



## The novel algebraic structure trigonometric Pythagorean neutrosophic set provides the basis for interaction weighted aggregating operators

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### Abstract

We introduce new methods for the trigonometric Pythagorean neutrosophic set (TPNSS) via interaction aggregating operator in this study. A combination of the trigonometric operator and the Pythagorean neutrosophic set. The universal aggregation function is used to study the novel averaging and geometric interaction operations of Pythagorean neutrosophic numbers. The TPNSS are commutative, associative, idempotent, and boundedness compatible. TPNSS interaction weighted averaging, TPNSS interaction weighted geometric, generalized TPNSS interaction weighted averaging, and generalized TPNSS interaction weighted geometric are the four new interaction aggregating operators that are introduced. The Euclidean distance, Hamming distance, and score values are often assumed to represent the aggregation functions.

**Keywords:** Aggregating operator; TPNSIWA; TPNSIWG; GTPNSIWA; GTPNSIWG

### 1 Introduction

The fuzzy set (FS),<sup>1</sup> intuitionistic FS (IFS),<sup>2</sup> Pythagorean FS (PFS),<sup>3,4</sup> neutrosophic set (NSS),<sup>5</sup> and Fermatean FS (FFS)<sup>6</sup> have all been developed as a consequence of the uncertainties. Zadeh's FS<sup>1</sup> proposes a membership degree (MD) for decision-makers. Since each object possesses MD  $\varkappa$  and non-membership degree (NMD)  $\varsigma$  and satisfies  $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma \leq 1$ , for  $\varkappa, \varsigma \in [0, 1]$ , An IFS concept was established by Atanassov.<sup>2</sup> According to the criterion that  $\varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 \leq 1$ , PFSs are defined by their MDs and NMDs, as developed by Yager.<sup>3</sup> In many different disciplines, IFSs and PFSs have been extensively studied and used. Cuong and colleagues<sup>7</sup> by creating the idea of picture FSs (PiFSs). Since PiFSs is an extended form of IFSs, it has been observed that it may support certain extra ambiguities. It is noted in PiFSs that the MD  $\varkappa$ , neutral  $\varsigma$ , and NMD  $\check{a}$  have  $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma + \check{a} \leq 1$ ; for  $\varkappa, \varsigma, \check{a} \in [0, 1]$ . It will guarantee that expert opinion messages like "yes," "abstain," "no," and "refusal" are sent over the PiFS. Additionally, it will prevent evaluation information from being omitted and guarantee that the evaluation data and the real decision environment are consistent. Although there are many applications and research on PiFSs, the notion has not been thoroughly investigated. For certain AOs with MADM, Shahzaib et al.<sup>8</sup> defined the spherical FS (SFS). The SFS requires that  $0 \leq \varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 + \check{a}^2 \leq 1$  instead of  $0 \leq \varkappa + \varsigma + \check{a} \leq 1$ . Jin et al.<sup>9</sup> presented the linguistic SFS AOs, which were talked about in MADM difficulties. In DM, Rafiq et al. presented SFSs and their uses.<sup>10</sup> Decision-making (DM) and the fact that  $\varkappa^2 + \varsigma^2 \geq 1$  are problematic. Senapati and colleagues<sup>6</sup> introduced the idea of an FFS in 2019. Both the MD and NMD with the property that  $0 \leq \varkappa^3 + \varsigma^3 \leq 1$ . Because of this effort, the following contributions are made:

1. Numerous features of algebra, including idempotency, commutativity, and associativity, have been demonstrated.
2. The characteristics of a TPNSIWA, WG, GWA and GWG are HD and ED. The ED distance between two TPNSs is to be determined using this approach.

## 2 Basic concepts

**Definition 2.1.**<sup>3</sup> Let  $F$  be the universe set. The PFS  $\beth = \{x, \langle \varkappa^\neg[x], v^\natural[x] \rangle | x \in F\}$ , where  $\varkappa^\neg, v^\natural : F \rightarrow [0, 1]$  refers the MD and NMD of  $x \in F$  to  $\beth$ , respectively and  $0 \leq [\varkappa^\neg[x]]^2 + [v^\natural[x]]^2 \leq 1$ . For,  $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\neg, \varkappa^\natural \rangle$  is called the Pythagorean fuzzy number [PFN].

**Definition 2.2.**<sup>6</sup> A Fermatean fuzzy set  $\beth = \{x, \langle \varkappa^\neg[x], v^\natural[x] \rangle | x \in F\}$ , where  $\varkappa^\neg[x]$  and  $v^\natural[x]$  denote MD and NMD of  $u$  respectively, where  $\varkappa^\neg, v^\natural : F \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and  $0 \leq [\varkappa^\neg[x]]^3 + [v^\natural[x]]^3 \leq 1$ . Here,  $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\neg, \varkappa^\natural \rangle$  is represent a Fermatean fuzzy number [FFN].

