Vol.4.Issue.1.2016 (January-March)

BULLETIN OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS RESEARCH

A Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

http://www.bomsr.com

Email:editorbomsr@gmail.com

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ISSN:2348-0580

FUZZY NEUTROSOPHIC SUBGROUPS

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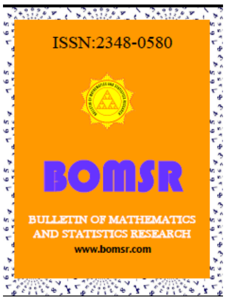

ABSTRACT

In this paper we introduce the notion of fuzzy neutrosophic subgroups. Also we obtain the fuzzy neutrosophic subgroups generated by fuzzy neutrosophic set and investigate some of their properties.

MSC 2010:03B99,03E99,20K27

Keywords:fuzzy neutrosophic

1.INTRODUCTION

Smarandache [13] initiated the concept of neutrosophic set which overcomes the inherent difficulties that existed in fuzzy sets[14] and intuitionistic fuzzy sets [5,6].Following this, the neutrosophic sets are explored to different heights in all fields of science and engineering.I.Arockiarani et al. defined the notion of fuzzy neutrosophic sets [1].In 1989, R.Biswas [8] introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy subgroups and studied some of their properties . In this paper we define fuzzy neutrosophic subgroups and discuss their properties.

2.PRELIMINARIES:

Definition 2.1:[1] A Fuzzy neutrosophic set A on the universe of discourse X is defined as A= $\langle x, T_A(x), I_A(x), F_A(x)\rangle, x \in X$ where $T, I, F: X \to [0,1]$ and $0 \le T_A(x) + I_A(x) + F_A(x) \le 3$

Definition 2.2: [1] Let X be a non empty set, and

$A = \langle x, T_A(x), I_A(x), F_A(x)\rangle, B = \langle x, T_B(x), I_B(x), F_B(x)\rangle$

(i) A $\subseteq$B for all x if $T_A(x) \le T_B(x)$, $I_A(x) \le I_B(x)$, $F_A(x) \ge F_B(x)$

(ii) $A \cup B = \langle x, \max(T_A(x), T_B(x)), \max(I_A(x), I_B(x)), \min(F_A(x), F_B(x))\rangle$

(iii) $A \cap B = \langle x, \min(T_A(x), T_B(x)), \min(I_A(x), I_B(x)), \max(F_A(x), F_B(x))\rangle$

(iv) A\B (x)= $\langle x, \min(T_A(x), F_B(x)), \min(I_A(x), 1 - I_B(x)), \max(F_A(x), T_B(x))\rangle$

Definition 2.3:[1] A Fuzzy neutrosophic set A over the universe X is said to be null or empty Fuzzy neutrosophic set if $T_A(x) = 0$,$I_A(x) = 0$, $F_A(x) = 1$ for all $x \in$X. It is denoted by 0_N

Definition 2.4:[1] A Fuzzy neutrosophic set A over the universe X is said to be absolute fuzzy neutrosophic set if $T_A(x) = 1$, $I_A(x) = 1$, $F_A(x) = 0$ for all $x \in X$. It is denoted by 1_N

Definition 2.5: [1]The complement of a Fuzzy neutrosophic set A is denoted by A^c and is defined as $A^c = \langle x, T_{A^c}(x), I_{A^c}(x), F_{A^c}(x)\rangle$ where $T_{A^c}(x) = F_A(x)$, $I_{A^c}(x) = 1 - I_A(x)$, $F_{A^c}(x) = T_A(x)$

The complement of a Fuzzy neutrosophic set A can also be defined as $A^c = 1_N - A$.

Definition 2.6:[2]Let X and Y be two non empty sets and $f : X \to Y$ be a function .

(i) If $B = \{\langle y, T_B(y), I_B(y), F_B(y)\rangle : y \in Y\}$is a fuzzy neutrosophic set in Y then the pre image of B under f ,denoted by $f^{-1}(B)$, is the fuzzy neutrosophic set in X defined by $f^{-1}(B) = \{\langle x, f^{-1}(T_B(x)), f^{-1}(I_B(x)), f^{-1}(F_B(x))\rangle : x \in X\}$

