## Neutrosophic Messy-Style SuperHyperGraphs To Form Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable To Act on Cancer's Neutrosophic Recognitions In Special ViewPoints

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Neutrosophic Messy-Style SuperHyperGraphs To Form Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable To Act on Cancer's Neutrosophic Recognitions In Special ViewPoints

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Abstract

in this research, new setting is introduced for new SuperHyperNotion, namely, Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. In this research article, there are some research segments for "Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable" about some researches on neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. With researches on the basic properties, the research article starts to make neutrosophic SuperHyperStable theory more understandable. Assume a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph. Then a "neutrosophic SuperHyperStable"  $\mathcal{I}_n(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. A basic familiarity with SuperHyperGraph theory and neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph theory are proposed.

**Keywords:** Neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph, Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, Cancer's Neutrosophic Recognition

AMS Subject Classification: 05C17, 05C22, 05E45

## 1 Background

Look at [1-21] for some researches.

## 2 Neutrosophic SuperHyperStable

Assume a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph. Then a "neutrosophic SuperHyperStable"  $\mathcal{I}_n(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common.

**Example 2.1.** Assume the neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs in the Figures (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), and (20).

• On the Figure (1), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up.  $E_1$  and  $E_3$  neutrosophic SuperHyperStable are some empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges but  $E_2$  is a loop neutrosophic

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SuperHyperEdge and  $E_4$  is an neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. Thus in the terms of SuperHyperNeighbor, there's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge, namely,  $E_4$ . The neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex,  $V_3$  is isolated means that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has it as an endpoint. Thus neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. All the following neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

 $\{V_3, V_1\}$  $\{V_3, V_2\}$  $\{V_3, V_4\}$ 

The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  are the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ , are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\mathcal{I}(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex. But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}, \text{ don't have less}$ than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable are up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$ are the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ , are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\mathcal{I}(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and they are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since They've the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSets,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ , are up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  are neutrosophic SuperHyperSets,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  don't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). It's interesting to mention that the only obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic neutrosophic SuperHyperStable amid those obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets

of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is only  $\{V_3, V_4\}$ .

• On the Figure (2), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. E<sub>1</sub> and E<sub>3</sub> neutrosophic SuperHyperStable are some empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges but E<sub>2</sub> is a loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge and E<sub>4</sub> is an neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. Thus in the terms of SuperHyperNeighbor, there's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge, namely, E<sub>4</sub>. The neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, V<sub>3</sub> is isolated means that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has it as an endpoint. Thus neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. All the following neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. SuperHyperVertices are the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

 $\{V_3, V_1\}$  $\{V_3, V_2\}$  $\{V_3, V_4\}$ 

The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  are the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ , are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\mathcal{I}(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex. But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}, \text{ don't have less}$ than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable are up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$ are the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ , are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\mathcal{I}(NSHG)$  for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and they are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since They've the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Sof neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSets,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  are up. The obvious

simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,

 $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  don't include only less than two neutrosophic

NSHG: (V, E). It's interesting to mention that the only obvious simple

SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph

 $\{V_3, V_1\}, \{V_3, V_2\}, \{V_3, V_4\},$  are neutrosophic SuperHyperSets,

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- type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic neutrosophic SuperHyperStable amid those obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is only  $\{V_3, V_4\}$ .
- On the Figure (3), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up.  $E_1, E_2$  and  $E_3$  are some empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges but  $E_4$  is an neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. Thus in the terms of SuperHyperNeighbor, there's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge, namely,  $E_4$ . The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\},$  are the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}$ , are the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable aren't up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}, \{V_3\}$ , don't have more than one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable aren't up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\},$  aren't the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\},$  are corresponded to a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\mathcal{I}(NSHG)$ for a neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and they are neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since they've the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Sof neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There are only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSets,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}, \text{ aren't up. The obvious simple}$ type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}, \text{ are the neutrosophic SuperHyperSets, } \{V_1\}, \{V_2\}, \{V_3\}, \text{ don't}$ include only more than one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). It's interesting to mention that the only obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic neutrosophic SuperHyperStable amid those obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSets of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is only  $\{V_3\}$ .
- On the Figure (4), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's no empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge but  $E_3$  are a loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge on  $\{F\}$ , and there are some neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges, namely,  $E_1$  on  $\{H, V_1, V_3\}$ , alongside  $E_2$  on  $\{O, H, V_4, V_3\}$  and  $E_4, E_5$  on  $\{N, V_1, V_2, V_3, F\}$ . The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic

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SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only **two** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable isn't up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex since it doesn't form any kind of pairs titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable isn't up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , **is** the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_4\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E).

• On the Figure (5), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex thus it doesn't form any kind of pairs titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the

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neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}, \underline{\mathbf{is}}$  the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. and it's neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_6, V_9, V_{15}\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) is mentioned as the SuperHyperModel NSHG:(V,E) in the Figure (5).

• On the Figure (6), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \\ V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{ V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \\ V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is <u>the maximum neutrosophic cardinality</u> of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only <u>only</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable <u>is</u> up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet <u>includes</u> only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs titled to <u>SuperHyperNeighbors</u> in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable <u>is</u> up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

 $\underline{\mathbf{is}}$  the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common <u>and</u> it's a <u>neutrosophic SuperHyperStable</u>. Since it's <u>the maximum neutrosophic cardinality</u> of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \$$
  
 $V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$ 

is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \\ V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) with a illustrated SuperHyperModeling of the Figure (6).

• On the Figure (7), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph

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NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $\underline{inside}$  the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ ,  $\underline{is}$  the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common  $\underline{and}$  it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_9\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) of depicted SuperHyperModel as the Figure (7).

On the Figure (8), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're not only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph  $\overline{NSHG}:(V,E)$ . But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}_{is}$  the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There

aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , doesn't exclude only more than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) of dense SuperHyperModel as the Figure (8).

• On the Figure (9), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of neutrosophic

SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only **only** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable **is** up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet **includes** only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable <u>is</u> up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

 $\underline{\mathbf{is}}$  the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic

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SuperHyperEdge in common <u>and</u> it's a <u>neutrosophic SuperHyperStable</u>. Since it'<u>s</u> the <u>maximum neutrosophic cardinality</u> of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \\ V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic Super HyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\,$ 

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$$

is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,

$$\{V_2, V_4, V_6, V_8, V_{10}, \$$
  
 $V_{22}, V_{19}, V_{17}, V_{15}, V_{13}, \},$ 

doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E) with a messy SuperHyperModeling of the Figure (9).

• On the Figure (10), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're not only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable  $\underline{\mathbf{is}}$  up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic

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SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common  $\underline{\bf and}$  it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5, V_8\}$ , doesn't exclude only more than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) of highly-embedding-connected SuperHyperModel as the Figure (10).

• On the Figure (11), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only **two** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , **is** the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E).

• On the Figure (12), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic

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SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're not only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and they are neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_7, V_8\}$ , doesn't include only more than one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) in highly-multiple-connected-style SuperHyperModel On the Figure (12).

• On the Figure (13), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph

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NSHG:(V,E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , **is** the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2, V_5\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E).

On the Figure (14), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , **is** the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There

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aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_3, V_2\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E).

• On the Figure (15), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only **two** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a

neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_5, V_2, V_6\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) as Linearly-Connected SuperHyperModel On the Figure (15).

• On the Figure (16), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is **the maximum neutrosophic cardinality** of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that

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there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph  $NSHG: \overline{(V,E)}$ . But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E).

On the Figure (17), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only **two** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the

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neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_2, V_8, V_{22}\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E) as Lnearly-over-packed SuperHyperModel is featured On the Figure (17).