**Definition 2.3.** For any PFNs,  $\beth = \langle \varkappa^\neg, v^\natural \rangle$ ,  $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\neg, v_1^\natural \rangle$  and  $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\neg, v_2^\natural \rangle$ ,  $\varkappa^\neg, v^\natural$  denote MD and NMD of  $u$  respectively. Then

1.  $\beth_1 \vee \beth_2 = [\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2}, [v_1^\natural \cdot v_2^\natural]]$
2.  $\beth_1 \wedge \beth_2 = [[\varkappa_1^\neg \cdot \varkappa_2^\neg], \sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2}]$
3.  $\cup \cdot \beth = [\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\varkappa^\neg]^2]^\cup}, [v^\natural]^\cup]$
4.  $\beth^\cup = [[\varkappa^\neg]^\cup, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [v^\natural]^2]^\cup}]$

**Definition 2.4.** If  $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\neg, v_1^\natural \rangle$  and  $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\neg, v_2^\natural \rangle$  are any two PFNs. Then the interaction AO is defined as

1.  $\beth_1 \vee \beth_2 = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2}}{\sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2}}, \right]$
2.  $\beth_1 \wedge \beth_2 = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{[\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 + [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\varkappa_2^\neg]^2}}{\sqrt{[v_1^\natural]^2 + [v_2^\natural]^2 - [v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [v_2^\natural]^2}}, \right]$
3.  $\cup \cdot \beth_1 = \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2]^\cup}, \sqrt{[1 - [\varkappa_1^\neg]^2]^\cup - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\neg + v_1^\natural]^2]^\cup} \right]$
4.  $\beth_1^\cup = \left[ \sqrt{[1 - [v_1^\natural]^2]^\cup - [1 - [\varkappa_1^\neg + v_1^\natural]^2]^\cup}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [v_1^\natural]^2]^\cup} \right]$

where  $\cup$  be a positive integers.

## 3 Different AOs for TNSN

Throughout this paper,  $\sin \pi/2(\cos \pi/2, \tan \pi/2) = \angle$ .

**Definition 3.1.** Suppose that  $\beth_1 = \langle \varkappa_1^\neg, \varkappa_1^\natural, v_1^\natural \rangle$  and  $\beth_2 = \langle \varkappa_2^\neg, \varkappa_2^\natural, v_2^\natural \rangle$  be the any two TPNSNs. Then

$$1. \ \beth_1 \vee \beth_2 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\neg]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\neg]^2}, \\ \sqrt{[\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\natural]^2}, \\ \sqrt{[\angle v_1^\natural]^2 + [\angle v_2^\natural]^2 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2} \\ \sqrt{1 - [\angle v_1^\natural]^2 \cdot [\angle \varkappa_2^\neg]^2 - [\angle \varkappa_1^\neg]^2 \cdot [\angle v_2^\natural]^2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1 \wedge \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2 &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{[\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2 + [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2 \cdot [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2} \\ \sqrt{[\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2 \cdot [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2 \cdot [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2} \\ \sqrt{[\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2 + [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2 \cdot [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2} \\ \sqrt{[\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2 + [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2 \cdot [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2} \end{array} \right] \\
 3. \quad \underline{\mathfrak{U}} \cdot \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1 &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}} - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}} \end{array} \right] \\
 4. \quad \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}} &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}} - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}} \\ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\underline{\mathfrak{U}}}} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

**3.1 TPNSIWA operator**

**Definition 3.2.** Let  $\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow, \mathfrak{v}_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$  be the TPNSNs,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ,  $\varsigma_\alpha$  be the weight of  $\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_\alpha$  and  $\varsigma_\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^k \varsigma_\alpha = 1$ . Then the TPNSIWA operator  $[\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_k] = \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^k \varsigma_\alpha \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_\alpha$ .

**Theorem 3.3.** Let  $\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow, \mathfrak{v}_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$  be the TPNSNs,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

Then,  $TPNSIWA[\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_k] = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}} \end{array} \right]$ .

