



## On the Concept of Symbolic 7-Plithogenic Real Matrices

Khadija Ben Othman<sup>1</sup>, Oliver Von Shtawzen<sup>2</sup>, Ahmad Khaldi<sup>3</sup>, Rozina Ali<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Umm Al-Qura University, Mekka, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup> University Of Nizwa, Sultanate of Oman

<sup>3</sup> Mutah University, Faculty of Science, Jordan

<sup>4</sup> Cairo University, Department of Mathematics, Egypt

Emails: [khagijabenothman33@gmail.com](mailto:khagijabenothman33@gmail.com); [Vonshtawzen1970abc@gmail.com](mailto:Vonshtawzen1970abc@gmail.com); [khaldiahmad1221@gmail.com](mailto:khaldiahmad1221@gmail.com); [rozyyy123n@gmail.com](mailto:rozyyy123n@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The main goal of this paper is to study the properties of symbolic 7-plithogenic matrices with real entries, where an algebraic view of their properties and relations will be presented and discussed. Also, we present many theorems that concern the computing of their eigenvalues and eigenvectors and their connection with classical ordinary matrices. Many related examples will be provided to clarify the validity of our work.

**Keywords:** symbolic 7-plithogenic matrix; symbolic plithogenic eigenvalue; symbolic plithogenic eigenvector.

### 1. Introduction

Generalizing classical matrices into many new numerical systems was applied by many authors, where we can find the building of neutrosophic matrices [1], refined matrices [2], and split-complex matrices [3].

The connections between these generalizations and the classical systems of matrices were handled by many authors. For example, the problem of diagonalization [4], the Invertibility [5], and their applications in linear functions [6].

In [7], the concept of symbolic n-plithogenic algebraic structures was proposed by Smarandache, then it was used on a wide range by many researchers to generalize classical algebraic structures such as modules [8], spaces [9-10], equations [11], and number theory [12-13].

In [14], the concept of symbolic 2-plithogenic matrices was presented with many applications in the theory of algebraic equations and representing functions. Laterally, symbolic 3-plithogenic matrices and 4-plithogenic matrices were studied from many algebraic sides, especially those which are related to the diagonalization problem [15].

This has motivated us to define and study for the first time the symbolic 7-plithogenic square matrices. We present many effective algorithms for computing determinants, Invertibility, and eigenvalues.

For basic definitions about symbolic 2-plithogenic, 3-plithogenic, 4-plithogenic, 5 and 6-plithogenic square matrices, see [14-16].

### Main Discussion

#### Definition:

The square symbolic 7-plithogenic matrix is defined as follows:

$$A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i ; (A_i)_{n \times n} \text{ is square matrix of real entries.}$$

#### Example.

Consider the symbolic 7-plithogenic matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P_3 + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P_4 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} P_5 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} P_6 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} P_7.$$

**Definition.**

Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic matrix of size  $n \times n$ , hence:

$$\det A = \det(A_0) + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right) - \det(A_0) \right] P_1 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right) \right] P_2 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right) \right] P_3 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right) \right] P_4 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right) \right] P_5 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right) \right] P_6 + \left[ \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \right) - \det \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right) \right] P_7$$

**Theorem1.**

Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic matrix of size  $n \times n$ , hence:

1.  $A$  is invertible if and only if  $\det A$  is an invertible symbolic 7-plithogenic number.
2.  $A^{-1} = A_0^{-1} + [(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1} - A_0^{-1}] P_1 + [(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1}] P_2 + [(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1}] P_3 + [(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1}] P_4 + [(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1}] P_5 + [(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1}] P_6 + [(\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1}] P_7$

**Definition.**

Let  $t = t_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 t_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic real number and  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic square real matrix, then  $t$  is called symbolic 7-plithogenic eigen values if and only if  $AX = tX$ .

$X$  is called symbolic 7-plithogenic eigenvector.

**Theorem2.**

Let  $t = t_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 t_i P_i \in 7 - SP_R$ ,  $X = X_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 X_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogeni real vector, then  $t$  is eigen value of  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  with  $X$  as the corresponding eigen vector if and only if:

$\sum_{i=0}^j t_i$  is eigen value of  $\sum_{i=0}^j A_i$  with  $\sum_{i=0}^j X_i$  as eigen vector with  $0 \leq j \leq 7$ .

**Theorem3.**

$$A^n = A_0^n + P_1 \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^n - A_0^n \right] + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^n \right] P_2 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^n \right] P_3 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^n \right] P_4 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^n \right] P_5 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^n \right] P_6 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \right)^n - \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^n \right] P_7$$

**Theorem4.**

Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a square 7-plithogenic invertible real matrix, then:

- 1).  $\det(A^{-1}) = (\det A)^{-1}$
- 2).  $\det A^t = \det A$
- 3).  $\det(A.B) = \det A . \det B ; B = B_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 B_i P_i$ .

