NSS

Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol. 95, 2026

University of New Mexico

Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials: Mathematical Foundations for Quantum Systems with Fundamental Indeterminacy

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Abstract. This paper establishes the first rigorous framework for *neutrosophic Hermite polynomials* (NHPs), introducing a mathematical formalism for uncertainty quantification in non-deterministic systems. We derive the fundamental closed-form solution $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)$ where $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$, explicitly decoupling deterministic (a) and indeterministic (bI) components—a foundational advance in neutrosophic analysis. Novel contributions include generating functions for series expansions enabling analytical continuation to the neutrosophic domain; a differential formulation via modified Rodrigues' operators and the eigenvalue equation $\frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a^2} - 2\widetilde{N}\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} + 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = 0$; recurrence relations $\widetilde{H}_{n+1} = 2\widetilde{N}\widetilde{H}_n - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}$ preserving classical algebraic structure; and orthogonality relations $\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\rangle = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n!\delta_{mn}(1-I) + I\cdot\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b)$ where $\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b)$ denotes the *shifted overlap integral* characterizing indeterminacy-driven deviations.

Applications resolve the neutrosophic quantum harmonic oscillator, yielding exact eigenfunctions $\psi_n(x)$ and eigenvalues $E_n = \hbar\omega\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\widetilde{N}^{1/2}$, demonstrating *energy-level smearing* proportional to $\sqrt{a+b}-\sqrt{a}$. Crucially, all results reduce canonically to classical Hermite theory when $b=0$, ensuring mathematical consistency. This work provides spectral tools for neutrosophic differential equations and quantum systems with intrinsic parametric uncertainty, establishing foundations for uncertainty-aware computational methods across mathematical physics.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Hermite polynomials, Parametric uncertainty quantification, Quantum harmonic oscillator, Neutrosophic differential operators, Exact quantum solutions, Orthogonal polynomials indeterminacy.

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1. Introduction

The emergence of quantum mechanics stands among the most transformative intellectual achievements of the modern scientific epoch, fundamentally reconfiguring our ontological understanding of microscopic phenomena since its formulation. Central to this paradigm resides the quantum harmonic oscillator—a cornerstone model whose exact solutions, articulated through the exquisite formalism of Hermite polynomials, permeate diverse physical domains from molecular spectroscopy to quantum field theory [6]. The canonical Schrödinger equation $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2\psi = E\psi$ yields precisely quantized energy states $E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$ accompanied by orthonormal eigenfunctions that have illuminated quantum behavior for generations [7].

Beneath this crystalline mathematical edifice, however, persists a profound limitation: conventional quantum formalism proves fundamentally inadequate when confronting systems imbued with *irreducible parameter indeterminacy* contexts where physical constants resist precise specification due to ontological uncertainties in material composition, environmental decoherence, or measurement constraints [1]. Such indeterminacy transcends probabilistic description, necessitating a mathematical language capable of simultaneously representing definite quantities and inherent ambiguities within physical laws [8].

Neutrosophic logic, pioneered by Smarandache [2], furnishes such an apparatus through algebraic entities of the form $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ encode determinate components while I embodies *fundamental indeterminacy* governed by the idempotency axiom $I^k = I$ for $k \geq 1$. This algebraic structure extends beyond fuzzy and interval mathematics by formally distinguishing truth (a), falsehood, and indeterminacy (bI) as orthogonal ontological categories [3]. Recent theoretical advances have established neutrosophic calculus in differential equations [4], quantum probability spaces [2], and operator algebras [5], yet a critical lacuna persists—the absence of a rigorous special function theory for solving quantum equations with neutrosophic parameters.

This seminal work bridges that theoretical chasm by introducing *neutrosophic Hermite polynomials* $\widetilde{H}_n(N)$ and deploying them to resolve the neutrosophic Schrödinger equation:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\widetilde{N}x^2\psi = E\psi, \quad \widetilde{N} = a + bI. \tag{1}$$

Our fundamental contributions constitute:

(1) The inaugural derivation of neutrosophic Hermite polynomials through generating functions and modified Rodrigues' formulae;
(2) Closed-form solutions to the neutrosophic Schrödinger equation;
(3) Energy eigenvalues $E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})[\sqrt{a} + I(\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{a})]$ revealing quantum states with intrinsic ambiguity;
(4) Novel orthogonality relations preserving mathematical consistency under indeterminacy;
(5) Generalized uncertainty principles respecting quantum foundations while accommodating parametric indeterminacy.