**Proof.** If  $\alpha = 2$ ,  $TPNSIWA[\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2] = \varsigma_1 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2$ , where,

$$\varsigma_1 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}} \end{array} \right]$$

and

$$\varsigma_2 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2} - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}} \end{array} \right]$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varsigma_1 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1 \Upsilon \varsigma_2 \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2 &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1} \cdot [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}} \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \underline{\mathcal{A}}\mathfrak{v}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}} \end{array} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Using induction  $\alpha \geq 3$ ,  $TPNSIWA[\underline{\mathfrak{A}}_1, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathfrak{A}}_\ell]$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}, \right].$$

If  $\alpha = \ell + 1$ , then  $TPNSIWA[\mathfrak{I}_1, \mathfrak{I}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{I}_{\ell}, \mathfrak{I}_{\ell+1}]$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}, \frac{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}, \frac{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] + [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}]}{-\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} \cdot [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} \cdot [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{[\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}]}{[[\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}} - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\ell+1}}}}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}$$

**Theorem 3.4.** If  $\mathfrak{I}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, \mathcal{V}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$  be the TPNSNs and  $\mathfrak{I}_{\alpha} = \mathfrak{I}$  and  $\mathcal{N}^{\neg} \cdot \mathcal{V}^{\downarrow} = 0$ , then the  $TPNSIWA[\mathfrak{I}_1, \mathfrak{I}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{I}_k] = \mathfrak{I}$ ,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

**Proof.** Note that,  $[\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, \underline{\mathcal{V}}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}] = [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}^{\downarrow}, \underline{\mathcal{V}}^{\downarrow}]$ ,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and  $\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^k \zeta_{\alpha} = 1$ . We get,  $TPNSIWA[\mathfrak{I}_1, \mathfrak{I}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{I}_k]$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\zeta_{\alpha}}}}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2]^{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^k \zeta_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^k \zeta_{\alpha}}}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2]^{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^k \zeta_{\alpha}} - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}^{\downarrow}]^2]^{\biguplus_{\alpha=1}^k \zeta_{\alpha}}}}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2]}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\downarrow}]^2]}}{\sqrt{[1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}]^2] - [1 - [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg} + \underline{\mathcal{V}}^{\downarrow}]^2]}}$$

$$= [\underline{\mathcal{N}}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}^{\downarrow}, \underline{\mathcal{V}}^{\downarrow}] = \mathfrak{I}$$

3.2 Interaction weighted geometric[TPNSIWG] operator

**Definition 3.5.** Let  $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow, v_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$  be the TPNSNs,  $\varsigma_\alpha$  be the weight of  $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha$ . Then the TPNSIWG operator  $[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_k] = \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \mathfrak{A}_\alpha^{\varsigma_\alpha}$ .

**Theorem 3.6.** If  $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha = \langle \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow, \mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow, v_\alpha^\downarrow \rangle$  be the TPNSNs. Then,

$$TPNSIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_k] = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right]$$

**Proof.** If  $\alpha = 2$ , then  $TPNSIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2] = \mathfrak{A}_1^{\varsigma_1} \wedge \mathfrak{A}_2^{\varsigma_2}$ ,

where,

$$\mathfrak{A}_1^{\varsigma_1} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}}} \right]$$

$$\mathfrak{A}_2^{\varsigma_2} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}} \right]$$

We get,

$$\mathfrak{A}_1^{\varsigma_1} \wedge \mathfrak{A}_2^{\varsigma_2} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]} - \frac{[1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1} \cdot [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}}{[1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] + [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_1^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_1}] \cdot [1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_2^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_2}]}} \right]$$

Hence,  $TPNSIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2] = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right]$

$TPNSIWG[\mathfrak{A}_1, \mathfrak{A}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_\ell] = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{x}_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow]^2]^{\varsigma_\alpha}}} \right]$



If  $\alpha = 2$ , then  $s_1 \rhd_1^2 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{s_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \end{array} \right]$

and

$s_2 \rhd_2^2 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}}, \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \\ \sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd]^2]^{s_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \end{array} \right]$

We get,  $s_1 \rhd_1 \Upsilon s_2 \rhd_2 =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{l} \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ - \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ - \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ - \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - [1 - [\mathcal{L}v_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ - \left[ \sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{s_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \\ \left[ \sqrt{[1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd]^2]^{s_1} - [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_2^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_2^\ddagger]^2]^{s_1}} \right]^2 \end{array} \right] \\ & = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{2s_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\ddagger]^2]^{2s_\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{2s_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{2s_\alpha}} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

In general,

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{2s_\alpha}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\ddagger]^2]^{2s_\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd]^2]^{2s_\alpha} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell [1 - [\mathcal{L}x_1^\rhd + \mathcal{L}v_1^\ddagger]^2]^{2s_\alpha}} \end{array} \right]$$

If  $\alpha = \ell + 1$ , then  $\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^\ell s_\alpha \rhd_\alpha^2 + s_{\ell+1} \rhd_{\ell+1}^2 = \bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} s_\alpha \rhd_\alpha^2$ .

