

1-1-2015

## (t,i,f)-Neutrosophic Structures & I-Neutrosophic Structures (Revisited)

Florentin Smarandache

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nss\\_journal](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nss_journal)

---

### Recommended Citation

Smarandache, Florentin. "(t,i,f)-Neutrosophic Structures & I-Neutrosophic Structures (Revisited)." *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems* 8, 1 (2019). [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nss\\_journal/vol8/iss1/2](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nss_journal/vol8/iss1/2)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems* by an authorized editor of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact [amywinter@unm.edu](mailto:amywinter@unm.edu).



# $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structures & $I$ -Neutrosophic Structures (Revisited)

Florentin Smarandache

<sup>1</sup> University of New Mexico, 705 Gurley Ave., Gallup, NM 87301, USA. E-mail: smarand@unm.edu

**Abstract.** This paper is an improvement of our paper “ $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structures” [1], where we introduced for the first time a new type of structures, called  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structures, presented from a neutrosophic logic perspective, and we showed particular cases of such structures in geometry and in algebra.

In any field of knowledge, each structure is composed from two parts: a space, and a set of axioms (or laws) acting (governing) on it. If the space, or at least one of its axioms (laws), has some indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$ , that structure is a  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structure.

The  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structures [based on the components  $t$  = truth,  $i$  = numerical indeterminacy,  $f$  = falsehood] are different from the Neutrosophic Algebraic

Structures [based on neutrosophic numbers of the form  $a + bI$ , where  $I$  = literal indeterminacy and  $I^n = I$ ], that we rename as  $I$ -Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures (meaning algebraic structures based on indeterminacy “ $I$ ” only). But we can combine both and obtain the  $(t, i, f)$ - $I$ -Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures, i.e. algebraic structures based on neutrosophic numbers of the form  $a + bI$ , but also having indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$  related to the structure space (elements which only partially belong to the space, or elements we know nothing if they belong to the space or not) or indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$  related to at least one axiom (or law) acting on the structure space. Then we extend them to Refined  $(t, i, f)$ - Refined  $I$ -Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures.

**Keywords:**  $(t, i, f)$ -neutrosophic structure, truth-indeterminacy-falsehood, neutrosophic axiom, indeterminacy, degree of indeterminacy, neutrosophic algebraic structures, neutrosophic groupoid, neutrosophic semigroup, neutrosophic group, neutrosophic linear algebras, neutrosophic bi-algebraic structures, neutrosophic  $N$ -algebraic structures,  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Geometry

## 1 Classification of Indeterminacies

### 1.1 Numerical Indeterminacy

Numerical Indeterminacy (or Degree of Indeterminacy), which has the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$ , where  $t, i, f$  are numbers, intervals, or subsets included in the unit interval  $[0, 1]$ , and it is the base for the  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Structures.

### 1.1 Non-numerical Indeterminacy

Non-numerical Indeterminacy (or Literal Indeterminacy), which is the letter “ $I$ ” standing for unknown (non-determinate), such that  $I^2 = I$ , and used in the composition of the neutrosophic number  $N = a + bI$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real or complex numbers, and  $a$  is the determinate part of number  $N$ , while  $bI$  is the indeterminate part of  $N$ . The neutrosophic numbers are the base for the  $I$ -Neutrosophic Structures.

## 2 Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures [or $I$ -Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures]

A previous type of neutrosophic structures was introduced in algebra by W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy and Flor-

entin Smarandache [2-57], since 2003, and it was called Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures. Later on, more researchers joined the neutrosophic research, such as: Mumtaz Ali, Said Broumi, Jun Ye, A. A. Salama, Muhammad Shabir, K. Ilanthenral, Meena Kandasamy, H. Wang, Y.-Q. Zhang, R. Sunderraman, Andrew Schumann, Salah Osman, D. Rabounski, V. Christianto, Jiang Zhengjie, Tudor Paroiu, Stefan Vladutescu, Mirela Teodorescu, Daniela Gifu, Alina Tenescu, Fu Yuhua, Francisco Gallego Lupiañez, etc.

The neutrosophic algebraic structures are algebraic structures based on sets of neutrosophic numbers of the form  $N = a + bI$ , where  $a, b$  are real (or complex) numbers, and  $a$  is called the determinate part on  $N$  and  $bI$  is called the indeterminate part of  $N$ , with  $mI + nI = (m + n)I$ ,  $0 \cdot I = 0$ ,  $I^n = I$  for integer  $n \geq 1$ , and  $I / I =$  undefined.

