

An integrated weighted aggregating operators via generalized trigonometric spherical fuzzy set

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Abstract We introduce new methods for the sin trigonometric spherical fuzzy interaction aggregating operator in this study. A combination of the sin trigonometric operator and the spherical fuzzy set. The universal aggregation function is used to study the novel averaging and geometric operations. The sin trigonometric spherical fuzzy interaction operators are commutative, associative, idempotent, and boundedness compatible. The sin trigonometric spherical fuzzy interaction weighted averaging, weighted geometric, generalized weighted averaging, and generalized weighted geometric are the four new aggregating operators that are introduced. The Euclidean distance, Hamming distance, and score values are often assumed to represent the aggregation functions.

1 Introduction

The fuzzy set (FS) [1], intuitionistic FS (IFS) [2], Pythagorean FS (PFS) [3, 4], neutrosophic set (NSS) [5] and Fermatean FS (FFS) [6] have all been developed as a consequence of the uncertainties. Zadeh [1] proposes a membership degree (MD) for decision-makers. An IFS concept was established by Atanassov [2]. Since each object possesses MD \varkappa and non-membership degree (NMD) ς and satisfies $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma \leq 1$, where $\varkappa, \varsigma \in [0, 1]$. According to the criterion that $\varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 \leq 1$, PFSs are defined by their MDs and NMDs, as developed by Yager [3]. Cuong et al. [7] creating the idea of picture FSs (PiFSs). Since PiFSs is an extended form of IFSs, it has been observed that it may support certain extra ambiguities. It is noted in PiFSs that the MD \varkappa , neutral ς , and NMD \check{a} have $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma + \check{a} \leq 1$; for $\varkappa, \varsigma, \check{a} \in [0, 1]$. It will guarantee that expert opinion messages like "yes," "abstain," "no," and "refusal" are sent over the PiFS. Additionally, it will prevent evaluation information from being omitted and guarantee that the evaluation data and the real decision environment are consistent. Although there are many applications and research on PiFSs, the notion has not been thoroughly investigated. For certain AOs with MADM, Shahzaib et al. [8] defined the spherical FS (SFS). The SFS requires that $0 \leq \varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 + \check{a}^2 \leq 1$ instead of $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma + \check{a} \leq 1$. Jin et al. [9] presented the linguistic SFS AOs, which were talked about in MADM difficulties. In DM, Rafiq et al. presented SFSs and their uses [10]. Decision-making (DM) and the fact that $\varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 \geq 1$ are problematic. Senapati et al. [6] introduced the idea of an FFS in 2019. Both the MD and NMD with the property that $0 \leq \varkappa^3 + \varsigma^3 \leq 1$.

2 Basic concepts

Definition 2.1. [3] Let F be the universe set. The PFS $\beth = \{x, \langle \varkappa^\beth[x], v^\beth[x] \rangle | x \in F\}$, where $\varkappa^\beth, v^\beth : F \rightarrow [0, 1]$ refers the MD and NMD of $x \in F$ to \beth , respectively and $0 \leq [\varkappa^\beth[x]]^2 + [v^\beth[x]]^2 \leq 1$. For, $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\beth, v^\beth \rangle$ is called the Pythagorean fuzzy number (PFN).

Definition 2.2. [6] A Fermatean fuzzy set $\beth = \{x, \langle \varkappa^\beth[x], v^\beth[x] \rangle | x \in F\}$, where $\varkappa^\beth[x]$ and $v^\beth[x]$ denote MD and NMD of u respectively, where $\varkappa^\beth, v^\beth : F \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and $0 \leq [\varkappa^\beth[x]]^3 + [v^\beth[x]]^3 \leq 1$.

$[v^\natural[x]]^3 \leq 1$. Here, $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\natural, \varkappa^\natural \rangle$ is represent a Fermatean fuzzy number [FFN].