This research establishes a novel paradigm for quantum systems governed by irreducible uncertainties, with profound implications for nanomechanical oscillators subject to fabrication variances, quantum dots with compositional fluctuations, and molecular vibrations in stochastic fields [4]. By maintaining exact reduction to conventional quantum mechanics when $b \to 0$ while delivering analytical solutions for indeterminate regimes, our framework provides a rigorous mathematical apparatus through which to fundamentally reexamine quantum reality under conditions of ontological uncertainty [2, 5].

2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 (Neutrosophic Number)**.** A **neutrosophic number** is an algebraic entity denoted $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ are real coefficients, and I is the **indeterminacy symbol** satisfying the idempotency condition $I^k = I$ for all integers $k \geq 1$. Here, a is the *determinate part* and bI the *indeterminate part*, with $|b|$ quantifying the indeterminacy magnitude.

Remark 2.2 (Operations on Neutrosophic Numbers)**.** The set $\mathbb{R}(I)$ of neutrosophic numbers forms a commutative ring under the following operations for $\widetilde{N}_1 = a + bI$, $\widetilde{N}_2 = c + dI$:

(1) **Addition**: $\widetilde{N}_1 + \widetilde{N}_2 = (a + c) + (b + d)I$
(2) **Subtraction**: $\widetilde{N}_1 - \widetilde{N}_2 = (a - c) + (b - d)I$
(3) **Multiplication**: $\widetilde{N}_1 \cdot \widetilde{N}_2 = ac + (ad + bc + bd)I$
(4) **Division** (for $c \neq 0$ and $c + d \neq 0$): $\dfrac{\widetilde{N}_1}{\widetilde{N}_2} = \dfrac{a}{c} + \dfrac{bc - ad}{c(c + d)}I$

Definition 2.3 (Classical Hermite Polynomials)**.** The classical Hermite polynomials admit two standard conventions:

(1) **Probabilist's convention** (monic polynomials): Defined by the Rodrigues formula

$$He_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{-x^2/2} \right), \tag{2}$$

orthogonal with respect to $e^{-x^2/2}dx$ on $\mathbb{R}$.

(2) **Physicist's convention** (leading coefficient 2^n): Defined by the Rodrigues formula

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{-x^2} \right), \tag{3}$$

orthogonal with respect to $e^{-x^2}dx$ on $\mathbb{R}$.

3. Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials

3.1. *Generating Function for Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials*

This theorem extends the classical generating function to the neutrosophic domain, embedding indeterminacy via the operator I.

Theorem 3.1 (Structure of Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials)**.** *The neutrosophic Hermite polynomial $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})$ defined by the generating function*

$$\exp(2\widetilde{N}t - t^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) \frac{t^n}{n!} \tag{4}$$

admits the canonical representation:

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1 - I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a + b), \tag{5}$$

where $H_n(\cdot)$ denotes the classical Hermite polynomial.

Proof. The representation is rigorously derived through analysis of the generating function. Substituting $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$ into (4) yields:

$$\exp\left(2(a + bI)t - t^2\right) = \exp\left(2at - t^2 + 2btI\right). \tag{6}$$

By commutativity in the neutrosophic ring $\mathbb{R}(I)$, this factorizes as:

$$\exp(2at - t^2) \cdot \exp(2btI). \tag{7}$$

The neutrosophic exponential $\exp(2btI)$ reduces via the idempotency axiom:

$$\begin{aligned}\exp(2btI) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2btI)^k}{k!} \\ &= 1 + I \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2bt)^k}{k!} \quad (\text{since } I^k = I \text{ for } k \geq 1) \\ &= 1 + I\left(e^{2bt} - 1\right). \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Reconstructing (7) using (8) gives:

$$\exp(2\widetilde{N}t - t^2) = \exp(2at - t^2)\left[1 + I\left(e^{2bt} - 1\right)\right]. \tag{9}$$

Algebraic reorganization reveals the convex combination:

$$(1 - I)\exp(2at - t^2) + I\exp(2(a + b)t - t^2). \tag{10}$$

Expanding both components via classical Hermite series produces:

$$\begin{aligned}\exp(2\widetilde{N}t - t^2) &= (1 - I)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n(a)\frac{t^n}{n!} + I\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n(a + b)\frac{t^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[(1 - I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a + b)\right]\frac{t^n}{n!}. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Coefficient matching between (4) and (11) confirms:

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1 - I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a + b).$$

The equivalent form $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = H_n(a) + I\left[H_n(a + b) - H_n(a)\right]$ follows by rearrangement. □

Remark 3.2. This structure exhibits the following fundamental properties:

(1) **Indeterminacy Separation**: The polynomial decouples into deterministic and indeterminate components.

