production media mentioned above. The cultures were inoculated in the sterilised media and incubated at 37°C for 48 hrs on a rotary shaker (180 rpm). Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay.

### Effect on Inorganic Nitrogen

Peptone in the production media was replaced with ammonium molybdate, ammonium oxalate, ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate as sources of inorganic nitrogen. The rest of the media composition was same as in protease production media mentioned above. The cultures were inoculated in the sterilised media and incubated at 37°C for 48 hrs on a rotary shaker (180 rpm) and PPM as the control medium. Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay.

### Effect on Temperature

Effect of temperature on protease production was assessed by inoculating the bacterial cultures in production media and incubating them at varied temperature viz., 25 - 55° C with difference in 5°C for 48 hrs. Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay.

### Effect on pH

Effect of pH on protease production was assessed by inoculating the bacterial cultures in production media with varied pH ranging from 5.5 to 9.0 with a difference of 0.5 and incubating them at 37°C for 48 hrs. Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay. For the effect of pH 200 mM concentration buffer was used in terms of acetate buffer for pH 5.5 – 6.5, sodium phosphate buffer for pH 7.0–8.0 and glycine-NaOH buffer for pH8.5 and 9.0.

### Effect on Time

Effect of time on protease production was assessed by inoculating the bacterial cultures in production media and incubating them at 37°C for 24, 48 and 72 hours. Supernatant of the culture was used for enzyme assay.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

With immense applications of proteases in the diverse fields such as medicine, detergent, leather, textile, silk, cosmetics, biotechnological and research, production of these enzymes plays a pivotal role (Sharma et al 2021). Otherwise known as proteolytic enzymes, these enzymes have the potential to hydrolyse the proteins to peptides and amino acids and can be obtained from organisms that include eukaryotes such as fungi, plants, animals and bacteria that falls under prokaryotic domain (Kotb et al 2023). Enzymes from microorganisms are of high potential for the



**Esther Shoba et al.,**

benefit of easy manipulation, rapid growth and maximum yield (Asker et al 2013). Fungi such as *Aspergillus* spp., *Rhizopus* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Trichoderma* spp and bacteria of the genus *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Vibrio* and many others are known to produce proteases (Asker et al 2013, Banerjee et al 1996, Triki-Ellouz et al 2003). Diverse environments and sources can be tapped to isolate protease-producing microorganisms for maximum activity. Domestic waste water, sewage wastewater, soils from slaughter house, food waste are reported to produce protease producing microorganisms.(Abebe et al 2014, Ash et al 2018; Prajapati et al 2017). Extreme environments such as high salt content areas, elevated temperatures, and high pH are also excellent source for protease producing microorganisms (Abdelnasser et al 2007, Razzaq et al 2019, Alnahdi 2012). Protein rich sources also act as an excellent source of protease producing microorganisms as these serves as food for the growth of the bacteria and fungi. Shrimps have excellent content of protein as much as 80 %, the fish ranking in second order and thus in this study bacteria producing protease are isolated from tiger shrimp.

Twenty six bacterial isolates as distinct colonies were obtained from the mucilaginous layer of gut (GP 1- GP 11), head (HP1 – HP6) and tail (TP1 –TP9) region of tiger shrimp on Luria Burtani media. Colony characterisation and gram staining of the isolates were studied (Table 1). Of these isolates, seven strains (GP-3, GP-7, GP-9, GP-10, TP -2, HP-1 and HP-3) showed positive for protease production indicative in the form of casein hydrolysis on skim milk agar plates on incubation at 37 °C for 24 hrs (Figure 1). The level of protease activity by the isolate GP -3 was found to be highest (Figure 2) and it was found to be gram positive bacilli on gram staining and was used for further studies. Molecular characterisation of the GP-3 isolate by 16s rDNA revealed 99.01% homology with *Bacillus subtilis* (GeneBank Accession No. PP02930.1) (Figure 3). Efficiency of enzymes produced by the microorganisms is inclined toward the parameters that include different source of carbon, nitrogen, pH, temperature, time *etc.* Determination of the optimised culture conditions for the enhanced activity of the protease was studied.

Examination of the best carbon source for maximum protease activity with different sources such as glucose (control), maltose , fructose, lactose and starch was found to reveal that in starch the activity was found to be maximum with 116.33 Units/ml per minute (Figure 4). In comparison of the enzyme activity with the control having peptone as the nitrogen source (36 Units/ml per minute), beef extract showed maximum activity of 173.33 Units/ml per minute for the different organic nitrogen sources such as urea, beef extract and yeast extract used (Figure 5). Similar result was reported by Boominadhan and group in 2005. For the inorganic nitrogen used, ammonium oxalate was found to exhibit maximum efficiency with 121 Units/ml per minute and the efficiency was found to be decreasing in the order of ammonium molybdate and peptone (control). However ammonium chloride and ammonium nitrate had almost the same activity with 23.33 Units/ml per minute and 22 Units/ml per minute respectively (Figure 6).

The physical parameter temperature had the almost the same protease efficiency for the temperature 37 °C and 40 °C used. However the maximum efficiency was observed for 45 °C with 99 Units/ml per minute (Figure 7) (Bhunia et al 2012). The effect of protease activity by pH was examined with the pH from 5.5 to 9.0 at a temperature of 37°C. as reported by Kaur and group in 2001, the protease showed optimal pH range at 8.0 and similar activity at pH 7 and the control used (Figure 8). As in Figure 9, maximum protease secretion was observed at 72 hours when examined for the duration at 24, 48 and 72 hours respectively. Thus from this study it is observed that the isolate GP-3 was identified in homology to *Bacillus subtilis* (GeneBank Accession No. PP02930.1) and is a gram positive bacteria. This bacteria produced protease that was confirmed by the zone of casein hydrolysis on skim milk agar. Protease yields can vary with change in the time, temperature, pH as well to the different components used in the medium. The bacillus species showed maximum secretions of protease in the production media that had starch as carbohydrate source, beef extract and ammonium oxalate as sources for organic nitrogen and inorganic nitrogen respectively. The bacteria could grow well at different pH and temperature and the maximum activity reported at pH 8 and temperature 45°C. At an incubation of 72 hours showed the maximum activity for protease.

However the use of this protease enzyme for industrial use needs further characterisation and investigation, purification and structure determination. Nonetheless it could be used in at wide ranges of temperatures and pH.





**Esther Shoba et al.,**

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## A Study on Hexa Graph Topology

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Received: 10 Sep 2024

Revised: 04 Oct 2024

Accepted: 07 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Defining topologies on discrete structures can indeed be a complex and nuanced area of research. In this work, a novel concept termed the "Hexa graph topological space" has been introduced. A Hexa graph is defined as an undirected graph comprising six disjoint subgraphs and six disjoint decompositions of the original graph. This structure provides a framework for generating topologies based on the edges of the graph. A novel method has been proposed to induce a topology by considering the edge sets of the Hexa graph. This method involves constructing a topological space where open sets corresponds to specific configurations of these edge sets. The role of this work is to introduce a new graph titled "Hexa graph topological space". A Hexa graph topological space which has six disjoint subgraphs and decomposition of an undirected graph has also been defined. Along with a new method has been provided to generate topological induced by the edges of the graph and discuss some properties on it. This new approach opens avenues for further research in the investigation of discrete topologies and their applications in different fields, from network theory to computational geometry.

**Keywords:** Hexa graph topology, Hexa open subgraph, Hexa closed subgraph, Hexa graph Interior, Hexa graph closure.

## INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

The relation between graph and topology led to a subfield called topological graph theory. The concept of approximations and boundary regions of a set, first introduced by Pawlak, laid the groundwork for rough set theory. Pawlak's work focused on defining and understanding the granularity and boundaries of sets using approximations, which are essential in dealing with uncertainty and imprecision in data. Building on these foundational ideas, K.





**Santhiya and Mohanapriya**

Binoy Balan introduced a novel topology known as N-Graph topology. This new topology extends the principles of rough set theory to the realm of graph theory.

Specifically, the N-Graph topology incorporates the notions of lower and upper approximations of subgraphs within an undirected, nonempty graph  $G$ , as well as the boundary region of these subgraphs. The graph is named Hexa graph because of its size since it has at most six subgraphs and six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$ . we introduced a new form of topological spaces for graphs which is called "Hexa Graph Topology". In this paper, we investigate the idea of the Hexa graph topology, where we consider the collection of six disjoint subgraphs of an undirected graph. We begin with the basic concepts of Hexa graph topological space and introduce Hexa closed subgraphs and Hexa open subgraphs in Hexa graph topological space.

**Lower Hexa and Upper Hexa subgraph**

Throughout this part, we provide a new method to build up a new graph based on the concept of lower, upper and boundary of the graph called Lower Hexa subgraph and upper Hexa subgraph and boundary Hexa subgraph.

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $G$  be a undirected graph with six disjoint graph decomposition  $J_h(s)$  where  $h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  of  $G$ . Consider  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six subgraphs of  $G$ , the we define a lower hexa subgraph and upper hexa subgraph as  $H^-(S_i) = \cup_{s \in G} \{s : J_1(s) \subseteq S_1 \cap J_2(s) \subseteq S_2 \cap J_3(s) \subseteq S_3 \cap J_4(s) \subseteq S_4 \cap J_5(s) \subseteq S_5 \cap J_6(s) \subseteq S_6\}$   $H^+(S_i) = \cup_{s \in G} \{s : J_1(s) \cap S_1 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_2(s) \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_3(s) \cap S_3 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_4(s) \cap S_4 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_5(s) \cap S_5 \neq \emptyset \wedge J_6(s) \cap S_6 \neq \emptyset\}$  boundary hexa subgraph is defined as  $B_N(S) = H^-(S_i) - H^+(S_i)$ .

**Example 2.2.** Consider a undirected graph  $G$  with edges  $E(G) = \{m, w, h, p, t\}$  and vertices  $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and the Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H^-(S_i) = \{w, m, p, h, t\}$ ,  $H^+(S_i) = \{m, p, t, h\}$ ,  $B_N(S) = \{w\}$

**Property 2.3.** Let  $G$  be a non-empty undirected graph and for any six disjoint subgraphs  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  of  $G$ . Then we have

1.  $H^-(S_i) \subseteq S_i \subseteq H^+(S_i)$ .
2.  $H^-(G) = G = H^+(G)$ .
3. If  $H = \emptyset$  then  $H^-(\emptyset) = \emptyset = H^+(\emptyset)$
4.  $H^-(S_i)^c = [H^-(S_i)]^c$
5.  $H^+(S_i)^c = [H^+(S_i)]^c$
6.  $H^-(H^-(S_i)) = H^-(S_i)$
7.  $H^-(H^+(S_i)) = H^-(S_i)$

**Hexa Graph Topological space**

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $G$  be the non-empty undirected graph and  $J_h(s), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$ . Then for any six disjoint subgraphs  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  of  $G$  and  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \emptyset, H^-(S_i), H^+(S_i), B_N(S_i)\}$ . Let  $S_i \subseteq G, \zeta_H(S_i)$  satisfies the following axioms

1.  $G, V_0 \in \zeta_H(S_i)$ , where  $G =$  full graph with edge set,  $V_0 =$  Null graph
2. Any union of elements of  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is in  $\zeta_H(S_i)$
3. The finite intersection of the elements of  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is in  $\zeta_H(S_i)$ .

Then a pair  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is known as Hexa graph topology on  $G$  with regard to a subgraph  $S_i$  of  $G$ . We call the pair  $(G, \zeta_H(S_i))$  as the Hexa graph topological space on  $G$ . The elements of Hexa graph topological spaces are regard as Hexa open subgraph of  $G$  and the complement of the Hexa open subgraph of  $G$  is called an Hexa closed subgraph of  $G$ .