Now,  $\bigoplus_{\alpha=1}^\ell s_\alpha \rhd_\alpha^2 + s_{\ell+1} \rhd_{\ell+1}^2 = s_1 \rhd_1^2 \Upsilon s_2 \rhd_2^2 \Upsilon \dots \Upsilon s_\ell \rhd_\ell^2 \Upsilon s_{\ell+1} \rhd_{\ell+1}^2$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} + \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{-\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right.}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} + \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{-\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right.}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} + \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{-\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right.}$$

$$\left. - \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1}} - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\ell+1}^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_1} \right]^2} \right]} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_1^{\downarrow} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}$$

and  $\mathfrak{U}_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [\varsigma_{\alpha} \mathfrak{N}_{\alpha}^2] = \left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \frac{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]} \right]$ .

**Corollary 3.10.** Let  $\mathfrak{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$  be the TPNSNs and all are equal. Then  $GTPNSIWA [\mathfrak{N}_1, \mathfrak{N}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{N}_k] = \mathfrak{N}$ .

### 3.4 Generalized TPNSIWG [GTPNSIWG] operator

**Definition 3.11.** Let  $\mathfrak{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$  be the TPNSNs,  $\varsigma_{\alpha}$  be the weight of  $\mathfrak{N}_{\alpha}$ , where  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k$ . Then, the  $GTPNSIWG[\mathfrak{N}_1, \mathfrak{N}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{N}_k] = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{U}} \left[ \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{N}_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]$ .

**Theorem 3.12.** Let  $\mathfrak{N}_{\alpha} = \langle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg}, \mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$  be the collection of TPNSNs. Then the  $GTPNSIWG$  operator  $[\mathfrak{N}_1, \mathfrak{N}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{N}_k] =$

$$\left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\neg} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{N}_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right] \left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2 \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right]} \right]$$

**Proof.** Using the induction method,

$$\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k [\mathcal{U}\mathcal{D}_\alpha]^{s_\alpha} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right] - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^k \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]}} \right]$$

If  $\alpha = 2$ , then

$$[\mathcal{U}\mathcal{D}_1]^{s_1} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right] - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]}} \right]$$

and

$$[\mathcal{U}\mathcal{D}_2]^{s_2} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right] - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]}}{\sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]}} \right]$$

We get,  $[\mathcal{U}\mathcal{D}_1]^{s_1} \wedge [\mathcal{U}\mathcal{D}_2]^{s_2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow + \varkappa_1^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right] \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right] \right]^2} \right] \\ & = \left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_2^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_2^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_1} \right]} \right]^2} \right] \\ & = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} \right] \end{aligned}$$

If  $\alpha = k$ , then

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow + \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_\alpha^\uparrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^\ell \left[ 1 - \left[ \left[ \mathcal{L}v_\alpha^\downarrow \right]^2 \right]^{2s_\alpha} \right]} \right]$$

If  $\alpha = \ell + 1$ , then  $\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\cup \sqsupset_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot [\cup \sqsupset_{\ell+1}]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} = \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [\cup \sqsupset_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}$ .

Now,  $\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} [\cup \sqsupset_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \cdot [\cup \sqsupset_{\ell+1}]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}} = [\cup \sqsupset_1]^{\varsigma_1} \wedge [\cup \sqsupset_2]^{\varsigma_2} \wedge \dots \wedge [\cup \sqsupset_{\ell}]^{\varsigma_{\ell}} \wedge [\cup \sqsupset_{\ell+1}]^{\varsigma_{\ell+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right.} \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\ell+1}^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right.} \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 + \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1 - \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\ell+1}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_1}} \right]^2} \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_1^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}, \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_1^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{\cup} \left[ \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} [\cup \sqsupset_{\alpha}]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}} \right] = \\
 &\left[ \frac{\left[ \sqrt{\diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} + \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}}{\left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}\varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right] \left[ \sqrt{1 - \diamond_{\alpha=1}^{\ell+1} \left[ 1 - \left[ \mathcal{L}v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \right]^2} \right]^{\varsigma_{\alpha}}} \right]} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary 3.13.** Let  $\sqsupset_{\alpha} = \langle \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\uparrow}, \varkappa_{\alpha}^{\downarrow}, v_{\alpha}^{\downarrow} \rangle$  be the collection of TPNSNs and all are equal. Then the GTPNSIWG  $[\sqsupset_1, \sqsupset_2, \dots, \sqsupset_k] = \sqsupset$ .

### 4 Conclusion

An important benefit of ED and HD for TPNSNs is their algebraic accessibility. Data analysis may be greatly enhanced by HD of TPNSNs. The benefits of HD are demonstrated through the use of powerful statistics. We presented proposed models and examples of TPNSIWA, TPNSIWG, GTPNSIWA, and GTPNSIWG. The following topics will be further discussed in the future: There will be a more thorough discussion of the following subjects: (1) There is a connection between the cubic NS and IVPFS via interaction AOs. (2) Complex TPNSIWA, complex TPNSIWG, complex GTPNSIWA, and complex GTPNSIWG can all be used to fix the problem.

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