Definition 2.3. For any PFNs, $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\natural, v^\natural \rangle$, $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\natural, v_1^\natural \rangle$ and $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\natural, v_2^\natural \rangle$, $\varkappa^\natural, v^\natural$ denote MD and NMD of u respectively. Then

- (i) $\beth_1 \curlywedge \beth_2 = \left[\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2}, [v_1^\natural \cdot v_2^\natural] \right]$
- (ii) $\beth_1 \wedge \beth_2 = \left[[\varkappa_1^\natural \cdot \varkappa_2^\natural], \sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2} \right]$
- (iii) $\beth \cdot \beth = \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\varkappa^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}, [v^\natural]^{\beth} \right]$
- (iv) $\beth^{\beth} = \left[[\varkappa^\natural]^{\beth}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [v^\natural]^2]^{\beth}} \right]$

Definition 2.4. If $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\natural, v_1^\natural \rangle$ and $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\natural, v_2^\natural \rangle$ are any two PFNs. Then the interaction AO is defined as

- (i) $\beth_1 \curlywedge \beth_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2}}, \right]$
- (ii) $\beth_1 \wedge \beth_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2}}, \right]$
- (iii) $\beth \cdot \beth_1 = \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}, \sqrt{[1 - [\varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth} - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\natural + v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}} \right]$
- (iv) $\beth_1^{\beth} = \left[\sqrt{[1 - [v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth} - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\natural + v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}} \right]$

where \beth be a positive integers.

3 Different AOs for TSFN

Throughout this papar $\sin \pi/2 = \angle$.

Definition 3.1. Suppose that $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\natural, \varkappa_1^\natural, v_1^\natural \rangle$ and $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\natural, \varkappa_2^\natural, v_2^\natural \rangle$ be the any two TSFNs. Then

- (i) $\beth_1 \curlywedge \beth_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}, \frac{\sqrt{[\angle v_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle v_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{-[\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2}} \right]$
- (ii) $\beth_1 \wedge \beth_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{-[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}, \frac{\sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}}{\sqrt{[\angle v_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle v_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2}} \right]$
- (iii) $\beth \cdot \beth_1 = \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}, \frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth} - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural + \angle v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}} \right]$
- (iv) $\beth_1^{\beth} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[1 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth} - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural + \angle v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2]^{\beth}} \right]$

3.1 TSFIWA operator

Definition 3.2. Let $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}, \mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\neg}, v_\alpha^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs, ς_α be the weight of \mathfrak{A}_α and $\varsigma_\alpha \geq 0$, $\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_\alpha = 1$. Then the TSFIWA operator $[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_\alpha \mathfrak{A}_\alpha$.

Theorem 3.3. Let $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}, \mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\neg}, v_\alpha^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs, .

$$\text{Then, TSFIWA}[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right].$$

Proof. If $\alpha=2$, $\text{TSFIWA}[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2] = \varsigma_1 \mathfrak{A}_1 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \mathfrak{A}_2$, where,

$$\varsigma_1 \mathfrak{A}_1 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}}$$

and

$$\varsigma_2 \mathfrak{A}_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}}$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} \varsigma_1 \mathfrak{A}_1 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \mathfrak{A}_2 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_1^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_2^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}{\sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_1^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_2^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}} \right. \\ &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Using induction $\alpha \geq 3$, $\text{TSFIWA}[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell]$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}_\alpha^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right].$$

If $\alpha = \ell + 1$, then $TSFIWA[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell, \mathfrak{A}_{\ell+1}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]}, \frac{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right)}, \frac{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right)}}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\ell+1}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}}, \sqrt{\frac{\left[\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]}{\left[[\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} - \left[\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\ell+1}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\natural} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}}{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.4. If $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}, \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}, v_{\alpha}^{\natural} \rangle$ be the TSFNs and $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha} = \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{K}^{\top} \cdot v^{\natural} = 0$, then the $TSFIWA[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \mathfrak{A}$.