Where $f^{-1}(T_B(x)) = T_B(f(x))$

(ii) If $A = \{\langle x, T_B(x), I_B(x), F_B(x)\rangle : x \in X\}$is a fuzzy neutrosophic set in X then the image of A under f ,denoted by $f(A)$,is the fuzzy neutrosophic set in Y defined by $f(A) = \{\langle y, f(T_A(y)), f(I_A(y)), f_{\sim}(F_A(y))\rangle : y \in Y\}$

$$f(T_A(y)) = \begin{cases} \underset{x \in f^{-1}(y)}{Sup}\ T_A(x) & if\ f^{-1}(y) \neq 0_N \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

where $$f(I_A(y)) = \begin{cases} \underset{x \in f^{-1}(y)}{Sup}\ I_A(x) & if\ f^{-1}(y) \neq 0_N \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\sim}(F_A(y)) = \begin{cases} \inf\limits_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} F_A(x) & if\ f^{-1}(y) \neq 0_N \\ 1 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

And $f_{\sim}(F_A(y)) = (1 - f(1 - F_A))y$

Definition 2.7:[3] Let $(X,.)$ be a group and let A be fuzzy neutrosophic set in X . Then A is called a fuzzy neutrosophic group (in short, FNG) in X if it satisfies the following conditions: (i) $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x) \wedge I_A(y)$ and $F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x) \vee F_A(y)$ (ii) $T_A(x^{-1}) \geq T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) \geq I_A(x), F_A(x^{-1}) \leq F_A(x)$

Definition 2.8:[3]Let $(X,.)$ be a groupoid and let A and B be two fuzzy neutrosophic sets in X .Then the fuzzy neutrosophic product of A and B , $A \circ B$,is defined as follows: for any $x \in X$,

$$T_{A\circ B}(x) = \begin{cases} \vee_{yz=x}[T_A(y) \wedge T_B(z)] & for\ each\ (y,z) \in X \times X\ with\ yz = x, \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$I_{A\circ B}(x) = \begin{cases} \vee_{yz=x}[I_A(y) \wedge I_B(z)] & for\ each\ (y,z) \in X \times X\ with\ yz = x, \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$F_{A\circ B}(x) = \begin{cases} \wedge_{yz=x}[F_A(y) \vee F_B(z)] & for\ each\ (y,z) \in X \times X\ with\ yz = x, \\ 1 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Definiion 2.9:[4] Let G be a groupoid and let $A \in FNS(G)$.Then A is called a :

(1) fuzzy neutrosophic left ideal (in short $FNLI$) of G if for any $x, y \in G$, $A(xy) \geq A(y)$.(i.e.,) $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(y)$ and $F_A(xy) \leq F_A(y)$

(2) fuzzy neutrosophic right ideal (in short $FNRI$) of G if for any $x, y \in G$, $A(xy) \geq A(x)$.(i.e.,) $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x)$ and $F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x)$

(3) fuzzy neutrosophic ideal (in short FNI) of G if it is both a $FNLI$ and $FNRI$

It is clear that A is a FNI of G if and only if for any $x, y \in G$, $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x) \vee T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x) \vee I_A(y)$ and $F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x) \wedge F_A(y)$ .Moreover ,a FNI (respectively $FNLI$, $FNRI$) is a $FNSGP$ of G .Note that for any $FNSGP$ A of G we have $T_A(x^n) \geq T_A(x), I_A(x^n) \geq I_A(x)$ and $F_A(x^n) \leq F_A(x)$ for each $x \in G$, where x^n is any composite of x's.

We will denote the set of all $FNSGP$ s of G as $FNSGP(G)$.

Definition 2.10:[4]Let $(G, .)$ be a groupoid and let $0_N \neq A \in FNS(G)$.Then A is called a fuzzy neutrosophic subgroupoid in G (in short , $FNSGP$ in G) if $A \circ A \subset A$.

Definition 2.11:[4]Let $(G, .)$ be a groupoid and let $A \in FNS(X)$.Then A is called a fuzzy neutrosophic subgroupoid in G (in short , $FNSGP$ in G) if for any $x, y \in G$, $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x) \wedge I_A(y)$ and $F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x) \vee F_A(y)$ .It is clear that 0_N and 1_N are both $FNSGP$ s of G .

Definition 2.12:[4]Let $A \in FNS(G)$.Then A is said to have the sup property if for any $T \in P(G)$,there exists a $t_0 \in T$ such that $A(t_0) = \bigcup_{t \in T} A(t)$ .i.e.,

$T_A(t_0) = \vee_{t \in T} T_A(t), I_A(t_0) = \vee_{t \in T} I_A(t), F_A(t_0) = \wedge_{t \in T} F_A(t)$,where $P(G)$ denotes the power set of G .

