



An Introduction to The Symbolic Turiyam Groups and AH-Substructures

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Abstract

The aim of This paper is to define for the first time the concept of symbolic Turiyam group. This work is devoted to study some elementary properties of symbolic Turiyam groups and to establish the algebraic basis of this structure such as symbolic Turiyam subgroups, symbolic Turiyam homomorphisms, and symbolic Turiyam isomorphisms.

Keywords: symbolic Turiyam group; symbolic Turiyam subgroup; symbolic Turiyam homomorphism.

1. Introduction

Turiyam set [77] is a new interesting concept aims to generalize the neutrosophic ideas [1-3]. The symbolic Turiyam set was supposed in [78], with an algebraic application by the symbolic Turiyam ring.

In [80-82], we can see many algebraic structures build over the idea of symbolic Turiyam set such as Turiyam modules, spaces, and matrices to deal the data with Non-Euclidean Geometry [83-84].

In the literature, many authors around the world have studied the algebra of neutrosophic sets, where we find many generalizations of classical algebraic structures such as neutrosophic matrices, neutrosophic groups\rings, and spaces [4-8,11-25,30-42,50-70].

In this work, we put the theoretical basis of the symbolic Turiyam group in a similar way of n-refined neutrosophic groups defined in [10, 27]. Also, we define some related AH-substructures to make this new algebraic structure more understandable.

Main results

Definition:

Let $(G, *)$ be a group, we define the corresponding symbolic Turiyam group $T(G)$ as follows:

$$T(G) = (< G \cup \{T, F, I, Y\} >, *) = \{(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y); a_i \in G\}.$$

It is easy to see that $T(G)$ is closed under $*$, and it is a semi group but not a group since T has no inverse with respect to $*$ in general.

Remark :

If $(G, +)$ is an additive abelian group, then addition on $T(G)$ can be described as follows:

Consider $x = (a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y), y = (b_0, b_1T, b_2F, b_3I, b_4Y)$, we have

$x + y = (a_0 + b_0, [a_1 + b_1]T, [a_2 + b_2]F, [a_3 + b_3]I, [a_4 + b_4]Y)$. In this case $(T(G), +)$ is a classical abelian group.

The identity element is $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$.

It is easy to see that $T(G) \cong G \times G \times \dots \times G$ (5 – times) in the case of abelian additive group G .

Example:

Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ be the additive group of integers modulo 2, the corresponding symbolic Turiyam group is $T(G) = \{(0, 0, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0, 0), (1, T, 0, 0, 0), (1, T, F, 0, 0), (1, T, F, I, 0), (1, T, F, I, Y), (0, T, 0, 0, 0), (0, T, F, 0, 0), (0, T, F, I, 0), (0, T, F, I, Y) \dots etc\}$.

Remark:

If G is a multiplicative group, then group product on $T(G)$ can be described as follows:

Consider $x = (a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y), y = (b_0, b_1T, b_2F, b_3I, b_4Y)$, we have

$$xy = (t_0, t_1T, t_2F, t_3I, t_4Y); t_0 = a_0b_0, t_1 = a_0b_1a_1b_1$$

$$t_2 = a_0b_2a_1b_2a_2b_0a_2b_1a_2b_2, t_3 = a_0b_3a_1b_3a_2b_3a_3b_3a_4b_3a_3b_0a_3b_1a_3b_2a_3b_4,$$

$$t_4 = a_0b_4a_1b_4a_2b_4a_4b_4a_4b_0a_4b_1a_4b_2.$$

The identity element is $(e_G, e_GI_1, \dots, e_GI_n)$.

In this case $T(G)$ is not isomorphic to the direct product of 5 copies of G , since it is not a classical group in this case.

Definition:

(a) Let $T(G)$ be a symbolic Turiyam group. It is called abelian if $x * y = y * x$ for all $x, y \in T(G)$.

(b) The subset $Z(T(G)) = \{y \in T(G); y * x = x * y \text{ for all } x \in T(G)\}$ is called symbolic Turiyam center.

Theorem :

Let $T(G)$ be a symbolic Turiyam group. Then

(a) If G is abelian, T is abelian.

(b) $T(G)$ is abelian if and only if $T(G) = Z(T(G))$.

Definition:

Let $T(G)$ be a symbolic Turiyam group, H be a nonempty subset of $T(G)$, we say that H is a symbolic Turiyam subgroup if H contains a subgroup of G .