(2) **Consistency with Classical Case**: When $b = 0$, it reduces to the classical Hermite polynomial:

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\big|_{b=0} = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a) = H_n(a). \tag{12}$$

(3) **Linearity in I**: The expression is affine in the indeterminacy operator.

The representation (5) expresses neutrosophic Hermite polynomials as linear interpolations between classical evaluations at a and $a + b$, preserving orthogonality while extending applicability to uncertain dynamical systems.

3.2. *Differential Formulation of Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials*

The differential structure of neutrosophic Hermite polynomials extends the classical Rodrigues formalism to incorporate indeterminacy. We establish the following operator representation:

Theorem 3.3 (Neutrosophic Rodrigues' Formula)**.** *The n-th neutrosophic Hermite polynomial is generated by the differential operator:*

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (-1)^n e^{\widetilde{N}^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n}\left(e^{-\widetilde{N}^2}\right), \tag{13}$$

where differentiation is with respect to the determinate component a, treating b and I as constants. This formulation is equivalent to the closed-form expression:

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b), \tag{14}$$

Proof. The equivalence is established through direct computation. Beginning with the neutrosophic square expansion using idempotency $I^2 = I$:

$$\widetilde{N}^2 = (a+bI)^2 = a^2 + 2abI + b^2I^2 = a^2 + (2ab+b^2)I,$$

the exponential decomposes via the neutrosophic mapping principle:

$$e^{-\widetilde{N}^2} = e^{-a^2-(2ab+b^2)I} = (1-I)e^{-a^2} + Ie^{-(a+b)^2}. \tag{15}$$

Differentiating n times with respect to a while treating b and I as constants yields:

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n} e^{-\widetilde{N}^2} = (1-I)\frac{d^n}{da^n}e^{-a^2} + I\frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n}e^{-(a+b)^2}. \tag{16}$$

Applying the classical Rodrigues formula $H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2}\frac{d^n}{dx^n}e^{-x^2}$ to each component gives:

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n} e^{-\widetilde{N}^2} = (-1)^n\left[(1-I)e^{-a^2}H_n(a) + Ie^{-(a+b)^2}H_n(a+b)\right]. \tag{17}$$

Multiplying by $(-1)^n e^{\widetilde{N}^2}$ and decomposing $e^{\widetilde{N}^2} = (1-I)e^{a^2} + Ie^{(a+b)^2}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) &= \left[(1-I)e^{a^2} + Ie^{(a+b)^2}\right]\left[(1-I)e^{-a^2}H_n(a) + Ie^{-(a+b)^2}H_n(a+b)\right] \\ &= (1-I)^2 e^{a^2}e^{-a^2}H_n(a) \\ &\quad + (1-I)I\left[e^{a^2}e^{-(a+b)^2}H_n(a+b) + e^{(a+b)^2}e^{-a^2}H_n(a)\right] \\ &\quad + I^2 e^{(a+b)^2}e^{-(a+b)^2}H_n(a+b).\end{aligned}$$

Applying the idempotency relations $(1-I)^2 = 1-I$, $(1-I)I = 0$, and $I^2 = I$ simplifies the expression to:

$$\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b),$$

confirming the equivalence with the closed-form expression (14). □

This differential representation enables extension to neutrosophic partial differential equations and quantum mechanical applications where operator methods are essential.

3.3. *Recurrence Structure of Neutrosophic Hermite Polynomials*

Theorem 3.4 (Neutrosophic Recurrence Relation)**.** *The sequence $\{\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ of neutrosophic Hermite polynomials satisfies the recurrence relation:*

$$\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(\widetilde{N}) = 2\widetilde{N}\cdot\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) - 2n\cdot\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}), \quad n \geq 1 \tag{18}$$

with initial conditions:

$$\widetilde{H}_0(\widetilde{N}) = 1, \tag{19}$$

$$\widetilde{H}_1(\widetilde{N}) = 2\widetilde{N}. \tag{20}$$

This recurrence preserves the canonical form $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)$ and reduces to the classical Hermite recurrence when $b = 0$, where $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, I satisfies $I^k = I$ for $k \geq 1$, and $H_n(\cdot)$ denotes the classical Hermite polynomial.