Definition 2.13:[4]Let A be a fuzzy neutrosophic set in X and let $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in I$ with $\lambda + \mu + \nu \leq 3$ .Then the set $X_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)} = \{x \in X : A(x) \geq C_{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}(x)\} = \{x \in X : T_A(x) \geq \lambda, I_A \geq \mu, F_A \leq \nu\}$ is called a $(\lambda, \mu, \nu)-$ level subset of A.

3. FUZZY NEUTROSOPHIC SUBGROUPS

Definition 3.1:

Let G be a group and let $A \in FNSGP(G)$.Then A is called a fuzzy neutrosophic subgroup (in short , $FNSG$) of G if $A(x^{-1}) \geq A(x)$.(i.e.,) $T_A(x^{-1}) \geq T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) \geq I_A(x)$ and $F_A(x^{-1}) \leq F_A(x)$ for each $x \in G$.

Proposition 3.2:

Let $\{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \beta} \subset FNSG(G)$. Then $\bigcap_{\alpha \in \beta} A_\alpha \in FNSG(G)$.

Proposition 3.3:

Let A and B be any two $FNSG$ s of a group G .Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(1) $A \circ B \in FNSG(G)$.

(2) $A \circ B = B \circ A$

Proof: Proof is immediate.

Proposition 3.4: Let $A \in FNSG(G)$ .Then $A(x^{-1}) = A(x)$,

(i.e.,) $T_A(x^{-1}) = T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) = I_A(x), F_A(x^{-1}) = F_A(x)$ and $A(x) \leq A(e)$, (i.e.,) $T_A(x) \le T_A(e)$, $I_A(x) \le I_A(e)$, $F_A(x) \ge F_A(e)$ for each $x \in G$, where e is the identity element of G.

Proof:

Let $x \in G$. Then $T_A(x) = T_A((x^{-1})^{-1}) \ge T_A(x^{-1})$, for each $x \in G$.

$I_A(x) = I_A((x^{-1})^{-1}) \ge I_A(x^{-1})$, for each $x \in G$.

$F_A(x) = F_A((x^{-1})^{-1}) \le F_A(x^{-1})$, for each $x \in G$.

Since $A \in FNSG(G)$, $T_A(x^{-1}) \ge T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) \ge I_A(x)$ and $F_A(x^{-1}) \le F_A(x)$ for each $x \in G$.

Hence $T_A(x^{-1}) = T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) = I_A(x), F_A(x^{-1}) = F_A(x)$. (i.e.,) $A(x^{-1}) = A(x)$.

On the other hand ,

$T_A(e) = T_A(xx^{-1}) \ge T_A(x) \wedge T_A(x^{-1}) = T_A(x)$, $I_A(e) = I_A(xx^{-1}) \ge I_A(x) \wedge I_A(x^{-1}) = I_A(x)$,

$F_A(e) = F_A(xx^{-1}) \le F_A(x) \vee F_A(x^{-1}) = F_A(x)$

Hence $T_A(x) \le T_A(e)$, $I_A(x) \le I_A(e)$, $F_A(x) \ge F_A(e)$ for each $x \in G$.(i.e.,) $A(x) \le A(e)$.

This completes the proof.

Proposition 3.5: If $A \in FNSG(G)$,then

$G_A = \{x \in G : A(x) = A(e), i.e., T_A(x) = T_A(e), I_A(x) = I_A(e), F_A(x) = F_A(e)\}$ is a subgroup of G.

Proof:

Let $x, y \in G_A$.Then $T_A(x) = T_A(e), I_A(x) = I_A(e), F_A(x) = F_A(e)$ and

$T_A(y) = T_A(e), I_A(y) = I_A(e), F_A(y) = F_A(e)$.

Thus $T_A(xy^{-1}) \ge T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y^{-1})$

$= T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y)$ (by Proposition 3.4)

$= T_A(e) \wedge T_A(e) = T_A(e)$.

Similarly , $I_A(xy^{-1}) \ge I_A(e)$.

$F_A(xy^{-1}) \le F_A(x) \vee F_A(y^{-1})$

$= F_A(x) \vee F_A(y)$ (by Proposition 3.4)

$= F_A(e) \vee F_A(e) = F_A(e)$.

On the other hand , by proposition 3.4 $T_A(xy^{-1}) \le T_A(e)$, $I_A(xy^{-1}) \le I_A(e)$, $F_A(xy^{-1}) \ge F_A(e)$ .So $T_A(xy^{-1}) = T_A(e)$, $I_A(xy^{-1}) = I_A(e)$, $F_A(xy^{-1}) = F_A(e)$.(i.e.,) $A(xy^{-1}) = A(e)$ .Thus $xy^{-1} \in G_A$.Hence G_A is a subgroup of G.

