**Improved Correlation Coefficients of Fermatean Pentapartitioned single valued**

**neutrosophic sets and interval Fermatean Pentapartitioned neutrosophic**

**sets for multiple attribute decision making**

R. Subha1, K.Mohana2

Research scholar1, Assistant Professor2

Department of Mathematics1, 2, Nirmala College for women

Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Email ID: subhamurali6@gmail.com 1, riyaraju1116@gmail.com 2

**Abstract**:

 A correlation coefficient is a statistical measure that helps identify how many changes in one value signal change in another.Wang's single valued neutrosophic sets were improvised into Fermatean Pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic sets. We investigated the attributes of the interval Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic sets and Fermatean pentapartitioned single-valued neutrosophic sets. Additionally, we have used this idea in many decision-making techniques using interval and Fermatean pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic environments. Eventually we presuming (that) an example using the problems of many attribute decision making that was previously suggested.

**Keywords:** The improved correlation coefficient, interval Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic sets, and Fermatean pentapartitioned single-valued neutrosophic sets are related terms.

**Introduction:**

In 1965, Zadeh [21] developed fuzzy sets, a development of classical set theory that permits the

 membership function to be valued in the range [0, 1]. In 1986, Atanassov [1] presented the intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS), a development of Zadhe's fuzzy set theory that entails the

degree of membership and the degree of non-membership, and the interval range is  [0, 1].

IFS theory is frequently used in disciplines like logic programming, problem-solving in decision-making, and medical diagnosis, among others.

Florentin Smarandache basic neutrosphic a skill neutrosophic the deals neutrosophic of a neutrosphic set, which imparts skill of neutral thought by introducing a brand-new component known as indeterminacy to the set. The truth membership function (T), indeterminacy membership function (I), and falsity membership function (F) were therefore included in the framing of the neutrosophic set. The non- standard interval [0, 1] is dealt with by neutrosophic sets. Neutrophic set to take part of vital role in many application fields.

 This is because it deals with Indeterminacy well.

Single valued neutrosophic sets (SVNS), commonly known as an extension of intuitionistic fuzzy sets, presented by Wang [12](2010), and they have since been a very hot area of research. The notion of Fermatean Pentapartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Sets, which is placed on Belnap's Four Logic and Smarandache's Four Numerical Valued Logic, was proposed by Rajashi Chatterjee, et al [10]. The (FPSVNS) has five components because the indeterminacy is split into the "contradiction" (both true and false) and "unknown" (neither true nor false) functions: TA, CA, KA, UA, and FA, all of which fall inside the non-standard unit interval [0, 1].

The correlation coefficient is a helpful statistical tool for calculating how closely two variables are related to one another. The correlation of fuzzy sets under a fuzzy environment was proposed in 1999 by D.A. In this essay, part 2 provides some fundamental ideas of Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic sets, quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic sets, and their complements. It also talk over union, intersection, interval neutrosophic sets, and the correlation coefficient of FPSVNS. In part 3, we introduced the concept of improved correlation coefficients for FPSVNSs to handle the regulation of correlation coefficients. We also enclosed some of its properties and a decision-making approach using the improved correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs. Interval Fermatean Pentapartitioned Neutrosophic sets (IFPNS) were introduced in part 4 with some basic definitions and a determined correlation coefficient. Furthermore, we have discussed some of its characteristics and a strategy for making decisions by applying an environment with an interval Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic. In part 5, an illustration likewise -planned correlation method in decision-making with many criteria is provided. The paper is concluded in part 6.

**2. Preliminaries:**

**2.1 Quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic sets:**

Definition 2.1. [5]

The single-valued neutrosophic sets, which are defined over the standard unit interval [0, 1], are expressed across the non-standard unit range [0, 1]. It refers to the definition of a single-valued neutrosophic set A is

 x X}

Where like that.

**Definition 2.2. [4]**

Consider a non-empty set, X. A quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic set (QSVNS) A over X characterizes each element in X by a truth membership function , a contradiction membership function , an ignorance membership function along with a falsity membership function like that x X, and whereupon X is discrete. R is act as

R =.