Proof. The recurrence is verified through algebraic consistency with the closed-form representation. First, the initial conditions are confirmed using the classical values $H_0(x) = 1$ and $H_1(x) = 2x$:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{H}_0(\widetilde{N}) &= (1-I)H_0(a) + IH_0(a+b) = (1-I)(1) + I(1) = 1, \\ \widetilde{H}_1(\widetilde{N}) &= (1-I)H_1(a) + IH_1(a+b) = (1-I)(2a) + I(2(a+b)) \\ &= 2a + 2bI = 2\widetilde{N}.\end{aligned}$$

For $n \geq 1$, express the $(n+1)$-th polynomial in closed form:

$$\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_{n+1}(a) + IH_{n+1}(a+b). \tag{21}$$

Substituting the classical recurrence $H_{n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x)$ yields:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)\left[2aH_n(a) - 2nH_{n-1}(a)\right] \\ + I\left[2(a+b)H_n(a+b) - 2nH_{n-1}(a+b)\right].\end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Expanding and regrouping terms gives:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(\widetilde{N}) = 2a(1-I)H_n(a) + 2(a+b)IH_n(a+b) \\ - 2n(1-I)H_{n-1}(a) - 2nIH_{n-1}(a+b).\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

Reconstituting the neutrosophic form requires adding and subtracting $2aIH_n(a+b)$:

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2a\left[(1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)\right] + 2bIH_n(a+b) \\ &- 2n\left[(1-I)H_{n-1}(a) + IH_{n-1}(a+b)\right] \\ &= 2a\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2bIH_n(a+b) - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}).\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Expressing $2bIH_n(a+b)$ as $2bI\left[H_n(a+b) - H_n(a) + H_n(a)\right]$ and applying idempotency ($I^2 = I$):

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2a\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2bI\left[H_n(a+b) - H_n(a)\right] + 2bIH_n(a) - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}) \\ &= 2a\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2bI\left[H_n(a+b) - H_n(a)\right] + 2bI\left[(1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a)\right] \\ &= 2a\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2bI\left[H_n(a+b) - H_n(a)\right] + 2bI\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) \\ &= 2(a+bI)\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2bI\left[H_n(a+b) - H_n(a) - H_n(a)\right] - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}) \\ &= 2\widetilde{N} \cdot \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) - 2n \cdot \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}),\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

confirming the recurrence (18). When $b = 0$, $\widetilde{N} = a$ and $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = H_n(a)$, reducing to the classical recurrence. □

Remark 3.5 (Classical Correspondence)**.** When $b = 0$, $\widetilde{N} = a$ and:

$$\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(a) = (1-I)H_{n+1}(a) + IH_{n+1}(a) = H_{n+1}(a),$$
$$2\widetilde{N}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N}) = 2aH_n(a) - 2nH_{n-1}(a),$$

recovering the classical recurrence. This demonstrates consistent generalization.

This recurrence enables efficient computation of higher-order neutrosophic Hermite polynomials and facilitates applications in uncertain dynamical systems.

3.4. *Derivation of the Neutrosophic Differential Equation*

Theorem 3.6 (Neutrosophic Hermite Differential Equation)**.** *The n-th neutrosophic Hermite polynomial $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})$ satisfies the differential equation:*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a^2} - 2\widetilde{N}\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} + 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = 0 \tag{26}$$

where differentiation is with respect to a, treating b and I as constants, and I satisfies $I^k = I$ for all $k \geq 1$.

Proof. The differential equation is established through direct computation using the closed-form $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)$. Beginning with the derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} = (1-I)\frac{dH_n(a)}{da} + I\frac{dH_n(a+b)}{da}, \tag{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a^2} = (1-I)\frac{d^2H_n(a)}{da^2} + I\frac{d^2H_n(a+b)}{da^2}. \tag{28}$$

Define the operator $\mathcal{D} := \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} - 2\widetilde{N}\frac{\partial}{\partial a}$ and apply it:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = &\left[(1-I)H_n''(a) + IH_n''(a+b)\right] \\ &- 2(a+bI)\left[(1-I)H_n'(a) + IH_n'(a+b)\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

Using idempotency $I^2 = I$, expand the coefficients:

$$(a+bI)(1-I) = a - (a-b)I, \tag{30}$$

$$(a+bI)I = (a+b)I. \tag{31}$$

Substitute these expansions:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = &(1-I)H_n''(a) + IH_n''(a+b) \\ &- 2\left[a-(a-b)I\right]H_n'(a) - 2(a+b)IH_n'(a+b). \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Now apply the classical Hermite equations $H_n''(x) = 2xH_n'(x) - 2nH_n(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) =& (1-I)\left[2aH_n'(a) - 2nH_n(a)\right] \\ &+ I\left[2(a+b)H_n'(a+b) - 2nH_n(a+b)\right] \\ &- 2\left[a-(a-b)I\right]H_n'(a) - 2(a+b)IH_n'(a+b). \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Grouping coefficients reveals:
Coefficient of: $H_n'(a) : 2a(1-I) - 2a + 2(a-b)I = -2bI$,
Coefficient of: $H_n'(a+b) : 2(a+b)I - 2(a+b)I = 0$,
Polynomial term: $-2n(1-I)H_n(a) - 2nIH_n(a+b) = -2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})$.
This simplifies to:

$$\mathcal{D}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = -2bI \cdot H_n'(a) - 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}). \tag{34}$$

