Similarity measure between possibility neutrosophic soft sets and its applications

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Abstract

In this paper, a similarity measure between possibility neutrosophic soft sets (PNS-set) is defined, and its properties are studied. A decision making method is established based on proposed similarity measure. Finally, an application of this similarity measure involving the real life problem is given.

Key words: Soft set, neutrosophic soft set, possibility neutrosophic soft set, similarity measure, decision making

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1. Introduction

The concept of soft sets was proposed by Molodtsov [14] as a mathematical tool for dealing with uncertainty in 1999. Maji et al. [15, 16] applied soft set theory to decision making problem in 2003 and they introduced some new operations between soft sets. After Maji's work, studies on soft set theory and its applications have been progressing rapidly. see [1, 7, 8, 11, 19]. Neutrosophic set was defined by Samarandache [18], as a new mathematical tool for dealing with problems involving incomplete, indeterminant, inconsistent knowledge. In 2013, Maji [17] introduced concept of neutrosophic soft set and some operations of neutrosophic soft sets. Karaaslan [12] redefined concept and operations of neutrosophic soft sets different from Maji's neutrosophic soft set definition and operations. Recently, the properties and applications on the neutrosophic soft sets have been studied increasingly [3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 20].

Possibility fuzzy soft sets and operations defined on these sets were firstly introduced by Alkhazaleh et al [2]. In 2012, concept of possibility intuition-

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istic fuzzy soft set and its operations were defined by Bashir et al. [6]. Also, Bashir et al. [6] discussed similarity measure of two possibility intuitionistic fuzzy soft sets. They also gave an application of this similarity measure. In 2014, concept of possibility neutrosophic soft set and its operations were defined by Karaaslan [13].

In this study, after giving some definition related to the possibility neutrosophic soft sets (PNS-set), we define a similarity measure between two PNS-sets. We finally an application of this similarity measure is given to fill an empty position with an appropriate person in a firm.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we recall some required definitions related to the PNS-sets [13].

Throughout paper U is an initial universe, E is a set of parameters and Λ is an index set.

Definition 2.1. [12] A neutrosophic soft set (or namely *ns*-set) f over U is a neutrosophic set valued function from E to $\mathcal{N}(U)$. It can be written as

$$f = \Big\{(e, \{\langle u, t_{f(e)}(u), i_{f(e)}(u), f_{f(e)}(u)\rangle : u \in U\}) : e \in E\Big\}$$

where, $\mathcal{N}(U)$ denotes set of all neutrosophic sets over U. Note that if $f(e) = \{\langle u, 0, 1, 1\rangle : u \in U\}$, the element $(e, f(e))$ is not appeared in the neutrosophic soft set f. Set of all *ns*-sets over U is denoted by $\mathbb{NS}$.

Definition 2.2. [13] Let U be an initial universe, E be a parameter set, $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})$ be the collection of all neutrosophic sets of U and I^U is collection of all fuzzy subset of U. A possibility neutrosophic soft set (PNS-set) f_μ over U is defined by the set of ordered pairs

$$f_\mu = \{(e_i, \{(\frac{u_j}{f(e_i)(u_j)}, \mu(e_i)(u_j)) : u_j \in U\}) : e_i \in E\}$$

where, $i, j \in \Lambda$, f is a mapping given by $f : E \to \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})$ and $\mu(e_i)$ is a fuzzy set such that $\mu : E \to I^U$. Here, $\tilde{f}_\mu$ is a mapping defined by $f_\mu : E \to \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) \times I^U$.

For each parameter $e_i \in E$, $f(e_i) = \{\langle u_j, t_{f(e_i)}(u_j), i_{f(e_i)}(u_j), f_{f(e_i)}(u_j)\rangle : u_j \in U\}$ indicates neutrosophic value set of parameter e_i and where $t, i, f : U \to [0, 1]$ are the membership functions of truth, indeterminacy and falsity respectively of the element $u_j \in U$. For each $u_j \in U$ and $e_i \in E$, $0 \leq t_{f(e_i)}(u_j) + i_{f(e_i)}(u_j) + f_{f(e_i)}(u_j) \leq 3$. Also $\mu(e_i)$, degrees of possibility of belongingness of elements of U in $f(e_i)$. So we can write

$$f_\mu(e_i) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{f(e_i)(u_1)}, \mu(e_i)(u_1)\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{f(e_i)(u_2)}, \mu(e_i)(u_2)\Big), ..., \Big(\frac{u_n}{f(e_i)(u_n)}, \mu(e_i)(u_n)\Big)\Big\}$$

From now on, we will show set of all possibility neutrosophic soft sets over U with $\mathcal{PN}(U, E)$ such that E is parameter set.

