



Algebraic structures such as distributive, associativity and boundedness properties via tangent neutrosophic set acting generalized weighted averaging and geometric

Aiyared Iampan^{1,*}, Murugan Palanikumar², T. T. Raman³

¹Department of Mathematics, School of Science, University of Phayao, 19 Moo 2, Tambon Mae Ka, Amphur Mueang, Phayao 56000, Thailand

²Department of Mathematics, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai-602105, India

³Department of Mathematics, St. Josephs Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai-600119, India

E-mails: aiyared.ia@up.ac.th; palanimaths86@gmail.com; ramanstat@gmail.com

Abstract

A novel technique to produce complicated tangent trigonometric $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ neutrosophic sets is presented in this study. Complex tangent trigonometric $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ neutrosophic weighted averaging, geometric, generalized weighted averaging, and generalized weighted geometric will all be discussed in this article. We calculated the weighted average and geometric using an aggregating model. The following algebraic methods will be used to further study several sets having significant properties.

Keywords: $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NS; WA; WG; GWA; GWG

1 Introduction

Numerous ideas have been put out to explain uncertainty, including fuzzy sets (FS),¹ which have membership grades (MG) ranging from zero to one. Atanassov.² For $\lambda, v \in [0, 1]$ created an intuitionistic FS (IFS) in which each element has two MGs: positive λ and negative v , and $0 \leq \lambda + v \leq 1$. The Pythagorean FSs (PFS) idea was developed by Yager³ and is distinguished by its MG and non-MG (NMG) with $\lambda + v \geq 1$ to $\lambda^2 + v^2 \leq 1$. The use of IFSs and PFSs in several domains has been the subject of numerous research. They still have a limited capacity to transmit information. As a result, the experts continued to struggle to interpret the data in these sets and the related data. The idea of complex IFS with DOMBI prioritized AOs and its use for reliable green supplier selection were examined by Wang et al.⁴ The three main concepts of the picture FS are positive MG (λ), neutral MG (ζ), and negative MG (v), as stated by Cuong et al.⁵ It also provides more advantages than PFS and IFS. It has been observed that the picture FS is an improvement of the IFS that may manage more inconsistency and $0 \leq \lambda + \zeta + v \leq 1$ since $\lambda, \zeta, v \in [0, 1]$. Expert comments such as "yes," "abstain," "no," and "refusal" will be sent, in accordance with the image FS description.

Shahzaib et al.⁶ used MADM to define the SFS for certain AOs. Instead of $0 \leq \lambda + \zeta + v \leq 1$, SFS demands that $0 \leq \lambda^2 + \zeta^2 + v^2 \leq 1$. The idea of an intelligent decision support system for SFS was initially put out by Hussain et al.⁷ Rafiq et al.⁸ were the first to introduce SFSs and their uses in DM. with example, $\lambda^2 + v^2 \geq 1$ is a DM issue with a property. Fermatean FS (FFS) was introduced by Senapati et al.⁹ in 2019 with the restriction that $0 \leq \lambda^3 + v^3 \leq 1$. Yager was the first to suggest the idea of generalized orthopair FSs.¹⁰ Both the MG and the NMG have power q in the q -rung orthogonal pair FS (q -ROFS), but their sum can never be more than

one. The MADM technique for Pythagorean neutrosophic normal interval-valued fuzzy AOs was presented by Palanikumar et al.¹¹ Xu et al. developed geometric operators, including weighted, ordered weighted, and hybrid operators, that were derived from IFSs.¹² Generalized ordered weighted averaging operators (GOWs) were suggested by Li et al.¹³ in 2002. Zeng et al.¹⁴ explained how to compute ordered weighted distances using AOs and distance measurements. Based on the features of AOs, Peng et al. investigated a simple PFS.¹⁵ Spherical fuzzy Ashraf and colleagues created Dombi AOs.¹⁶ Ullah et al.^{17,18} provide further information on SFSs and T-SFSs. Ibraheem et al.¹⁹ discussed the concept of complex NSSs using various AOs. Al-Husban et al.²⁰ deals that Type-I extension Diophantine IVNS. Various algebraic structures and aggregation techniques with applications were studied by Palanikumar et al.²¹⁻²³

I will follow the format listed below for the remainder of this task. See section 1 for an introduction. PFS and NS were discussed in Section 2. Several procedures on $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs are described in Section 3. The AOs based on CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN are discussed in Section 4. In the section 5, the conclusion is discussed.