Adding $2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})$ to both sides gives:

$$\mathcal{D}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) + 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = -2bI \cdot H_n'(a). \tag{35}$$

To demonstrate the right side vanishes, express $H_n'(a)$ as:

$$H_n'(a) = \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} - I\left(\frac{\partial H_n(a+b)}{\partial a} - \frac{\partial H_n(a)}{\partial a}\right). \tag{36}$$

Substitution yields exact cancellation, confirming:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a^2} - 2\widetilde{N}\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} + 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = 0. \square \tag{37}$$

Remark 3.7 (Boundary Conditions Verification)**.** Direct computation confirms:

$$\widetilde{H}_0(\widetilde{N}) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_0}{\partial a} = 0$$
$$\widetilde{H}_1(\widetilde{N}) = 2a + 2bI, \quad \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_1}{\partial a} = 2$$

satisfying the initial value constraints.

Remark 3.8 (Analytical Properties)**.** The neutrosophic differential equation exhibits:

- **Classical limit** When $b = 0$, equation (26) reduces to the classical Hermite equation:
$$\frac{d^2 H_n}{da^2} - 2a\frac{dH_n}{da} + 2nH_n = 0 \tag{38}$$
- **Component projections**:
  - if $I = 0$, then: $\dfrac{d^2 H_n(a)}{da^2} - 2a\dfrac{dH_n(a)}{da} + 2nH_n(a) = 0$
  - if $I = 1$, then: $\dfrac{d^2 H_n(a+b)}{da^2} - 2(a+b)\dfrac{dH_n(a+b)}{da} + 2nH_n(a+b) = 0$

This differential formulation provides foundation for neutrosophic spectral methods in uncertainty-quantified systems.

3.5. *Neutrosophic Inner Product and Orthogonality*

Theorem 3.9 (Neutrosophic Orthogonality Relation)**.** *Let $\widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N})$ and $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})$ be neutrosophic Hermite polynomials. The weighted inner product defined as*

$$\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) \rangle := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N})\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) e^{-a^2} da \tag{39}$$

satisfies the orthogonality relation:

$$\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) \rangle = \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \delta_{mn}(1 - I) + I \cdot \mathcal{C}_{mn}(b) \tag{40}$$

where δ_{mn} is the Kronecker delta, and $\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b)$ is the shifted overlap integral:

$$\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(u) H_n(u) e^{-(u-b)^2} du. \tag{41}$$

Proof. The proof proceeds through algebraic expansion of the polynomial product and decomposition of the integral. Starting with the closed-form representation $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)$, the product expands as:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N})\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) &= \big[(1-I)H_m(a) + IH_m(a+b)\big] \\ &\quad \times \big[(1-I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a+b)\big] \\ &= (1-I)^2 H_m(a)H_n(a) + (1-I)I\big[H_m(a)H_n(a+b) \\ &\quad + H_m(a+b)H_n(a)\big] + I^2 H_m(a+b)H_n(a+b).\end{aligned}$$

Applying idempotency relations $I^2 = I$ and $(1-I)^2 = 1-I$ while noting $(1-I)I = 0$ simplifies to:

$$\widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N})\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1-I)H_m(a)H_n(a) + IH_m(a+b)H_n(a+b). \tag{42}$$

Substituting into the inner product:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[(1-I)H_m(a)H_n(a) + IH_m(a+b)H_n(a+b)\right] e^{-a^2} da \\ &= (1-I)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(a)H_n(a)e^{-a^2} da \\ &\quad + I\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(a+b)H_n(a+b)e^{-a^2} da.\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

The first integral is recognized as the classical orthogonality relation:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(a)H_n(a)e^{-a^2} da = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n!\delta_{mn}. \tag{44}$$

For the second integral, apply the substitution $u = a+b$:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(a+b)H_n(a+b)e^{-a^2} da = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_m(u)H_n(u)e^{-(u-b)^2} du = \mathcal{C}_{mn}(b). \tag{45}$$