Definition 2.2. [15]

Let X represent a universe. R = {< x, TA , CA , KA , UA , FA ,) >: x X } is a Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic set (FPN) on X such that (TA)3 + (CA)3 + (KA)3+ (UA)3 + (FA)3 ≤ 3

Here, TA(x) is the truth membership,

CA(x) is contradiction membership,

KA(x) is ignorance membership,

UA (x) is unknown membership,

FA(x) is the false membership.

**3. Fermatean pentapartioned single valued neutrosophic sets**

**3.1 Definition:**

Assume that X is a non-empty set. Truth membership function TA (x), contradiction membership function CA (x), ignorance membership function KA(x), unknown membership function, and falsity membership function such that x X, and

 When X is discrete. A is expressed as

 A =.

**3.2 Definition**

The complement of an FPSVNS stands for and is written as,

**3.3 Definition**

The union of two FPSVNS A and B is stand for and it can be expressed as

**3.4 Definition;**

The intersection of two FPSVNS A and B and it is expressed as,

**3.5 Definition:**

Let X represent a common element and be a space containing points (an object). An INS interval neutrosophic set A in X is described by the truth membership function TA (x), falsity function FA (x) and indeterminacy membership function IA (x). To every point x in X, there is

 and

. Thus, an INS A can be described as

 x X}

 ={

Then the conditions can be met by the sum of. . Generally, an INS reduces to the SVNS when the interval values of TA (x), IA (x), and FA (x) are equal upper and lower ends. However, SVNSs and INSs are the positions of neutrosophic sets.

**3.6. Definition**

The complement of an INS A stands for , which is be expressed as

, and for any x in X.

**3.7. Definition**

An INS A is contained in another INS B, AB if and only if and .

**3.8. Definition**

If AB and B then two INSs A and B are equal, which is represented by the symbol A = B

**3.8. Definition: Correlation coefficient of QSVNSs**

Based on the correlation coefficient of SVNSs, Rajashi Chatterjee [4] has provided additional the idea for the correlation coefficient of QSVNSs: K (A, B) =

= --------- (1)

The requirements for the correlation coefficient K (A, B) are as follows:

1. K (A, B) = K(B, A);
2. 0
3. K (A, B) = 1, iff A = B.

Equation (1) has a few shortcomings, which are listed below.

 In the case of two QSVNSs A and B, if and /or

 at all in X (i = 1, 2, 3,…n).

Eq. (1) is either irrelevant or not defined. In this case, the formula is invalid, but Equation (1) only meets the necessary, not the sufficient, condition of Property (3). That is A*≠* B. It's possible that the value of equation (1) is 1.

 **3.9. Example**

Consider accounts A and B selected by as QSVNSs in X, and

 . Here, seemingly, A B.

Next K (A, B) = = 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

Therefore, it is not practical to use real-world examples of problems in this situation. So, we will define a better correlation coefficient as address these types of drawbacks.

**4. Improved to Correlation Coefficients**

The strengthened correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs has been defined in the next subsection using the correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs.

**4.1. Definition**

To determine the improved correlation among A and B, we assume that they are two FPSVNSs

X = {

M (A, B) = …..(3)

Where , , ,

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For all (i =1, 2, 3….n).

**Theorem 4.2**

The improved correlation coefficient M (A, B) meets the following criteria for each pair of FPSVNSs A and B in the discourse universe, X = {.

1. M (A, B) = M(B, A);
2. ;
3. .

PROOF:

1. It is obvious and forthright.
2. Here ,,,,

,,,,

. Consequently, the following in equation delight

 Therefore, we obtain .

1. If M (A, B) = 1, then =5. Since,,,

,, there are =1. And also since,,,

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We get and. This implies, ,

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Accordingly,, , , ,

 for every (i = 1,2,3,….n).

So A = B. ,

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Now in case that A= B, implies

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for all (i = 1,2,3,….n).

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So we obtain M (A, B) =1. The improved correlation coefficient formula in (3) is valid and fulfills the requirements of Theorem 3.1 when we select any constant in the following terms.

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Let's think about the same situation in the example 2.12. when AB. M (A, B) = 0.912 can be found by using Equation (3).

**Example 4.3.**

Give us two FPSVNSs in X, and . Then it is clear that equation (1) is determined. Thus, using equation (3), we get M (A, B) = 0.912. It convention that the drawback of the correlation coefficient in [10] is appropriately by the improved correlation coefficient as exposed above.