- On the Figure (18), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There's only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable isn't up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2\}$ , does has less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable isn't up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2\}$ , isn't the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_2\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There's only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2\}$ , isn't up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_2\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_2\}$ , does include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E)
- On the Figure (19), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic

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SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than **two** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>inside</u> the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, O_6, V_9, V_5\}$ , doesn't include only less than two

• On the Figure (20), the neutrosophic SuperHyperNotion, namely, neutrosophic SuperHyperStable, is up. There's neither empty neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge nor loop neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is the simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There're only two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet includes only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices don't form any kind of pairs are titled to SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph

neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph

NSHG:(V,E).

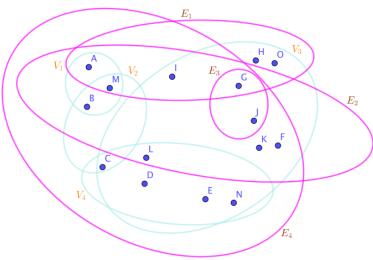


Figure 1. The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)

NSHG: (V, E). But the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , doesn't have less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet. Thus the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is up. To sum them up, the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is the non-obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet Ss of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common and it's a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it's the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. There aren't only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ . Thus the non-obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_1, V_3, V_5, R_9, V_6, V_9, S_9, V_{10}, P_4, T_4\}$ , doesn't include only less than two neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E).

**Proposition 2.2.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Then in the worst case, literally,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. In other words, the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for the neutrosophic cardinality, of a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is the neutrosophic cardinality of  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ .

*Proof.* Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a

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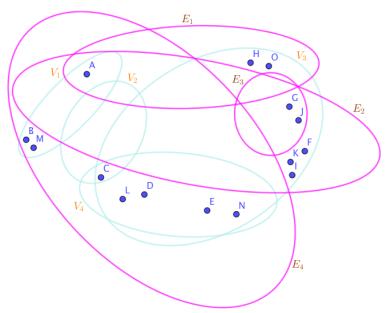
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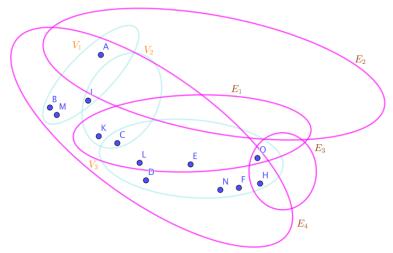
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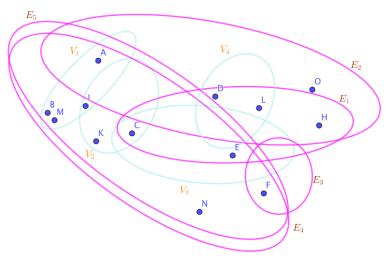
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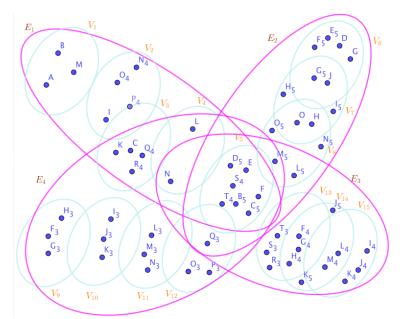
**Figure 2.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



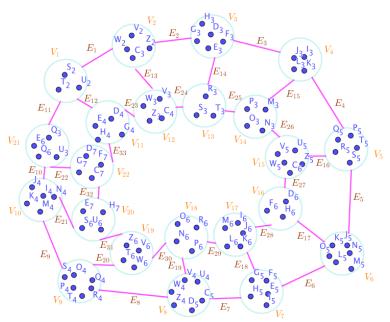
**Figure 3.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



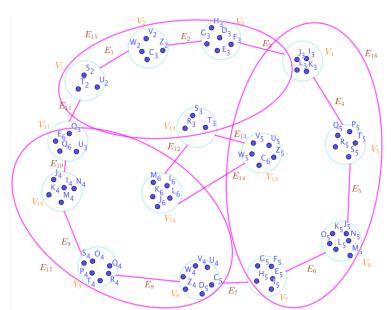
**Figure 4.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