**Example 3.2.** Consider a undirected graph  $G$  with edges  $E(G) = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and vertices  $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3\}$

Here  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint subgraph of  $G$  with edges  $\{p\}, \{r\}, \{p, s\}, \{p, q\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, r\}$  and  $J_h(G), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$ . Hence the Lower Hexa subgraph and Upper Hexa subgraph and Boundary hexa subgraph is  $H^-(S_i) = \{p, s, r\}$ ,  $H^+(S_i) = \{p\}$ ,  $B_N(S_i) = \{s, r\}$  then





**Santhiya and Mohanapriya**

$\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{p\}, \{s, r\}, \{p, s, r\}\}$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and the elements are Hexa open subgraph and the complement  $\zeta_H(S_i)^c = \{G, \emptyset, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{q, r, s\}\}$  is Hexa closed subgraph of  $G$ .

**Property 3.3.** Let  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be a six disjoint subgraph of  $G$  and  $J_h(s), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$  satisfies the following properties:

1. If  $H^-(S_i) = \phi$  and  $H^+(S_i) = G$  then  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{\phi, G\}$  be the Indiscrete Hexa graph topology on  $G$
2. If  $H^-(S_i) \neq \phi$  and  $H^+(S_i) = G$  then  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \phi, H^-(S_i), B_h(S_i)\}$  be the Hexa graph topology on  $G$
3. If  $H^-(S_i) = \phi$  and  $H^+(S_i) \neq G$  then  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \phi, H^-(S_i)\}$  be the Hexa graph topology on  $G$

**Definition 3.4.** Let  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  be any six disjoint subgraphs of  $G, \zeta_H(S_i) = \{\phi, G\}$  be a collection of the trivial subgraphs of  $G$ , then  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  is a Hexa graph topology on  $G$  and is said to be the Indiscrete Hexa graph topology on  $G$ .

**Remark 3.5.** The discrete Hexa graph topology is defined as  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \phi, H^-(S_i), H^+(S_i), B_h(S_i)\}$ .

**Definition 3.6.** Let  $G$  be a non-empty undirected graph and for a six-disjoint subgraph  $S_i$  of  $G$ . If  $\zeta_H[S_i]$  is the Hexa Graph topology on  $G$  concerning to  $S_i$ , then  $B = \{G, H^-(S_i), B_h(S_i)\}$  is the basis for  $\zeta_H(S_i)$ .

**Definition 3.7.** Let  $\zeta_H(S_i)$  be a Hexa graph topological space concerning to six disjoint subgraph  $S_i$  of  $G$ . The Hexa graph interior of a subgraph  $P$  of  $G$  is described as the union of all Hexa open subgraph which is an edge induced subgraph of  $P$  and it is identified by  $N_hInt(P)$ . That is  $N_hInt(P)$  is the greatest Hexa open subgraph of  $P$ . The Hexa graph closure of  $P$  is specific as the intersection of all Hexa closed subgraph which is a supergraph of  $P$  is identified by  $N_hCl(P)$ . Therefore,  $N_hCl(P)$  is the lowest Hexa closed subgraph of  $P$ .

**Example 3.8.** Recognize example 3.2 with  $E(G) = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and  $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $S_i$  be any six disjoint subgraph and  $J_h(s)$  be any six disjoint graph decomposition of  $G$  then its Hexa graph topology is defined as  $\zeta_H(S_i) = \{G, \emptyset, \{p\}, \{s, r\}, \{p, s, r\}\}$  and  $\zeta_H(S_i)^c = \{G, \emptyset, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{q, r, s\}\}$ . For a subgraph  $P = \{r\}$  then its  $N_hInt(P)$  and  $N_hCl(P)$  is defined as follows:

**Property 3.9.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph with Hexa graph topological space  $(G, \zeta_H(S_i))$  and  $T, P \subseteq G$  then the following properties holds:

1.  $T \subseteq N_hCl[T]$
2.  $T$  is Hexa closed subgraph  $\Leftrightarrow N_hCl[T] = T$
3.  $N_hCl[\phi] = \phi$  and  $N_hCl[T] = T$
4.  $T \subseteq P \Rightarrow N_hCl[T] \subseteq N_hCl[P]$
5.  $N_hCl[T \cup P] = N_hCl[T] \cup N_hCl[P]$
6.  $N_hCl[T \cap P] \subseteq N_hCl[T] \cap N_hCl[P]$

**Property 3.10.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph with Hexa graph topological space  $(G, \zeta_H(S_i))$  and  $T, P \subseteq G$  then the following properties holds:

1.  $T$  is Hexa open subgraph  $\Leftrightarrow N_hInt[T] = T$
2.  $N_hInt[\phi] = \phi$  and  $N_hInt[T] = T$
3.  $T \subseteq P \Rightarrow N_hInt[T] \subseteq N_hInt[P]$
4.  $N_hInt[T \cup P] \subseteq N_hInt[T] \cup N_hInt[P]$
5.  $N_hInt[T \cap P] = N_hInt[T] \cap N_hInt[P]$

**Theorem 3.11.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph with Hexa graph topological space  $(G, \zeta_H(S_i))$  and for a subgraph  $T, P$  of  $G$  and  $T \subset P$  then the following conditions are hold:





### Santhiya and Mohanapriya

1.  $N_h\text{Int}[T] = N_h\text{Int}[N_h\text{Int}[T]] = N_h\text{Cl}[N_h\text{Int}[T]] = N_h\text{Int}[N_h\text{Cl}[T]]$
2.  $N_h\text{Cl}[T] = N_h\text{Cl}[N_h\text{Cl}[T]]$
3.  $N_h\text{Int}[N_h\text{Int}[T]] \subseteq N_h\text{Int}[N_h\text{Int}[P]]$
4.  $N_h\text{Cl}[N_h\text{Cl}[T]] \subseteq N_h\text{Cl}[N_h\text{Cl}[P]]$

*proof: Obvious.*

**Theorem 3.12.** Let  $G$  be the undirected graph and for a subgraph  $P$  of  $G$  then  $p \in N_h\text{Cl}[P] \iff G_N \cap P \neq \phi$  for every Hexa open subgraph  $G_N$  containing  $p$ , where  $P \subseteq G$

*Proof:*

Consider  $p \in N_h\text{Cl}[P]$ . Let  $G_N$  be a Hexa open subgraph containing  $p$ . Since  $G_N$  is Hexa open subgraph,  $G - G_N$  is a Hexa closed subgraph. If  $P \cap G_N = \phi$ , then  $P \subseteq G - G_N$ ,  $G - G_N$  is a Hexa closed subgraph containing  $P$ . Thus  $N_h\text{Cl}[P] \subseteq G - G_N$ , which is a contradiction to the fact that  $p \in N_h\text{Cl}[P]$  but  $p \notin G - G_N$ . Therefore  $P \cap G_N \neq \phi$  for every Hexa open subgraph  $G_N$  containing  $p$ . Conversely, Let  $P \cap G_N \neq \phi$  for every Hexa open subgraph  $G_N$  containing  $p$ . If  $p \notin N_h\text{Cl}[P]$  then  $a \in G - (N_h\text{Cl}[P])$ ,  $G - (N_h\text{Cl}[P])$  is Hexa open subgraph and thus  $G - ((N_h\text{Cl}[P]) \cap P) \neq \phi$  (By assumption)  $P \subseteq N_h\text{Cl}[P] \Rightarrow N_h\text{Cl}[P]^c \subseteq P^c \Rightarrow G - (N_h\text{Cl}[P]) \subseteq G - P \Rightarrow G - ((N_h\text{Cl}[P]) \cap P) \subseteq (G - P) \cap P$ . which is contradiction. Therefore  $p \in N_h\text{Cl}[P]$ .

## CONCLUSION

Related to the similar concepts in point set topology, the concept of Hexa open subgraphs and Hexa closed subgraphs in Hexa graph topological space have been imported and prepared in this paper. Exploring these concepts could reveal new insights into graph structures and their properties. Additionally, examining applications of Hexa topology in areas like network theory or Combinatorics optimization might yield fruitful results.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the editors and the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments and insightful suggestions. Their contributions have significantly enhanced the quality of this paper.

## REFERENCES

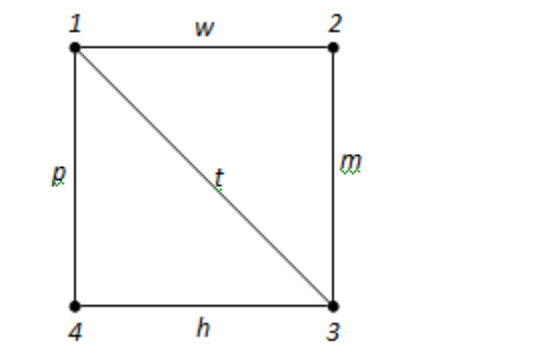
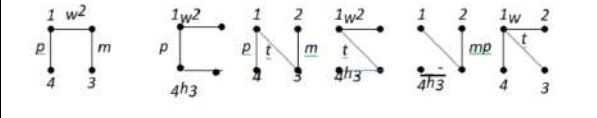
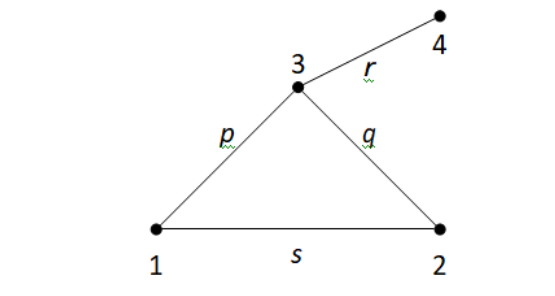
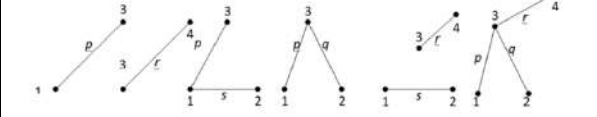
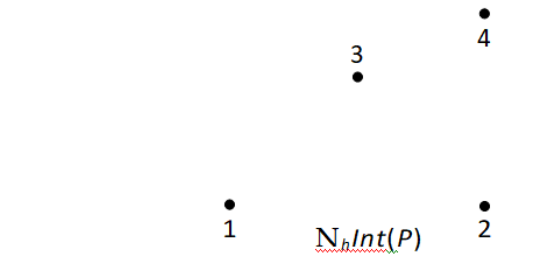
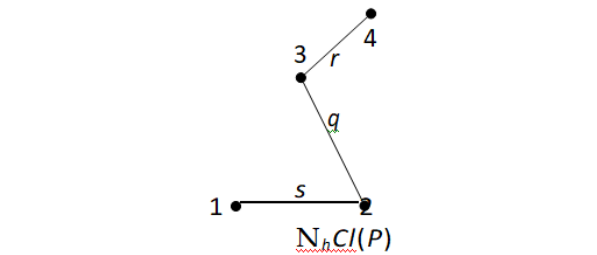
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**Santhiya and Mohanapriya**

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<p><b>Lower Hexa and Upper Hexa subgraph</b></p> 	<p>SIX DISJOINT SUBGRAPHS AS FOLLOWS:</p>  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</math></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>J_h(s), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</math></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>H_i(S_i)</math></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>H^i(S_i)</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>{p}</td> <td>{{p, q}, {r}, {s}}</td> <td><math>\emptyset</math></td> <td>{p, q}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{r}</td> <td>{{p, q, r}, {s}}</td> <td><math>\emptyset</math></td> <td>{p, q, r}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{p, s}</td> <td>{{p}, {q}, {r, s}}</td> <td>{p}</td> <td>{p, r, s}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{p, q}</td> <td>{{p}, {q, r, s}}</td> <td>{p}</td> <td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{r, s}</td> <td>{{p, r}, {q}, {s}}</td> <td>{s}</td> <td>{p, s, r}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{p, q, r}</td> <td>{{p, q, s}, {r}}</td> <td>{r}</td> <td>G</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$J_h(s), h = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$	$H_i(S_i)$	$H^i(S_i)$	{p}	{{p, q}, {r}, {s}}	$\emptyset$	{p, q}	{r}	{{p, q, r}, {s}}	$\emptyset$	{p, q, r}	{p, s}	{{p}, {q}, {r, s}}	{p}	{p, r, s}	{p, q}	{{p}, {q, r, s}}	{p}	G	{r, s}	{{p, r}, {q}, {s}}	{s}	{p, s, r}	{p, q, r}	{{p, q, s}, {r}}	{r}	G
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# A Note on Detour Domination Number and its Application in Generalized Hypercube Network Models

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Received: 11 May 2024

Revised: 13 Sep 2024

Accepted: 30 Nov 2024

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## ABSTRACT

Generalized hypercube is an interconnection network topology with good performance and symmetry. It is also conducive to capacity expansion and upgrading to meet the needs of larger scales. Generalized hypercube can be constructed recursively through a small order generalized hypercube with convenient and simple extension. Domination parameters in generalized hypercube models really helps to optimize the cost, and time of any work. To enhance the performance, we study some other parameters in generalized hypercube network. In this paper, we provide detour, detour domination numbers, and few generalized hypercube model properties, and we also examine some distance related properties.