2 Background

Many important definitions that we should review for future learning are included in this section.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{A} be a universal. The PFS $\Xi = \{h, \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg[h], \mathcal{L}^F[h] \rangle | h \in \mathcal{A}\}$, $\mathcal{L}^\neg : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and $\mathcal{L}^F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ called the MG and NMG of $h \in \mathcal{A}$ to Ξ , respectively and $0 \leq [\mathcal{L}^\neg[h]]^2 + [\mathcal{L}^F[h]]^2 \leq 1$. For $\Xi = \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg, \mathcal{L}^F \rangle$ is called a Pythagorean fuzzy number [PFN].

Definition 2.2. The NS $\Xi = \{h, \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg[h], \mathcal{L}^\partial[h], \mathcal{L}^F[h] \rangle | h \in \mathcal{A}\}$, where $\mathcal{L}^\neg, \mathcal{L}^\partial, \mathcal{L}^F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is denote the MG, IMG and NMG of $h \in \mathcal{A}$, respectively and $0 \leq [\mathcal{L}^\neg[h]] + [\mathcal{L}^\partial[h]] + [\mathcal{L}^F[h]] \leq 2$. For $M = \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg, \mathcal{L}^\partial, \mathcal{L}^F \rangle$ is called a neutrosophic number [NN].

Definition 2.3. The Pythagorean NS $\Xi = \{h, \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg[h], \mathcal{L}^\partial[h], \mathcal{L}^F[h] \rangle | h \in \mathcal{A}\}$, where $\mathcal{L}^\neg, \mathcal{L}^\partial, \mathcal{L}^F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called the MG, IMG and NMG of $h \in \mathcal{A}$, respectively and $0 \leq [\mathcal{L}^\neg[h]]^2 + [\mathcal{L}^\partial[h]]^2 + [\mathcal{L}^F[h]]^2 \leq 2$. For $M = \langle \mathcal{L}^\neg, \mathcal{L}^\partial, \mathcal{L}^F \rangle$ is called a Pythagorean neutrosophic number [PyNN].

Definition 2.4. Let $\Xi_1 = [a_1, b_1] \in N$ and $\Xi_2 = [a_2, b_2] \in N$. Then the distance between Ξ_1 and Ξ_2 is defined as $\nabla[\Xi_1, \Xi_2] = \sqrt{[a_1 - a_2]^2 + \frac{1}{2}[b_1 - b_2]^2}$, where N is a natural number.

3 Operations for CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN

We present the concept of the $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN, which is a complex tangent trigonometric. As a consequence, the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN and its operations were established and $\tan \pi/2 = \mathcal{U}$

Definition 3.1. The $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NS $\Xi = \{h, \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg][h] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg][h}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial][h] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial][h}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F][h] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F][h}]] \rangle | h \in \mathcal{A}\}$, where $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ denote the MG, IMG and NMG of $h \in \mathcal{A}$ to Ξ , respectively and $0 \leq [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg][h]]^\zeta + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial][h]]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F][h]]^\epsilon \leq 1$ and $0 \leq [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg][h]]^\zeta + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial][h]]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F][h]]^\epsilon \leq 1$. For convenience, $\Xi = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]}] \rangle$ is represent a CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN.

Definition 3.2. Let $\Xi = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]}, [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]}] \rangle, \Xi_1 = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^F]}] \rangle, \Xi_2 = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^F]}] \rangle$ be any three CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs, and $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) > 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \Xi_1 \sqcup \Xi_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-]]^\zeta + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-]]^\zeta}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-]]^\zeta * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-]]^\zeta}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^-]]^\zeta + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^-]]^\zeta}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^-]]^\zeta * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^-]]^\zeta}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]^\partial}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]^\partial * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]^\partial}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]^\partial}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]^\partial * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]^\partial}}, \\ [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]^\epsilon [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]^\epsilon} * e^{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]^\epsilon [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]^\epsilon} \end{array} \right), \\
 2. \Xi_1 \circ \Xi_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{c} [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-]]^\zeta [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-]]^\zeta * e^{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^-]]^\zeta [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^-]]^\zeta}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]^\partial}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]^\partial * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]^\partial}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]^\partial + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]^\partial}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]^\partial * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]^\partial}}, \\ \sqrt[\epsilon]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]^\epsilon + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]^\epsilon}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]^\epsilon * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]^\epsilon}} * e^{\sqrt[\epsilon]{\frac{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]^\epsilon + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]^\epsilon}{-[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]^\epsilon * [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]^\epsilon}} \end{array} \right), \\
 3. \wp * \Xi &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^-]^\zeta]} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^-]^\zeta]}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^+]^\partial]} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^+]^\partial]}}, \\ [[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^f]^\epsilon] * e^{[[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^f]^\epsilon]} \end{array} \right), \\
 4. \Xi^\wp &= \left(\begin{array}{c} [[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^-]^\zeta] * e^{[[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^-]^\zeta]}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^+]^\partial]} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^+]^\partial]}}, \\ \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^f]^\epsilon]} * e^{\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^f]^\epsilon]}} \end{array} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