When  $a, b$  are real numbers, then  $a + bI$  is called a neutrosophic real number. While if at least one of  $a, b$  is a complex number, then  $a + bI$  is called a neutrosophic complex number.

We may say “literal indeterminacy” for “ $I$ ” from  $a + bI$ , and “numerical indeterminacy” for “ $i$ ” from  $(t, i, f)$  in order to distinguish them.

The neutrosophic algebraic structures studied by Vasantha-Smarandache in the period 2003-2015 are: neutrosophic groupoid, neutrosophic semigroup, neutrosophic group, neutrosophic ring, neutrosophic field, neutrosophic vector space, neutrosophic linear algebras etc., which later (between 2006-2011) were generalized by the same researchers to neutrosophic bi-algebraic structures, and more general to neutrosophic N-algebraic structures.

Afterwards, the neutrosophic structures were further extended to neutrosophic soft algebraic structures by Florentin Smarandache, Mumtaz Ali, Muhammad Shabir, and Munazza Naz in 2013-2014.

In 2015 Smarandache refined the literal indeterminacy I into different types of literal indeterminacies (depending on the problem to solve) such as  $I_1, I_2, \dots, I_p$  with integer  $p \geq 1$ , and obtained the refined neutrosophic numbers of the form  $N_p = a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + \dots + b_pI_p$  where  $a, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_p$  are real or complex numbers, and  $a$  is called the determinate part of  $N_p$ , while for each  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$   $b_kI_k$  is called the  $k$ -th indeterminate part of  $N_p$ ,

and for each  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$ , one similarly has:

$mI_k + nI_k = (m + n)I_k, 0 \cdot I_k = 0, I_k^n = I_k$  for integer  $n \geq 1$ , and  $I_k/I_k =$  undefined.

The relationships and operations between  $I_j$  and  $I_k$ , for  $j \neq k$ , depend on each particular problem we need to solve.

Then consequently Smarandache [2015] extended the neutrosophic algebraic structures to Refined Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures [or Refined I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures], which are algebraic structures based on the sets of the refined neutrosophic numbers  $a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + \dots + b_pI_p$ .

### 3 (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures

We now introduce for the first time another type of neutrosophic structures.

These structures, in any field of knowledge, are considered from a neutrosophic logic point of view, i.e. from the truth-indeterminacy-falsehood (t, i, f) values. In neutrosophic logic every proposition has a degree of truth (t), a degree of indeterminacy (i), and a degree of falsehood (f), where t, i, f are standard or non-standard subsets of the non-standard unit interval  $]0, 1^+[$ . In technical applications t, i, and f are only standard subsets of the standard unit interval  $[0, 1]$  with:

$$0 \leq \sup(T) + \sup(I) + \sup(F) \leq 3^+$$

where  $\sup(X)$  means supremum of the subset X.

In general, each structure is composed from: a space, endowed with a set of axioms (or laws) acting (governing) on it. If the space, or at least one of its axioms, has some numerical indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$ , we consider it as a (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structure.

Indeterminacy with respect to the space is referred to some elements that partially belong [i.e. with a neutrosophic value  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$ ] to the space, or their appurtenance to the space is unknown.

An axiom (or law) which deals with numerical indeterminacy is called neutrosophic axiom (or law).

We introduce these new structures because in the real world we do not always know exactly or completely the space we work in; and because the axioms (or laws) are not always well defined on this space, or may have indeterminacies when applying them.

### 4 Refined (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures [or (t<sub>j</sub>, i<sub>k</sub>, f<sub>l</sub>)-Neutrosophic Structures]

In 2013 Smarandache [76] refined the numerical neutrosophic components (t, i, f) into  $(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m; i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p; f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$ , where  $m, p, r$  are integers  $\geq 1$ .

Consequently, we now [2015] extend the (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures to  $(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m; i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p; f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$ -Neutrosophic Structures, that we called Refined (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures [or  $(t_j, i_k, f_l)$ -Neutrosophic Structures].

These are structures whose elements have a refined neutrosophic value of the form  $(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m; i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p; f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$  or the space has some indeterminacy of this form.