Example:

Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ be the additive group of integers modulo 2, the corresponding symbolic Turiyam group is $T(G)$. The set $H = \{(0,0,0,0,0), (1,0,0,0,0), (1,T,0,0,0), (1,0,F,I,Y)\}$ is symbolic Turiyam subgroup of $T(G)$, since it contains $G = \{(0,0,0,0,0), (1,0,0,0,0)\}$ which is isomorphic to a subgroup of G . (We can consider it as a subgroup of G).

By previous example, we can see that Lagrange's theorem is not true in general in the case of finite n symbolic Turiyam group.

Definition:

Let $T(G)$ be an symbolic Turiyam group, we denote to the number of elements in $T(G)$ by

$O(T(G))$. If $T(G)$ is finite, then $O(T(G)) = m$, elsewhere $O(T(G)) = \infty$.

$O(T(G))$ is called the order of n symbolic Turiyam group $T(G)$.

Theorem:

Let G be a finite group, $T(G)$ be its corresponding symbolic Turiyam group. Then if $O(G) = m$, we have $O(T(G)) = m^5$.

Definition:

Let $T(G), T(K)$ be two symbolic Turiyam groups, $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$ be a well defined map, we say that f is a symbolic Turiyam homomorphism if:

(a) $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$ for all $x, y \in T(G)$.

(b) $f(0, T, 0, 0, 0) = (0, T, 0, 0, 0), f(0, 0, F, 0, 0) = (0, 0, F, 0, 0), f(0, 0, 0, I, 0) = (0, 0, 0, I, 0), f(0, 0, 0, 0, Y) = (0, 0, 0, 0, Y)$.

Example:

Let

$G = \mathbb{Z}, K = \mathbb{Z}_4, f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K); f(x, yT, zF, pI, qY) = ((x \bmod 4), (y \bmod 4)T, (z \bmod 4)F, (p \bmod 4)I, (q \bmod 4)Y)$

, where $x, y, z, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let $m = (x, yT, zF, pI, qY), n = (a, bT, cF, dI, eY)$ be two arbitrary elements in $T(G)$, it is clear that

$f(m + n) = f(m) + f(n)$.

$f(0, T, 0, 0, 0) = (0, T, 0, 0, 0), f(0, 0, F, 0, 0) = (0, 0, F, 0, 0), f(0, 0, 0, I, 0) = (0, 0, 0, I, 0), f(0, 0, 0, 0, Y) = (0, 0, 0, 0, Y)$. Thus f is a symbolic Turiyam homomorphism.

Definition:

Let $T(G), T(K)$ be two symbolic Turiyam groups, $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$ be a symbolic Turiyam homomorphism, we define:

(a) $\text{Ker}(f) = \{x \in T(G); f(x) = e_{T(K)}\}$.

(b) $\text{Im}(f) = \{y \in T(K); \exists x \in T(G): f(x) = y\}$.

Theorem:

Let $T(G), T(K)$ be two symbolic Turiyam groups, $f: N_n(G) \rightarrow N_n(K)$ be a symbolic Turiyam homomorphism, we have:

(a) $\text{Ker}(f)$ is a symbolic Turiyam subgroup of $T(G)$.

(b) $\text{Im}(f)$ is a symbolic Turiyam subgroup of $T(K)$.

Example:

Let

$$G = Z, K = Z_4, f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K); f(x, yT, zF, pI, qY) = ((x \bmod 4), (y \bmod 4)T, (z \bmod 4)F, (p \bmod 4)I, (q \bmod 4)Y).$$

$\text{Ker}(f) = (4Z, 4ZT, 4ZF, 4ZI, 4ZY) = \{(4x, 4yT, 4zF, 4pI, 4qY); x, y, z, p, q \in Z\}$, which is symbolic Turiyam subgroup, since it contains $L = (4Z, 0, 0, 0, 0)$.

Definition:

Let $T(G), T(K)$ be symbolic Turiyam groups, $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$ be a symbolic Turiyam, we call it a symbolic Turiyam isomorphism if it is bijective.

Example:

Let $G = Z$ be the group of integers with normal addition, $T(G) = \{(a, bT, cF, dI, pY); a, b, c, d, p \in Z\}$ be its corresponding symbolic Turiyam group. We define

$f: T(G) \rightarrow T(G); f(a, bT, cF, dI, pY) = (-a, bT, cF, dI, pY)$, it is clear that f is a bijective symbolic Turiyam homomorphism, thus it is a symbolic Turiyam isomorphism.