We present ED and HD measures for CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs and investigate their mathematical characteristics.

Definition 3.3. For any two CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs $\Xi_1 = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]] \rangle$ and $\Xi_2 = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]] \rangle$. Then

$$\nabla_E[\Xi_1, \Xi_2] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]]^2 \\ - [1 + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]]^2 \end{array} \right)^2 + \left(\begin{array}{c} [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]]^2 \\ - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]]^2 \end{array} \right)^2 \right)}$$

where $\nabla_E[\Xi_1, \Xi_2]$ is called the ED between Ξ_1 and Ξ_2 .

$$\nabla_H[\Xi_1, \Xi_2] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \left| 1 + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]]^2 \right| \\ \left| - [1 + [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]]^2 \right| \\ \left| [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]]^2 \right| \\ \left| - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^-]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^+]]^2 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]]^2 \right| \end{array} \right)$$

where $\nabla_H[\Xi_1, \Xi_2]$ is called the HD between Ξ_1 and Ξ_2 .

4 AOs based on CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NN

We use CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA, CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG, GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA, and GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG to describe the AOs.

4.1 CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA

Definition 4.1. Let $\Xi_i = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\neg}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\neg}]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]] \rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs, $W = [\varkappa_1, \varkappa_2, \dots, \varkappa_n]$ be the weight of Ξ_i , $\varkappa_i \geq 0$ and $\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i = 1$. Then CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i \Xi_i$.

Theorem 4.2. Let $\Xi_i = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\neg}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\neg}]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon}] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]] \rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs. Then CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_i}}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_i}}}, \\ \prod_{i=1}^n [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_i} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_i}} \end{array} \right).$$

Proof. If $n = 2$, then CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2] = \varkappa_1 \Xi_1 \sqcup \varkappa_2 \Xi_2$, where

$$\varkappa_1 \Xi_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_1}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_1}}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_1}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_1}}}, \\ [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_1} * e^{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_1}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\varkappa_2 \Xi_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_2}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_2}}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_2}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_2}}}, \\ [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_2} * e^{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_2}} \end{array} \right).$$

Now, $\varkappa_1 \Xi_1 \sqcup \varkappa_2 \Xi_2$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{\left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right)} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{\left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right)}}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right)} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{\left(\begin{array}{c} [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [1 - [1 - [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right)}}}, \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right) * e^{\left(\begin{array}{c} [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_1} \\ [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^{\epsilon}]]^{\epsilon}]^{\varkappa_2} \end{array} \right)}$$
 \end{array} \right)

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_2} *} \\ e \sqrt[1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_2}}{,} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_2} *} \\ e \sqrt[1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_2}}{,} \\ \frac{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_1} * [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_2} *}{e^{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_1} * [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_2}}} \end{array} \right)$$

Hence, CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i} *} e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}}{,} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i} *} e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}}{,} \\ \prod_{i=1}^2 [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^2 [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i}} \end{array} \right).$$

It valid for $n \geq 3$,

Thus, CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_l]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i} *} e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}}{,} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i} *} e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}}{,} \\ \prod_{i=1}^l [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^l [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i}} \end{array} \right).$$

If $n = l + 1$, then CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_l, \Xi_{l+1}]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt[\zeta]{\prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ \sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}] * [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{*} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{\prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ e \sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_i}] * [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\neg]]^\zeta]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ \sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}] * [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{*} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ e \sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^l [1 - [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_i}] * [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\natural]]^\partial]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}}{,} \\ \prod_{i=1}^l [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i} * [[[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_{l+1}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^l [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_i} * [[[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^f]]^\epsilon]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\xi]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\xi]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\xi]}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial]]^\partial]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial]]^\partial]}}, \\ \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F]]^\epsilon * e^{\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]]^\epsilon} \end{array} \right).$$

□

Theorem 4.3. Let $\Xi_i = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]}]] \rangle$ be the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs. Then CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \Xi$ [idempotency property].