**Definition.**

Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic real square matrix, then:

$A$  is called orthogonal if and only if  $A^t = A^{-1}$ .

**Theorem5.**

$A$  is orthogonal if and only if  $\sum_{i=0}^j A_i ; 0 \leq j \leq 7$  is orthogonal.

**Definition.**

Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$  be a symbolic 7-plithogenic complex square matrix, then  $A$  is called Hermit matrix if  $A^* = (\bar{A})^t = A^{-1}$ .

**Theorem6.**

$A$  is Hermit matrix if and only if  $\sum_{i=0}^j A_i ; 0 \leq j \leq 7$  is Hermit matrix.

**Proof of theorem1.**

1). Let  $A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i P_i$ , then  $A$  is invertible if and only if there exists  $B = B_0 + \sum_{i=1}^7 B_i P_i$  such that:  $A \times A = U_{n \times n}$ , hence:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 B_0 = U_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i - A_0 B_0 = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i = O_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \sum_{i=0}^7 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i = O_{n \times n} \end{array} \right.$$

This implies that:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 B_0 = U_{n \times n} \\ \sum_{i=0}^j A_i \sum_{i=0}^j B_i = U_{n \times n} ; 1 \leq j \leq 7 \end{array} \right.$$

Hence  $\det(\sum_{i=0}^j A_i) \neq 0$  for all  $1 \leq j \leq 7$ , so that  $\det(A)$  is invertible in  $7 - SP_R$ .

2). It holds directly from the previous statement as follows:

$\sum_{i=0}^j B_i = (\sum_{i=0}^j A_i)^{-1}$  for  $1 \leq j \leq 7$ , hence:

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} = & A_0^{-1} + P_1 \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^{-1} - A_0^{-1} \right] + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_2 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_3 \\ & + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_4 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_5 \\ & + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_6 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^{-1} \right] P_7 \end{aligned}$$

**Proof of theorem2.**

It is clear that  $t$  is an eigen value of  $A$  with  $X$  as an eigen vector if and only if:

$A \cdot X = t \cdot X$ , which is equivalent to:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 X_0 = t_0 X_0 \\ \sum_{i=0}^j A_i \sum_{i=0}^j X_i = \sum_{i=0}^j t_i \sum_{i=0}^j X_i ; 1 \leq j \leq 7 \end{array} \right.$$

Which is equivalent to the following statement:

$\sum_{i=0}^j t_i$  is an eigen value of  $\sum_{i=0}^j A_i$  with  $\sum_{i=0}^j X_i$  as an eigen vector for all  $1 \leq j \leq 7$ .

**Proof of theorem3.**

It holds directly as a special case of natural powers in symbolic 7-plithogenic rings.

**Proof of theorem4.**

1).  $\det A^{-1} = \det(A_0^{-1}) + P_1 [\det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1} - \det(A_0^{-1})] + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1} - \det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1}] P_2 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1} - \det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1}] P_3 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1} - \det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1}] P_4 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1} -$

$$\det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1} P_5 + [\det(\sum_{i=1}^6 A_i)^{-1} - \det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1}] P_6 + [\det(\sum_{i=1}^7 A_i)^{-1} - \det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1}] P_7 = (\det A)^{-1}.$$

$$2). A^t = A_0^t + A_1^t P_1 + A_2^t P_2 + A_3^t P_3 + A_4^t P_4 + A_5^t P_5 + A_6^t P_6 + A_7^t P_7.$$

$$\det A^t = \det(A_0^t) + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i^t) - \det(A_0^t)] P_1 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i^t)] P_2 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i^t)] P_3 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i^t)] P_4 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i^t)] P_5 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i^t)] P_6 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i^t) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i^t)] P_7 = \det(A_0) + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i) - \det(A_0)] P_1 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)] P_2 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)] P_3 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)] P_4 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)] P_5 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)] P_6 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)] P_7 = \det A.$$

3). we have:

$$A \cdot B = A_0 B_0 + [\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i - A_0 B_0] P_1 + [\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i] P_2 + [\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i] P_3 + [\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i] P_4 + [\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i] P_5 + [\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i] P_6 + [\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \sum_{i=0}^7 B_i - \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i] P_7.$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det(A_0 B_0) + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i) - \det(A_0 B_0)] P_1 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \sum_{i=0}^1 B_i)] P_2 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \sum_{i=0}^2 B_i)] P_3 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \sum_{i=0}^3 B_i)] P_4 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \sum_{i=0}^4 B_i)] P_5 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \sum_{i=0}^5 B_i)] P_6 + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \sum_{i=0}^7 B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i)] P_7 = \det(A_0) \det(B_0) + [\det(\sum_{i=0}^j A_i) \cdot \det(\sum_{i=0}^j B_i) - \det(\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} A_{i-1}) \cdot \det(\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} B_{i-1})] P_j = \det(A) \det(B); 1 \leq j \leq 7.$$