Proposition 3.6:

Let $A \in FNSG(G)$. If $A(xy^{-1}) = A(e)$. (i.e.,) $T_A(xy^{-1}) = T_A(e)$, $I_A(xy^{-1}) = I_A(e)$, $F_A(xy^{-1}) = F_A(e)$ for any $x, y \in G$,then $A(x) = A(y)$,(i.e.,) $T_A(x) = T_A(y), I_A(x) = I_A(y), F_A(x) = F_A(y)$.

Proof:

Let $x, y \in G$. Then $T_A(x) = T_A((xy^{-1})y) \ge T_A(xy^{-1}) \wedge T_A(y) = T_A(e) \wedge T_A(y) = T_A(y)$.

On the other hand , by Proposition 3.4 $T_A(x^{-1})=T_A(x)$,then we have

$T_A(xy^{-1})=T_A((yx^{-1})^{-1})=T_A(yx^{-1})$ and thus

$T_A(y)=T_A((yx^{-1})x)\geq T_A(yx^{-1})\wedge T_A(x)=T_A(xy^{-1})\wedge T_A(x)=T_A(e)\wedge T_A(x)=T_A(x).$

So $T_A(x)=T_A(y)$.By the similar arguments, we have $I_A(x)=I_A(y), F_A(x)=F_A(y).$

This completes the proof.

Corollary 3.7 :

Let $A\in FNSG(G)$ .If G_A is a normal subgroup of G , then A is constant on each coset of G_A .

Proof:

Let $a\in G$ and let $x\in aG_A$ .Then there exists $x'\in G_A$ such that $x=ax'$ .Since G_A is normal and $x'\in G_A$, $xa^{-1}=ax'a^{-1}\in G_A$.Thus $T_A(xa^{-1})=T_A(e)$, $I_A(xa^{-1})=I_A(e)$ and $F_A(xa^{-1})=F_A(e)$ .By Proposition 3.6 , $T_A(x)=T_A(a)$, $I_A(x)=I_A(a)$ and $F_A(x)=F_A(a)$ .So A is constant on aG_A for each $a\in G$. By the similar arguments , we can see that A is constant on G_Aa for each $a\in G$. Hence A is constant on each coset of G_A .

Note:

Let H be a subgroup of G .Then the number of right [respectively left] cosets of H in G is called index of H in G and denoted by $[G:H]$. If G is a finite group ,then there can be only a finite number of distinct right [respectively left] cosets of H .Hence the index $[G:H]$ is finite .If G is an infinite group ,then $[G:H]$ may be either finite or infinite.

Corollary 3.8 :

Let $A\in FNSG(G)$ and let G_A be normal .If G_A has a finite index, then A has the sup -property.

Proof:

Let $T\subset G$ .Since G_A has finite index ,let the index $[G:G_A]=n$,say $\mathcal{A}=\{a_1G_A,.....a_nG_A\}$,where $a_i\in G(i=1,....n)$ and $a_iG_A\bigcap a_jG_A=\phi$ for any $i\neq j$ .Let $t\in T$ .Since $G=\bigcup\mathcal{A}=\bigcup_{i=1}^{n}a_iG_i$,there exists $i\in\{1,2,...n\}$ such that $t\in a_iG_A$ .Since G_A is normal ,by corollary 3.7, $T_A(t)=T_A(a_i), I_A(t)=I_A(a_i), F_A(t)=F_A(a_i)$ on a_iG_A,say $T_A(t)=\alpha_i, I_A(t)=\beta_i, F_A(t)=\gamma_i$,where $\alpha_i,\beta_i,\gamma_i\in I$ and $\alpha_i+\beta_i+\gamma_i\leq 3$.Thus there exists a $t_0\in T$ such that

$T_A(t_0)=\vee_{t\in T}T_A(t)=\bigvee_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i, I_A(t_0)=\vee_{t\in T}I_A(t)=\bigvee_{i=1}^{n}\beta_i, F_A(t_0)=\wedge_{t\in T}F_A(t)=\bigwedge_{i=1}^{n}\gamma_i$. Hence A has the sup- property.

Proposition 3.9 :

$A\in FNSG(G)$ if and only if $T_A(xy^{-1})\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y)$, $I_A(xy^{-1})\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y)$, $F_A(xy^{-1})\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)$ for any $x,y\in G$.

Proof:

Proof follows from Definition 3.1 and Proposition 3.4.

Proposition 3.10 :

A group G cannot be the union of two proper $FNSGs$.

Proof:

Let A and B be proper $FNSG$ s of a group G such that $A\cup B=1_N$, $A\neq 1_N$ and $B\neq 1_N$.