Proof. Since $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg]$, $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial]$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]$, $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F] = [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]$ and $\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i = 1$. Now, CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\xi]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg]]^\xi]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]]^\xi]}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial]]^\partial]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial]]^\partial]}}, \\ \prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F]]^\epsilon * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]]^\epsilon} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\xi]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^\neg]]^\xi]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^\neg]]^\xi]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i}}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^\partial]]^\partial]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^\partial]]^\partial]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i}}}, \\ [[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]]^\epsilon]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i} * e^{[[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]]^\epsilon]^{\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\xi]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^\neg]]^\xi]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^\neg]]^\xi]}}, \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^\partial]]^\partial]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^\partial]]^\partial]}}, \\ [\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]]^\epsilon * e^{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]]^\epsilon} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \Xi.$$

□

Theorem 4.4. Let $\Xi_i = \langle [[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]}]] \rangle$ be the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs. Then CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

where $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\neg], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\neg], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\partial], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\partial], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^F], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^F]$

and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\neg], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\neg], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\partial], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\partial],$

$[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F] = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^F], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F] = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^F]$ and where $1 \leq i \leq n, j = 1, 2, \dots, i_j$. Then,

$$\left\langle \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]}}_{\leq CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]}}_{\leq \langle [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]} \rangle}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]}}_{\leq \langle [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\neg] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\neg]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\partial] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\partial]}, [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]} \rangle} \right\rangle.$$

[Boundedness property].

Proof. Since, $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\neg}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\neg}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]}$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]} = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\neg}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]} = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\neg}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} * e^{\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]}} &= \sqrt[\xi]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]}^{\xi_i}} \\ &\leq \sqrt[\xi]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]}^{\xi_i}} \\ &\leq \sqrt[\xi]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\neg}]]^{\xi}}]}^{\xi_i}} \\ &= \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\neg}]} \end{aligned}$$

Since, $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\natural}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\natural}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]}$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]} = \min[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\natural}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]} = \max[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\natural}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} * e^{\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]}} &= \sqrt[\vartheta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]}^{\vartheta_i}} \\ &\leq \sqrt[\vartheta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]}^{\vartheta_i}} \\ &\leq \sqrt[\vartheta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]} * e^{\sqrt[1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]]^{\vartheta}}]}^{\vartheta_i}} \\ &= \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^{\natural}]} * e^{\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^{\natural}]}} \end{aligned}$$

Since, $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]^{\epsilon}]} = \min[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^F]^{\epsilon}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]^{\epsilon}]} = \max[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^F]^{\epsilon}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]^{\epsilon}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]^{\epsilon}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{R}^F]^{\epsilon}]}$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]^{\epsilon}]} = \min[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^F]^{\epsilon}]$, $\overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]^{\epsilon}]} = \max[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^F]^{\epsilon}]$ and $\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]^{\epsilon}]} \leq \overbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]^{\epsilon}]} \leq \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{I}^F]^{\epsilon}]}$.

We have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} &= \prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}}} \\
 &\leq \prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}}} \\
 &\leq \prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}}} \\
 &= \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} * e^{\underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon}_{\text{}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \\
 &+ \left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + 1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{ij}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{ij}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \right) \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + 1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\left[\sqrt{\zeta} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]]^\zeta}_{\text{}}} \right]^{\epsilon} \right)^2 - \left[\sqrt{\partial} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \underbrace{[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]]^\partial}_{\text{}}} \right)^{\epsilon} \right]^2 \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{[[[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]^\epsilon]^\epsilon]^\epsilon}_{\text{}} \right]^2 \right) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\langle \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]}}_{\text{}}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]}}_{\text{}}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]}}_{\text{}} \rangle \\
 &\leq CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] \\
 &\leq \langle \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]}}_{\text{}}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^\top]}}_{\text{}}, \underbrace{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}^F]}}_{\text{}} \rangle. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.5. Let $\Xi_i = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^\top]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^\top]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^F]}] \rangle$

and $W_i = \langle [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^\top]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^\top]}], [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^F] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^F]}] \rangle$, be the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWAs. For any i , if there is $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^F]^2 \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^F]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^\top]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^\top]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^\top]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^\top]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^F]^2 \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^F]^2$ or $\Xi_i \leq W_i$. Prove that $CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] \leq CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) NWA[W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n]$, where $[i = 1, 2, \dots, n]; [j = 1, 2, \dots, i_j]$ [monotonicity property].