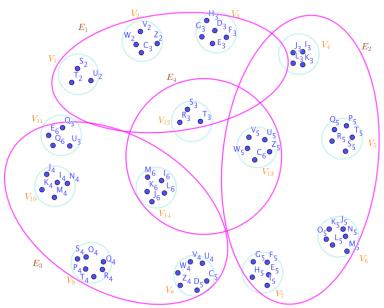
**Figure 5.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



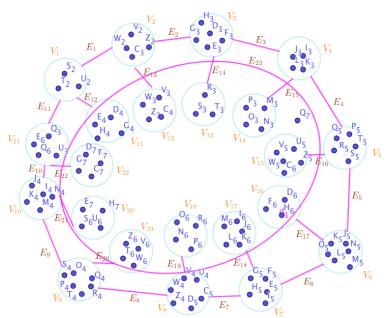
**Figure 6.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



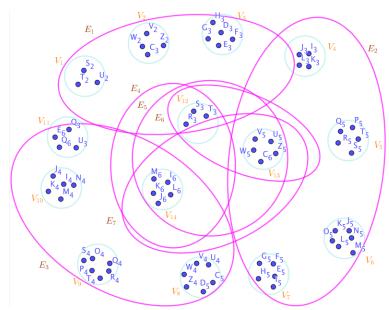
**Figure 7.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



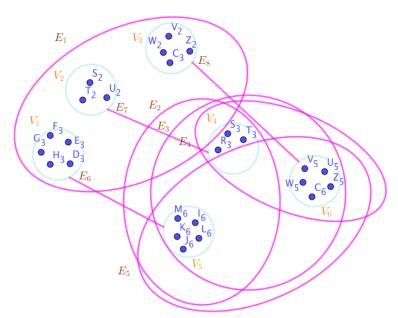
**Figure 8.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



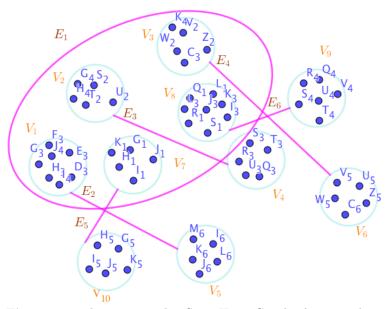
**Figure 9.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 10.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 11.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 12.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)

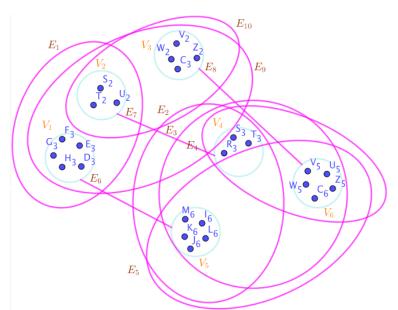
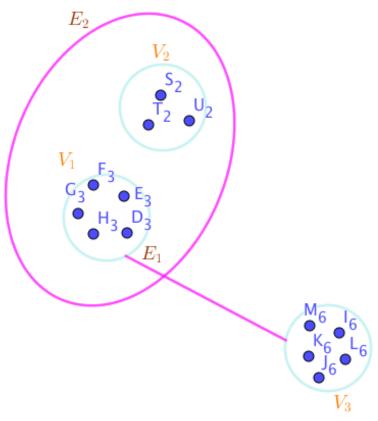
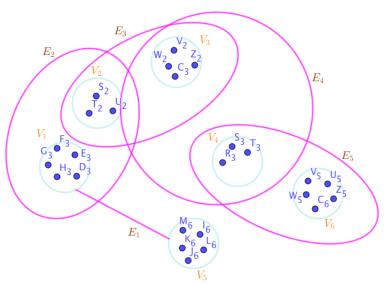


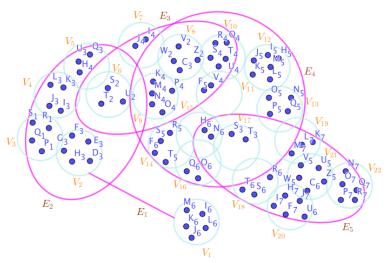
Figure 13. The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