$A \cup B = 1_N \Rightarrow T_A \vee T_B = 1, I_A \vee I_B = 1, F_A \wedge F_B = 0$ .Then $T_A = 1$ or $T_B = 1, I_A = 1$ or $I_B = 1$, $F_A = 0$ or $F_B = 0$ .Since $A \neq 1_N$ and $B \neq 1_N$, $T_A \neq 1 or\, I_A \neq 1 or\, F_A \neq 0$ and $T_B \neq 1 or\, I_B \neq 1 or\, F_B \neq 0$ .In either cases,this is a contradiction.This completes the proof.

Proposition 3.11:

If A is a $FNSGP$ of a group G ,then A is a $FNSG$ of G .

Proof:

Let $x \in G$ .Since G is finite , x has the finite order say n .Then $x^n = e$,where e is the identity of G . Thus $x^{-1} = x^{n-1}$ .Since A is a $FNSGP$ of a group G , $T_A(x^{-1}) = T_A(x^{n-1}) = T_A(x^{n-2}x) \geq T_A(x)$

$I_A(x^{-1}) = I_A(x^{n-1}) = I_A(x^{n-2}x) \geq I_A(x)$

$F_A(x^{-1}) = F_A(x^{n-1}) = F_A(x^{n-2}x) \leq F_A(x)$

Hence A is a $FNSG$ of G .

Proposition 3.12:

Let A be a $FNSG$ of a group G and let $x \in G$ .Then $A(xy) = A(y)$,(i.e.,) $T_A(xy) = T_A(x), I_A(xy) = I_A(x), F_A(xy) = F_A(x)$ for each $y \in G$ if and only if $A(x) = A(e)$.(i.e.,) $T_A(x) = T_A(e), I_A(x) = I_A(e), F_A(x) = F_A(e)$,where e is the identity of G .

Proof:

Suppose $A(xy) = A(y)$ for each $y \in G$ .Then clearly $A(x) = A(e)$.

Conversely, suppose $A(x) = A(e)$ .Then by Proposition 3.4,

$T_A(y) \leq T_A(x), I_A(y) \leq I_A(x), F_A(y) \leq F_A(x)$ for each $y \in G$ .Since A is a $FNSG$ of G ,then $T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x) \wedge I_A(y), F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x) \vee F_A(y)$ .Thus

$T_A(xy) \geq T_A(y), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(y), F_A(xy) \leq F_A(y)$ for each $y \in G$.

On the other hand ,by Proposition 3.4,

$T_A(y) = T_A(x^{-1}xy) \geq T_A(x) \wedge T_A(xy), I_A(y) \geq I_A(x) \wedge I_A(xy), F_A(y) \leq F_A(x) \vee F_A(xy)$.

Since $T_A(x) \geq T_A(y), I_A(x) \geq I_A(y), F_A(x) \leq F_A(y)$ for each $y \in G$.

$T_A(x) \wedge T_A(xy) = T_A(xy), I_A(x) \wedge I_A(xy) = I_A(xy), F_A(x) \vee F_A(xy) = F_A(xy)$ .So

$T_A(y) \geq T_A(xy), I_A(y) \geq I_A(xy), F_A(y) \leq F_A(xy)$ for each $y \in G$ .Hence

$T_A(xy) = T_A(y), I_A(xy) = I_A(y), F_A(xy) = F_A(y)$ for each $y \in G$.

Proposition 3.13:

Let $f : G \to G'$ be a group homomorphism, let $A \in FNSG(G)$ and let $B \in FNSG(G')$ .Then the following hold:

(i) If A has the sup- property , then $f(A) \in FNG(G')$.

(ii) $f^{-1}(B) \in FNSG(G)$.

Proof:

(i) By Proposition 5.4 in [4],(i.e.,)Let $f : G \to G''$ be a groupoid homomorphism and let $A \in FNS(G)$ have the sup property .

(1) If $A \in FNSGP(G)$, then $f(A) \in FNSGP(G'')$.

(2) If A is a $FNI(FNLI, FNRI)$ of G , then $f(A)$ is a $FNI(FNLI, FNRI)$ of G'' .

Since $f(A) \in FNSGP(G)$, it is enough to show that

$T_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) \geq T_{f(A)}(y), I_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) \geq I_{f(A)}(y), F_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) \leq F_{f(A)}(y)$ for each $y \in f(G)$.

Let $y \in f(G)$.Then $\phi \neq f^{-1}(y) \subset G.$ Since A has the sup- property , there exists $x_0 \in f^{-1}(y)$ such that $T_A(x_0) = \vee_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} T_A(t), I_A(x_0) = \vee_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} I_A(t), F_A(x_0) = \wedge_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} F_A(t)$.