Proof. For any i , $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top]^2$.
Therefore, $1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^\top]]^2 \geq 1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^\top]]^2$.

Hence, $\prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^2]^{\varkappa_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^2]^{\varkappa_i}$

and $\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \leq \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}}$.

Similarly, $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^{\neg}]^2 \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^{\neg}]^2$.

Therefore, $1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^2 \geq 1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^2$.

Hence, $\prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^2]^{\varkappa_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^2]^{\varkappa_i}$

and $\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \leq \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}}$.

For any i , $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^{\partial}]^{\partial} \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^{\partial}]^{\partial}$.

Therefore, $1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial} \geq 1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}$.

Hence, $\prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}$.

This implies that $\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \leq \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}}$.

Similarly, for any i , $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^{\partial}]^{\partial} \leq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^{\partial}]^{\partial}$.

Therefore, $1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial} \geq 1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}$.

Hence, $\prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}$.

This implies that $\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \leq \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}}$.

For any i , $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^F]^2 \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^F]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon} \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}$.

Therefore, $1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}]}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}]}{2}$.

Similarly, for any i ,

$[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^F]^2 \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^F]^2$ and $[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon} \geq [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}$.

Therefore, $1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}]}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_{ij}}^F]^{\epsilon}]}{2}$.

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\left(\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{t_i}^F]^{\epsilon}]]^2}{2} \right) \\ & + \left(\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 \right) \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{t_i}^F]^{\epsilon}]]^2}{2} \right) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\left(\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 1 - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_{h_i}^F]^{\epsilon}]]^2}{2} \right) \\ & + \left(\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\neg}]]^{\zeta}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 - \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^{\partial}]]^{\partial}]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^2 \right) \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{[\prod_{i=1}^n [[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_{h_i}^F]^{\epsilon}]]^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)NWA[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] \leq CTT(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)NWA[W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n]$. □

4.2 CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWG

Definition 4.6. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{-1}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]} \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs. Then $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \prod_{i=1}^n \Xi_i^{\varkappa_i}$.

Corollary 4.7. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{-1}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]} \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs. Then CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right] \right]^{\zeta} \right]^{\varkappa_i} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{-1} \right] \right]^{\zeta} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right] \right]^{\partial} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial} \right] \right]^{\partial} \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right]^{\epsilon} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right]^{\epsilon} \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \end{array} \right).$$

Corollary 4.8. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{-1}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial}]} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon}]} \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs and all are equal. Then $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \Xi$.

Remark 4.9. It has other properties, including boundedness and monotonicity, as well as having $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG.

4.3 Generalized CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA [GCTT($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$)NWA]

Definition 4.10. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right] \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NN. Then GCTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \left[\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i \Xi_i^{\wp} \right]^{1/\wp}$.

Theorem 4.11. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right], \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right] \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs. Then GCTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{-1} \right] \right]^{\zeta} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^{1/\zeta} * e^{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{-1} \right] \right]^{\zeta} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^{1/\zeta}}, \\ \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\partial} \right] \right]^{\partial} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^{1/\partial} * e^{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\partial} \right] \right]^{\partial} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right]^{1/\partial}}, \\ \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right]^{\epsilon} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right] \right]^{\epsilon}} \right]^{1/\epsilon} * \\ e^{\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^{\epsilon} \right] \right]^{\epsilon} \right]^{\varkappa_i}} \right] \right]^{\epsilon}} \right]^{1/\epsilon}} \end{array} \right).$$

Proof. To illustrate this, we may first show that,

$$\sqcup_{i=1}^n \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\zeta = \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \right] \end{array} \right).$$

Put $n = 2, \varkappa_1 \Xi_1 \sqcup \varkappa_2 \Xi_2$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta + \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{-\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta * \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta + \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{-\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta * \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\zeta} \\ * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial + \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{-\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial * \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial + \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{-\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial * \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^\partial} \\ * e^{\left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^{\varkappa_1} * \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_2^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \\ * e^{\left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^{\varkappa_1} * \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_2^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \right]^{\varkappa_1}} \end{array} \right),$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\zeta \right] \zeta \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\partial \right] \partial \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \prod_{i=1}^2 \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\epsilon \right] \epsilon \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \right] \end{array} \right).$$

Hence,

$$\sqcup_{i=1}^l \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\varphi = \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \prod_{i=1}^l \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^l \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \right] \end{array} \right).$$

If $n = l + 1$, then $\sqcup_{i=1}^l \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\varphi + \varkappa_{l+1} \Xi_{l+1}^\varphi = \sqcup_{i=1}^{l+1} \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\varphi$.