### 5 (t, i, f)-I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures

The (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures [based on the numerical components  $t =$  truth,  $i =$  indeterminacy,  $f =$  falsehood] are different from the Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures [based on neutrosophic numbers of the form  $a + bI$ ]. We may rename the last ones as I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures (meaning: algebraic structures based on literal indeterminacy "I" only). But we can combine both of them and obtain a (t, i, f)-I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures, i.e. algebraic structures based on neutrosophic numbers of the form  $a + bI$ , but this structure also having indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$  related to the structure space (elements which only partially belong to the space, or elements we know nothing if they belong to the space or not) or indeterminacy related to at least an axiom (or law) acting on the structure space. Even more, we can generalize them to Refined (t, i, f)- Refined I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures, or  $(t_j, i_k, f_l)$ -I<sub>s</sub>-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures.

### 6 Example of Refined I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structure

Let the indeterminacy I be split into  $I_1 =$  contradiction (i.e. truth and falsehood simultaneously),  $I_2 =$  ignorance (i.e. truth or falsehood), and  $I_3 =$  vagueness, and the corresponding 3-refined neutrosophic numbers of the form  $a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + b_3I_3$ .

Let  $(G, *)$  be a groupoid. Then the 3-refined I-neutrosophic groupoid is generated by  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  and G under  $*$  and it is denoted by  $N_3(G) = \{(G \cup I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3), *\} = \{a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + b_3I_3 / a, b_1, b_2, b_3 \in G\}$ .

**7 Example of Refined (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structure**

Let (t, i, f) be split as (t<sub>1</sub>, t<sub>2</sub>; i<sub>1</sub>, i<sub>2</sub>; f<sub>1</sub>, f<sub>2</sub>, f<sub>3</sub>). Let H = ( {h<sub>1</sub>, h<sub>2</sub>, h<sub>3</sub>}, # ) be a groupoid, where h<sub>1</sub>, h<sub>2</sub>, and h<sub>3</sub> are real numbers. Since the elements h<sub>1</sub>, h<sub>2</sub>, h<sub>3</sub> only partially belong to H in a refined way, we define a refined (t, i, f)-neutrosophic groupoid { or refined (2; 2; 3)-neutrosophic groupoid, since t was split into 2 parts, I into 2 parts, and t into 3 parts } as H = {h<sub>1</sub>(0.1, 0.1; 0.3, 0.0; 0.2, 0.4, 0.1), h<sub>2</sub>(0.0, 0.1; 0.2, 0.1; 0.2, 0.0, 0.1), h<sub>3</sub>(0.1, 0.0; 0.3, 0.2; 0.1, 0.4, 0.0)}.

**8 Examples of (t, i, f)-I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures**

**8.1 Indeterminate Space (due to Unknown Element); with Neutrosophic Number included**

Let B = {2+5I, -I, -4, b(0, 0.9, 0)} a neutrosophic set, which contains two neutrosophic numbers, 2+5I and -I, and we know about the element b that its appurtenance to the neutrosophic set is 90% indeterminate.

**8.2 Indeterminate Space (due to Partially Known Element); with Neutrosophic Number included**

Let C = {-7, 0, 2+I(0.5, 0.4, 0.1), 11(0.9, 0, 0)}, which contains a neutrosophic number 2+I, and this neutrosophic number is actually only partially in C; the element 11 is also partially in C.

**8.3 Indeterminacy Axiom (Law)**

Let D = [0+0I, 1+1I] = {c+dI, where c, d ∈ [0, 1]}. One defines the binary law # in the following way:

$$\# : D \times D \rightarrow D$$

$$x \# y = (x_1 + x_2I) \# (y_1 + y_2I) = [(x_1 + x_2)/y_1] + y_2I,$$

but this neutrosophic law is undefined (indeterminate) when y<sub>1</sub> = 0.

**8.4 Little Known or Completely Unknown Axiom (Law)**

Let us reconsider the same neutrosophic set D as above. But, about the binary neutrosophic law ⊕ that D is endowed with, we only know that it associates the neutrosophic numbers 1+I and 0.2+0.3I with the neutrosophic number 0.5+0.4I, i.e.

$$(1+I) \oplus (0.2+0.3I) = 0.5+0.4I.$$

There are many cases in our world when we barely know some axioms (laws).

**9 Examples of Refined (t, i, f)- Refined I-Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures**

We combine the ideas from Examples 5 and 6 and we construct the following example.