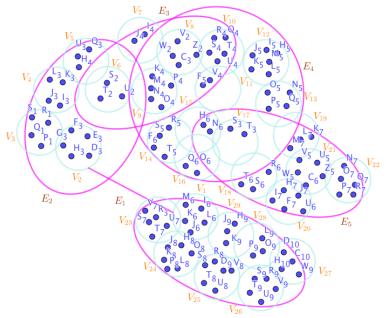
**Figure 14.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



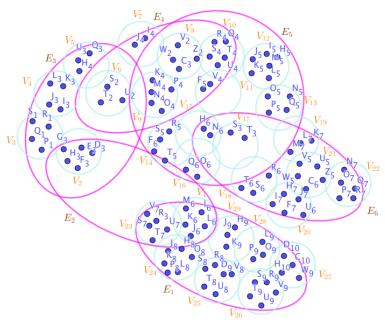
**Figure 15.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



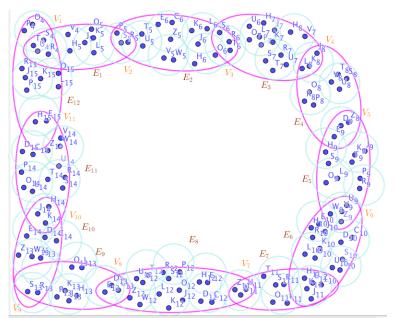
**Figure 16.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 17.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 18.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)



**Figure 19.** The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)

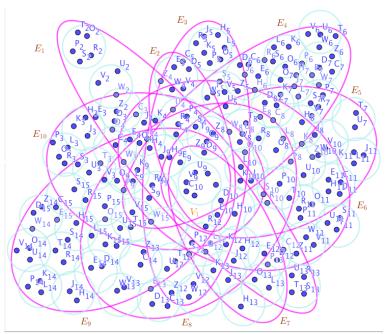


Figure 20. The neutrosophic SuperHyperGraphs Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (2.1)

neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as Sdoesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , <u>includes</u> only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>such that</u> V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. 

**Proposition 2.3.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). Then the extreme number of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has, the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality, is the extreme

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neutrosophic cardinality of  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$  if there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality.

*Proof.* Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Then the extreme number of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has, the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality, is the extreme neutrosophic cardinality of  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$  if there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. 

**Proposition 2.4.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). If a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has z neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, then z-1 number of those interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge exclude to any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

Proof. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has z neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider z-2 number of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V\setminus V\setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of

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neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as Sdoesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, if a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has z neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, then z-1number of those interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge exclude to any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. 

**Proposition 2.5.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). There's not any neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has only more than one distinct interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside of any given neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. In other words, there's not an unique neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has only two distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

Proof. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider some numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding more than one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have

the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V\setminus V\setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S

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doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , **is** a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, there's not any neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has only more than one distinct interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside of any given neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. In other words, there's not an unique neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has only two distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices in a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. 

**Proposition 2.6.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The all interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices belong to any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable if for any of them, there's no other corresponded neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex such that the two interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices are mutually SuperHyperNeighbors.

*Proof.* Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common.

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Thus, the all interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices belong to any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable if for any of them, there's no other corresponded neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex such that the two interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices are mutually SuperHyperNeighbors.

**Proposition 2.7.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable only contains all interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices and all exterior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices where there's any of them has no SuperHyperNeighbors in and there's no SuperHyperNeighborhoods in but everything is possible about SuperHyperNeighborhoods and SuperHyperNeighbors out.

*Proof.* Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only **one** neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex **inside** the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, the any neutrosophic SuperHyperStable only contains all interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices and all exterior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices where there's any of them has no SuperHyperNeighbors in and there's no SuperHyperNeighborhoods in but everything is possible about SuperHyperNeighborhoods and SuperHyperNeighbors out. 