Definition:

Let $T(G) = \{(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y); a_i \in G\}$ be a symbolic Turiyam group,

$T(H) = \{(b_0, b_1T, b_2F, b_3I, b_4Y); b_i \in H_i; H_i \text{ is a subgroup of } G \text{ for all } i\}$ is called a Turiyam AH-subgroup of $T(G)$.

If $H_i \cong H_j$ for all $i \neq j$, then it is called an AHS-subgroup.

The AH-subgroup $T(H)$ is called AH-abelian if H_i is abelian for all i . Also, it is called AH-cyclic if H_i is cyclic for all i .

Example:

Let $G = S_3$ be the non abelian symmetric group of order 6, there are two non isomorphic subgroups of G ,

$K \cong Z_2, S \cong Z_3$, consider the corresponding symbolic Turiyam group $T(G)$, we have:

$N_3(H) = (K, ST, KF, SI, SY) = \{(a, bT, cF, dI, pY); a, c \in K \text{ and } b, d, p \in S\}$ is an AH-subgroup of $T(G)$.

$T(H)$ is an AH-cyclic, since K, S are cyclic.

Definition:

Let G be any group, $T(G)$ be its corresponding symbolic Turiyam group, $T(H) = (H_0, H_1T, H_2F, H_3I, H_4Y); H_i \leq G$ be an AH-subgroup of $T(G)$. We say

- (a) $T(H)$ is AH-normal subgroup if H_i is normal for all i .
- (b) $T(H)$ is AH-nilpotent subgroup if H_i is nilpotent for all i .
- (c) $T(H)$ is AH-solvable subgroup if H_i is solvable for all i .
- (d) $T(H)$ is AH-meta abelian subgroup if H_i is meta abelian for all i .
- (e) $T(H)$ is AH-simple subgroup if H_i is simple for all i .

Example :

Consider the symmetric group of order 6 ($G = S_3$), it has one normal subgroup $H \cong Z_3$, and three 2-Sylow subgroups $K \cong S \cong L \cong Z_2$.

Let $T(G)$ be the corresponding symbolic Turiyam group, we have

(a) $M_1 = (K, HT, KF, KI, HY)$ is an AH-subgroup of $T(G)$.

(b) M_1 is an AH-nilpotent/AH-solvable, since K, H are nilpotent, and solvable subgroups of G .

(c) M_1 is an AH-simple, since K, H are simple.

(d) M_1 is not an AH-normal, since K is not normal.

(e) M_1 is an AH-meta abelian, since H, K are meta abelian subgroups.

Remark:

If G is an additive abelian group, then any AH-subgroup is a classical subgroup. This is because $T(G)$ is a classical group and isomorphic to the direct product of G with itself (5 times).

Definition:

Let G, K be any two groups, $T(G), T(K)$ be their corresponding symbolic Turiyam groups,

$f_i: G \rightarrow K; 0 \leq i \leq 4$ be a classical homomorphism for all i . We say

(a) $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K); f(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y) = (f_0(a_0), f_1(a_1)T, f_2(a_2)F, f_3(a_3)I, f_4(a_4)Y)$ is an AH-homomorphism.

(b) If $f_i: G \rightarrow K$ is an isomorphism for all i , then $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$ is called an AH-isomorphism.

(c) If $f_i = f_j; i \neq j$, then $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$ is called an AHS-homomorphism.

(d) The AH-kernel is defined as follows: $AH - Ker(f) = (Ker(f_0), Ker(f_1)T, Ker(f_2)F, Ker(f_3)I, Ker(f_4)Y)$.

(e) The AH-image is defined as: $AH - Im(f) = (im(f_0), im(f_1)T, im(f_2)F, im(f_3)I, im(f_4)Y)$.

We denote to the AH-homomorphism

$: N_n(G) \rightarrow N_n(K); f(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y) = (f_0(a_0), f_1(a_1)T, f_2(a_2)F, f_3(a_3)I, f_4(a_4)Y)$ by

$f = (f_0, f_1T, f_2F, f_3I, f_4Y)$.

Definition :

Let G be any group, $T(G)$ be its corresponding symbolic Turiyam group,

$T(H) = (H_0, H_1T, H_2F, H_3I, H_4Y), T(K) = (K_0, K_1T, K_2F, K_3I, K_4Y); H_i, K_i \leq G$ be any two AH-subgroups of $T(G)$.

(a) We define the intersection as follows: $T(H) \cap T(K) = (H_0 \cap K_0, (H_1 \cap K_1)T, (H_2 \cap K_2)F, (H_3 \cap K_3)I, (H_4 \cap K_4)Y)$.