Let's consider, from Example 5, the groupoid (G, \*), where G is a subset of positive real numbers, and its extension to a 3-refined I-neutrosophic groupoid, which was generated by I<sub>1</sub>, I<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>3</sub> and G under the law \* that was denoted by N<sub>3</sub>(G) = { a+b<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>+b<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>+b<sub>3</sub>I<sub>3</sub> / a, b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub> ∈ G }.

We then endow each element from N<sub>3</sub>(G) with some (2; 2; 3)-refined degrees of membership/ indeterminacy/ nonmembership, as in Example 6, of the form (T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>; I<sub>1</sub>, I<sub>2</sub>; F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>), and we obtain a N<sub>3</sub>(G)<sub>(2;2;3) = { a+b<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>+b<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>+b<sub>3</sub>I<sub>3</sub>(T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>; I<sub>1</sub>, I<sub>2</sub>; F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>) / a, b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub> ∈ G }, where</sub>

$$T_1 = \frac{a}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3}, T_2 = \frac{0.5a}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3};$$

$$I_1 = \frac{b_1}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3}, I_2 = \frac{b_2}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3};$$

$$F_1 = \frac{0.1b_3}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3}, F_2 = \frac{0.2b_1}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3}, F_3 = \frac{b_2+b_3}{a+b_1+b_2+b_3}.$$

Therefore, N<sub>3</sub>(G)<sub>(2;2;3) is a refined (2; 2; 3)-neutrosophic groupoid and a 3-refined I-neutrosophic groupoid.</sub>

**10 Neutrosophic Geometric Examples**

**10.1 Indeterminate Space**

We might not know if a point P belongs or not to a space S [we write P(0, 1, 0), meaning that P's indeterminacy is 1, or completely unknown, with respect to S].

Or we might know that a point Q only partially belongs to the space S and partially does not belong to the space S [for example Q(0.3, 0.4, 0.5), which means that with respect to S, Q's membership is 0.3, Q's indeterminacy is 0.4, and Q's non-membership is 0.5].

Such situations occur when the space has vague or unknown frontiers, or the space contains ambiguous (not well defined) regions.

**10.2 Indeterminate Axiom**

Also, an axiom (α) might not be well defined on the space S, i.e. for some elements of the space the axiom (α) may be valid, for other elements of the space the axiom (α) may be indeterminate (meaning neither valid, nor invalid), while for the remaining elements the axiom (α) may be invalid.

As a concrete example, let's say that the neutrosophic values of the axiom (α) are (0.6, 0.1, 0.2) = (degree of validity, degree of indeterminacy, degree of invalidity).

**11 (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Geometry as a Particular Case of (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures**

As a particular case of (t, i, f)-neutrosophic structures in geometry, one considers a (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Geometry as a geometry which is defined either on a space with some indeterminacy (i.e. a portion of the space is not

known, or is vague, confused, unclear, imprecise), or at least one of its axioms has some indeterminacy of the form  $(t, i, f) \neq (1, 0, 0)$  (i.e. one does not know if the axiom is verified or not in the given space, or for some elements the axiom is verified and for others it is not verified).

This is a generalization of the Smarandache Geometry (SG) [57-75], where an axiom is validated and invalidated in the same space, or only invalidated, but in multiple ways. Yet the SG has no degree of indeterminacy related to the space or related to the axiom.

A simple Example of a SG is the following – that unites Euclidean, Lobachevsky-Bolyai-Gauss, and Riemannian geometries altogether, in the same space, considering the Fifth Postulate of Euclid: in one region of the SG space the postulate is validated (only one parallel through a point to a given line), in a second region of SG the postulate is invalidated (no parallel through a point to a given line – elliptical geometry), and in a third region of SG the postulate is invalidated but in a different way (many parallels through a point to a given line – hyperbolic geometry). This simple example shows a hybrid geometry which is partially Euclidean, partially Non-Euclidean Elliptic, and partially Non-Euclidean Hyperbolic. Therefore, the fifth postulate (axiom) of Euclid is true for some regions, and false for others, but it is not indeterminate for any region (i.e. not knowing how many parallels can be drawn through a point to a given line).

We can extend this hybrid geometry adding a new space region where one does not know if there are or there are not parallels through some given points to the given lines (i.e. the Indeterminate component) and we form a more complex  $(t, i, f)$ -Neutrosophic Geometry.