Example 2.3. Let $U = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ be a set of three cars. Let $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ be a set of qualities where e_1 =cheap, e_2 =equipment, e_3 =fuel consumption and let $\mu : E \to I^U$. We define a function $f_\mu : E \to \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) \times I^U$ as follows:

$$f_\mu = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_\mu(e_1) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.5,0.2,0.6)}, 0.8\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.7,0.3,0.5)}, 0.4\Big), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.4,0.5,0.8)}, 0.7\Big)\Big\} \\ f_\mu(e_2) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.8,0.4,0.5)}, 0.6\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.5,0.7,0.2)}, 0.8\Big), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.7,0.3,0.9)}, 0.4\Big)\Big\} \\ f_\mu(e_3) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.6,0.7,0.5)}, 0.2\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.5,0.3,0.7)}, 0.6\Big), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.6,0.5,0.4)}, 0.5\Big)\Big\} \end{array} \right\}$$

also we can define a function $g_\nu : E \to \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) \times I^U$ as follows:

$$g_\nu = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_\nu(e_1) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.6,0.3,0.8)}, 0.4\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.6,0.5,0.5)}, 0.7), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.2,0.6,0.4)}, 0.8\Big)\Big\} \\ g_\nu(e_2) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.5,0.4,0.3)}, 0.3\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.4,0.6,0.5)}, 0.6\Big), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.7,0.2,0.5)}, 0.8\Big)\Big\} \\ g_\nu(e_3) = \Big\{\Big(\frac{u_1}{(0.7,0.5,0.3)}, 0.8\Big), \Big(\frac{u_2}{(0.4,0.4,0.6)}, 0.5\Big), \Big(\frac{u_3}{(0.8,0.5,0.3)}, 0.6\Big)\Big\} \end{array} \right\}$$

For the purpose of storing a possibility neutrosophic soft set in a computer, we can use matrix notation of possibility neutrosophic soft set f_μ. For example, matrix notation of possibility neutrosophic soft set f_μ can be written as follows: for $m, n \in \Lambda$,

$$f_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} (\langle 0.5, 0.2, 0.6\rangle, 0.8) & (\langle 0.7, 0.3, 0.5\rangle, 0.4) & (\langle 0.4, 0.5, 0.8\rangle, 0.7) \\ (\langle 0.8, 0.4, 0.5\rangle, 0.6) & (\langle 0.5, 0.7, 0.2\rangle, 0.8) & (\langle 0.7, 0.3, 0.9\rangle, 0.4) \\ (\langle 0.6, 0.7, 0.5\rangle, 0.2) & (\langle 0.5, 0.3, 0.7\rangle, 0.6) & (\langle 0.6, 0.5, 0.4\rangle, 0.5) \end{pmatrix}$$

where the $m-$th row vector shows $f(e_m)$ and $n-$th column vector shows u_n.

Definition 2.4. [13] Let $f_\mu \in \mathcal{PN}(U, E)$, where $f_\mu(e_i) = \{(f(e_i)(u_j), \mu(e_i)(u_j)) : e_i \in E, u_j \in U\}$ and $f(e_i) = \{\langle u, t_{f(e_i)}(u_j), i_{f(e_i)}(u_j), f_{f(e_i)}(u_j)\rangle\}$ for all $e_i \in E$, $u \in U$. Then for $e_i \in E$ and $u_j \in U$,

1. f^t_μ is said to be truth-membership part of f_μ,
   $f^t_\mu = \{(f^t_{ij}(e_i), \mu_{ij}(e_i))\}$ and $f^t_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, t_{f(e_i)}(u_j))\}$, $\mu_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, \mu(e_i)(u_j))\}$