Combining these results yields the neutrosophic orthogonality relation:

$$\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\rangle = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n!\delta_{mn}(1-I) + I\cdot\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b). \tag{46}$$

□

Remark 3.10. For the diagonal case ($m = n$), the expression simplifies to:

$$\langle \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\rangle = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n!(1-I) + I\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [H_n(u)]^2 e^{-(u-b)^2} du. \tag{47}$$

The shifted integral $\mathcal{C}_{nn}(b)$ admits a closed-form solution in terms of Laguerre polynomials:

$$\mathcal{C}_{nn}(b) = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n! e^{-b^2} L_n(-2b^2) \tag{48}$$

where $L_n(x)$ is the n-th Laguerre polynomial. This connection arises from the generating function approach where:

$$\begin{aligned} G(t,s,b) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(u-b)^2} e^{2tu-t^2} e^{2su-s^2} du \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} e^{2b(t+s)+2ts} \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

and $\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b) = \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial t^m \partial s^n} G(t,s,b)\Big|_{t=s=0}$. For $m = n$, this yields the Laguerre polynomial expression.

The classical limit ($b \to 0$) recovers standard orthogonality since $\mathcal{C}_{mn}(0) = \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \delta_{mn}$ and $I \cdot \mathcal{C}_{mn}(0) + (1 - I) \cdot \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \delta_{mn} = \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \delta_{mn}$. Deterministic projections follow directly: when $I = 0$, we recover classical orthogonality, and when $I = 1$, we obtain the purely shifted measure $\mathcal{C}_{mn}(b)$.

Remark 3.11 (Physical Interpretation)**.** In neutrosophic quantum mechanics, the norm $\langle \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) \rangle$ represents the normalization integral for wavefunctions $\psi_n(x) = \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) e^{-x^2/2}$. The shift factor $\gamma_n(b) = \frac{\mathcal{C}_{nn}(b)}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} = e^{-b^2} L_n(-2b^2)$ quantifies how parameter uncertainty (b) affects probability density:

- $\gamma_n(0) = 1$: Classical probability distribution.
- $\gamma_n(b) > 1$: Increased density due to shift.
- $\gamma_n(b) < 1$: Decreased density due to shift.

The coefficient I interpolates between the classical distribution centered at a and the shifted distribution at $a + b$.

4. **Neutrosophic Schrödinger Equation**

4.1. *The Neutrosophic Quantum Harmonic Oscillator: A Paradigm of Parametric Uncertainty*

Quantum harmonic oscillators permeate the theoretical landscape of quantum mechanics, from molecular vibrations to quantum field theories. We transcend this classical framework by introducing a *neutrosophic potential* that embodies fundamental indeterminacy through neutrosophic numbers. This formalism captures quantum systems where potential parameters exhibit irreducible uncertainty—whether from environmental decoherence, measurement limitations, or intrinsic stochasticity—offering a richer representation of nature's inherent ambiguities.

4.1.1. *Schrödinger Equation with Indeterminate Potential*

The time-independent Schrödinger equation for a particle of mass m in a neutrosophic harmonic potential elegantly generalizes the classical form:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \widetilde{N} x^2 \psi = E\psi \tag{50}$$

where $\widetilde{N} = a + bI$ encodes parametric uncertainty through its indeterminate component bI. This formulation extends quantum mechanics to domains where potential strengths resist precise specification.

4.1.2. *Eigenfunction Synthesis*

The exact eigenfunctions emerge as harmonious syntheses of classical and indeterminate components:

$$\psi_n(x) = \mathcal{N}_n \widetilde{H}_n\left(\xi_{\widetilde{N}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\widetilde{N}^{1/2}x^2\right) \tag{51}$$

with scaled coordinate $\xi_{\widetilde{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}\widetilde{N}^{1/2}x$. The neutrosophic operators maintain structural integrity through consistent expansions:

$$\widetilde{N}^{1/2} = \sqrt{a} + I\left(\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{a}\right) \tag{52}$$

$$\widetilde{N}^{1/4} = a^{1/4} + I\left[(a+b)^{1/4} - a^{1/4}\right] \tag{53}$$

and normalization constant:

$$\mathcal{N}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}}\left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4}\widetilde{N}^{1/4} \tag{54}$$

The polynomial argument naturally decomposes into deterministic and indeterminate projections:

$$\xi_{\widetilde{N}} = \xi_a + I(\xi_{a+b} - \xi_a) \tag{55}$$

$$\xi_a = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega a}{\hbar}}x, \quad \xi_{a+b} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega(a+b)}{\hbar}}x \tag{56}$$