## 12 Neutrosophic Algebraic Examples

### 12.1 Indeterminate Space (due to Unknown Element)

Let the set (space) be  $NH = \{4, 6, 7, 9, a\}$ , where the set  $NH$  has an unknown element "a", therefore the whole space has some degree of indeterminacy. Neutrosophically, we write  $a(0, 1, 0)$ , which means the element  $a$  is 100% unknown.

### 12.2 Indeterminate Space (due to Partially Known Element)

Given the set  $M = \{3, 4, 9(0.7, 0.1, 0.3)\}$ , we have two elements 3 and 4 which surely belong to  $M$ , and one writes them neutrosophically as  $3(1, 0, 0)$  and  $4(1, 0, 0)$ , while the third element 9 belongs only partially (70%) to  $M$ , its appurtenance to  $M$  is indeterminate (10%), and does not belong to  $M$  (in a percentage of 30%).

Suppose the above neutrosophic set  $M$  is endowed with a neutrosophic law  $*$  defined in the following way:

$$x_1(t_1, i_1, f_1) * x_2(t_2, i_2, f_2) = \max\{x_1, x_2\}(\min\{t_1, t_2\}, \max\{i_1, i_2\}, \max\{f_1, f_2\}),$$

which is a neutrosophic commutative semigroup with unit element  $3(1, 0, 0)$ .

Clearly, if  $x, y \in M$ , then  $x*y \in M$ . Hence the neutrosophic law  $*$  is well defined.

Since  $\max$  and  $\min$  operators are commutative and associative, then  $*$  is also commutative and associative.

If  $x \in M$ , then  $x*x = x$ .

Below, examples of applying this neutrosophic law  $*$ :

$$3*9(0.7, 0.1, 0.3) = 3(1, 0, 0)*9(0.7, 0.1, 0.3) = \max\{3, 9\}(\min\{1, 0.7\}, \max\{0, 0.1\}, \max\{0, 0.3\}) = 9(0.7, 0.1, 0.3).$$

$$3*4 = 3(1, 0, 0)*4(1, 0, 0) = \max\{3, 4\}(\min\{1, 1\}, \max\{0, 0\}, \max\{0, 0\}) = 4(1, 0, 0).$$

### 12.3 Indeterminate Law (Operation)

For example, let the set (space) be  $NG = (\{0, 1, 2\}, /)$ , where "/" means division.

$NG$  is a  $(t, i, f)$ -neutrosophic groupoid, because the operation "/" (division) is partially defined, partially indeterminate (undefined), and partially not defined. Undefined is different from not defined. Let's see:

$2/1 = 1$ , which belongs to  $NG$ ; {defined}.

$1/0 = \text{undefined}$ ; {indeterminate}.

$1/2 = 0.5$ , which does not belong to  $NG$ ; {not defined}.

So the law defined on the set  $NG$  has the properties that:

- applying this law to some elements, the results are in  $NG$  [well defined law];
- applying this law to other elements, the results are not in  $NG$  [not well defined law];
- applying this law to again other elements, the results are undefined [indeterminate law].

We can construct many such algebraic structures where at least one axiom has such behavior (such indeterminacy in principal).

### Websites at UNM for Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and respectively Neutrosophic Geometries

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/neutrosophy.htm>, and <http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/geometries.htm> respectively.

### Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Mr. Mumtaz Ali, from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Mr. Said Broumi, from University of Hassan II Mohammedia, Casablanca, Morocco, and Dr. W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy from Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, for their comments on this paper.