Thus $T_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) = f(T_A)(y^{-1}) = \vee_{t \in f^{-1}(y^{-1})} T_A(t) \geq T_A(x_0^{-1}) \geq T_A(x_0) = T_{f(A)}(y)$.

$$I_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) = f(I_A)(y^{-1}) = \vee_{t \in f^{-1}(y^{-1})} I_A(t) \geq I_A(x_0^{-1}) \geq I_A(x_0) = I_{f(A)}(y).$$

$$F_{f(A)}(y^{-1}) = f(F_A)(y^{-1}) = \wedge_{t \in f^{-1}(y^{-1})} F_A(t) \leq F_A(x_0^{-1}) \leq F_A(x_0) = F_{f(A)}(y).$$

Hence $f(A) \in FNSG(G)$.

(ii) By Proposition 5.1 in [ ],(i.e.,) Let $f: G \to G''$ be a groupoid homomorphism and let $B \in FNS(G'')$

(1) If $B \in FNSGP(G'')$, then $f^{-1}(B) \in FNSGP(G)$.

(2) If B is a $FNI(FNLI, FNRI)$ of G'' then $f^{-1}(B)$ is a $FNI(FNLI, FNRI)$ of G. Since $f^{-1}(B) \in FNSGP(G)$, it is enough to show that $f^{-1}(B)(x^{-1}) \geq f^{-1}(B)(x)$ for each $x \in G$.

Let $x \in G$.Then

$T_{f^{-1}(B)}(x^{-1}) = f^{-1}(T_B)(x^{-1}) = T_B(f(x^{-1})) = T_B(((f(x))^{-1}) \geq T_B(f(x)) = T_{f^{-1}(B)}(x)$,

$I_{f^{-1}(B)}(x^{-1}) = f^{-1}(I_B)(x^{-1}) = I_B(f(x^{-1})) = I_B(((f(x))^{-1}) \geq I_B(f(x)) = I_{f^{-1}(B)}(x)$,and

$F_{f^{-1}(B)}(x^{-1}) = f^{-1}(F_B)(x^{-1}) = F_B(f(x^{-1})) = F_B(((f(x))^{-1}) \leq F_B(f(x)) = F_{f^{-1}(B)}(x)$.

Hence $f^{-1}(B) \in FNSG(G)$.

Proposition 3.14:

Let G_p be the cyclic group of prime order p.Then $A \in FNSG(G_p)$ if and only if $A(x) = A(1) \leq A(0)$, (i.e.,) $T_A(x) = T_A(1) \leq T_A(0)$, $I_A(x) = I_A(1) \leq I_A(0)$, $F_A(x) = F_A(1) \geq F_A(0)$ for each $0 \neq x \in G_p$.

Proof:

Suppose $A \in FNSG(G_p)$ and let $0 \neq x \in G_p$.Then

$T_A(xy) \geq T_A(x) \wedge T_A(xy), I_A(xy) \geq I_A(x) \wedge I_A(xy), F_A(xy) \leq F_A(x) \vee F_A(xy)$ for any $x, y \in G_p$ .Since G_p is the cyclic group of prime order p, $G_p = \{0,1,2,....p-1\}$.Since x is the sum of $1's$ and 1 is the sum of $x's$, $T_A(x) \geq T_A(1) \geq T_A(x), I_A(x) \geq I_A(1) \geq I_A(x)$ and $F_A(x) \leq I_A(1) \leq I_A(x)$ .Thus $T_A(x) = T_A(1), I_A(x) = I_A(1), F_A(x) = F_A(1).$ Since 0 is the identity element of G_p,

$T_A(x) \leq T_A(0), I_A(x) \leq I_A(0), F_A(x) \geq F_A(0)$.Hence the necessary conditions hold.

Conversely, suppose the necessary conditions hold, and let $x, y \in G_p$.Then we have four cases : (i) $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ *and* $x = y$ (ii) $x \neq 0, y = 0$ (iii) $x = 0, y \neq 0$ (iv) $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ *and* $x \neq y$.

Case (i) Suppose $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ *and* $x = y$ .Then by the hypothesis, $T_A(x) = T_A(y) = T_A(1) \leq T_A(0)$, $I_A(x) = I_A(y) = I_A(1) \leq I_A(0)$ and $F_A(x) = F_A(y) = F_A(1) \geq F_A(0)$.So

$T_A(x-y)=T_A(0)\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y), I_A(x-y)=I_A(0)\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y)$,
$F_A(x-y)=F_A(0)\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)$.