**Proof of theorem5.**

A is orthogonal if and only if  $A^t = A^{-1}$ , hence:

$$A_0^t + \sum_{i=1}^7 A_i^t P_i = A_0^{-1} + [(\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1} - A_0^{-1}] P_1 + [(\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1}] P_2 + [(\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1}] P_3 + [(\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1}] P_4 + [(\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1}] P_5 + [(\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1}] P_6 + [(\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i)^{-1} - (\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1}] P_7, thus:$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0^t = A_0^{-1} \\ A_1^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^{-1} - A_0^{-1} \\ A_2^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i \right)^{-1} \\ A_3^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i \right)^{-1} \\ A_4^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i \right)^{-1} \\ A_5^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i \right)^{-1} \\ A_6^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i \right)^{-1} \\ A_7^t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i \right)^{-1} - \left( \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i \right)^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

This implies that:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0^t = A_0^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^1 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^1 A_i)^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^2 A_i)^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^3 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^3 A_i)^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^4 A_i)^{-1}, \text{ so that our proof is complete.} \\ \sum_{i=0}^5 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^5 A_i)^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^6 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^6 A_i)^{-1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i^t = (\sum_{i=0}^7 A_i)^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

Theorem6 can be proven by a similar argument of theorem5.

### Conclusion

In this paper, we have studied for the first time the square symbolic 7-plithogenic, where we have present many effective algorithms for computing determinants, Invertibility, and eigenvalues.

As a future research direction, we aim to study the diagonalization problem and the representation problem of symbolic 7-plithogenic matrices.

### References

- [1] Abobala, M., Hatip, A., and Bal, M., " A Review On Recent Advantages In Algebraic Theory Of Neutrosophic Matrices", International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, Vol.17, 2021.
- [2] Abobala, M. On Refined Neutrosophic Matrices and Their Applications in Refined Neutrosophic Algebraic Equations. *J. Math.* **2021**, 2021, 5531093.
- [3] Merkepci, M., and Abobala, M., " On Some Novel Results About Split-Complex Numbers, The Diagonalization Problem And Applications To Public Key Asymmetric Cryptography", Journal of Mathematics, Hindawi, 2023.
- [4] Abobala, M., On Refined Neutrosophic Matrices and Their Applications In Refined Neutrosophic Algebraic Equations, Journal Of Mathematics, Hindawi, 2021
- [5] Olgun, N., Hatip, A., Bal, M., and Abobala, M., " A Novel Approach To Necessary and Sufficient Conditions For The Diagonalization of Refined Neutrosophic Matrices", International Journal of neutrosophic Science, Vol. 16, pp. 72-79, 2021.
- [6] Merkepci, H., and Abobala, M., " On The Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Rings", International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, 2023.
- [7] Smarandache, F., " Introduction to the Symbolic Plithogenic Algebraic Structures (revisited)", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, vol. 53, 2023.
- [8] Taffach, N., and Ben Othman, K., " An Introduction to Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Modules Over Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Rings", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol 54, 2023.
- [9] Taffach, N., " An Introduction to Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Vector Spaces Generated from The Fusion of Symbolic Plithogenic Sets and Vector Spaces", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol 54, 2023.
- [10] Ali, R., and Hasan, Z., "An Introduction To The Symbolic 3-Plithogenic Vector Spaces", Galoitica Journal Of Mathematical Structures and Applications, vol. 6, 2023.
- [11] Ben Othman, K., "On Some Algorithms For Solving Symbolic 3-Plithogenic Equations", Neoma Journal Of Mathematics and Computer Science, 2023.
- [12] Merkepci, H., and Rawashdeh, A., " On The Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Number Theory and Integers ", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol 54, 2023.
- [13] Rawashdeh, A., "An Introduction To The Symbolic 3-plithogenic Number Theory", Neoma Journal Of Mathematics and Computer Science, 2023.
- [14] Alfahal, A.; Alhasan, Y.; Abdulfatah, R.; Mehmood, A.; Kadhim, M. On Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Real Matrices and Their Algebraic Properties. *Int. J. Neutrosophic Sci.* **2023**, 21.
- [15] Merkepci, H., "On Novel Results about the Algebraic Properties of Symbolic 3-Plithogenic and 4-Plithogenic Real Square Matrices", Symmetry, MDPI, 2023.

[16] Hatip, A., " On The Algebraic Properties of Symbolic n-Plithogenic Matrices For n=5, n=6", Galoitica Journal of Mathematical Structures and Applications, 2023.

[17] brahim, M., and Abobala, M., "An Introduction To Refined Neutrosophic Number Theory", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol. 45, 2021.

[18] Merkepçi, H., and Abobala, M., " The Application of AH-isometry In The Study Of Neutrosophic Conic Sections", Galoitica Journal Of Mathematical Structures And Applications, Vol.2, 2022.

[19] Abobala, M., Hatip, A., Bal,M.," A Study Of Some Neutrosophic Clean Rings", International journal of neutrosophic science, 2022.

"