**Keywords:** detour, detour domination number, Generalized hypercube network.

## INTRODUCTION

Consider a connected graph  $G$  which is simple and finite. The generalized hypercube network topology was first presented by Bhuyan and Agrawal in 1984. We can found these concepts in [11]. It can be constructed recursively through a small order generalized hypercube with convenient and simple extension. The total distance from a vertex  $v$  to each other vertex in  $G$  is defined as the status value of  $v$ . It is notated as  $s(v)$ . The collection of all vertices having minimum status value is the Median  $M(G)$ . If every vertex has the same status value, then that graph is called as the self median graph [2]. The concepts of detour and detour distance are discussed in





### Giftlin Kiruba and Therese Sunitha Mary

Chartrand et.al.[3].  $S$  is a dominating set of  $G$  when each  $v \in V(G) - S$  is adjacent to minimum one  $u \in S$ . The smallest cardinality of  $S$  is known as domination number  $\gamma(G)$ . When every  $v \in V(G)$  lies on a detour joining some pair of vertices of  $S \subseteq V(G)$ , then  $S$  is said to be detour set [4]. If a set is a detour and dominating set, then that set is called a detour dominating set of  $G$ . The notation  $\gamma_d(G)$  denotes the detour domination number and is defined as the least cardinality of the detour dominating set [5]. Fair detour domination number  $\gamma_{fd}$  was introduced by Parthipan and Jeba Ebenezer [6], and we can study the application of fair detour domination in [7]. For graph theoretic terminology and if there are any undefined notations in this paper, they can be found within [1, 8, 9, 10]. In this paper, we provide detour, detour domination numbers, and few generalized hypercube model properties. Following are the theorems that we have used for our main results.

**Theorem 1.1:** [12]  $dn(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = 2$ , for all  $n \geq 2$ .

**Theorem 1.2:** [1]  $\alpha_0(G) + \beta_0(G) = |V(G)|$ , when  $G$  is connected.

**Theorem 1.3:** [8] For a connected graph,  $tdn(G) = 2$  if and only if  $cdn(G) = 2$ .

#### Main Results

**Definition 2.1:** The  $n$ -dimensional generalized hypercube network is represented by the notation  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ , where  $t_i$  is an integer and  $t_i \geq 2$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . The easy way of describing it is  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) = K_{t_1} \times K_{t_2} \times \dots \times K_{t_n}$ .  $V = \{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n : a_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, t_i - 1\}\}$  is its vertex set. If two vertices differ in only one coordinate, then those vertices are said to be adjacent in  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ . If every  $t_i = 2$ ,  $i = 1$  to  $n$ , then that is called a hypercube network, and  $H_n$  denotes the hypercube with  $n$ -dimension.

**Theorem 2.2.**  $cdn(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = 2$ , for all  $n \geq 2$ .

**Proof:** Since  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  is a Hamiltonian graph, there exist a  $x$ - $y$  hamiltonian path in which  $x$  and  $y$  are connected. Hence  $cdn(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = 2$ .

**Theorem 2.3.**  $dn^{cr}(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = 2$ , for all  $n \geq 2$ .

**Proof:** By Theorem 2.2, let a connected detour set be  $S = \{a, b\}$ . Since  $\langle V(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) - S \rangle$  is at least  $K_2$  and each row and each column are complete,  $\deg(w) \geq 1$ ,  $\forall w \in V(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) - S$ . Thus, there is no isolated vertex in  $\langle V(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) - S \rangle$ .

**Theorem 2.4.** For generalized hypercube network,  $tdn(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = 2$ ,  $\forall n \geq 2$ .

**Proof:** It follows from Theorem 1.3 and 2.2.

**Theorem 2.5.** Perfect detour domination number  $\gamma_{pd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Proof:** Let  $S$  be the smallest perfect detour dominating set. The vertex set of generalized hypercube network  $H(t_1, t_2)$  can be written in the form of  $\{0w : w \in \{0, 1, \dots, (t_2 - 1)\}\} \cup \{1w : w \in \{0, 1, \dots, (t_2 - 1)\}\} \cup \dots \cup \{(t_1 - 1)w : w \in \{0, 1, \dots, (t_2 - 1)\}\}$ . Thus, we get  $t_1 \times t_2$  matrix. By Theorem 1.1, there exists a detour path in  $H(t_1, t_2)$ . Suppose  $S$  contains a vertex  $u$ . Then it is connected with every vertex in the same row and every vertex in the same column of  $u$ . To dominate the remaining vertices of the matrix, choose  $v \notin N(u)$ . Then we can find  $x \in N(u)$  that is adjacent to  $u$  and  $v$ . It will contradict the definition of perfect detour dominating set. Suppose  $t_1 \leq t_2$ . Then  $S$  must contain every vertex of  $N[u]$  that is in the same column of  $u$ . Thus  $|S| = t_1$ . If  $t_1 > t_2$ , then  $S$  will contain every vertices of  $N[u]$  that are in the same row. Hence  $|S| = t_2$ .

**Theorem 2.6.** Independent detour domination number  $\gamma_{id}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Proof:** According to the structure of  $V(H(t_1, t_2))$ , we get  $t_1 \times t_2$  matrix. Let  $S$  be the smallest independent detour dominating set of  $H(t_1, t_2)$ . Since  $S$  is independent, no two vertices of  $S$  are from the same row or column. Now to form the independent detour dominating set for  $H(t_1, t_2)$ . Suppose  $t_1 < t_2$ . Choose the vertex  $00$ . Since it dominates the respective row and column of  $00$ , remove those row and column. Thus we get  $(t_1 - 1) \times (t_2 - 1)$  matrix. Then we choose the vertex  $11$ . Continue the above process. Thus we get the set  $S = \{00, 11, 22, \dots, (t_1 - 1)(t_1 - 1)\}$ , which is also a detour set. Since adding any other vertices to  $S$  can form a dependent set,  $|S| = t_1$ . The







**Giftlin Kiruba and Therese Sunitha Mary**

result is similar for the case  $t_1 \geq t_2$ . Since every pair of vertices from different rows and different columns can form an independent set,  $\gamma_{id}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Observation 2.7.** From Theorem 2.5, a  $\gamma_{pd}$ -set cannot be independent. Thus, a perfect independent detour domination number will not exist for  $H(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Theorem 2.8.** Connected detour domination number  $\gamma_{cd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Proof:** Let  $S$  be the  $\gamma_{cd}$ -set for  $H(t_1, t_2)$ . Since any vertex in the matrix  $t_1 \times t_2$  is connected with all the vertices in the same row and column,  $S$  can be obtained by collecting one vertex from each row that is in the same column when  $t_1 \leq t_2$ . Since it is also a detour set,  $|S| = t_1$ . If  $t_1 > t_2$ , then  $S$  contains one vertex from each column, and those vertices should be in the same row. Thus, we can form a minimum connected detour dominating set with  $|S| = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Theorem 2.9.**  $\gamma_{fd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Proof:** The  $\gamma_{fd}$ -set is obtained by collecting the minimum 1-  $\gamma_{fd}$  set of  $H(t_1, t_2) = K_{t_1} \times K_{t_2}$ . Since 1-fair detour dominating set is the perfect detour dominating set, and by Theorem 2.5,  $\gamma_{fd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Observation 2.10.**  $\gamma_{pd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \gamma_{id}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \gamma_{cd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \gamma_{fd}(H(t_1, t_2)) = \min(t_1, t_2)$ .

**Theorem 2.11.** Perfect detour domination number of 3-dimensional generalized hypercube

$$\text{network is } \begin{cases} t_2 \min(t_1, t_3) & \text{if } t_2 \leq t_3 \\ t_1 t_3 & \text{if } t_2 > t_3 \text{ and } t_1 \leq t_3 \\ t_3 \min(t_1, t_2) & \text{if } t_2 > t_3 \text{ and } t_1 > t_3. \end{cases}$$

**Proof:** Let  $n=3$ . Then the matrix form of  $V(H(t_1, t_2, t_3))$ . Let  $S$  be the smallest perfect detour dominating set of  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ . Suppose none of the vertices of  $S$  from the same row or column. Choose a vertex  $000$  from the first matrix. Then it will dominate the vertices in the same row and column and  $\{100, 200, \dots, (t_1 - 1)00\}$ . Thus,  $S$  cannot contain the vertices that are not in  $N(000)$  of the first matrix and the vertices that are not in  $N(000)$  of the first row and column of the remaining matrices. Now, choose one of the remaining vertices of the second matrix. Continue the same process. Then we cannot dominate all the vertices of  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  with the vertices that are obtained by the above process. Suppose  $S$  contains the vertices from the same row or column. Choose a vertex  $000$ . Now, choose another vertex  $v$  from the same row or column. Suppose  $t_2 \leq t_3$ . If  $t_1 \leq t_3$ , then  $t_3$  is the largest value. For any value of  $t_2$ , collect  $t_2$  vertices from the same column of each matrix. Let  $v$  be a vertex in the first column of the first matrix. If  $t_2 > 2$ , then for any  $u$ ,  $|N(u) \cap S| = 2$ , where  $u$  is the vertex in the first column of the first matrix. It will contradict the definition of perfect detour dominating set. Thus,  $S$  must contain  $\cup_{j=0}^{t_2-1} \{0j0\}$ . Now we cannot include any other vertices in  $S$  except the vertices in the first column of the remaining matrices to dominate the remaining vertices. The only possibility of  $S = \cup_{i=0}^{t_1-1} \{\cup_{j=0}^{t_2-1} \{ij0\}\}$ . Hence  $|S| = t_1 t_2$ . If  $t_1 > t_3$ , then  $t_1 > t_2$ . Thus,  $t_1$  is the largest value. And so collect every vertex in a matrix. That can form a minimum perfect detour dominating set. Thus  $|S| = t_2 t_3$ . Suppose  $t_2 > t_3$ . If  $t_1 \leq t_3$ , then  $t_2$  is the largest value. To get the minimum perfect detour dominating set, collect  $t_3$  vertices of the same row from each matrix. Thus, we get  $t_1 t_3$  vertices. If  $t_1 > t_3$  and  $t_1 \leq t_2$ , then we can collect  $t_3$  vertices of the same row from each matrix. Thus  $|S| = t_1 t_3$ . If  $t_1 > t_3$  and  $t_1 > t_2$ , then  $t_1$  is the largest value. And so collecting every vertex in a matrix can form a minimum perfect detour dominating set. Hence  $|S| = t_2 t_3$ . Hence the result.