Case (ii) Suppose $x\neq 0$ *and* $y=0$. Since $x-y\neq 0$, by the hypothesis,
$T_A(x-y)=T_A(x)=T_A(1)\leq T_A(0)=T_A(y)$, $I_A(x-y)=I_A(x)=I_A(1)\leq I_A(0)=I_A(y)$ and
$F_A(x-y)=F_A(x)=F_A(1)\geq F_A(0)=F_A(y)$. So
$T_A(x-y)\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y), I_A(x-y)\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y), F_A(x-y)\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)$.

Case (iii) is the same as Case (ii).

Case (iv) Suppose $x\neq 0, y\neq 0$ *and* $x\neq y$. Since $x-y\neq 0$, by the hypothesis,
$T_A(x-y)=T_A(x)=T_A(y)=T_A(1)\leq T_A(0)$, $I_A(x-y)=I_A(x)=I_A(y)=I_A(1)\leq I_A(0)$,
$F_A(x-y)=F_A(x)=F_A(y)=F_A(1)\geq F_A(0)$. So
$T_A(x-y)\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y), I_A(x-y)\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y), F_A(x-y)\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)$. In all,
$T_A(x-y)\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y), I_A(x-y)\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y), F_A(x-y)\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)$. Hence by Proposition 3.5, $A\in FNSG(G_p)$.

Proposition 3.15:

The $FNI(FNLI, FNRI)$ in a group G are just the constant mappings.

Proof:

Suppose A is a constant mapping and let $x,y\in G$. Then $T_A(xy)=T_A(x)=T_A(y)$,
$I_A(xy)=I_A(x)=I_A(y)$, $F_A(xy)=F_A(x)=F_A(y)$. So A is a FNI of G.

Now suppose A is a $FNLI$ of G. Then $T_A(xy)\geq T_A(y), I_A(xy)\geq I_A(y), F_A(xy)\leq F_A(y)$ for any $x,y\in G$. In particular, $T_A(x)\geq T_A(e), I_A(x)\geq I_A(e), F_A(x)\leq F_A(e)$ for each $x\in G$.
Moreover, $T_A(e)=T_A(x^{-1}x)\geq T_A(x), I_A(e)=I_A(x^{-1}x)\geq I_A(x), F_A(e)=F_A(x^{-1}x)\leq F_A(x)$
For each $x\in G$. So $T_A(x)=T_A(e), I_A(x)=I_A(e)$, $F_A(x)=F_A(e)$ for each $x\in G$. Hence A is a constant mapping.

Proposition 3.16:

Let A be a $FNSG$ of a group G. Then for each $(\lambda,\mu,\nu)\in I^3$ with $(\lambda,\mu,\nu)\leq A(e)$,
(i.e.,) $\lambda\leq T_A(e), \mu\leq I_A(e), \nu\geq F(e)$, $G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\gamma)}$ is a subgroup of G, where e is the identity of G.

Proof:

Clearly, $G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\gamma)}\neq\phi$. Let $x,y\in G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\gamma)}$. Then $A(x)\geq(\lambda,\mu,\nu)$ and $A(y)\geq(\lambda,\mu,\nu)$. (i.e.,)
$T_A(x)\geq\lambda, I_A(x)\geq\mu, F_A(x)\leq\nu$ and $T_A(y)\geq\lambda, I_A(y)\geq\mu, F_A(y)\leq\nu$. Since $A\in FNSG(G)$,
$T_A(xy)\geq T_A(x)\wedge T_A(y)\geq\lambda$, $I_A(xy)\geq I_A(x)\wedge I_A(y)\geq\mu$, $F_A(xy)\leq F_A(x)\vee F_A(y)\leq\nu$. Thus
$A(xy)\geq(\lambda,\mu,\nu)$. So $xy\in G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}$. On the other hand,
$T_A(x^{-1})\geq T_A(x)\geq\lambda, I_A(x^{-1})\geq I_A(x)\geq\mu, F_A(x^{-1})\leq F_A(x)\leq\nu$. Thus $A(x^{-1})\geq(\lambda,\mu,\nu)$. So
$x^{-1}\in G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}$. Hence $G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\gamma)}$ is a subgroup of G.

Proposition 3.17:

Let A be a fuzzy neutrosophic set in a group G such that $G_A^{(\lambda,\mu,\gamma)}$ is a subgroup of G for each $(\lambda,\mu,\nu)\in I^3$ with $(\lambda,\mu,\nu)\leq A(e)$. Then A is a $FNSG$ of a group G.