## References

- [1] F. Smarandache, (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures, submitted to the International Conference on Aerospace, Robotics, Mechanical Engineering, Manufacturing Systems, Neurorehabilitation and Human Motricities, and International Academy of Computer Technology from - USA (IC-MERA2015), 6th Edition, 2015.
- I. Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures
- [2] A. A. Salama & Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophic Crisp Set Theory, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 163 p., 2015.
- [3] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Ilanthenral K., Distance in Matrices and Their Applications to Fuzzy Models and Neutrosophic Models, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 169 p., 2014.
- [4] Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophic Theory and its Applications, Collected Papers, Vol. I, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 480 p., 2014.
- [5] Mumtaz Ali, Florentin Smarandache, Muhammad Shabir, New Research on Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 333 p., 2014.
- [6] Florentin Smarandache, Law of Included Multiple-Middle & Principle of Dynamic Neutrosophic Opposition, EuropaNova & Educational Publisher, Brussels, Belgium – Columbus, Ohio, USA, 136 p., 2014.
- [7] Stefan Vladutescu, Florentin Smarandache, Daniela Gifu, Alina Tenescu - editors, Topical Communication Uncertainties, Sitech Publishing House and Zip Publishing, Craiova, Romania -Columbus, Ohio, USA, 300 p., 2014.
- [8] Florentin Smarandache, Stefan Vladutescu, Alina Tenescu, Current Communication Difficulties, Sitech Publishing House, Romania - Columbus, Ohio, USA, 300 p., 2014.
- [9] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Ilanthenral K., New Techniques to Analyze the Prediction of Fuzzy Models, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 242 p., 2014.
- [10] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Ilanthenral K., Pseudo Lattice Graphs and their Applications to Fuzzy and Neutrosophic Models, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 275 p., 2014.
- [11] Mumtaz Ali, Florentin Smarandache, Muhammad Shabir, Soft Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and Their Generalization, Vol. II, EuropaNova, Brussels, Belgium, 288 p., 2014.
- [12] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Algebraic Structures on Real and Neutrosophic Semi Open Squares, Education Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 206 p., 2014.
- [13] Florentin Smarandache, Mumtaz Ali, Muhammad Shabir, Soft Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and Their Generalization, Vol. I, Education Publishing, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 264 p., 2014.
- [14] Florentin Smarandache, Stefan Vladutescu (coordinators), Communication Neutrosophic Routes, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 217 p., 2014.
- [15] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Algebraic Structures on Fuzzy Unit Square and Neutrosophic Unit Square, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 221 p., 2014.
- [16] F. Smarandache, Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics, Sitech and Education Publisher, Craiova, Romania - Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 123 p., 2014.
- [17] Florentin Smarandache, Stefan Vladutescu, Neutrosophic Emergencies and Incidencies, Verlag LAP LAMBERT, OmniScriptum, GmbH & Co. KG, Saarbrücken, Deutschland / Germany, 248 p., 2013; DOI: 10.13140/2.1.3530.2400.
- [18] Florentin Smarandache, Introduction to Neutrosophic Measure, Neutrosophic Integral, and Neutrosophic Probability, Sitech & Educational Publisher, Craiova, Romania - Columbus, Ohio, USA, 140 p., 2013.
- [19] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Fuzzy Neutrosophic Models for Social Scientists, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 167 pp., 2013.
- [20] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophic Super Matrices and Quasi Super Matrices, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 200 p., 2012.
- [21] Florentin Smarandache, Tudor Paroiu, Neutrosophia ca reflectarea a realității neconvenționale, Sitech, Craiova, Romania, 130 p., 2012.
- [22] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, A. Praveen Prakash, Mathematical Analysis of the Problems Faced the People with Disabilities (PWDs) / With Specific Reference
- [23] Florentin Smarandache, Fu Yuhua, Neutrosophic Interpretation of The Analects of Confucius to Tamil Nadu (India), Zip Publishing, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 165 p., 2012. (弗羅仁汀·司馬仁達齊, 傅昱華論語的中智學解讀和擴充—正反及中智論語) English-Chinese Bilingual, 英汉双语, Zip Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 268 p., 2011.
- [24] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophic Interval Bialgebraic Structures, Zip Publishing, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 195 p., 2011.
- [25] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Finite Neutrosophic Complex Numbers, Zip Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 220 p., 2011.
- [26] Florentin Smarandache & Fu Yuhua, Neutrosophic Interpretation of Tao Te Ching (English-Chinese bilingual), Translation by Fu Yuhua, Chinese Branch Kappa, Beijing, 208 p., 2011.
- [27] W.B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Svenska Fysikarkivet, Neutrosophic Bilinear Algebras and Their Generalization, Stockholm, Sweden, 402 p., 2010.
- [28] Florentin Smarandache (editor), Multispace&Multistructure. Neutrosophic Transdisciplinarity (100 Collected Papers of Sciences), Vol. IV, North-European Scientific Publishers, Hanko, Finland, 800 p., 2010.
- [29] W.B. Vasantha Kandasamy, F. Smarandache, K. Ilanthenral, New Classes of Neutrosophic Linear Algebras, CuArt, Slatina, Romania, 286 p., 2010.
- [30] Florentin Smarandache (editor), Neutrosophic Physics: More Problems, More Solutions (Collected Papers), North-European Scientific Publishers, Hanko, Finland, 94 p., 2010.
- [31] F. Smarandache, V. Christianto, Neutrosophic Logic, Wave Mechanics, and Other Stories (Selected Works: 2005-2008), Kogaion Ed., Bucharest, Romania, 129 p., 2009.