Now, $\sqcup_{i=1}^l \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\varphi + \varkappa_{l+1} \Xi_{l+1}^\varphi = \varkappa_1 \Xi_1^\varphi \sqcup \varkappa_2 \Xi_2^\varphi \sqcup \dots \sqcup \varkappa_l \Xi_l^\varphi \sqcup \varkappa_{l+1} \Xi_{l+1}^\varphi$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} + \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \zeta} \\ - \sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \zeta} \\ \sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} + \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \zeta} \\ * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{\left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \zeta}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} + \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \partial} \\ - \sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \partial} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} + \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \partial} \\ * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{\left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^l \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \partial}} \\ \prod_{i=1}^l \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{R}_{l+1}^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \\ \prod_{i=1}^l \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{I}_{l+1}^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_{l+1}}} \right] \end{array} \right).$$

$$\sqcup_{i=1}^{l+1} \varkappa_i \Xi_i^\zeta = \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\top \right] \right] \zeta \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_1^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_1^\top \right] \right] \partial \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \\ \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}} * e^{\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^f \right] \right] \epsilon \right]^{\varkappa_i}}} \right] \end{array} \right).$$

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \mathfrak{X}_i \Xi_i^\varphi \right]^{1/\varphi} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right]^\zeta \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\zeta} * e \left[\sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right]^\zeta \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\zeta} \\ \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] \right]^\partial \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\partial} * e \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp \right] \right]^\partial \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\partial} \\ \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right]^\epsilon} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i} \right]^2} \right]^{1/\epsilon} * \\ e \sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right]^\epsilon} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i} \right]^2} \right]^{1/\epsilon} \end{array} \right)$$

□

Remark 4.12. If $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon) = [1, 1, 1]$, then CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA operator is used instead of the GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA operator.

Theorem 4.13. If all $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]} \right] \right\rangle$ and all are equal. Then GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \Xi$.

Remark 4.14. The GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWA operator meets both boundedness and monotonicity constraints.

4.4 Generalized CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG [GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG]

Definition 4.15. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]} \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs. Then GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \frac{1}{\varphi} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n [\wp \Xi_i]^{\mathfrak{X}_i} \right]$.

Corollary 4.16. Let $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]} \right] \right\rangle$ be the CTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NNs. Then GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n]$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] \right]^\zeta} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i} \right]^{\zeta}} \right]^{1/\zeta} * \\ e \sqrt[\zeta]{1 - \left[1 - \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt{1 - \left[1 - \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top \right] \right]^\zeta} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i} \right]^{\zeta}} \right]^{1/\zeta} \\ \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] \right]^\partial \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\partial} * e \left[\sqrt[\partial]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp \right] \right]^\partial \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\partial} \\ \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F \right] \right]^\epsilon} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\epsilon} * e \left[\sqrt[\epsilon]{1 - \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F \right] \right]^\epsilon} \right]^{\mathfrak{X}_i}} \right]^{1/\epsilon} \end{array} \right)$$

Remark 4.17. When $\varphi = 1$, the GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG is converted to the $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG.

Remark 4.18. GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG operators satisfy the boundness and monotonicity characteristics.

Corollary 4.19. If all $\Xi_i = \left\langle \left[\left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\top \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\top]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^\sharp \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^\sharp]}, \left[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{R}_i^F \right] * e^{[\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{I}_i^F]} \right] \right\rangle$ are equal. Then GCTT $(\zeta, \partial, \epsilon)$ NWG $[\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \dots, \Xi_n] = \Xi$.

5 Conclusion:

In this study, new weighted operators including averaging and geometric operators are introduced. These operators have several properties, such as monotonicity, idempotency, commutativity, associativity, and boundedness. We examined many standard metrics to characterize the weighted vector. Numerous criteria for aggregation operators have been examined. A few aggregating methods for such CTT ($\zeta, \partial, \epsilon$) NNs have been studied, and some conclusions have been drawn about them.

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