Proof. Note that, $[\Delta \mathfrak{K}_{\alpha}^{\top}, \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\natural}, \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\natural}] = [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}, \mathfrak{A}^{\natural}, \Delta v^{\natural}]$, and $\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha} = 1$. We get, $TSFIWA[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}}{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{\frac{\left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}} - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}}}}{\left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}} - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]^{\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha}}}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right]}, \sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{A}^{\natural}]^2 \right]}, \sqrt{\frac{\left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right] - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]}}{\left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}]^2 \right] - \left[1 - [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top} + \Delta v^{\natural}]^2 \right]}} \right] \\
 &= [\Delta \mathfrak{K}^{\top}, \mathfrak{A}^{\natural}, \Delta v^{\natural}] = \mathfrak{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Interaction weighted geometric[TSFIWG] operator

Definition 3.5. Let $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{y}_\alpha^\downarrow, v_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$ be the TSFNs, s_α be the weight of \mathfrak{A}_α . Then the TS-FIWG operator $[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell \mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{s_\alpha}$.

Theorem 3.6. If $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{y}_\alpha^\downarrow, v_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$ be the TSFNs. Then,

$$TSFIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}} \right]$$

Proof. If $\alpha = 2$, then $TSFIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2] = \mathfrak{A}_1^{s_1} \wedge \mathfrak{A}_2^{s_2}$, where,

$$\mathfrak{A}_1^{s_1} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}}} \right]$$

$$\mathfrak{A}_2^{s_2} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}}} \right]$$

We get,

$$\mathfrak{A}_1^{s_1} \wedge \mathfrak{A}_2^{s_2} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\begin{aligned} & [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \\ & - [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \\ & - [[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1} \cdot [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2} \end{aligned}}}{\sqrt{\begin{aligned} & [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \\ & - [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \end{aligned}}}, \frac{\sqrt{\begin{aligned} & [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \\ & - [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \end{aligned}}}{\sqrt{\begin{aligned} & [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \\ & - [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{s_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{s_2}] \end{aligned}}}$$

Hence, $TSFIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}} \right]$

$$TSFIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{y}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{s_\alpha}}} \right]$$

If $\alpha = \ell + 1$, then $\text{TSFIWG}[\mathfrak{A}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell, \mathfrak{A}_{\ell+1}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{array}{c} \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right] \\ - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right] \\ \sqrt{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}} \end{array} \right] \\
 = & \left[\begin{array}{c} \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right] \\ \sqrt{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]} \end{array} \right] \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{c} \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] + \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right] \\ \sqrt{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right]} \end{array} \right] \\
 = & \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] \cdot \\ \left[[\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} - [\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} \right] \\ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}} \\ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}} \end{array} \right] \\
 = & \left[\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \\ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.7. Let $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha} = \langle \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}, \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs and all are equal and $\varkappa^{\uparrow} \cdot v^{\downarrow} = 0$. Then $\text{TSFIWG}[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_{\ell}] = \mathfrak{A}$.

3.3 generalized TSFIWA [GTFSFIWA] operator

Definition 3.8. Let $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha} = \langle \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}, \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs, ς_{α} be a weight of \mathfrak{A}_{α} . Then, the GTFSFIWA operator $[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_{\ell}] = \left[\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha} \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^2 \right]^{1/2}$.

Theorem 3.9. Let $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha} = \langle \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}, \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs. Then $\text{GTFSFIWA} [\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_{\ell}] =$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right], \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right], \\ \left[\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right] \end{array} \right].$$

Proof. First, we have find that

$$\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \varsigma_{\alpha} \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \\ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \end{array} \right].$$

If $\alpha = 2$, then $\varsigma_1 \beth_1^2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}}, \right]$

and

$\varsigma_2 \beth_2^2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2 + \mathcal{L}v_2^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}}}, \right]$

We get, $\varsigma_1 \beth_1 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \beth_2 =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}, \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}, \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}, \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\left[\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2]2]^{2\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_2 + \mathcal{L}v_2^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right] \\ & = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

In general,

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{L}v_1^\dagger]2]^{2\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right].$$

If $\alpha = \ell + 1$, then $\beth_{\alpha=1}^\ell \varsigma_\alpha \beth_\alpha^2 + \varsigma_{\ell+1} \beth_{\ell+1}^2 = \beth_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \varsigma_\alpha \beth_\alpha^2$.