2. f^i_μ is said to be indeterminacy-membership part of f_μ,
   $f^i_\mu = \{(f^i_{ij}(e_i), \mu_{ij}(e_i))\}$ and $f^i_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, i_{f(e_i)}(u_j))\}$, $\mu_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, \mu(e_i)(u_j))\}$

3. f^f_μ is said to be truth-membership part of f_μ,
   $f^f_\mu = \{(f^f_{ij}(e_i), \mu_{ij}(e_i))\}$ and $f^f_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, f_{f(e_i)}(u_j))\}$, $\mu_{ij}(e_i) = \{(u_j, \mu(e_i)(u_j))\}$

We can write a possibility neutrosophic soft set in form $f_\mu = (f^t_\mu, f^i_\mu, f^f_\mu)$.

3. Similarity measure of possibility neutrosophic soft sets

In this section, we introduce a measure of similarity between two PNS-sets.

Definition 3.1. Let $f_\mu, g_\nu \in \mathcal{PN}(U, E)$ and cardinality of E be n. Then, similarity between two PNS-sets f_μ and g_ν, denoted by $S(f_\mu, g_\nu)$, is defined as follows:

$$S(f_\mu, g_\nu) = M(f(e), g(e))M(\mu, \nu)$$

such that

$$M(f(e), g(e)) = \frac{1}{n}M_i(f(e), g(e)), M(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} M(\mu(e_i), \nu(e_i)),$$

where

$$M_i(f(e), g(e)) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\phi_{f_\mu(e_i)}(u_j) - \phi_{g_\nu(e_i)}(u_j))^2},$$

such that and

$$\phi_{f_\mu(e_i)}(u_j) = \frac{f^t_{ij}(e_i) + f^i_{ij}(e_i) + f^f_{ij}(e_i)}{3}, \ \phi_{g_\mu(e_i)}(u_j) = \frac{g^t_{ij}(e_i) + g^i_{ij}(e_i) + g^f_{ij}(e_i)}{3},$$

$$M(\mu(e_i), \nu(e_i)) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\mu_{ij}(e_i) - \nu_{ij}(e_i)|}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\mu_{ij}(e_i) + \nu_{ij}(e_i)|}$$

Definition 3.2. Let f_μ and g_ν be two PNS-sets over U. We say that f_μ and g_ν are significantly similar if $S(f_\mu, g_\nu) \geq \frac{1}{2}$

Proposition 3.3. *Let $f_\mu, g_\nu \in \mathcal{PN}(U, E)$. Then,*

1. $S(f_\mu, g_\nu) = S(g_\mu, f_\nu)$
2. $0 \leq S(f_\mu, g_\nu) \leq 1$
3. $f_\mu = g_\nu \Rightarrow S(f_\mu, g_\nu) = 1$

Proof. The proof is straightforward and follows from Definition 3.1. □

Example 3.4. Let us consider PNS-sets f_μ and g_ν in Example 2.3 given as follows:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} f_\mu(e_1) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.5,0.2,0.6)}, 0.8\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.7,0.3,0.5)}, 0.4\right), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.4,0.5,0.8)}, 0.7\right)\right\} \\ f_\mu(e_2) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.8,0.4,0.5)}, 0.6\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.5,0.7,0.2)}, 0.8\right), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.7,0.3,0.9)}, 0.4\right)\right\} \\ f_\mu(e_3) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.6,0.7,0.5)}, 0.2\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.5,0.3,0.7)}, 0.6\right), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.6,0.5,0.4)}, 0.5\right)\right\} \end{array}\right\}$$

and

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} g_\nu(e_1) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.6,0.3,0.8)}, 0.4\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.6,0.5,0.5)}, 0.7), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.2,0.6,0.4)}, 0.8\right)\right\} \\ g_\nu(e_2) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.5,0.4,0.3)}, 0.3\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.4,0.6,0.5)}, 0.6\right), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.7,0.2,0.5)}, 0.8\right)\right\} \\ g_\nu(e_3) = \left\{\left(\frac{u_1}{(0.7,0.5,0.3)}, 0.8\right), \left(\frac{u_2}{(0.4,0.4,0.6)}, 0.5\right), \left(\frac{u_3}{(0.8,0.5,0.3)}, 0.6\right)\right\} \end{array}\right\}$$