- [32] F. Smarandache and Jiang Zhengjie, Chinese Neutrosophy and Taoist Natural Philosophy [Chinese language], Xiquan Chinese Hse., Beijing, China, 150 p., 2008.
- [33] Florentin Smarandache, Andrew Schumann, Neutrality and Multi-Valued Logics, A. R Press, Rehoboth, USA, 119 p., 2007.
- [34] Florentin Smarandache, Salah Osman, Neutrosophy in Arabic Philosophy [English version], Renaissance High Press, Ann Arbor, USA, 291 pp., 2007. - Translated into Arabic language by Dr. Osman Salah, Munsha't al-Ma'arif Publ. Hse., Jalal Huzie & Partners, Alexandria, Egypt, 418 p., 2007.
- [35] Florentin Smarandache, V. Christianto, Multi-Valued Logic, Neutrosophy, and Schrödinger Equation, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 107 p., 2006.
- [36] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Some Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and Neutrosophic N-Algebraic Structures, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 219 p., 2006.
- [37] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, N-Algebraic Structures and S-N-Algebraic Structures, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 209 p., 2006.
- [38] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophic Rings, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 154 p., 2006.
- [39] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Fuzzy Interval Matrices, Neutrosophic Interval Matrices and Their Applications, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 304 p., 2006.
- [40] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Vedic Mathematics, 'Vedic' or 'Mathematics': A Fuzzy & Neutrosophic Analysis, Automaton, Los Angeles, California, USA, 220 p., 2006.
- [41] Florentin Smarandache, D. Rabounski, L. Borissova, Neutrosophic Methods in General Relativity, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 78 p., 2005. - Russian translation D. Rabounski, Нейтрософские методы в Общей Теории Относительности, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 105 p., 2006.
- [42] Florentin Smarandache, H. Wang, Y.-Q. Zhang, R. Sunderaman, Interval Neutrosophic Sets and Logic: Theory and Applications in Computing, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 87 p., 2005.
- [43] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Fuzzy and Neutrosophic Analysis of Women with HIV / AIDS (With Specific Reference to Rural Tamil Nadu in India), translation of the Tamil interviews Meena Kandasamy, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 316 p., 2005.
- [44] Florentin Smarandache, W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, K. Ilanthenral, Applications of Bimatrices to some Fuzzy and Neutrosophic Models, Hexis, Phoenix, USA, 273 pp., 2005.
- [45] Florentin Smarandache, Feng Liu, Neutrosophic Dialogues, Xiquan, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 97 p., 2004.
- [46] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Fuzzy Relational Equations & Neutrosophic Relational Equations, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 301 pp., 2004.
- [47] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Basic Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and their Applications to Fuzzy and Neutrosophic Models, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 149 p., 2004.
- [48] W. B. Vasantha Kandasamy, Florentin Smarandache, Fuzzy Cognitive Maps and Neutrosophic Cognitive Maps, Xiquan, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 211 p., 2003.
- [49] Florentin Smarandache (editor), Proceedings of the First International Conference on Neutrosophy, Neutrosophic Logic, Neutrosophic Set, Neutrosophic Probability and Statistics, University of New Mexico, Gallup Campus, Xiquan, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 147 p., 2002.
- [50] Florentin Smarandache, Neutrosophy. Neutrosophic Probability, Set, and Logic, American Research Press, Rehoboth, USA, 105 p., 1998. - Republished in 2000, 2003, 2005, A Unifying Field in Logics: Neutrosophic Logic. Neutrosophy, Neutrosophic Set, Neutrosophic Probability and Statistics (second, third, and respectively fourth edition), American Research Press, USA, 156 p.; - Chinese translation by F. Liu, Xiquan Chinese Branch, 121 p., 2003; Сущность нейтрософии, Russian partial translation by D. Rabounski, Hexis, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 32 p., 2006.

## II. Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures - Edited Books

- [51] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 1, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 70 p., 2013.
- [52] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 2, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 110 p., 2014.
- [53] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 3, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 76 p., 2014.
- [54] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 4, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 74 p., 2014.
- [55] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 5, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 76 p., 2014.
- [56] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 6, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 83 p., 2014.
- [57] Florentin Smarandache & Mumtaz Ali - editors, Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, book series, Vol. 7, Educational Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 88 p., 2015.

