NEUTROSOPHIC DUPLET STRUCTURES

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Abstract.

The Neutrosophic Duplets and the Neutrosophic Duplet Algebraic Structures were introduced by Florentin Smarandache in 2016: http://fs.unm.edu/NeutrosophicDuplets.htm

Let U be a universe of discourse, and a set D included in U, endowed with a well-defined law #.

1. Definiton of the Neutrosophic Duplet (ND).

We say that *<a, neut(a)>*, where *a*, and its neutral *neut(a)* belong to D, is a neutrosophic duplet if:

1) *neut(a)* is different from the unitary element of *D* with respect to the law # (if any);

2) *a*#*neut*(*a*) = *neut*(*a*)#*a* = *a*;

3) there is no opposite anti(a) belonging to D for which a#anti(a) = anti(a)#a = neut(a).

2. Example of Neutrosophic Duplets.

In $(Z_8, \#)$, the set of integers with respect to the regular multiplication

modulo 8, one has the following neutrosophic duplets:

<2, 5 >, <4, 3>, <4, 5>, <4, 7>, and <6, 5>.

Proof:

Let $Z_8 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, having the unitary element 1 with respect to

the multiplication # modulo 8.

 $2 \# 5 = 5 \# 2 = 10 = 2 \pmod{8}$,

so $neut(2) = 5 \neq 1$.

There is no $anti(2) \in Z_{\mathcal{B}}$, because:

 $2 \# anti(2) = 5 \pmod{8}$,

or $2y = 5 \pmod{8}$ by denoting anti(2) = y, is equivalent to:

 $2y - 5 = M_8$ {multiple of 8}, or 2y - 5 = 8k, where k is an integer, or

2(y - 4k) = 5, where both y and k are integers, or:

even number = odd number, which is impossible.

Therefore, we proved that <2, 5> is a neutrosophic duplet.

Similarly for <4, 5>, <4, 3>, <4, 7>, and <6, 5>.

A counter-example: $\langle 0, 0 \rangle$ is not a neutrosophic duplet, because it is a neutrosophic triplet: $\langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$, where there exists an *anti*(0) = 0.

3. Definiton of the Neutrosophic Extended Duplet (NED).

Let *U* be a universe of discourse, and a set *D* included in *U*, endowed with a well-defined law #.

We say that $\langle a, eneut(a) \rangle$, where *a*, and its extended neutral eneut(a) belong to *D*, such that:

1) *eneut(a)* may be equal or different from the unitary element of *D* with respect to the law # (if any);

2) $a\#_eneut(a) = eneut(a)\#a = a;$

3) there is no extended opposite $_{e}anti(a)$ belonging to D for which $a\#_{e}anti(a) = _{e}anti(a)\#a = _{e}neut(a)$.

4. Definition of Neutrosophic Duplet Strong Set (NDSS).

A neutrosophic Duplet Strong Set is a set *D*, such that for any $x \in D$ there is a $neut(x) \in D$ and $no anti(x) \in D$.

5. Definition of Neutrosophic Duplet Weak Set (NDWS).

A neutrosophic Duplet Weak Set is a set *D*, such that for any $x \in D$ there is a neutrosophic duplet $\langle y, neut(y \rangle$

included in *D*, such that x = y or x = neut(y).

6. Definition of Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Strong Set (NEDSS).

A Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Strong Set is a set *D*, such that for any $x \in D$ there is an *eneut*(*x*) $\in D$ and *no eanti*(*x*) $\in D$.

7. Definition of Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Weak Set (NEDWS).

A Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Weak Set is a set *D*, such that for any $x \in D$ there is a neutrosophic duplet $\langle y, eneut(y \rangle$

included in *D*, such that x = y or $x = _{e}neut(y)$.

8. Definition of Neutrosophic Duplet Strong Structures (NDSStr).

Neutrosophic Duplet Strong Structures are structures defined on the neutrosophic duplet strong sets.

9. Definition of Neutrosophic Duplet Weak Structures (NDWStr).

Neutrosophic Duplet Weak Structures are structures defined on the neutrosophic duplet weak sets.

10. Definition of Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Strong Structures (NEDSStr).

Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Strong Structures are structures defined on the neutrosophic extended duplet strong sets.

11. Definition of Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Weak Structures (NEDWStr).

Neutrosophic Extended Duplet Weak Structures are structures defined on the neutrosophic extended duplet weak sets.

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Summer 2016