then,

$$\begin{aligned} M(\mu(e_1), \nu(e_1)) &= 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{3} |\mu_{1j}(e_1) - \nu_{1j}(e_1)|}{\sum_{j=1}^{3} |\mu_{1j}(e_1) + \nu_{1j}(e_1)|} \\ &= 1 - \frac{|0.8 - 0.4| + |0.4 - 0.7| + |0.7 - 0.8|}{|0.8 + 0.4| + |0.4 + 0.7| + |0.7 + 0.8|} = 0.79 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we get $M(\mu(e_2), \nu(e_2)) = 0.74$ and $M(\mu(e_3), \nu(e_3)) = 0.75$, then

$$M(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{3}(0.79 + 0.75 + 0.74) = 0.76$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
M_1(f(e),g(e)) &= 1-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}}\sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\phi_{f_\mu(e_i)}(u_j)-\phi_{g_\nu(e_i)}(u_j))^p} \\
&= 1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{(0.43-0.57)^2+(0,50-0.53)^2+(0,57-0,40)^2}=0.73 \\
M_2(f(e),g(e)) &= 0.86 \\
M_3(f(e),g(e)) &= 0.94
\end{aligned}
$$

$$M(f(e),g(e))=\frac{1}{3}(0.73+0.86+0.94)=0.84$$

and

$$S(f_\mu,g_\nu)=0.84\times 0.76=0.64$$

4. Decision-making method based on the similarity measure

In this section, we give a decision making problem involving possibility neutrosophic soft sets by means of the similarity measure between the possibility neutrosophic soft sets.

Let our universal set contain only two elements "yes" and "no", that is $U = y, n$. Assume that $P = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5\}$ are five candidates who fill in a form in order to apply formally for the position. There is a decision maker committee. They want to interview the candidates by model possibility neutrosophic soft set determined by committee. So they want to test similarity of each of candidate to model possibility neutrosophic soft set.

Let $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$ be the set of parameters, where e_1=experience, e_2=computer knowledge, e_3=training, e_4=young age, e_5=higher education, e_6=marriage status and e_7=good health.

Our model possibility neutrosophic soft set determined by committee for suitable candidates properties f_μ is given in Table 1.

f_μ	e_1,μ	e_2,μ	e_3,μ	e_4,μ
y	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$
n	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$

f_μ	e_5,μ	e_6,μ	e_7,μ
y	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$
n	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,1)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,1)$

Table 1*: The tabular representation of model possibility neutrosophic soft set*

g_ν	e_1, ν	e_2, ν	e_3, ν	e_4, ν	e_5, ν	e_6, ν	e_7, ν
y	$(\langle 0.7, 0.2, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.5, 0.4, 0.6\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.2, 0.3, 0.4\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.8, 0.4, 0.6\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.2, 0.4, 0.3\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0, 1, 1\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.1, 0.4, 0.7\rangle, 0.2)$
n	$(\langle 0.3, 0.7, 0.1\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.3, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.6, 0.5, 0.3\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.2, 0.1, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.1, 0.5, 0.2\rangle, 0.6)$	$(\langle 1, 0, 0\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.5, 0.1\rangle, 0.4)$

Table 2*: The tabular representation of possibility neutrosophic soft set for* p_1

h_δ	e_1, δ	e_2, δ	e_3, δ	e_4, δ	e_5, δ	e_6, δ	e_7, δ
y	$(\langle 0.8, 0.2, 0.1\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.4, 0.2, 0.6\rangle, 0.1)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.2, 0.4\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.2, 0.7\rangle, 0.6)$	$(\langle 0.5, 0.2, 0.4\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0, 1, 1\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.2, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$
n	$(\langle 0.2, 0.4, 0.3\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.6, 0.3, 0.2\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.4, 0.3, 0.2\rangle, 0.1)$	$(\langle 0.8, 0.1, 0.3\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.4, 0.5, 0.6\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 1, 0, 0\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.3, 0.4\rangle, 0.2)$