Remark 2.8. The words "neutrosophic SuperHyperStable" and "SuperHyperDominating" refer to the maximum type-style and the minimum type-style. In other words, they refer to both the maximum[minimum] number and the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet with the maximum[minimum] neutrosophic cardinality.

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**Proposition 2.9.** Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Consider a SuperHyperDominating. Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is either in or out.

*Proof.* Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). Consider a SuperHyperDominating. By applying the Proposition (2.7), the results are up. Thus on a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), and in a SuperHyperDominating. Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is either in or out.  $\Box$ 

## 3 Results on Neutrosophic SuperHyperClasses

**Proposition 3.1.** Assume a connected SuperHyperPath NSHP: (V, E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable-style with the maximum SuperHyperneutrosophic cardinality is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices.

**Proposition 3.2.** Assume a connected SuperHyperPath NSHP:(V,E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from the common neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges. An neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices minus their SuperHyperNeighborhoods.

*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperPath NSHP:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices

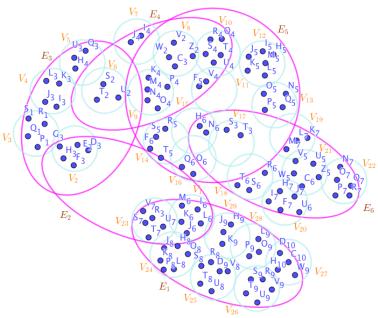


Figure 21. A SuperHyperPath Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyper-Stable in the Example (3.3)

 $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the <u>maximum neutrosophic cardinality</u> of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices <u>such that</u> V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperPath NSHP:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from the common neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges. An neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices minus their SuperHyperNeighborhoods.

**Example 3.3.** In the Figure (21), the connected SuperHyperPath NSHP: (V, E), is highlighted and featured. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $\{V_{27}, V_2, V_7, V_{12}, V_{22}\}$ , of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected SuperHyperPath NSHP: (V, E), in the SuperHyperModel (21), is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

**Proposition 3.4.** Assume a connected SuperHyperCycle NSHC: (V, E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from the same SuperHyperNeighborhoods. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges and the lower bound is the half number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges.

*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperCycle NSHC:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V\setminus V\setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of

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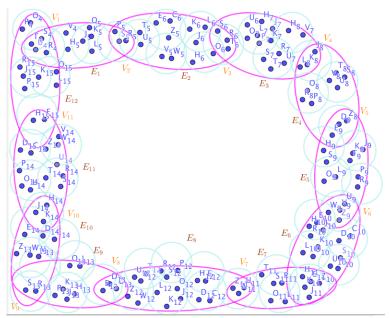
neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperCycle NSHC: (V, E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from the same SuperHyperNeighborhoods. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges and the lower bound is the half number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges. 

**Example 3.5.** In the Figure (22), the connected SuperHyperCycle NSHC: (V, E), is highlighted and featured. The obtained neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, by the Algorithm in previous result, of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected SuperHyperCycle NSHC: (V, E), in the SuperHyperModel (22),

$$\{\{P_{13}, J_{13}, K_{13}, H_{13}\}, \\ \{Z_{13}, W_{13}, V_{13}\}, \{U_{14}, T_{14}, R_{14}, S_{14}\}, \\ \{P_{15}, J_{15}, K_{15}, R_{15}\}, \\ \{J_{5}, O_{5}, K_{5}, L_{5}\}, \{J_{5}, O_{5}, K_{5}, L_{5}\}, V_{3}, \\ \{U_{6}, H_{7}, J_{7}, K_{7}, O_{7}, L_{7}, P_{7}\}, \{T_{8}, U_{8}, V_{8}, S_{8}\}, \\ \{T_{9}, K_{9}, J_{9}\}, \{H_{10}, J_{10}, E_{10}, R_{10}, W_{9}\}, \\ \{S_{11}, R_{11}, O_{11}, L_{11}\}, \\ \{U_{12}, V_{12}, W_{12}, Z_{12}, O_{12}\}\},$$

is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

**Proposition 3.6.** Assume a connected SuperHyperStar NSHS: (V, E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, excluding the SuperHyperCenter, with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from common neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. An neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of the neutrosophic cardinality of the second SuperHyperPart.