**Theorem 2.12.**  $\gamma_{fd}(H(t_1, t_2, t_3)) = \gamma_{pd}(H(t_1, t_2, t_3))$ .

**Proof:** The  $\gamma_{fd}$ -set for  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is obtained by taking the minimum 1-  $\gamma_{fd}$  set of  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ . Since 1-fair detour dominating set is the  $\gamma_{pd}$ -set, the result follows from Theorem 2.11.

**Theorem 2.13.** The upper bound for  $\gamma_{id}(H(t_1, t_2, t_3))$  is  $t_2 \min(t_1, t_3)$ , when  $t_1 \leq t_3$  and  $t_2 \leq t_3$  or  $t_2 \leq t_3 < t_1$  and the upper bound of independent detour domination number for  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is  $t_3 \min(t_1, t_2)$ , when  $t_1 \leq t_2$  and  $t_2 > t_3$  or  $t_1 > t_2 > t_3$ , except for  $H_3$ .





**Gifflin Kiruba and Therese Sunitha Mary**

**Proof:** According to the first coordinate,  $V(H(t_1, t_2, t_3))$  can form  $t_1$  times  $t_2 \times t_3$  matrices. By Theorem 2.6,  $\gamma_{1d}(H(t_2, t_3)) = \min(t_2, t_3)$ .

**Case (i)** Suppose  $t_1 \leq t_3$  and  $t_2 \leq t_3$ .

Since  $t_1 \geq 2$ , we have at least two  $t_2 \times t_3$  matrices. Let  $S_1$  be the independent detour dominating set of the first matrix. Since a vertex in a matrix is adjacent to exactly one vertex of the other matrices, we cannot choose the independent detour dominating set for the next matrix with the vertices that are adjacent to the vertices of  $S_1$ . Thus, we can collect  $t_3$  sets of independent detour dominating sets with cardinality  $t_2$ . If  $t_1 \leq t_3$ , then we can collect  $t_2$  vertices from each matrix. Since  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is the  $t_1$  copies of  $H(t_2, t_3)$  with some new edges, the upper bound value of  $\gamma_{1d}$  of  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is  $t_1 t_2$ .

**Case (ii)** Suppose  $t_2 \leq t_3 < t_1$ . Take the first  $t_3$  matrices. Now, we can collect  $t_2$  vertices from each matrix. Let  $S_2$  be the independent detour dominating set for the first  $t_3$  matrices. Since a vertex in a matrix is adjacent to exactly one vertex of the other matrix, and  $S_2$  is independent, every vertex in the remaining  $(t_1 - t_3)$  matrices can be dominated by the vertices of  $S_2$ . Since  $H(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is the  $t_1$  copies of  $H(t_2, t_3)$  with some new edges, the upper bound of  $\gamma_{1d}(H(t_1, t_2, t_3))$  is  $t_2 t_3$ .

Suppose  $t_1 \leq t_2$  and  $t_2 > t_3$  or  $t_1 > t_2 > t_3$ .

Then replace  $t_2$  and  $t_3$  by  $t_3$  and  $t_2$  respectively, in the above cases. We can get the result.

**Remark 2.14.** Connectivity and line connectivity of  $n$ -dimensional generalized hypercube network is  $t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n - n$ .

**Theorem 2.15.**  $H_n$  contains no triangle,  $\forall n \geq 2$ .

**Proof:** Suppose  $H_n$  contains a triangle. Let  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  be the three vertices of a triangle. According to the structure of generalized hypercube network, two vertices are adjacent, if both vertices vary in only one coordinate. Since  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are adjacent,  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  vary in only one coordinate. Since  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  are adjacent,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  vary in different coordinate. And so,  $x_1$  and  $x_3$  vary in two coordinates. It contradicts that  $x_1$  and  $x_3$  are adjacent. Hence, we cannot find any triangle in  $H_n$ .

**Observation 2.16.** Since  $H_n$  is a Hamiltonian graph and it contains no triangle,  $dn_{\Delta}(H_n) = 2$ .

**Theorem 2.17.**  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  except  $H_n$  contains triangle.

**Proof:** Since at least one  $t_i \geq 3$ ,  $i = 1$  to  $n$ , we can find three vertices such that every pair of vertices differs in the same coordinate. And so, these three vertices can form a triangle.

**Observation 2.18.** Since  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  is a Hamiltonian graph, and by Theorem 2.17,  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  has no triangle free detour path.

**Observation 2.19.** (i) Each vertex in  $H_n$  has a single vertex of distance  $n$  and others of distance 1 or 2 or...or  $n-1$ . Thus, eccentricity of every vertex in  $H_n$  is  $n$ ,  $\forall n \geq 2$ . (ii)  $e(v) = \text{rad}(G) = \text{diam}(G)$ ,  $\forall v \in V[G]$ , where  $G$  is  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$

**Remark 2.20.** By Observation 2.19,  $e(v) = \text{rad}(H_n) = \text{diam}(H_n)$ ,  $\forall v \in V(H_n)$ . And so,  $H_n$  is self centered graph and every vertex of  $H_n$  is a peripheral vertex.

**Remark 2.21.** Since each vertex in  $H_n$  has one eccentric node,  $H_n$  is a unique eccentric node graph.

**Remark 2.22.** Every  $v \in V(G)$  has same status value. And so,  $M(G) = V[G]$  and  $\langle M(G) \rangle = G$ , where  $G = H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ .

**Proposition 2.23.**  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  is a self median graph.

**Proof.** By Remark 2.22, the result is true.

Comparing four or more numbers is difficult. For large values of  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$ , drawing the graph is complicated. But we can imagine the graph of generalized hypercube network model. If we interchange the  $t_i$ s, the graph structures are isomorphic. So the domination number will be the same for all the graphs whenever we interchange the  $t_i$ s.





**Giftlin Kiruba and Therese Sunitha Mary**

**Theorem 2.24.** Clique number of  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  is the largest  $t_i$ .

**Proof:** We have the clique number is same as the independence number of complement of  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ . Since the cartesian product graphs are isomorphic, to obtain the largest independent set, take two of the maximum  $t_i$ 's as  $t_n$  and  $t_{n-1}$ . Since each row (column) in complement of  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  forms the largest independent set and every remaining vertex is adjacent with at least one of the vertices in the largest independent set, we are unable to add any more vertices to this largest independent set. Thus, the largest independence number is  $\max(t_{n-1}, t_n)$ . Hence the clique number is equal to the largest  $t_i$ .

**Theorem 2.25.**  $\beta_0(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n))$  is the product of every  $t_i$ , excluding only one largest  $t_i$ .

**Proof:** Since cartesian product graphs are isomorphic, to obtain the largest independent set, without loss of generality, assume  $t_n$  as the largest  $t_i$ . In  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ , first form the independent set for  $K_{t_{n-1}} \times K_{t_n}$ . From this, we can form a  $t_n$  number of independent sets  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_{t_n}$  each with cardinality  $t_{n-1}$ . Since  $K_{t_{n-2}} \times K_{t_{n-1}} \times K_{t_n}$  is the  $t_{n-2}$  copies of  $H(t_{n-1}, t_n)$ , we can form independent sets for  $H(t_{n-2}, t_{n-1}, t_n)$  by using  $H(t_{n-1}, t_n)$ . Since  $t_{n-2} \leq t_n$ , we can form an independent set  $0D_1 \cup 1D_2 \cup \dots \cup (t_{n-2}-1)D_{t_{n-2}}$  in  $H(t_{n-2}, t_{n-1}, t_n)$ . Thus, we can form  $t_n$  independent sets in  $H(t_{n-2}, t_{n-1}, t_n)$ , each with cardinality  $t_{n-2}t_{n-1}$ . Name these  $t_n$  independent sets in  $H(t_{n-2}, t_{n-1}, t_n)$  as  $D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_n$ . Then form the independent set for  $H(t_{n-3}, t_{n-2}, t_{n-1}, t_n)$  in the same process. We can get  $t_n$  independent sets each with cardinality  $t_{(n-3)} \times t_{(n-2)} \times t_{(n-1)}$ . Proceed with the same process until we get the independent sets for  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ . Thus, we can form  $t_n$  independent sets, each with cardinality  $t_1 \times t_2 \times \dots \times t_{(n-1)}$ . Hence the independence number for  $H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$  is the product of all the  $t_i$ 's excluding only one largest  $t_i$ .

**Theorem 2.26.**  $\alpha_0(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = \delta_1(\delta_2-1)$ , where  $\delta_2$  is the largest  $t_i$  and  $\delta_1$  is the product of  $(n-1)$   $t_i$ 's excluding  $\delta_2$ .

**Proof:** Without loss of generality, take  $t_n$  as the largest  $t_i$ . By Theorem 1.2 and 2.25, we can get  $\alpha_0(H(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)) = t_1 t_2 \dots t_{n-1} [t_n - 1]$ . Hence the result.

**Application of Perfect, Independent and Connected Detour Domination in our real life:**

The concepts given in this article contain certain real life applications. But we provide some of the applications in generalized hypercube model. There is a city that contains a lot of villages in generalized hypercube model. During a natural disaster or crisis, the government decided to put food stations in some villages. To optimize the cost and time of providing food to each village, each village that does not have a food station must be adjacent with exactly one food station. So that they can easily monitor the situation. Since the generalized hypercube model contains hamiltonian path, every village lie on a hamiltonian path connecting any pair of food stations. If we have any issue about lack of food in every food station except a station, food can be delivered from one station to another station by delivering the food to every other village. It will optimize the cost and time so that the people can get the help properly. Suppose we are arranging the medical camps in the city. To optimize the cost and reduce the traffic issues, arrange the minimum number of medical camps in the villages that are not adjacent to each other. Thus, each camp can satisfy the people in the same location or the people in a nearby location. Due to the severity, if there is a lack of facilities in every camp except a camp in a village, then we can collect people from one camp to another camp by collecting people from every village who need help. Thus, the cost will be optimized, and people can also get help quickly. Suppose the villages and the pipe lines between each of them are in the generalized hypercube model. To give water supply to every village and to minimize the cost, place water tanks in minimum number of villages that have pipe lines among them. So that if there is a lack of water in a tank, they can get water supply from the village that has a tank full of water and provide it to the other villages that are all nearest to them. Since all the villages lie on a hamiltonian path joining a pair of villages, where there is a lack of water in any tank, the water can pass through every village from a tank full of water to any other tank.

**Acknowledgement**

I am very grateful to the anonymous referees for the valuable comments that supported me to improve exposition. I also thank my co-author for her great support.





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## Split Domination Cover Pebbling Number of Cartesian product of Paths

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Received: 11 May 2024

Revised: 13 Sep 2024

Accepted: 30 Nov 2024

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### ABSTRACT

A set of vertices  $D$  is called a dominating set of the graph  $G$  if for every vertex  $x \notin D$  there exists a vertex  $y \in D$  such that  $x$  is adjacent to  $y$ . A dominating set  $S$  of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a split dominating set if the induced sub graph  $(V - S)$  is disconnected. In this paper, we explore a graph invariant that combines both split domination and cover pebbling, referred to as split domination cover pebbling. In this paper, we discuss the bounds for split domination cover pebbling number in the cartesian product of path graphs.