Table 3*: The tabular representation of possibility neutrosophic soft set for* p_2

r_θ	e_1, θ	e_2, θ	e_3, θ	e_4, θ	e_5, θ	e_6, θ	e_7, θ
y	$(\langle 0.3, 0.2, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.1, 0.5\rangle, 0.6)$	$(\langle 0.6, 0.5, 0.3\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.1, 0.4\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.6, 0.4, 0.3\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0, 1, 1\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.9, 0.1, 0.1\rangle, 0.5)$
n	$(\langle 0.1, 0.7, 0.6\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.4, 0.2, 0.3\rangle, 0.7)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.4, 0.3\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.1, 0.2\rangle, 0.1)$	$(\langle 0.4, 0.5, 0.9\rangle, 0.1)$	$(\langle 1, 0, 0\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0.2, 0.1, 0.7\rangle, 0.6)$

Table 4*: The tabular representation of possibility neutrosophic soft set for* p_3

s_α	e_1, α	e_2, α	e_3, α	e_4, α	e_5, α	e_6, α	e_7, α
y	$(\langle 0.2, 0.1, 0.4\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.5, 0.4\rangle, 0.8)$	$(\langle 0.8, 0.1, 0.2\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.5, 0.4, 0.5\rangle, 0.4)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.2, 0.5\rangle, 0.8)$	$(\langle 1, 0, 0\rangle, 0.7)$	$(\langle 0.1, 0.8, 0.9\rangle, 0.7)$
n	$(\langle 0.6, 0.5, 0.1\rangle, 0.1)$	$(\langle 0.3, 0.7, 0.2\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.7, 0.5, 0.1\rangle, 0.7)$	$(\langle 0.1, 0.3, 0.7\rangle, 0.5)$	$(\langle 0.2, 0.1, 0.5\rangle, 0.3)$	$(\langle 0, 1, 1\rangle, 0.2)$	$(\langle 0.5, 0.1, 0.4\rangle, 0.1)$

Table 5*: The tabular representation of possibility neutrosophic soft set for* p_4

m_γ	e_1,γ	e_2,γ	e_3,γ	e_4,γ
y	$(\langle 0.1,0.2,0.1\rangle,0.3)$	$(\langle 0.2,0.3,0.5\rangle,0.8)$	$(\langle 0.4,0.1,0.3\rangle,0.9)$	$(\langle 0.7,0.3,0.2\rangle,0.3)$
n	$(\langle 0.4,0.5,0.3\rangle,0.2)$	$(\langle 0.7,0.6,0.1\rangle,0.3)$	$(\langle 0.2,0.3,0.4\rangle,0.5)$	$(\langle 0.5,0.2,0.3\rangle,0.6)$

m_γ	e_5,γ	e_6,γ	e_7,γ
y	$(\langle 0.4,0.2,0.8\rangle,0.1)$	$(\langle 1,0,0\rangle,0.5)$	$(\langle 0.3,0.2,0.1\rangle,0.7)$
n	$(\langle 0.5,0.4,0.7\rangle,0.2)$	$(\langle 0,1,1\rangle,0.5)$	$(\langle 0.3,0.2,0.1\rangle,0.9)$

Table 6: *The tabular representation of possibility neutrosophic soft set for* p_5

Now we find the similarity between the model possibility neutrosophic soft set and possibility neutrosophic soft set of each person as follow

$S(f_\mu,g_\nu)\cong 0,49<\frac{1}{2}$, $S(f_\mu,h_\delta)\cong 0,47<\frac{1}{2}$, $S(f_\mu,r_\theta)\cong 0,51>\frac{1}{2}$, $S(f_\mu,s_\alpha)\cong 0,54>\frac{1}{2}$, $S(f_\mu,m_\gamma)\cong 0,57>\frac{1}{2}$,

Consequently, p_5 is should be selected by the committee.

5. Conclusion

In this paper we have introduced a similarity measure between the PNS-sets. An applications of proposed similarity measure have been given to solve a decision making problem. In future, these seem to have natural applications as image encryption and correlation of between PNS-sets.

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