Now, $\beth_{\alpha=1}^\ell \varsigma_\alpha \beth_\alpha^2 + \varsigma_{\ell+1} \beth_{\ell+1}^2 = \varsigma_1 \beth_1^2 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \beth_2^2 \Upsilon \dots \Upsilon \varsigma_\ell \beth_\ell^2 \Upsilon \varsigma_{\ell+1} \beth_{\ell+1}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2} + \frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2}}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2} - \frac{\left[\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2}} \\
 &= \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_1^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right] \\
 &\quad \sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_1^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_1^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_1^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} - \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_1^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_1}} \right]^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

and $\bigcup_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [s_{\alpha} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^2] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right], \\ \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right], \\ \left[\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right] \end{array} \right].$

Corollary 3.10. Let $\mathcal{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs and all are equal. Then GTSFIWA $[\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2, \dots, \mathcal{N}_{\ell}] = \mathcal{N}$.

3.4 Generalized TSFIWG [GTSFIWG] operator

Definition 3.11. Let $\mathcal{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the TSFNs, s_{α} be the weight of \mathcal{N}_{α} . Then, the GTSFIWG $[\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2, \dots, \mathcal{N}_{\ell}] = \frac{1}{\mathcal{U}} \left[\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\mathcal{U} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}]^{s_{\alpha}} \right]$.

Theorem 3.12. Let $\mathcal{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the collection of TSFNs. Then the GTSFIWG operator $[\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2, \dots, \mathcal{N}_{\ell}] =$

$$\left[\left[\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\Delta} v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right], \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - [\underline{\Delta} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{s_{\alpha}}} \right] \right]$$

Proof. Using the induction method,

$$\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\cup \sqsupset_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]}} \right]$$

If $\alpha = 2$, then

$$[\cup \sqsupset_1]^{\varsigma_1} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right] - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]}} \right]$$

and

$$[\cup \sqsupset_2]^{\varsigma_2} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right] - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]}} \right]$$

We get, $[\cup \sqsupset_1]^{\varsigma_1} \wedge [\cup \sqsupset_2]^{\varsigma_2}$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\left[\left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\left[\sqrt{\left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right] - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow} + \varkappa_1^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{\left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right] - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_2^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \right]^2}}{\sqrt{\left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_2} \right]} \right]^2} \right]} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[[\mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2 \right]^{2\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]}} \right]$$

If $\alpha = \ell$, then

$$= \left[\sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]$$

If $\alpha = \ell + 1$, then $\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\alpha}]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} \cdot [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\ell+1}]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}} = \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\alpha}]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}$.

Now, $\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\alpha}]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} \cdot [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\ell+1}]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}} = [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_1]^{\zeta_1} \wedge [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_2]^{\zeta_2} \wedge \dots \wedge [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\ell}]^{\zeta_{\ell}} \wedge [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\ell+1}]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2}{\left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_1} \right]} \right]^2}}$$

$$= \left[\sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_1^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_1^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_1^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_1^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_1^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]$$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{U}} \left[\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{B}_{\alpha}]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} \right] = \left[\sqrt{\frac{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[1 - \left[\left(\Delta v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right)^2 \right]^{2\zeta_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]$$

Corollary 3.13. Let $\mathfrak{B}_{\alpha} = \langle \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}, \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$ be the collection of TSFNs and all are equal. Then the GTSFIWG $[\mathfrak{B}_1, \mathfrak{B}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{B}_{\ell}] = \mathfrak{B}$.

4 Conclusion:

An important benefit of ED and HD for TSFNs is their algebraic accessibility. Data analysis may be greatly enhanced by HD of TSFNs. The benefits of HD are demonstrated through the use of powerful statistics. We presented proposed models and examples of TSFIWA, TSFIWG, GTSFIWA, and GTSFIWG. The following topics will be further discussed in the future: There will be a more thorough discussion of the following subjects: (1) There is a connection between the cubic NS and IVPFS via interaction AOs. (2) Complex TSFIWA, complex TSFIWG, complex GTSFIWA, and complex GTSFIWG can all be used to fix the problem.

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