**Keywords:** pebbling, number, graphs, dominating, vertices.

### INTRODUCTION

The idea of pebbling was first introduced by Saks and Lagarias. In order to solve a number theoretic conjecture, F.R.K. Chung [1] applied the idea in pebbling. Selecting a vertex with at least two pebbles, removing two of them, and moving one of them to a neighboring vertex while discarding the other is known as a pebbling move. The pebbling number of a graph  $G$ , or  $\pi(G)$  [2], is the least number of pebbles needed to ensure that, given an arbitrary distribution of pebbles on the vertices, any vertex can be reached using the pebbling moves. In [3], Crull et al. introduced the cover pebbling number. The smallest number of pebbles needed to ensure that, given any initial configuration of at least  $\gamma(G)$  pebbles, a series of pebbling moves may be performed to place at least one pebble on each vertex of  $G$  is known as the cover pebbling number, or  $\gamma(G)$ . [4] A subset  $D$  of vertices  $V(G)$  in a graph in which each vertex  $v$  is either adjacent to a vertex in the subset  $D$  or in the subset  $D$  itself. The minimal cardinality of a set in  $D \subseteq V$





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

(G) is the domination number  $\gamma(G)$  of a graph G. [5] If the induced subgraph  $(V - S)$  is disconnected, then the dominating set S of a graph G is a split dominating set. Regardless of the initial pebble configuration, the split domination cover pebbling number,  $\gamma_s(G)$ , of a graph G is the smallest number of pebbles that must be placed on V (G) so that, following a series of pebbling moves, the set of vertices with pebble forms a split domination set of G. The split domination cover pebbling number of the cartesian product of paths  $P_n \times P_m$  is examined in this work.

**Preliminaries**

**Definition 2.1.** [6] The cartesian product of the graph G and H denoted by  $G \times H$  is obtained by drawing a copy of H at every vertex of G and connecting each vertex in one copy of H to the corresponding vertex in an adjacent copy of H.

**Theorem 2.2.** [7] The pebbling number of the path  $P_n$  is  $2^{n-1}$

**Theorem 2.3.** [2] For the cartesian product of paths graphs  $P_n$  and  $P_m$ , the pebbling number is  $\pi(P_n \times P_m) = n \times m$

**Notation 2.4.** In this paper the following notations are used:

- D denotes domination set.
- S represents split domination set.
- $V(S)$  represents the vertex set of the set S.
- $\gamma_s(G)$  is used to denote the split dominating pebbling number.
- $\sigma$  represents the source vertex, where all the pebbles are initially placed.
- $d(\sigma, x)$  refers to the shortest distance of the vertex  $\sigma$  to the vertex X
- $p(x)$  denotes the number of pebbles on the vertex x.

**Main Results**

**Theorem 3.1.** The split domination cover pebbling number of  $P_2 \times P_m$  is  $\gamma_{-s}(P_2 \times P_m) = \{ 4, m=2, 8, m=3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{4}} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, "m \text{ is even } m \equiv 0 \pmod 4 \\
 & 4 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k} + 2^{4k+1}), m \text{ is even, } m \not\equiv 0 \pmod 4 \\
 & 3 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{2k+2}, m \text{ is odd, } m = 4k + 1 \\
 & 4 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1} + 2^{4k+2}), m \text{ is odd, } m \neq 4k + 1 \}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Let  $V(P_2 \times P_m) = (x_1, y_i), (x_2, y_i), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  be the vertices of first and second respectively. We examine the following cases:

**Case 1:  $m = 2$**

The set  $S = \{(x_2, y_1), (x_1, y_2)\}$ . Suppose  $p(x_1, y_1) = 3$ , then we cannot place a pebble on each vertex of the set S. However we place 4 pebbles on the vertices  $((P_2 \times P_2) - S)$ . Therefore,  $\gamma_s(P_2 \times P_2) = 4$

**Case 2:  $m = 3$**

The set  $S = \{(x_1, y_2), (x_2, y_2)\}$ . Suppose  $p(x_1, y_1) = 5, p(x_1, y_3) = 1$  and  $p(x_2, y_3) = 1$ , then we cannot place a pebble on each vertex of the set S. Then,  $\gamma_s(P_2 \times P_3) \geq 8$ . If any  $(x_i, y_j) \in ((P_2 \times P_2) - S)$  has at least six pebbles each then we are





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

done. If any two  $(x_i, y_i), (x_p, y_q) \in ((P_2 \times P_2) - S)$  has at least two pebbles each then we are done. Suppose,  $p(x_i, y_i) \geq 1, (x_p, y_q) \geq 4$  we are done if and only if  $(x_i, y_i)$  and  $(x_p, y_q)$  are adjacent. Therefore,  $\gamma_s(P_2 \times P_3) \leq 8$ . Therefore,  $\gamma_s(P_2 \times P_3) = 8$ .

**Case 3:**  $m$  is even and  $m \equiv 0 \pmod 4$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$ . Then,  $S = \{(x_2, y_m), (x_1, y_i) | i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor, (x_2, y_i) | i = 4t-3, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor\}$  is the split domination set of  $P_2 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices of  $P_2 \times P_m$ , we need to use pebbles from  $\gamma$  according to the pattern given in Table 2. Specifically, the required numbers of pebbles for covering the vertices  $(x_1, x_3), \dots, (x_1, x_{m-1}), \dots, (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_m)$  are  $2^{m-2}, \dots, 2^1, 2^m, \dots, 2^1$  respectively. This results in the following series of pebble counts that ensures the coverage of all vertices in  $S$ :

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-1})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) = 2^{m-3} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2 + 2^m + 2^{m-4} + \dots + 2.$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, \text{ where } m \text{ is even, } m \equiv 0 \pmod 4.$$

**Case 4:**  $m$  is even  $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod 4$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_2, y_{\frac{m}{4}})$  Then  $\{(x_1, y_m), (x_1, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor, (x_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-1}{4} \rfloor\}$

To cover the vertices of  $P_2 \times P_m$ , we need to use pebbles from  $\gamma$  according to the pattern given in Table 2. The required numbers of pebbles from  $(u_2, v_m)$  for covering the vertices  $(x_1, x_3), \dots, (x_1, x_m), (x_2, v_1), \dots, (x_2, y_{m-1})$  are  $2^{m-2}, \dots, 2^1, 2^m, \dots, 2^1$  respectively. This results in the following series of pebble counts that ensures the coverage of all vertices in  $S$ :  $d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-1})) = 2^{m-2} + 2^{m-6} + \dots + 2 + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2$ . Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, m \text{ is even } m \not\equiv 0 \pmod 4.$$

**Case 5:**  $m$  is odd,  $m=4k+1$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor\}$ . To cover the vertices of  $P_2 \times P_m$ , we need a specific number of pebbles from  $\gamma$  as indicated in Table 3. The required number of pebbles for covering the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-2}), (x_1, y_{m-1}), (x_2, y_1), \dots, (x_2, y_m)$  are  $2^{m-3}, \dots, 2^2, 2^1, 2^m, \dots, 2^1$  respectively. Therefore, the following series of pebble assignments ensures the coverage of all the vertices in  $S$ :  $d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-2})) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-1})) + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_1)) + \dots + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_m)) = 2^{m-3} + 2^2 + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^m + \dots + 2$ . Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:  $3 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{2k+2}$ ,  $m$  is odd,  $m=4k+1$

**Case 6:**  $m$  is odd,  $m \neq 4k+1$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_2, y_m)$  Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor\}$ . of pebble counts that ensures the coverage of all vertices in  $S$ :  $d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-1})) = 2^{m-2} + 2^{m-6} + \dots + 2 + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2$ . Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:  $1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}$ ,  $m$  is even  $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod 4$ .

**Case 5:**  $m$  is odd,  $m=4k+1$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor\}$ . To cover the vertices of  $P_2 \times P_m$ , we need a specific number of pebbles from  $\gamma$  as indicated in Table 3. The required number of pebbles for covering the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-2}), (x_1, y_{m-1}), (x_2, y_1), \dots, (x_2, y_m)$  are  $2^{m-3}, \dots, 2^2, 2^1, 2^m, \dots, 2^1$  respectively. Therefore, the following series of pebble assignments ensures the coverage of all the vertices in  $S$ :  $d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-2})) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-1})) + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_1)) + \dots + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_m)) = 2^{m-3} + 2^2 + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^m + \dots + 2$ . Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$3 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{2k+2}, m \text{ is odd, } m=4k+1$$





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

**Case 6:**  $m$  is odd,  $m \neq 4k+1$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_2, y_m)$  Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor$ . To cover the vertices of  $P_2 \times P_m$ , we need a specific number of pebbles from  $\gamma$  as indicated in Table 3. The required number of pebbles for covering the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-1}), (x_1, y_m), (x_2, y_1), \dots, (x_2, y_{m-2})$  are  $2^{m-2}, \dots, 2^2, 2^1, 2^{m-1}, \dots, 2^1$  respectively. Therefore, the following series of pebble assignments ensures the coverage of all the vertices in  $S$ :  $\gamma_s(G, y_3) + \dots + \gamma_s(G, y_{m-1}) + \gamma_s(G, y_m) + \gamma_s(G, y_1) + \dots + \gamma_s(G, y_{m-2}) = 2^{m-2} + 2^2 + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^{m-1} + \dots + 2$ .

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:  $4 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1} + 2^{4k+2}), m$  is odd,  $m \neq 4k+1$

**Theorem 3.2.** The split domination cover pebbling number of  $P_3 \times P_m$  is  $\gamma_{S}(P_3 \times P_m) = \{14, m=3$

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1} + 2^{4k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} 2^{4k}, m \text{ is even } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k} + 2^{4k+1}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, m = 4k + 1, k \geq 1$$

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{2k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+2}), m = 4k + 2, k \geq 1$$

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-5}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+2} + 2^{4k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m-3}{4}} 2^{4k}, m \text{ is even } m = 4k + 3, k \geq 1$$

*Proof. Case 1:*  $m = 3$

The set  $S = \{(x_1, y_2), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_2)\}$ . Consider an initial configuration of 13 pebbles. Without loss of generality, let  $\gamma = (x_1, y_1)$ . To put a pebble on  $(x_1, y_2), (x_2, y_2)$  and  $(x_3, y_2)$  we require  $2, 2^2$  and  $2^3$  respectively. Therefore, we need 14 pebbles to cover the set  $S$ . But our initial configuration is 13, which is a contradiction. Therefore,  $\gamma_s(P_3 \times P_3) = 14$ . Thus the following series of pebbling moves ensures covering all the vertices of  $S$ :  $\gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_3, y_2)) = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3$ . Thus the number of pebbles used to cover is 14.