 We generated a weighted correlation coefficient among the FPSVNSs and considered the differences in the elements. By choosing w i as the weight for each element in X (i = 1, 2, 3... n), the weighted correlation coefficients among FPSVNSs A and B are calculated. Next, using the parameters &, the weighted correlation coefficients between FPSVNSs A and B are computed.

 ..(4)

If, Equation (4) becomes equation (3) at that point. The three terms in Theorem 3.1 are also satisfied by.

**Theorem 4.4**

The weighted correlation coefficient among FPSVNSs A and B, represented by , is expressed as (4) and meets the following criteria. Allow to be the weight for all in X (i = 1, 2, 3…n), and.

1. ;
2. ;
3. . Theorem 3.1's attributes can be demonstrated similarly.

**4.5**. **Decision- making method using the improved correlation coefficient of the FPSVNSs.**

Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) is difficult when making decisions in situations with numerous attributes. For example, before purchasing a vehicle, you may consider the features offered in terms of price, style, safety, and comfort. The following FPSVNS represents the features of an alternative Ai, (i =1, 2, 3… m) on an attribute

Cj, (j=1, 2, 3...n). In the context of a decision problem with multiple attributes and Feramatean pantapartitioned

single-valued neutrosophic information.

 ….. (5)

Where and

 , for

and i =1, 2, 3….m.

For simplicity, we discuss the following five functions in terms of a fermatian pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic value (FPSVNV):

. The expert or decision-maker typically determines the values of by evaluating an alternative, Ai, in relation to a criterion, .

Therefore, a fermatean pentapartitioned single-valued neutrosophic decision matrix is given as follows:

 The ideal FPSVNV for the perfect alternative A\* can be written as. In the decision-making process,

.

An ideal FPSVNV can be expressed as follows for perfect alternative A\*:

. The weight correlation coefficient between the alternative and the optimal alternative A\* value is determined by:

 ..(6)

Where , , ,

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, for I = 1,2,….m and j = 1,2,…n

We can find out the order of all the alternatives and choose the best one based on the weighted correlation coefficient (i=1, 2…m) mentioned above.

1. **Interval Fermatean Pentapartitioned Neutrosophic sets (IFPNS)**

**Definition 5.1**

An IFPNS A in x represents the truth membership function, a contradiction membership function, ignorance membership function , unknown membership function and falsity membership function. For all x in X, there are

 and

. Consequently, an IFPNS can be defined as

 x X}

 ={/ x X}

Next the sum of fulfill the requirements,

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IFPNS decreases to FPSVNS if the lower and higher interval values of are equal. The branches of Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic sets (FPNS) are IFPNS and FPSVNS.

**Definition 5.2** The complement of an IFPNS A is certified as and stands for

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 For every x in X.

**Definition 5.3.** The other IFPNS B contains an IFPNS A, iff.

for each x in X.

**Definition 5.4**

If and, then two IFPNS A and B are equivalent, or A = B**.**

5.5. **Correlation coefficient between IFPNSs**.

 In this section, we have developed an IFPNS-to-IPFNS correlation coefficient as an observation of the improved correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs.

**Definition 5.6.** In the discourse universe,, the correlation coefficient between two IFPNS A and B is represented as follows:

N (A, B) = { …..(7)

Where , ,

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Here, we suggest a weighted correlation coefficient between IFPNSs A and B by accounting for the weight of each element ( i = 1,2,…n) for each and i = 1, 2,…n.

 Let be the weight for each element of (i=1, 2…n), and, then the weighted correlation coefficient between the IFPNSs A and B, which stands for , is represented by the following equation (8).

…….(8)

If , then equation (8) becomes like to equation (7). When

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 in the IFPNS A and ,

 , ,

, in the IFPNS B for any in X

The IFPNS A and B then become the FPSVNSs A and B, respectively, and equations (7) and (8) become equations (3) and (4) when i = 1, 2... n. In addition, N (A, B) and both meet the three requirements of theorems 3.1 and 3.2.

**Theorem 5.7**. The correlation coefficient N (A, B) for any two IFPNSs A and B in the discourse universe

, fits the requirements given below.

1. N(A,B) = N(B,A);
2. ;
3. .

Theorem 3.1's characteristics may also be demonstrated.

