



## New form of weighted interaction aggregating operators communicated with the reciprocal fractional floor function via the neutrosophic set

D. Mahendar<sup>1</sup>, R. Balaji<sup>2</sup>, Nasreen kausar<sup>3</sup>, Tonguc Cagin<sup>4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>B V Raju Institute of Technology, Narsapur Medak-Dist, Telangana State, 502313, India

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

<sup>3</sup>Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Arts and Science, Balikesir University, 10145 Balikesir, Turkey

<sup>4</sup>College of Business Administration, American University of the Middle East, Kuwait

E-mails: mahendar.dasari@bvrit.ac.in; balaji\_2410@yahoo.co.in; Kausar.nasreen57@gmail.com; tonguc.cagin@aum.edu.kw

### Abstract

In this work, we present novel techniques for the reciprocal fractional floor function applied neutrosophic set (RFFFNS) via interaction aggregating operator. The neutrosophic set combined with the reciprocal fractional floor operator. The geometric interaction operations of neutrosophic numbers and their new averaging are studied using the universal aggregation function. The RFFFNS are idempotent, boundedness compatible, commutative, and associative. Four new interaction aggregating operators are introduced: RFFFNS interaction weighted averaging, RFFFNS interaction weighted geometric, generalized RFFFNS interaction weighted averaging, and generalized RFFFNS interaction weighted geometric. The aggregation functions are commonly assumed to be represented by the Euclidean distance, Hamming distance, and score values.

**Keywords:** Aggregating operator; RFFFNSIWA; RFFFNSIWG; GRFFFNSIWA; GRFFFNSIWG

### 1 Introduction

The fuzzy set (FS),<sup>1</sup> intuitionistic FS (IFS),<sup>2</sup> Pythagorean FS (PFS),<sup>3,4</sup> neutrosophic set (NS),<sup>5</sup> and Fermatean FS (FFFS)<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  $\perp$  and non-membership degree (NMD)  $\varsigma$  and satisfies  $0 \leq \perp + \varsigma \leq 1$ , for  $\perp, \varsigma \in [0, 1]$ , An IFS concept was established by Atanassov.<sup>2</sup> According to the criterion that  $\perp^2 + \varsigma^2 \leq 1$ , 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. Senapati and colleagues<sup>6</sup> introduced the idea of an FFFS in 2019. Both the MD and NMD with the property that  $0 \leq \perp^3 + \varsigma^3 \leq 1$ . Hatamleh et al.<sup>7</sup> discussed the concept of two-fold fuzzy n-refined neutrosophic rings. Cuong and colleagues<sup>8</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  $\perp$ , neutral  $\varsigma$ , and NMD  $\iota$  have  $0 \leq \perp + \varsigma + \iota \leq 1$ ; for  $\perp, \varsigma, \iota \in [0, 1]$ . 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>9</sup> defined the spherical FS (SFS). The SFS requires that  $0 \leq \perp^2 + \varsigma^2 + \iota^2 \leq 1$

instead of  $0 \leq \perp + \varsigma + \iota \leq 1$ . Jin et al.<sup>10</sup> presented the linguistic SFS AOs, which were talked about in MADM difficulties. In DM, Rafiq et al. presented SFSs and their uses.<sup>11</sup> Decision-making (DM) and the fact that  $\perp^2 + \varsigma^2 \geq 1$  are problematic. Palanikumar et al.<sup>12-14</sup> discussed the concept of different operators via trigonometric neutrosophic interval-valued set, complex neutrosophic sets and Diophantine neutrosophic interval valued soft set. 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 RFFFNSIWA, WG, GWA and GWG are HD and ED. The ED distance between two RFFFNSs is to be determined using this approach.

**2 Different AOs for RFFFNN**

If  $f$  is a fractional part function, then the fractional part of  $\iota$ , where  $\iota$  is a real number, may be written as follows: The formula  $\mathcal{L}[\iota] = \langle \iota \rangle = \iota - [\iota]$ . As an alternative, a fractional part function may be used to specify the difference between a real number and its biggest integer value, which is found using the greatest integer function. The fractional component of  $\iota = 0$  if  $\iota$  is an integer. The reciprocal fractional part function  $\mathcal{L}[\iota] = \frac{1}{\iota}$  is assumed. It is well knowledge that the fractional component of  $\iota$  equals 0 whenever it is an integer. For  $\mathcal{L}[\iota] = \frac{1}{\iota}$  to be defined,  $\iota$  must not be an integer. All real numbers, except integers, fall inside the domain of  $\mathcal{L}[\iota] = \frac{1}{\iota}$ .