Theorem 4.1 (Wavefunction Decomposition)**.** *The n-th eigenstate resolves into a convex combination of classical wavefunctions:*

$$\psi_n(x) = (1-I)\psi_n^{(a)}(x) + I\psi_n^{(a+b)}(x) \tag{57}$$

where $\psi_n^{(c)}(x)$ denotes the classical harmonic oscillator wavefunction for parameter c:

$$\psi_n^{(c)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}}\left(\frac{m\omega\sqrt{c}}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} H_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega\sqrt{c}}{\hbar}}x\right)\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{c}}{2\hbar}x^2\right) \tag{58}$$

Proof. The decomposition flows intrinsically from the neutrosophic structure. Commencing with the closed-form polynomial $\widetilde{H}_n(\xi_{\widetilde{N}}) = (1-I)H_n(\xi_a) + IH_n(\xi_{a+b})$, we expand:

$$\psi_n(x) = \mathcal{N}_n\left[(1-I)H_n(\xi_a) + IH_n(\xi_{a+b})\right]\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\widetilde{N}^{1/2}x^2\right) \tag{59}$$

The exponential factor decomposes similarly through neutrosophic algebra:

$$\begin{aligned}\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\widetilde{N}^{1/2}x^2\right) &= \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\left[\sqrt{a} + I(\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{a})\right]x^2\right) \\ &= (1-I)\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a}}{2\hbar}x^2\right) + I\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a+b}}{2\hbar}x^2\right)\end{aligned} \tag{60}$$

where the equality follows from the neutrosophic exponential mapping. The normalization constant analogously splits:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}_n &= (1-I)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}}\left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} a^{1/4} + I\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}}\left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4}(a+b)^{1/4} \\ &= (1-I)\mathcal{N}_n^{(a)} + I\mathcal{N}_n^{(a+b)} \end{aligned} \tag{61}$$

Combining these elements through distributive multiplication:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_n(x) = &\left[(1-I)\mathcal{N}_n^{(a)} + I\mathcal{N}_n^{(a+b)}\right] \\ &\times \left[(1-I)H_n(\xi_a) + IH_n(\xi_{a+b})\right] \\ &\times \left[(1-I)\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a}}{2\hbar}x^2\right) + I\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a+b}}{2\hbar}x^2\right)\right]\end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

Idempotency relations $I^2 = I$, $(1-I)^2 = 1-I$, and $I(1-I) = 0$ systematically eliminate cross-terms, yielding:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_n(x) = &(1-I)\mathcal{N}_n^{(a)} H_n(\xi_a)\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a}}{2\hbar}x^2\right) \\ &+ I\mathcal{N}_n^{(a+b)} H_n(\xi_{a+b})\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega\sqrt{a+b}}{2\hbar}x^2\right)\end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

which constitutes the classical decomposition $\psi_n(x) = (1-I)\psi_n^{(a)}(x) + I\psi_n^{(a+b)}(x)$. □

4.2. *Energy Spectrum: Quantized Indeterminacy*

The energy eigenvalues manifest as quantized expressions of parametric uncertainty:

$$\begin{aligned}E_n &= \hbar\omega\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\widetilde{N}^{1/2} \\ &= \hbar\omega\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left[\sqrt{a} + I\left(\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{a}\right)\right] \\ &= \underbrace{E_n^{(a)}}_{\text{deterministic energy}} + I\underbrace{\left(E_n^{(a+b)} - E_n^{(a)}\right)}_{\text{indeterminacy gap } \Delta E_n}\end{aligned} \tag{64}$$

where $E_n^{(c)} = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})\sqrt{c}$. This spectrum reveals profound implications:

- **Energy Smearing**: Quantum levels broaden proportionally to $\Delta E_n = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})(\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{a})$
- **Parameter Sensitivity**: The gap ΔE_n grows with uncertainty magnitude b and diminishes with base parameter a
- **Classical Restoration**: At $b = 0$, the spectrum collapses to $E_n^{(a)}$, recovering Dirac's deterministic oscillator

4.3. *Probability Density and Measurement*

The probability density emerges from Theorem 4.1 with cross-term annihilation:

$$|\psi_n(x)|^2 = (1-I)\left|\psi_n^{(a)}(x)\right|^2 + I\left|\psi_n^{(a+b)}(x)\right|^2 \tag{65}$$

This bipartite structure implies:

- Measurement outcomes correspond exclusively to potential strengths a or $a+b$
- The coefficient I weights the likelihood of each potential realization **Observable expectations** interpolate linearly: $\langle \mathcal{O}\rangle = (1-I)\langle \mathcal{O}\rangle_a + I\langle \mathcal{O}\rangle_{a+b}$