**Theorem 5.8**

The weighted correlation coefficient between the IFPNSs A and B, which is stand for, and is expressed in equation (8) also satisfies the criteria specified below. Let represent the weight for each of the following elements: and.

1. ;
2. ;
3.

Theorem 3.1's attributes can be demonstrated in a similar way

.**5.9. Decision making method using the improved correlation coefficient of the IFPNSs.**

 In this instance, the following IFPNS represents the characteristic of an option-making issue using interval Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic information on a multiple choice on an imbute C

Where and

for and I = 1,2,….m.

 Let's examine the following five functions for the sake of convenience.

, ,

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, based on an interval fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic value (IFPNV)

In this case, the decision maker or wizard normally determines the values of  by evaluating an alternative  in light of the criterion . As a result, is an interval Fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic decision

maker. Here, an ideal IFPNV is one that:

Equation (8) yields the weighted correlation coefficient between option and the ideal option A\*.

 = …..(9)

Where , ,

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For i =1, 2…m and j = 1, 2, 3….n.

The options have been ranked using the weighted correlation coefficient, and the best choice can be selected.

1. **Illustrative example**

In this section, a multiple attribute decision-making dilemma is illustrated using an alternative that complies with the rules set forth in the fermatean pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic environment and the interval fermatean pentapartitioned neutrosophic environment.

**6.1. Decision making under feramatean pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic environment**.

The high-phone example that will be discussed in this location is about quality mobile devices with all applicable options set up various testing. The mobile1, mobile2, and mobile3 are each independently designated by the options A1, A2, A3 . The consumer must make a choice on the basis of the following four factors: (1) C1 (cost), (2) C2 (average scope), (1) C4 (look), and (3) C3 (characteristics of the camera). Based on these characteristics, we conclude that the client chooses the best candidate according to the stable order of all choices.

The weight vector for the aforementioned characteristics is probably given by  . Here, the chances for evaluation will be evaluated in accordance with the five FPSVNS qualities listed above.

For each question, a rule expert will often evaluate an alternative Ai in relation to an attribute

C j , (i = 1,2,3; j = 1,2,3,4,5) To be more precise, when asking someone their opinion on an alternative A1 in relation to an attribute C1, the probability that a proposition is true is 0.5, that it is both true and false is 0.4, that it is not true or false is 0.3, and that it is false is 0.2.

It may have been intended to read d11=〈0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2〉 in the neutrosophic documentation. The following fermatean pentapartitioned single valued neutrosophic decision model will be obtained by repeating this approach for all three alternate about four characteristics.

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|  / |  |  |  |  |
|  | [ | [ | [ | [ |
|  | [ | [ | [ | [ |
|  | [ | [ | [ | [ |

Next, we will get the cutest alternative by applying the suggested strategy. Equation (6) can be used to determine the correlation coefficient.

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As a result, the ranking is. The most advantageous option out of the three is alternative (Mobile 1).

**6.3. Decision making under interval Fermatean pentapartitioned nuetrosophic environment.**

Consider the current similar model, where the four qualities are to be evaluated using IFPNSs to rank the three attainable options. Each fermatean pentapartitioned of a rule expert will complete the assessment of an alternative Ai regarding an attribute Cj (i=1,2,3;j=1,2,3,4) . The resulting interval fermatean pentapartitioned nuetrosophic decision matrix M is thus captured.

The best option can then be obtained by applying the proposed procedure. Equation (9) gives the values of the correlation coefficient.

Hence,, .

As a result, A2 > A3 > A1 is obtained. In accordance with the specified requirements in the interval fermatean pentapartitioning environment, alternative A2 (Mobile 2) is the best option.

1. **Conclusion**

The improved correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs, or IFPNSs, has been defined, and we have also examined parts where the correlation coefficient of FPSVNSs defined in [] is unclear or illogical. Decision-making is a process necessary to deal with problems in daily life. The two main steps in the decision-making process are the identification of the problem (or opportunity) and the adoption of action. In particular, multiple attribute-choice issues with several possibilities based on various criteria are an informative example. In this study, we investigated decision-making patterns using elevated correlations between FPSVNSs and IFPNSs. Therefore, our anticipated increased correlation coefficient of FPSVNs and IFPNSs aids in labeling the most appropriate alternative to the client.

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