**Definition 2.1.** Suppose that  $\tilde{h}_1 = \langle \perp_1, \natural_1, \nu_1 \rangle$  and  $\tilde{h}_2 = \langle \perp_2, \natural_2, \nu_2 \rangle$  be the any two RFFFNNs. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \tilde{h}_1 \cup \tilde{h}_2 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}},} \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \natural_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \natural_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}},} \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \\ - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \end{array} \right) \\
 2. \tilde{h}_1 \cap \tilde{h}_2 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \\ - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \perp_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}},} \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \natural_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \natural_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} + \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \cdot \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \end{array} \right) \\
 3. \mathcal{M} \cdot \tilde{h}_1 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \langle 1 - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \langle 1 - \langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle 1 - \langle \perp_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}} - \langle 1 - \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \right) \\
 4. \tilde{h}_1^{\mathcal{M}} &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\langle 1 - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}} - \langle 1 - \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \langle 1 - \langle \natural_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \langle 1 - \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**2.1 RFFFNSIWA operator**

**Definition 2.2.** Let  $\tilde{h}_\tau = \langle \perp_\tau, \natural_\tau, \nu_\tau \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs,  $\tau \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, \eta$ ,  $\varsigma_\tau$  be the weight of  $\tilde{h}_\tau$  and  $\varsigma_\tau \geq 0$ ,  $\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \varsigma_\tau = 1$ . Then the RFFFNSIWA operator  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta \rangle = \boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \varsigma_\tau \tilde{h}_\tau$ .

**Theorem 2.3.** Let  $\tilde{h}_\tau = \langle \perp_\tau, \natural_\tau, \nu_\tau \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs,  $\tau \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, \eta$ . Then,  $RFFFNSIWA(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta) =$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle 1 - \langle \perp_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\varsigma_\tau}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle 1 - \langle \natural_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\varsigma_\tau}}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle 1 - \langle \perp_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\varsigma_\tau} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle 1 - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^a}} \rangle^{\varsigma_\tau}} \end{array} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} \cdot \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\eta+1}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} \cdot \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\eta+1}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\left\langle \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \left\langle \langle \perp_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\eta+1}} - \langle \perp_{\eta+1} + \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\eta+1}}}} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.4.** If  $\tilde{h}_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \natural_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs and  $\tilde{h}_{\tau} = \tilde{h}$ , then the RFFFNSIWA  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_{\eta} \rangle = \tilde{h}$ ,  $\tau \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, \eta$ .

**Proof.** Note that,  $\langle \perp_{\tau}, \natural_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle = \langle \perp, \natural, \nu \rangle$ ,  $\tau \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, \eta$  and  $\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau} = 1$ . We get, RFFFNSIWA  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_{\eta} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp + \nu \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau}} - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp + \nu \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau}}}} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \langle \perp \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp + \nu \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle}} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \langle \perp, \natural, \nu \rangle = \tilde{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

**2.2 Interaction weighted geometric(RFFFNSIWG) operator**

**Definition 2.5.** Let  $\tilde{h}_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \natural_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs,  $\varsigma_{\tau}$  be the weight of  $\tilde{h}_{\tau}$ . Then the RFFFNSIWG operator  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_{\eta} \rangle = \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \tilde{h}_{\tau}^{\varsigma_{\tau}}$ .

**Theorem 2.6.** If  $\tilde{h}_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \natural_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &RFFFNSIWG \langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_{\eta} \rangle = \\
 &\left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Proof.** If  $\tau \rightarrow 2$ , then RFFFNSIWG  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2 \rangle = \tilde{h}_1^{\varsigma_1} \cap \tilde{h}_2^{\varsigma_2}$ , where,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{h}_1^{\varsigma_1} &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_1} - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_1}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_1 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_1}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_1}}}} \end{array} \right) \\
 \tilde{h}_2^{\varsigma_2} &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_2} - \left\langle 1 - \langle \perp_2 + \nu_2 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_2}}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \natural_2 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_2}}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \left\langle 1 - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_2}}}} \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

We get,

$$\tilde{h}_1^{S_1} \cap \tilde{h}_2^{S_2} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \\ - \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \\ - \langle \langle | - \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle \perp_2 + \nu_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \\ - \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \\ - \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_1} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_2} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

Hence,  $RFFFNSIWG\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2 \rangle = \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{\Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \langle | - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle} \end{array} \right)$

$RFFFNSIWG\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta \rangle = \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{\Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle} \end{array} \right)$

If  $\tau \rightarrow \eta + 1$ , then  $RFFFNSIWG\langle \tilde{h}_1, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta, \tilde{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \\ - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \\ - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle \perp_{\eta+1} + \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \\ - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle + \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \\ - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle | - \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{\langle \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \rangle \cdot \langle \langle \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle - \langle \perp_{\eta+1} + \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle \rangle}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle \cdot \langle | - \langle \nu_{\eta+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_{\eta+1}} \rangle} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{\Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle | - \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle | - \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}} \sqrt{| - \Theta_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle | - \langle \nu_\tau \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{a}}}^{S_\tau} \rangle} \end{array} \right)$$

**Corollary 2.7.** Let  $\tilde{h}_\tau = \langle \perp_\tau, \mathfrak{h}_\tau, \nu_\tau \rangle$  be the RFFNNs and all are equal and  $\perp \cdot \nu = 0$ . Then  $RFFFNSIWG\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta \rangle = \tilde{h}$ .



$$= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \right)$$

In general,

$$= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \right).$$

If  $\tau \rightarrow \eta + 1$ , then  $\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau} \hbar_{\tau}^2 + \varsigma_{\eta+1} \hbar_{\eta+1}^2 = \boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \varsigma_{\tau} \hbar_{\tau}^2$ .