**Case 2:**  $m$  is even and  $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$ . Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), (x_3, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-1}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $\gamma_s$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $V(S)$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  As shown in Table 5, we require a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), (x_1, y_7), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-1}), (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_5), \dots, (x_2, y_m), (x_3, y_3), (x_3, y_7), \dots, (x_3, y_{m-1})$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^{m-3}, 2^{m-7}, \dots, 2, 2^{m-1}, 2^{m-5}, \dots, 2, 2^{m-2}, 2^{m-6}, \dots, 2$ . Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by the subsequent set of pebbling moves:

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-1})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-3})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-3})) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_7)) + \dots + \gamma_s(G, (x_3, y_{m-1})) = 2^{m-3} + 2^{m-7} + \dots + 2 + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2 + 2^{m-2} + 2^{m-6} + \dots + 2$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1} + 2^{4k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} 2^{4k}, m \text{ is even and } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$

**Case 3:**  $n = 4k + 1, k \geq 1$ . Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$ . Then  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), (x_3, y_i), i = 4t-1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t-3, \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  As shown in Table 6, we require a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), (x_1, y_7), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-2}), (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_5), \dots, (x_2, y_m), (x_3, y_3), (x_3, y_7), \dots, (x_3, y_{m-2})$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are







**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

$2^{m-1}, 2^{m-5} \dots, 2^4, 2^m, 2^{m-4}, \dots, 2, 2^{m-3}, 2^{m-7} \dots, 2$ . Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by the subsequent set of pebbling moves:

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-2})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + \\ d(\sigma, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_7)) + \dots + \\ d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{m-1})) = 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2^4 + 2^m + 2^{m-4} + \dots + 2 + 2^{m-3} + 2^{m-7} + \dots + 2.$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k} + 2^{4k+1}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, n = 4k + 1, k \geq 1.$$

**Case 4:**  $m = 4k + 2, k \geq 1$  Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_3, y_i)$ . Let the set  $D = \{(x_1, y_i), (x_3, y_i), i = 4t - 1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor m - 3/4 \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t - 3, \leq \lfloor m - 1/4 \rfloor, (x_2, y_m), \}$ . Then  $S(P_3 \times P_m) = |D \cup (x_3, x_{m-1})|$ . Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  As shown in Table 7, we require a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), (x_1, y_7), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-3}), (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_5), \dots, (x_2, y_{m-1}), (x_2, y_m), (x_3, y_3), (x_3, y_7), \dots, (x_3, y_{m-3}), (x_3, y_{m-1})$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^{m-1}, 2^{m-5}, \dots, 2^5, 2^m, 2^{m-4}, \dots, 2^2, 2, 2^{m-3}, 2^{m-7}, \dots, 2$ . Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by series of pebbling moves:

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-3})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_1)) + \\ \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-1})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_3)) + \\ d(\sigma, (x_3, y_7)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{m-1})) = \\ 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-5} + \dots + 2^5 + 2^m + 2^{m-4} + \dots + 2^2 + 2 + 2^{m-3} + 2^{m-7} + \dots + 2.$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{2k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+2}), m = 4k + 2, k \geq 1.$$

**Case 5:**  $m = 4k + 3, k \geq 1$ . Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$ . Let the set  $D = \{(x_1, y_i), (x_3, y_i), i = 4t - 1, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor m - 4/4 \rfloor, (u_2, v_i), i = 4t - 3, \leq \lfloor m - 2/4 \rfloor, (x_2, y_{m-1}), \}$ . Then  $S(P_3 \times P_m) = |D \cup (x_3, x_{m-1})|$ . Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$  As shown in Table 8, we need a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_3), (x_1, y_7), \dots, (x_1, y_{n-4}), (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_5), \dots, (x_2, y_{n-2}), (x_2, y_{n-1}), (x_2, y_n), (x_3, y_3), (x_3, y_7), \dots, (x_3, y_{n-4}), (x_3, y_{n-1})$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^{n-1}, 2^{n-5}, \dots, 2^6, 2^n, 2^{n-4}, \dots, 2^3, 2^2, 2, 2^{n-3}, 2^{n-7}, \dots, 2$  Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by series of pebbling moves:  $d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{\{3\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{\{7\}})) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{\{n-4\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{\{1\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{\{5\}})) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{\{n-2\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{\{n-1\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{\{n\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{\{3\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{\{7\}})) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{\{n-4\}})) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{\{n-1\}})) = 2^{\wedge\{n-1\}} + 2^{\wedge\{n-5\}} + \dots + 2^{\wedge\{6\}} + 2^{\wedge\{n\}} + 2^{\wedge\{n-4\}} + \dots + 2^{\wedge\{3\}} + 2^{\wedge\{2\}} + 2 + 2^{\wedge\{n-3\}} + 2^{\wedge\{n-7\}} + \dots + 2^{\wedge\{4\}} + 2$  Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+2} + 2^{4k+3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-3}{4}} 2^{4k}, m = 4k + 3, k \geq 1.$$

**Theorem 3.3.** The split domination cover pebbling number of  $P_4 \times P_m$  is

$$\gamma_S(P_4 \times P_m) = \{ 2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{4}} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, m = 4k, k \geq 1, \\ 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+3} + 2^{4k+2}), m = 5 \text{ or } 9 \\ 228, m=6 \}$$

*Proof.* Let  $V(P_4 \times P_m) = (x_1, y_i), (x_2, y_i), (x_3, y_i), (x_4, y_i), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  be the vertices of first, second and third row respectively. We examine the following cases:

**Case 1:**  $m = 4k, k \geq 1$ . Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_4, y_m)$  Let the set  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t - 2, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor, (x_2, y_i), i = 4t, i \leq t \leq \frac{m}{4}, (x_3, y_i), i = 4t - 3, i \leq t \leq \frac{m}{4},$





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

$$(x_4, y_{-i}), i = 4t - 1, i \leq t \leq \frac{m}{4}$$

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 4 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$  As shown in Table 8, we require a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_2), (x_1, y_6), \dots, (x_1, y_{m-2}), (x_2, y_4), (x_2, y_8)$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^4, 2^8, \dots, 2^m, 2^5, 2^9, \dots, 2^{m+1}, 2, 2^5, \dots, 2^{m-3}, 2, 2^2$ . Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by series of pebbling moves:

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_2)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_6)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_{m-2})) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_4)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_8)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_1)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_{m-3})) + \gamma_s(G, d(\sigma, m-1)) = 2^4 + 2^8 + \dots + 2^m + 2^5 + 2^9 + \dots + 2^{m+1} + 2 + 2^5 + \dots + 2^{m-3} + 2 + 2^2 + 2^7 + \dots + 2^{m-1}$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{4}} 2^{4k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1}, m = 4k, k \geq 1$$

**Case 2:**  $m = 5$  or  $9$ . Without loss of generality  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Let the set  $S = \{(x_1, y_i), i = 4t - 2, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor, (x_1, y_n),$

$$(x_2, y_{-i}), i = 4t, i \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-1}{4} \rfloor, (x_3, y_i), i = 4t - 3, i \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor, (x_4, y_i), i = 4t - 1, i \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m-2}{4} \rfloor \}$$

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 4 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$  As shown in Table 9, we require a specific number of pebbles from  $\sigma$  in order to cover the vertices of  $P_3 \times P_m$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_2), (x_1, y_6), \dots, (x_1, y_m), (x_2, y_4), (x_2, y_8), \dots, (x_2, y_{m-1}), (x_3, y_1), (x_3, y_5), \dots, (x_3, y_m), (x_4, y_3), (x_4, y_7), \dots, (x_4, y_{m-2})$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^{m-2}, 2^{m-6}, \dots, 2^0, 2^{m-3}, 2^{m-7}, \dots, 2^2, 2^{m+1}, 2^{m-3}, \dots, 2^2, 2^m, 2^{m-4}, \dots, 2^5$ . Consequently, the coverage of every vertex in  $S$  is guaranteed by series of pebbling moves:

$$d(\sigma, (x_1, y_2)) + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_6)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_1, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_4)) + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_8)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_2, y_{m-1})) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_1)) + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_5)) + \dots + d(\sigma, (x_3, y_m)) + d(\sigma, (x_4, y_3)) + d(\sigma, (x_4, y_7)) + d(\sigma, (x_4, y_{m-2})) = 2^{m-2} + 2^{m-6} + \dots + 2^0 + 2^{m-3} + 2^{m-7} + \dots + 2^2 + 2^{m+1} + 2^{m-3} + \dots + 2^2 + 2^m + 2^{m-4} + \dots + 2^5$$

Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is given by the expression:

$$1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} 2^{4k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{4} \rfloor} (2^{4k+3} + 2^{4k+2}), m = 5 \text{ or } 9$$

**Case 3:**  $m = 6$  The set  $\{S = (x_1, y_i), i = 4t - 2, 1 \leq t \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{4} \rfloor, (x_1, y_i), (x_2, y_4), (x_3, y_1), (x_3, y_6), (x_4, y_3), (x_4, y_5)\}$ . To cover the vertices  $(x_1, y_2), (x_1, y_6), (x_2, y_3), (x_2, y_4), (x_3, y_1), (x_3, y_6), (x_4, y_2), (x_4, y_3), (x_4, y_5)$  the corresponding numbers of pebbles required are  $2^7, 2^3, 2^4, 2^6, 2^1$ . Thus, the total number of vertices used to cover  $V(S)$  is  $2^7 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^1 = 228$ .

**Case 4:**  $m \neq 4k, 5, 6$ . We divide  $P_4 \times P_n$  into  $n$  number of  $P_4 \times P_4$  and  $P_4 \times P_3$  blocks  $\beta_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  such that  $n$  is minimum,  $|V(\beta_i)| \geq |V(\beta_{i+1})|$  and  $V(\beta_i) \cap V(\beta_{i+1}) = \emptyset$ . Denote the vertices of  $P_4 \times P_4$  as  $(x_i, y_j), i = j = 1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $P_4 \times P_3$  as  $(a_i, b_j), i = 1, 2, 3, 4, j = 1, 2, 3$ . Let  $A = \{(x_2, y_4), (x_2, y_4), (x_2, y_4), (x_2, y_4)\}$  is the dominating set of each block of  $P_4 \times P_4$ . Let us look at the following subcases.

**Subcase 1:** When  $\beta_i$  contains only one copy of  $P_4 \times P_3$ . Let the set  $B = \{(a_1, b_2), (a_1, b_2), (a_1, b_2)\}$  are the vertices belongs to  $P_4 \times P_3$  block. Then the set  $A \cup B$  is the dominating set of  $(P_4 \times P_n)$  with  $|A \cup B| = n$  and  $\{(P_4 \times P_n) - (A \cup B \cup (x_4, y_2)) \in \beta_i$  is disconnected. Let  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1) \gamma_s P_n \times P_7 = \gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_6)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_4)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_3, y_1)) +$





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

$$\gamma_s(G, (x_3, y_7)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_4, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_4, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_4, y_5)) = 2^4 + 2^8 + 2^5 + 2^1 + 2^7 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^4$$

**Subcase 2:** When  $\beta_i$  contains two copies of  $P_4 \times P_3$ . Let the set  $C = \{(a_1, b_2), (a_3, b_3), (a_4, b_1)\}$  are the vertices belongs to  $\beta_i$  and  $E = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_3), (a_4, b_2)\}$  are the vertices belongs to  $\beta_{i+1}$ . Then, the set  $\{C \cup E \cup F\}$  is the dominating set of  $(P_4 \times P_m)$  with  $|C \cup E \cup A| = n$  and  $((P_4 \times P_n) - C \cup E \cup AC \cup (x_4, y_2)), (x_4, y_2) \in \beta_i$  is disconnected. Let  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$ .  $\gamma_s P_n \times P_{10} = \gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_2)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_6)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_1, y_8)) + \gamma_s(G, (x_2, y_4)) + S(G, (x_2, y_{10})) + S(G, (x_3, y_1)) + S(G, (x_3, y_7)) + S(G, (x_4, y_2)) + S(G, (x_4, y_3)) + S(G, (x_4, y_5)) + S(G, (x_4, y_9)) = 2^4 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^5 + 2^{11} + 2^1 + 2^7 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^8 d$

**Subcase 3:** When  $\beta_i$  contains three copies  $P_4 \times P_3$  say  $(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}, \beta_{i+2})$ . The set  $F = \{(a_1, b_2), (a_3, b_3), (a_4, b_1)\}$  are the vertices belongs to each  $\beta_i$  and  $E = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_3), (a_4, b_2)\}$  are the vertices belongs to  $\beta_i$ . Then, the set  $\{F \cup G \cup A\}$  is the  $\gamma$ -set of  $(P_4 \times P_n)$  with  $|F \cup G \cup A| = n$  and  $((P_4 \times P_n) - (F \cup G \cup A \cup (x_4, y_2))), (x_4, y_2)$  is disconnected. Let  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$ .  $\gamma_s P_n \times P_{13} = S(G, (x_1, y_2)) + S(G, (x_1, y_6)) + S(G, (x_1, y_8)) + S(G, (x_1, y_{12})) + S(G, (x_2, y_4)) + S(G, (x_2, y_{10})) + S(G, (x_3, y_1)) + S(G, (x_3, y_7)) + S(G, (x_3, y_{13})) + S(G, (x_4, y_2)) + S(G, (x_4, y_3)) + S(G, (x_4, y_5)) + S(G, (x_4, y_9)) + S(G, (x_4, y_{11})) = 2^4 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{14} + 2^5 + 2^{11} + 2^1 + 2^7 + 2^{13} + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^8 + 2^{10}$