**Figure 22.** A SuperHyperCycle Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (3.5)

*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperStar NSHS:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices

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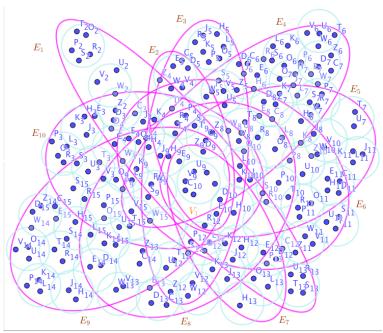


Figure 23. A SuperHyperStar Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyper-Stable in the Example (3.7)

 $V\setminus V\setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperStar NSHS:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, excluding the SuperHyperCenter, with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from common neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. An neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of the neutrosophic cardinality of the second SuperHyperPart.

**Example 3.7.** In the Figure (23), the connected SuperHyperStar NSHS: (V, E), is highlighted and featured. The obtained neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, by the Algorithm in previous result, of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected SuperHyperStar NSHS: (V, E), in the SuperHyperModel (23),

$$\{\{W_{14}, D_{15}, Z_{14}, C_{15}, E_{15}\}, \\ \{P_3, O_3, R_3, L_3, S_3\}, \{P_2, T_2, S_2, R_2, O_2\}, \\ \{O_6, O_7, K_7, P_6, H_7, J_7, E_7, L_7\}, \\ \{J_8, Z_{10}, W_{10}, V_{10}\}, \{W_{11}, V_{11}, Z_{11}, C_{12}\}, \\ \{U_{13}, T_{13}, R_{13}, S_{13}\}, \{H_{13}\}, \\ \{E_{13}, D_{13}, C_{13}, Z_{12}\}, \}$$

is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

**Proposition 3.8.** Assume a connected SuperHyperBipartite NSHB: (V, E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices titled SuperHyperNeighbors. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of the neutrosophic cardinality of the first

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SuperHyperPart multiplies with the neutrosophic cardinality of the second SuperHyperPart.

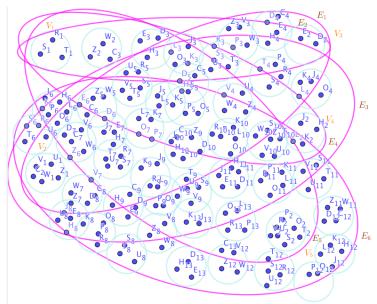
*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperBipartite NSHB: (V, E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperBipartite NSHB: (V, E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only all exceptions in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices titled SuperHyperNeighbors. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of the neutrosophic cardinality of the first SuperHyperPart multiplies with the neutrosophic cardinality of the second SuperHyperPart. 

**Example 3.9.** In the Figure (24), the connected SuperHyperBipartite NSHB: (V, E), is highlighted and featured. The obtained neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, by the Algorithm in previous result, of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected SuperHyperBipartite NSHB: (V, E), in the SuperHyperModel (24),

$$\{\{C_4, D_4, E_4, H_4\}, \{K_4, J_4, L_4, O_4\}, \{W_2, Z_2, C_3\}, \{C_{13}, Z_{12}, V_{12}, W_{12}\},$$

is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

**Proposition 3.10.** Assume a connected SuperHyperMultipartite NSHM:(V,E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior



**Figure 24.** A SuperHyperBipartite Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic Super-HyperStable in the Example (3.9)

neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from a SuperHyperPart and only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from another SuperHyperPart titled "SuperHyperNeighbors". A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the summation on the neutrosophic cardinality of the all SuperHyperParts form distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges.