Now,  $\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \varsigma_{\tau} \hbar_{\tau}^2 + \varsigma_{\eta+1} \hbar_{\eta+1}^2 = \varsigma_1 \hbar_1^2 \uplus \varsigma_2 \hbar_2^2 \uplus \dots \uplus \varsigma_{\eta} \hbar_{\eta}^2 \uplus \varsigma_{\eta+1} \hbar_{\eta+1}^2$

$$= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}} \right)$$

and  $\boxplus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle \varsigma_{\tau} \hbar_{\tau}^2 \rangle = \left( \begin{array}{l} \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle, \\ \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle, \\ \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle \end{array} \right).$

**Corollary 2.10.** Let  $\hbar_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \natural_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs and all are equal. Then GRFFFNSIWA  $\langle \hbar_1, \hbar_2, \dots, \hbar_{\eta} \rangle = \hbar$ .

**2.4 Generalized RFFFNSIWG(GRFFFNSIWG) operator**

**Definition 2.11.** Let  $\hbar_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \perp_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the RFFFNNs,  $\varsigma_{\tau}$  be the weight of  $\hbar_{\tau}$ , where  $\tau \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, \eta$ . Then, the GRFFFNSIWG  $\langle \hbar_1, \hbar_2, \dots, \hbar_{\eta} \rangle = \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}} \langle \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \langle \mathcal{M} \hbar_{\tau} \rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} \rangle$ .

**Theorem 2.12.** Let  $\hbar_{\tau} = \langle \perp_{\tau}, \perp_{\tau}, \nu_{\tau} \rangle$  be the collection of RFFFNNs. Then the GRFFFNSIWG operator  $\langle \hbar_1, \hbar_2, \dots, \hbar_{\eta} \rangle =$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle, \\ \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \right\rangle \end{array} \right)$$

**Proof.** Using the induction method,  $\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \langle \mathcal{M} \hbar_{\tau} \rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} =$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_{\tau} + \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}}, \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \natural_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{1 - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_{\tau} \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{L}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right\rangle^{\varsigma_{\tau}}} \end{array} \right).$$

If  $\tau \rightarrow 2$ , then

$$\langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_1 \rangle^{s_1} = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1} - \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_1 + \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_1 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}}$$

and

$$\langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_2 \rangle^{s_2} = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1} - \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_2 + \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_1}}}$$

We get,  $\langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_1 \rangle^{s_1} \cap \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_2 \rangle^{s_2}$

$$= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^2 \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}}$$

If  $\tau \rightarrow k$ , then

$$= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}}}$$

If  $\tau \rightarrow \eta + 1$ , then  $\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_\tau \rangle^{s_\tau} \cdot \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle^{s_{\eta+1}} = \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_\tau \rangle^{s_\tau}$ .

Now,  $\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^\eta \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_\tau \rangle^{s_\tau} \cdot \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle^{s_{\eta+1}} = \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_1 \rangle^{s_1} \cap \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_2 \rangle^{s_2} \cap \dots \cap \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_\eta \rangle^{s_\eta} \cap \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_{\eta+1} \rangle^{s_{\eta+1}}$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{M}} \left\langle \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \langle \mathcal{M} \tilde{h}_\tau \rangle^{s_\tau} \right\rangle = \left( \left\langle \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau} - \ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \perp_\tau + \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \mathfrak{h}_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\ominus_{\tau \rightarrow 1}^{\eta+1} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \langle \nu_\tau \rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \right\rangle^{s_\tau}} \right\rangle \right)$$

**Corollary 2.13.** Let  $\tilde{h}_\tau = \langle \perp_\tau, \mathfrak{h}_\tau, \nu_\tau \rangle$  be the collection of RFFFNNs and all are equal. Then the GRFFFN-SIWG  $\langle \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2, \dots, \tilde{h}_\eta \rangle = \tilde{h}$ .

### 3 Conclusion

The algebraic accessibility of ED and HD for RFFFNNs is a significant advantage. HD of RFFFNNs may significantly improve data analysis. Strong statistics are used to illustrate the advantages of HD. Examples and suggested models for RFFFNSIWA, RFFFNSIWG, GRFFFN-SIWA, and GRFFFN-SIWG were shown. In the future, the following subjects will be covered in more detail: The following topics will be covered in further detail: (1) The cubic NS and IVPFS are connected by interaction AOs. (2) The issue may be resolved by using complex RFFFNSIWA, complex RFFFNSIWG, complex GRFFFN-SIWA, and complex GRFFFN-SIWG.

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