**Lemma 3.4.** The least number of pebbles needed to split dominate  $G = P_n \times P_m$  from an initial configuration, where all pebbles are placed on a corner vertex  $c$ , is the minimum split domination cover for  $G$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha$  be an initial configuration of pebbles placed on a corner vertex  $c$ . Let  $A$  be the set of vertices that forms a minimum cover of  $G$ . Notice that any lesser number of vertices than  $|A|$  does not form a cover of  $G$ . Let  $B$  be another set of vertices that forms a cover of  $G$ . Let  $f$  be a function defined from  $A \rightarrow B$ . If  $v$  is in  $A$  as well as  $B$ , then  $f(v) = v$ . If  $v$  is in  $A$  but not in  $B$ , then any neighboring vertices of  $v$  must be in  $B$ . Let one such neighboring vertex be  $w$ . In this case,  $f(v) = w$ . If vertex  $w$  is one step away from  $c$  than  $v$ , then the number of pebbles required to cover  $w$  from  $c$  is twice as much as it requires to cover  $v$ . Since  $|B|$  is not the same as  $|A|$ , another possibility is that  $B$  must have an extra vertex in order to dominate  $G$ . In either cases the cost of  $|B|$  is strictly greater than  $|A|$ .

**Theorem 3.5.** The split domination pebbling number for  $P_n \times P_m$ , such that  $m \geq 2$  and  $m = 3p + 1, n = 3q + 1$  where  $p \geq 1, q \geq 1$ .

*Proof.* Let  $V(P_n \times P_m) = \{(x_1, y_k), (x_2, y_k), \dots, (x_n, y_k), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$  where  $(x_1, y_k), (x_2, y_k), \dots, (x_n, y_k)$  are the vertices of the first, second, third column and so on, respectively. Let  $m_i$  be the column number of  $i$ th column. Let  $S_k$  be the set of vertices needed from the  $k$ th column in order to split dominate  $P_n \times P_m$ , where  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ . Therefore,  $S_1 = \{(x_1, y_k), k \equiv 0 \pmod{6} \cup (x_1, y_k), k = 6t - 4, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$   $S_2 = \{(x_2, y_k), k = 6t - 2, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$   $S_3 = \{(x_3, y_k), k = 6t - 5, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$   $S_4 = \{(x_4, y_k), k = 6t - 3 \cup (x_4, y_k), k = 6t - 1, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$   $S_5 = \{(x_5, y_k), k = 6t - 5, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$   $S_6 = \{(x_6, y_k), k = 6t - 2, t \geq 1, k = 1 \text{ to } n\}$  From 7th column for each  $n = 1, 2, \dots, D_{k+6n} = D_k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  and  $x_{k+6} = x_k$ , for  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$ . Then the dominating set  $D$  of  $P_n \times P_m$  is  $D = \{S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3 \cup \dots \cup S_n\}$ . But the graph  $P_n \times P_m$  is not split.  $S = D \cup (x_2, y_1)$  is the split domination set of the given graph and the induced graph  $((P_n \times P_m) - D \cup (x_2, y_1))$  is disconnected. It is clear from the Lemma that the initial configuration that needs the greatest number of pebbles is the one in which all pebbles are placed on the corner vertex. Hence, it suffices to lay every pebble at the corner vertex, say  $(x_1, y_1)$ , in order to determine the split domination cover pebbling number for  $P_n \times P_m$ .

At least  $(2^1 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^{11} + \dots + 2^{m-2})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $D_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$ .

$(2^3 + 2^9 + 2^{15} + \dots + 2^{m-4})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $D_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$ .

$(2^0 + 2^6 + 2^{12} + \dots + 2^{m-1})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $S_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 3 \pmod{6}$ .

$(2^2 + 2^4 + 2^8 + \dots + 2^{m-3})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $S_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 4 \pmod{6}$ .

$(2^0 + 2^6 + 2^{12} + \dots + 2^{m-2})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $S_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$ .

$(2^3 + 2^6 + 2^9 + \dots + 2^{m-3})$  are needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $S_6$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$  when  $k \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$ .

To place one pebble at all the vertices of  $D$  when  $(x_n, y_1)$  is the source vertex we need at least  $2^{1-1}(2^1 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^{11} + \dots + 2^{m-2}) + 2^{2-1}(2^3 + 2^9 + 2^{15} + \dots + 2^{m-4}) + 2^{3-1}(2^0 + 2^6 + 2^{12} + \dots + 2^{m-1}) + 2^{4-1}(2^2 + 2^4 + 2^8 + \dots + 2^{m-3}) + 2^{5-1}(2^0 + 2^6 + 2^{12} + \dots + 2^{m-2}) + 2^{6-1}(2^3 + 2^6 + 2^9 + \dots + 2^{m-3}) + \dots + 2^{m-1}$  (number of pebbles needed to put one pebble each on all vertices of  $S_k$  from the vertex  $(x_m, y_k)$ )





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

where,  $k \equiv p \pmod 6$  where  $k = 1$  to  $m$  and  $p=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, m = k$ . Thus the split domination cover pebbling number for  $P_n \times P_m$  has been where,  $n, m \geq 2$  and  $m = 3p + 1, n = 3q + 1$  with  $p \geq 1, q \geq 1$ . Hence the proof.

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**Table 1. Shortest Distance from end vertices to V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-1})$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 3$	...	1	$m$	...	1

**Table 2. Shortest Distance from end vertices to V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_n)$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$
$(x_2, y_n)$	$m - 2$	...	1	$m - 1$	...	1

**Table 3. Shortest Distance From End Vertices To V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_m)$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$
$(x_2, y_n)$	$m - 2$	...	1	$m - 1$	...	1





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-1})$	$(x_1, y_m)$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-2})$
$(x_2, y_m)$	$m - 2$	...	2	1	$m - 1$	...	2

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_m)$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$
$(x_2, y_m)$	$m - 2$	...	1	$m - 1$	...	1

	$(x_1, y_3)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-1})$	$(x_1, y_m)$	$(x_2, y_1)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-2})$
$(x_2, y_m)$	$m - 2$	...	2	1	$m - 1$	...	2

**Table 4. Shortest Distance From End Vertices To V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	$(x_1, y_7)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-1})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 7$	...	1

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $V(S)$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_2, y_3)$	$(x_2, y_7)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-3})$	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 1$	$m - 5$	...	4	1

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_3, y_3)$	$(x_3, y_7)$	...	$(x_3, y_{m-1})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 7$	...	1

**Table 5. Shortest Distance From End Vertices To V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	$(x_1, y_7)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-2})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 1$	$m - 5$	...	4

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_2, y_3)$	$(x_2, y_5)$	...	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m$	$m - 4$	...	1

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_3, y_3)$	$(x_3, y_7)$	...	$(x_3, y_{m-2})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 7$	...	1





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

**Table 6. Shortest Distance From End Vertices To V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	$(x_1, y_7)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-3})$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m - 1$	$m - 5$	...	5

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$

	$(x_2, y_1)$	$(x_2, y_5)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m$	$m - 4$	...	2	1

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$

	$(x_3, y_3)$	$(x_3, y_7)$	...	$(x_3, y_{m-3})$	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 7$	...	3	1

**Table 8. Shortest Distance From End Vertices To V (S)**

	$(x_1, y_3)$	$(x_1, y_7)$	...	$(x_1, y_{m-3})$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m - 1$	$m - 5$	...	6

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$

	$(x_2, y_1)$	$(x_2, y_5)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-2})$	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m$	$m - 4$	...	3	2	1

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_3, y_m)$

	$(x_3, y_3)$	$(x_3, y_7)$	...	$(x_3, y_{m-3})$
$(x_3, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 4$	...	1

**Table 9. Shortest Distance from end vertices to V (S)**





**Lourdusamy and Laxmi Pria**

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 1 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$

	$(x_1, y_2)$	$(x_1, y_6)$	...	$(x_1, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_4)$	4	8	...	$m - 2$

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 2 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$ .

	$(x_2, y_4)$	$(x_2, y_8)$	...	$(x_2, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_4)$	5	8	...	$m$

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$

	$(x_3, y_1)$	$(x_3, y_5)$	...	$(x_3, y_{m-3})$
$(x_1, y_4)$	1	5	...	$m - 3$

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 4 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_4, y_1)$

	$(x_4, y_2)$	$(x_4, y_3)$	...	$(x_4, y_{m-1})$
$(x_1, y_4)$	1	2	...	$m - 1$

**Table 10. Shortest Distance from end vertices to  $V(S)$**

	$(x_2, y_4)$	$(x_2, y_8)$	...	$(x_2, y_{m-1})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m - 3$	$m - 7$	...	2

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 3 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_3, y_1)$	$(x_3, y_5)$	...	$(x_3, y_m)$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m + 1$	$m - 3$	...	2

Shortest distance from the vertices of Row 4 in  $S$  to  $\sigma = (x_1, y_m)$

	$(x_4, y_3)$	$(x_4, y_7)$	...	$(x_4, y_{m-2})$
$(x_1, y_m)$	$m$	$m - 4$	...	5





## Total Regularity in Union and Join of Hesitancy Fuzzy Graphs

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Received: 21 Jun 2024

Revised: 03 Jul 2024

Accepted: 13 Aug 2024

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of Hesitancy Fuzzy graph (HFG) was introduced by Jon Pathinathan, T., J. Jon Arockiaraj, and J. Jesintha Rosline [1], in which the vertices and edges are assigned with a degree of membership, non-membership, and hesitancy. He also introduced union and join of two HFGs. A HFG is totally regular if every vertex has the same total degree. In this paper, we are investigating the conditions under which the union and join of two HFGs attains total regularity.

**Keywords:** Hesitancy Fuzzy Graph, Total degree of a vertex in a HFG, totally regular HFG

## INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy set theory, pioneered by Lotfi A. Zadeh, has advanced considerably with V. Torra's introduction of Hesitant Fuzzy Sets (HFSs). HFSs broaden traditional fuzzy sets by allowing flexibility in defining membership degrees within a range of values, addressing the complexity of precise membership determination. Expanding on these concepts, T. Pathinathan, J. Jon Arockiaraj, and J. Jesintha Rosline have introduced Hesitancy Fuzzy Graphs (HFGs), adding depth to the study of fuzzy structures. In this paper we establish the criteria for attaining the total regularity in union and join of HFGs.

## PRELIMINARIES

**Hesitancy Fuzzy Graph [1]:** The concept of HFG is introduced by Pathinathan, T., J. Jon Arockiaraj, and J. Jesintha Rosline [2]. We denote a HFG by  $G(V, E) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$

**Definition[1]:** Let  $G(V, E) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  be a HFG. Then, " $\mu$  – degree" of a vertex  $v$  in  $G$  is denoted by  $d_{\mu_G}(v)$  and is defined as

$$d_{\mu_G}(v) = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \mu_2(v_i, v_j).$$

$\gamma$  – degree" of a vertex  $v$  in  $G$  is denoted by  $d_{\gamma^G}(v)$  and is defined as

$$d_{\gamma^G}(v) = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \gamma_2(v_i, v_j)$$







**Parvathy Haridas and Shery Fernandez**

$\beta$  – degree of a vertex  $v$  in  $G$  are denoted by  $d_G^\beta(v)$  and is defined as

$$d_{\beta_G}(v) = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \beta_2(v_i, v_j)$$

Now the degree of the vertex  $v_i$  is denoted as  $d(v_i)$  and is defined by

$$d(v_i) = \left( \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \mu_2(v_i, v_j), \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \gamma_2(v_i, v_j), \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} \beta_2(v_i, v_j) \right)$$

**Definition[1]:** Let  $G(V, E) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  be a HFG. “If each vertex in  $G$  has same degree  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ , then  $G$  is said to be a regular HFG.”