## III. Neutrosophic Geometries

- [58] S. Bhattacharya, A Model to the Smarandache Geometries, in "Journal of Recreational Mathematics", Vol. 33, No. 2, p. 66, 2004-2005; - modified version in "Octagon Mathematical Magazine", Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 690-692, October 2006.
- [59] S. Chimenti and M. Bencze, Smarandache Paradoxist Geometry, in "Bulletin of Pure and Applied Sciences", Delhi, India, Vol. 17E, No. 1, 123-1124, 1998; <http://www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/prd-geo1.txt>.
- [60] L. Kuciuk and M. Antholy, An Introduction to Smarandache Geometries, in "Mathematics Magazine", Aurora, Canada, Vol. XII, 2003; online: <http://www.mathematicsmagazine.com/1-2004/SmGeom.htm>; also presented at New Zealand Mathematics Colloquium, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, December 3-6, 2001, <http://atlas-conferences.com/c/a/h/f/09.htm>; also presented at the In-

- ternational Congress of Mathematicians (ICM 2002), Beijing, China, 20-28 August 2002, [http://www.icm2002.org.cn/B/Schedule\\_Section04.htm](http://www.icm2002.org.cn/B/Schedule_Section04.htm) and in Abstracts of Short Communications to the International Congress of Mathematicians, International Congress of Mathematicians, 20-28 August 2002, Beijing, China, Higher Education Press, 2002; and in “JP Journal of Geometry and Topology”, Allahabad, India, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 77-82, 2005.
- [61] Linfan Mao, An introduction to Smarandache geometries on maps, presented at 2005 International Conference on Graph Theory and Combinatorics, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, Zhejiang, P. R. China, June 25-30, 2005.
- [62] Linfan Mao, Automorphism Groups of Maps, Surfaces and Smarandache Geometries, partially post-doctoral research for the Chinese Academy of Science, Am. Res. Press, Rehoboth, 2005.
- [63] Charles Ashbacher, Smarandache Geometries, in “Smarandache Notions Journal”, Vol. VIII, pp. 212-215, No. 1-2-3, 1997.
- [64] Linfan Mao, Selected Papers on Mathematical Combinatorics, I, World Academic Press, Liverpool, U.K., 2006.
- [65] H. Iseri, Partially Paradoxist Smarandache Geometries, <http://www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/Howard-Iseri-paper.htm>.
- [66] H. Iseri, Smarandache Manifolds, Am. Res. Press, 2002, <http://www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/Iseri-book1.pdf>
- [67] M. Perez, Scientific Sites, in “Journal of Recreational Mathematics”, Amityville, NY, USA, Vol. 31, No. 1, p. 86, 2002-20003.
- [68] F. Smarandache, Paradoxist Mathematics, in Collected Papers, Vol. II, Kishinev University Press, Kishinev, pp. 5-28, 1997.
- [69] Linfan Mao, Automorphism groups of maps, surfaces and Smarandache geometries, 2005, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0505318v1>
- [70] Linfan Mao, A new view of combinatorial maps Smarandache’s notion, 2005, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0506232v1>
- [71] Linfan Mao, Parallel bundles in planar map geometries, 2005, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0506386v1>
- [72] Linfan Mao, Combinatorial Speculations and the Combinatorial Conjecture for Mathematics, 2006, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0606702v2>
- [73] Linfan Mao, Pseudo-Manifold Geometries with Applications, 2006, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0610307v1>
- [74] Linfan Mao, Geometrical Theory on Combinatorial Manifolds, 2006, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0612760v1>
- [75] Linfan Mao, A generalization of Stokes theorem on combinatorial manifolds, 2007, <http://xxx.lanl.gov/pdf/math/0703400v1>
- [76] D. Rabounski, Smarandache Spaces as a New Extension of the Basic Space-Time of General Relativity, in “Progress in Physics”, Vol. II, p. L1, 2010.
- IV. Refined Neutrosophics
- [77] Florentin Smarandache, n-Valued Refined Neutrosophic Logic and Its Applications in Physics, Progress in Physics, USA, 143-146, Vol. 4, 2013.

Received: March 10, 2015. Accepted: March 25, 2015