*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperMultipartite NSHM:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x,z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it **doesn't do** the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,

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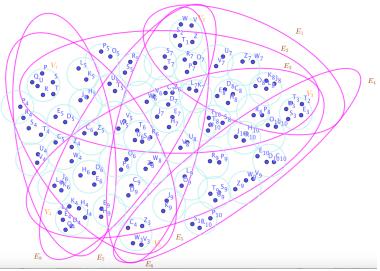


Figure 25. A SuperHyperMultipartite Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (3.11)

 $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , includes only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperMultipartite NSHM:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices with only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from a SuperHyperPart and only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from another SuperHyperPart titled "SuperHyperNeighbors". A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the summation on the neutrosophic cardinality of the all SuperHyperParts form distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges. П

**Example 3.11.** In the Figure (25), the connected SuperHyperMultipartite NSHM: (V, E), is highlighted and featured. The obtained neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, by the Algorithm in previous result, of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected SuperHyperMultipartite NSHM: (V, E),

$$\{\{\{L_4, E_4, O_4, D_4, J_4, K_4, H_4\}, \{S_{10}, R_{10}, P_{10}\}, \{Z_7, W_7\}\},$$

in the SuperHyperModel (25), is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

**Proposition 3.12.** Assume a connected SuperHyperWheel NSHW: (V, E). Then a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, excluding the SuperHyperCenter, with only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from same

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neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges have no common SuperHyperNeighbors for a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex.

*Proof.* Assume a connected SuperHyperWheel NSHW:(V,E). Let a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge has some neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider all numbers of those neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from that neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge excluding one distinct neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, exclude to any given neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices. Consider there's an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable with the least neutrosophic cardinality, the lower sharp bound for neutrosophic cardinality. Assume a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{\}$  is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common but it isn't an neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't have the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. The neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{x, z\}$  is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices but it isn't a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable. Since it doesn't do the procedure such that such that there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. [there's at least one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside implying there's, sometimes in the connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex, titled its SuperHyperNeighbor, to that neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex in the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S so as S doesn't do "the procedure".]. There's only one neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex inside the intended neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ . Thus the obvious neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is up. The obvious simple type-neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , <u>is</u> a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet,  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , <u>includes</u> only <u>one</u> neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex doesn't form any kind of pairs are titled SuperHyperNeighbors in a connected neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph NSHG: (V, E). Since the neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices  $V \setminus V \setminus \{z\}$ , is the maximum neutrosophic cardinality of a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet S of neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices such that V(G) there's no neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex to have a neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge in common. Thus, in a connected SuperHyperWheel NSHW:(V,E), a neutrosophic SuperHyperStable is a neutrosophic SuperHyperSet of the interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices, excluding the SuperHyperCenter, with only one exception in the form of interior neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices from same neutrosophic SuperHyperEdge. A neutrosophic SuperHyperStable has the number of all the number of all the neutrosophic SuperHyperEdges have no common SuperHyperNeighbors for a neutrosophic SuperHyperVertex. 

**Example 3.13.** In the Figure (26), the connected SuperHyperWheel NSHW:(V,E), is highlighted and featured. The obtained neutrosophic SuperHyperSet, by the Algorithm in previous result, of the neutrosophic SuperHyperVertices of the connected

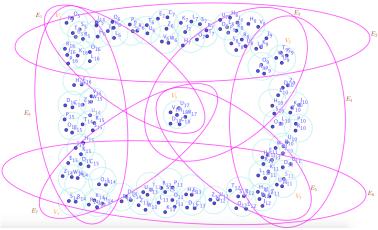


Figure 26. A SuperHyperWheel Associated to the Notions of neutrosophic SuperHyperStable in the Example (3.13)

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SuperHyperWheel NSHW: (V, E), \{V_5, \\ \{Z_{13}, W_{13}, U_{13}, V_{13}, O_{14}\}, \\ \{T_{10}, K_{10}, J_{10}\}, \\ \{E_7, C_7, Z_6\}, \\ \{T_{14}, U_{14}, R_{15}, S_{15}\}\},
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in the SuperHyperModel (26), is the neutrosophic SuperHyperStable.

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