**Definition [1]:** Let  $G(V, E) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  be a HFG. “The total degree of a vertex  $v \in V$  is defined as  $td_G(v) = (td_{\mu_G}(v), td_{\gamma_G}(v), td_{\beta_G}(v)) = (d_{\mu_G}(v) + \mu_1(v), d_{\gamma_G}(v) + \gamma_1(v), d_{\beta_G}(v) + \beta_1(v))$ .”

**Definition [1]:** Let  $G(V, E) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  be a HFG. “If each vertex in  $G$  has same total degree  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ , then  $G$  is said to be a totally regular HFG.”

**Definition[1]:** Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1) = (V(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2) = ((\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), (\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2))$  are HFGs with  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \phi$ . “The union of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is a HFG

$(G_1 \cup G_2)(V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2) = (V_1 \cup V_2(\mu_1 \cup \mu'_1, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma'_1, \beta_1 \cup \beta'_1), E_1 \cup E_2(\mu_2 \cup \mu'_2, \gamma_2 \cup \gamma'_2, \beta_2 \cup \beta'_2))$  and it is defined by

$$(\mu_1 \cup \mu'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \mu_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \mu'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2' \end{cases}$$

$$(\gamma_1 \cup \gamma'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \gamma_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \gamma'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\beta_1 \cup \beta'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \beta_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \beta'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2' \end{cases}$$

In edge set  $E$ ,  $(\mu_1 \cup \mu'_1)(uv) = \begin{cases} \mu_2(uv), & \text{if } uv \in E_1 \\ \mu'_2(uv), & \text{if } uv \in E_2 \end{cases}$

$$(\gamma_1 \cup \gamma'_1)(uv) = \begin{cases} \gamma_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \gamma'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2 \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

$$(\beta_1 \cup \beta'_1)(uv) = \begin{cases} \beta_2(uv), & \text{if } uv \in E_1 \\ \beta'_2(uv), & \text{if } uv \in E_2 \end{cases}$$

**Definition[4]:** Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1) = (V_1(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E_1(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2) = ((\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), (\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2))$  are HFGs with  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \phi$ . “The join of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is a HFG on  $V_1 \cup V_2$  and is defined by  $(G_1 + G_2)(V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E') = ((\mu_1 + \mu'_1, \gamma_1 + \gamma'_1, \beta_1 + \beta'_1), (\mu_2 + \mu'_2, \gamma_2 + \gamma'_2, \beta_2 + \beta'_2))$  where  $V = V_1 \cup V_2, E = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E'$  where  $E'$  is the set of all edges joining the vertices of  $V_1$  &  $V_2$  and in vertex set  $V_1 \cup V_2$ ,

$$(\mu_1 + \mu'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \mu_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \mu'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2' \end{cases}$$

$$(\gamma_1 + \gamma'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \gamma_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \gamma'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\beta_1 + \beta'_1)(u) = \begin{cases} \beta_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_1 \\ \beta'_1(u) & \text{if } u \in V_2' \end{cases}$$





**Parvathy Haridas and Shery Fernandez**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In edge set } E, (\mu_1 + \mu'_1)(uv) &= \begin{cases} \mu_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_1 \\ \mu'_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_2 \\ \mu_1(u) \wedge \mu'_1(v) \text{ if } uv \in E' \end{cases} \\ (\gamma_1 + \gamma'_1)(uv) &= \begin{cases} \gamma_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_1 \\ \gamma'_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_2 \\ \gamma_1(u) \vee \gamma'_1(v) \text{ if } uv \in E' \end{cases} \\ (\beta_1 + \beta'_1)(uv) &= \begin{cases} \beta_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_1 \\ \beta'_2(uv) \text{ if } uv \in E_2 \\ \beta_1(u) \wedge \beta'_1(v) \text{ if } uv \in E' \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

**Notations:** For two HFGs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , we use the following notations:

1. The vertex membership value is denoted by  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu'_1$ , the vertex non membership value is denoted by  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma'_1$  and the vertex hesitancy value is denoted by  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta'_1$
2. The edge membership value is denoted by  $\mu_2$  and  $\mu'_2$ ; the edge non membership value is denoted by  $\gamma_2$  and  $\gamma'_2$  and the edge hesitancy value is denoted by  $\beta_2$  and  $\beta'_2$ .

**MAIN RESULTS**

**Regularity in Union of a Hesitancy Fuzzy Graph**

**Theorem:**

Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1) = (V_1(\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), E_1(\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2) = (V_2(\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), E_2(\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2))$  are two disjoint HFGs. Then  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  –totally regular if and only if  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  –totally regular.

**Proof:** Since  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \phi$ ,  $td_{G_1 \cup G_2}(u) = \begin{cases} td_{G_1}(u), \text{ if } u \in V_1 \\ td_{G_2}(u), \text{ if } u \in V_2 \end{cases}$

Therefore,  $td_{G_1 \cup G_2}(u) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$  for all  $u \in V(G_1 \cup G_2)$  if and only if  $td_{G_1}(u) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$  for all  $u \in V_1$  and  $td_{G_2}(v) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$  for all  $v \in V_2$

Hence  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  –totally regular if and only if  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  –totally regular.

**Theorem:** Let  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1) = (\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), (\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2) = (\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), (\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2)$  are HFGs. If  $G_1$  is  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  –totally regular and  $G_2$  be  $(k'_1, k'_2, k'_3)$  –totally regular, then  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is not a totally regular HFG.

**Proof:** Since  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \phi$ ,  $td_{G_1 \cup G_2}(u) = \begin{cases} td_{G_1}(u), \text{ if } u \in V_1 \\ td_{G_2}(u), \text{ if } u \in V_2 \end{cases}$

ie,  $d_{G_1 \cup G_2}(u) = \begin{cases} (k_1, k_2, k_3), \text{ if } u \in V_1 \\ (k'_1, k'_2, k'_3), \text{ if } u \in V_2 \end{cases}$

Hence  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is not totally regular.

**Regularity in Join of Hesitancy Fuzzy Graphs**

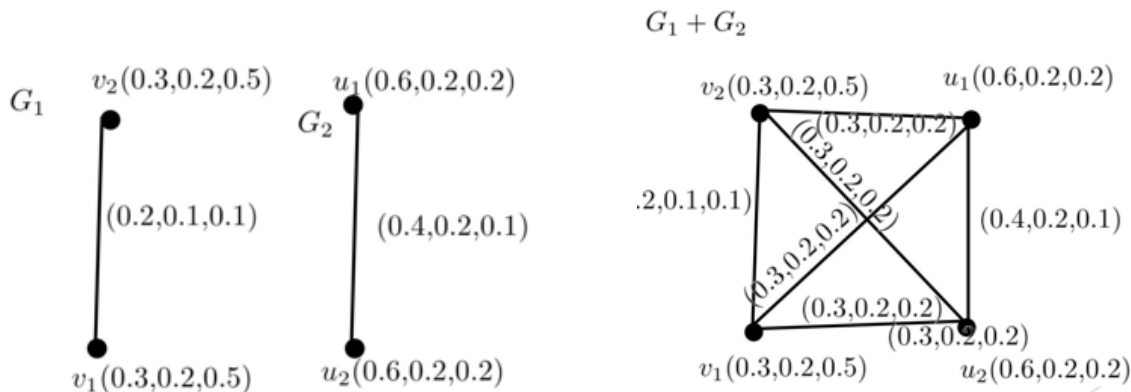
**Remark:** Join of two totally regular HFG need not be totally regular.

**Example:** In this example  $G_1$  is  $(0.5, 0.3, 0.6)$ - totally regular and  $G_2$  is  $(0.1, 0.4, 0.3)$ - totally regular. But  $G_1 + G_2$  is not regular since the total degree of the vertices in  $G_1 + G_2$  are different.





**Parvathy Haridas and Shery Fernandez**



**Theorem:** Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1) = ((\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), (\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2) = ((\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), (\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2))$  be two  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ -totally regular HFGs with  $\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1; \gamma_1 \vee \gamma'_1; \beta_1 \wedge \beta'_1$  are constant functions. Then their join  $G_1 + G_2$  is totally regular if and only if  $|V_1| = |V_2|$ .

**Proof:** If  $u \in V_1, t \in V_2$

$$td_{\mu_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_2} (\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1)(u, v)$$

$$= td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_2} c_1$$

$$= k_1 + c_1|V_2|.$$

Similarly, If  $u \in V_1$   $td_{\gamma_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = k_2 + c_2|V_2|$  and  $td_{\beta_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = k_3 + c_3|V_2|$

Now, if  $u \in V_2$   $td_{\mu_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = td_{\mu_{G_2}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_1} (\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1)(u, v) = k_1 + c_1|V_1|$ .

Similarly,  $td_{\gamma_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = k_2 + c_2|V_1|$  and  $td_{\beta_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = k_3 + c_3|V_1|$

If  $G_1 + G_2$  is totally regular iff  $k_1 + c_1|V_2| = k_1 + c_1|V_1|, k_2 + c_2|V_2| = k_2 + c_2|V_1|$  and  $k_3 + c_3|V_2| = k_3 + c_3|V_1|$  That is if and only if  $|V_1| = |V_2|$

**Theorem:** Let  $G_1(V_1, E_1) = ((\mu_1, \gamma_1, \beta_1), (\mu_2, \gamma_2, \beta_2))$  and  $G_2(V_2, E_2) = ((\mu'_1, \gamma'_1, \beta'_1), (\mu'_2, \gamma'_2, \beta'_2))$  be two HFGs with  $|V_1| = |V_2|$  and  $\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1; \gamma_1 \vee \gamma'_1; \beta_1 \wedge \beta'_1$ ; are constant functions. Then their join  $G_1 + G_2$  is totally regular if and only if  $G_1 \& G_2$  are totally regular with same total degree.

**Proof:**  $|V_1| = |V_2| = p$

If  $u \in V_1, t \in V_2$

$$td_{\mu_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_2} (\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1)(u, v)$$

$$= td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_2} c_1$$

$$= td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + c_1p.$$

if  $u \in V_2$   $td_{\mu_{G_1+G_2}}(u) = td_{\mu_{G_2}}(u) + \sum_{v \in V_1} (\mu_1 \wedge \mu'_1)(u, v) = td_{\mu_{G_2}}(u) + c_1p.$

Similar results can be derived for the other two cases also.

If  $G_1 + G_2$  is totally regular iff  $td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u) + c_1p = td_{\mu_{G_2}}(u) + c_1p, td_{\gamma_{G_1}}(u) + c_2p = td_{\gamma_{G_2}}(u) + c_2p$  and  $td_{\beta_{G_1}}(u) + c_3p = td_{\beta_{G_2}}(u) + c_3p.$  that is iff  $(td_{\mu_{G_1}}(u), td_{\gamma_{G_1}}(u), td_{\beta_{G_1}}(u)) = (td_{\mu_{G_2}}(u), td_{\gamma_{G_2}}(u), td_{\beta_{G_2}}(u))$  that is  $G_1 \& G_2$  are totally regular with same total degree.

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**Parvathy Haridas and Shery Fernandez**

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