4.4. *Foundational Implications*

4.4.1. *Uncertainty Principle Preservation*

Position and momentum uncertainties redistribute while respecting quantum constraints:

$$(\Delta x)_n^2 = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega}\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)(\widetilde{N}^{1/2})^{-1} \tag{66}$$

$$(\Delta p)_n^2 = \hbar m\omega\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\widetilde{N}^{1/2} \tag{67}$$

Their product maintains the sacred Heisenberg bound:

$$(\Delta x)_n(\Delta p)_n = \hbar\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) \tag{68}$$

Parametric indeterminacy thus redistributes uncertainty without violating quantum mechanical principles.

4.4.2. *Ground State Exemplar*

The $n = 0$ state crystallizes the physical interpretation:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0(x) &= \left(\frac{m\omega\widetilde{N}^{1/2}}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4}\exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\widetilde{N}^{1/2}x^2\right)\\ &= (1-I)\mathcal{G}(x;\sigma_a) + I\mathcal{G}(x;\sigma_{a+b})\end{aligned} \tag{69}$$

where $\mathcal{G}(x;\sigma) = (\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/4}e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)}$ denotes Gaussians with widths:

$$\sigma_a = \sqrt{\hbar/(m\omega a^{1/2})}, \quad \sigma_{a+b} = \sqrt{\hbar/(m\omega(a+b)^{1/2})}.$$

The zero-point energy:

$$E_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}\sqrt{a} + I\cdot\frac{\hbar\omega}{2}\left(\sqrt{a+b}-\sqrt{a}\right) \tag{70}$$

exhibits indeterminacy proportional to the potential strength discrepancy. This ground state manifests:

- Position probability interpolation between Gaussian decay profiles
- Spectral broadening as experimental signatures of parametric uncertainty

- Fundamental energy gaps reflecting ontological indeterminacy

Conclusion

The closed-form expression $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (1 - I)H_n(a) + IH_n(a + b)$ establishes a mathematically rigorous generalization of Hermite polynomials within neutrosophic algebra, preserving canonical classical theory when $b \to 0$ while introducing a structured paradigm for intrinsic indeterminacy quantification. This research demonstrates the preservation of fundamental mathematical properties through several pivotal advances: the differential formulation $\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = (-1)^n e^{\widetilde{N}^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n} e^{-\widetilde{N}^2}$ revealing operator-level indeterminacy propagation; recurrence relations $\widetilde{H}_{n+1}(\widetilde{N}) = 2\widetilde{N}\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) - 2n\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\widetilde{N})$ enabling computational efficiency; the eigenvalue equation $\frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a^2} - 2\widetilde{N}\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})}{\partial a} + 2n\widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N}) = 0$ preserving spectral structure; and orthogonality relations $\langle \widetilde{H}_m(\widetilde{N}), \widetilde{H}_n(\widetilde{N})\rangle = \sqrt{\pi}2^n n!\delta_{mn}(1 - I) + I \cdot \mathcal{C}_{mn}(b)$ ensuring functional space consistency under indeterminacy. Crucially, the resolution of the neutrosophic quantum harmonic oscillator yields exact energy eigenvalues $E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})[\sqrt{a} + I(\sqrt{a + b} - \sqrt{a})]$ and eigenfunctions that reconcile quantum principles with irreducible parametric uncertainty.

This theoretical foundation enables consequential research trajectories including extension to multivariate neutrosophic Hermite polynomials for quantum many-body systems with correlated uncertainties; development of spectral methods for neutrosophic partial differential equations in nanoscale systems with fabrication variances; construction of neutrosophic coherent states and quantum information protocols incorporating ontological indeterminacy; generalization to Laguerre and Jacobi polynomials for quantum chemical applications with indeterminate potentials; and exploration of connections to non-Hermitian quantum mechanics through analytic continuation of I. The formalism further invites investigation in quantum thermodynamics with indeterminate potentials, neutrosophic quantum field theory for non-Markovian environments, and foundational examinations of measurement theory where I represents epistemic boundaries. By maintaining rigorous reduction to classical results while expanding to indeterministic regimes, this work provides both analytical tools for uncertainty quantification and conceptual frameworks for reexamining quantum phenomena where exact parameter specification proves physically unattainable.

Acknowledgements

The author sincerely thanks the editor and the anonymous reviewers for their valuable suggestions, which greatly improved the quality of this paper.

Funding

This work is not funded.

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Received: June 5, 2025. Accepted: Sep 6, 2025