(b) We define the product as follows: $T(H).T(K) = (H_0.K_0, (H_1.K_1)T, (H_2.K_2)F, (H_3.K_3)I, (H_4.K_4)Y)$.

(c) We define the direct product as follows: $T(H) \times T(K) = (H_0 \times K_0, (H_1 \times K_1)T, (H_2 \times K_2)F, (H_3 \times K_3)I, (H_4 \times K_4)Y)$.

Example :

Let $G = (Z, +), K = (Z_6, +)$ be two groups, $T(G), T(K)$ be the corresponding symbolic Turiyam groups, we have

(a) $f_0: G \rightarrow K; f_0(a) = a \bmod 6, f_1: G \rightarrow K; f_1(a) = 2a \bmod 6$ are two classical homomorphisms.

(b)

$f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K); f(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y) = (f_0(a_0), f_0(a_1)T, f_1(a_2)F, f_0(a_3)I, f_1(a_4)Y) = (a_0 \bmod 6, (a_1 \bmod 6)T, (2a_2 \bmod 6)F, (a_3 \bmod 6)I, (2a_4 \bmod 6)Y)$ is an AH-homomorphism.

(c) $AH - Ker(f) = (Ker(f_0), Ker(f_0)T, Ker(f_1)F, Ker(f_0)I, Ker(f_1)Y) = (6Z, 6Z T, 3Z F, 3Z I, 6Z Y)$.

Theorem :

Let G be any group, $T(G)$ be its corresponding symbolic Turiyam group,

$T(H) = (H_0, H_1T, H_2F, H_3I, H_4Y)$, $T(K) = (K_0, K_1T, K_2F, K_3I, K_4Y)$; $H_i, K_i \leq G$ be any two AH-subgroups of $T(G)$. We have:

- (a) $T(H) \cap T(K)$ is an AH-subgroup of $T(G)$.
- (b) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH-normal, then $T(H).T(K)$ is AH-normal.
- (c) $T(H) \times T(K)$ is an AH-subgroup of $T(G) \times T(G)$.
- (d) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH-abelian, then $T(H) \cap T(K), T(G) \times T(G)$ are AH-abelian.
- (e) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH-cyclic, then $T(H) \cap T(K)$ is AH-cyclic.
- (f) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH-nilpotent, then $T(H) \cap T(K), T(G) \times T(G)$ are AH-nilpotent.
- (g) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH-solvable, then $T(H).T(K), T(G) \times T(G), T(G) \cap T(G)$ are AH-solvable.
- (h) If $T(H), T(K)$ are AH- meta abelian, then $T(H) \cap T(K), T(G) \times T(G)$ are AH-meta abelian.

Theorem :

Let G, K be any two groups, $T(G), T(K)$ be their corresponding symbolic Turiyam groups,

$T(H) = (H_0, H_1T, H_2F, H_3I, H_4Y)$; $H_i \leq G$ be an AH-subgroup, $f_i: G \rightarrow K; 0 \leq i \leq n$ be a classical homomorphism for all i , $f: T(G) \rightarrow T(K)$; $f(a_0, a_1T, a_2F, a_3I, a_4Y) = (f_0(a_0), f_1(a_1)T, f_2(a_2)F, f_3(a_3)I, f_4(a_4)Y)$ be an AH-homomorphism, we have:

- (a) If $T(H)$ is AH-cyclic/AH-abelian, then $f(T(H))$ is AH-cyclic/AH-abelian.
- (b) If $T(H)$ is AH-nilpotent/AH-solvable, then $f(T(H))$ is AH-nilpotent/AH-solvable.
- (c) If $T(H)$ is AH-meta abelian, then $f(T(H))$ is AH-meta abelian.
- (d) If $T(H)$ is AH-normal, then $f(T(H))$ is AH-normal.
- (e) $\text{AH-Ker}(f)$ is an AH-normal subgroup of $T(G)$.
- (f) $\text{AH-Im}(f)$ is an AHS-subgroup of $T(K)$.

Conclusion

In this article we have defined the concept of symbolic Turiyam group for the first time. Also, we have introduced some corresponding notions such as symbolic Turiyam subgroup, symbolic Turiyam homomorphism, and symbolic Turiyam isomorphism. Many examples were constructed to clarify these concepts.

Acknowledgements: Author thanks the anonymous reviewers and editor for their valuable time and suggestions.

Funding: Author declares that there is no funding for this paper.

Conflict of Interest: Author declares that there is no conflict of interest for this paper.

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