Proof:

For any $x, y \in G$,let $A(x) = (t_1, s_1, r_1)$ and let $A(y) = (t_2, s_2, r_2)$ .Then clearly, $x \in G_A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)}$ and $y \in G_A^{(t_2, s_2, r_2)}$ .Suppose $t_1 < t_2$, $s_1 < s_2$ and $r_1 > r_2$ .Then $G_A^{(t_2, s_2, r_2)} \subset G_A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)}$ .Thus $y \in G_A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)}$. Since $G_A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)}$ is a subgroup of G , $xy \in G_A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)}$ .Then $A(xy) = (t_1, s_1, r_1)$.
(i.e.,) $T_A(xy) \ge t_1, I_A(xy) \ge s_1, F_A(xy) \le r_1$.
So $T_A(xy) \ge T_A(x) \wedge T_A(y), I_A(xy) \ge I_A(x) \wedge I_A(y)$, $F_A(xy) \le F_A(x) \vee F_A(y)$ .For each $x \in G$, let $A(xy) = (\lambda, \mu, \nu)$ .Then $x \in G_A^{(\lambda, \mu, \gamma)}$ .Since $G_A^{(\lambda, \mu, \gamma)}$ is a subgroup of G , $x^{-1} \in G_A^{(\lambda, \mu, \gamma)}$ .So $A(x^{-1}) \ge (\lambda, \mu, \nu)$.(i.e.,) $T_A(x^{-1}) \ge T_A(x), I_A(x^{-1}) \ge I_A(x), F_A(x^{-1}) \le F_A(x)$ .Hence A is a $FNSG$ of a group G .

Proposition 3.18:
Let A be a fuzzy neutrosophic set in X and let $(\lambda_1, \mu_1, \nu_1), (\lambda_2, \mu_2, \nu_2) \in \mathrm{Im}(A)$ .If $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2, \mu_1 < \mu_2, \nu_1 > \nu_2$ then $A^{(\lambda_1, \mu_1, \nu_1)} \supset A^{(\lambda_2, \mu_2, \nu_2)}$.

Result 3.19: Let A be a fuzzy neutrosophic set in a group G .Then A is a $FNSG$ of G if and only if $A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}$ is a subgroup of G for each $(\lambda, \mu, \nu) \in \mathrm{Im}(A)$.

Definition 3.20:
Let A be a $FNSG$ of group G and let $(\lambda, \mu, \nu) \in \mathrm{Im}(A)$ .Then the subgroup $A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}$ is called a $(\lambda, \mu, \nu) -$ level subgroup of A .

Lemma 3.21:
Let A be any fuzzy neutrosophic set in X.Then $T_A(x) = \vee\{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$, $I_A(x) = \vee\{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, F_A(x) = \wedge\{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$ where $x \in X$ and $(\lambda, \mu, \nu) \in I^3$ with $\lambda + \mu + \nu \le 3$.

Proof: Let $\alpha = \vee\{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, \beta = \vee\{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, \gamma = \wedge\{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. Then $\alpha - \varepsilon < \vee\{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, \beta - \varepsilon < \vee\{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, \gamma + \varepsilon > \wedge\{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$ .Thus there exist $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in I$ with $\lambda + \mu + \nu \le 3$ such that $x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}$, $\alpha - \varepsilon < \lambda, \beta - \varepsilon < \mu, \gamma + \varepsilon > \nu$ .Since $x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}$, $T_A(x) \ge \lambda, I_A(x) \ge \mu, F_A(x) \le \nu$ .Thus $T_A(x) > \alpha - \varepsilon, I_A(x) > \beta - \varepsilon, F_A(x) < \gamma + \varepsilon$ .Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary , $T_A(x) \ge \alpha, I_A(x) \ge \beta, F_A(x) \le \gamma$.
We now show that $T_A(x) \le \alpha, I_A(x) \le \beta, F_A(x) \ge \gamma$ .Suppose $T_A(x) = t_1, I_A(x) = t_2, F_A(x) = t_3$ .Then $t_1 + t_2 + t_3 \le 3$.Thus $x \in A^{(t_1, t_2, t_3)}$ .So $t_1 \in \{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$, $t_2 \in \{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$, $t_3 \in \{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$.Thus, $t_1 \le \vee\{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\} t_2 \le \vee\{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, t_3 \ge \wedge\{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$.(i.e.,) $T_A(x) \le \alpha, I_A(x) \le \beta, F_A(x) \ge \gamma$.
This completes the proof.
We shall denote by (A) the $FNSG$ generated by the fuzzy neutrosophic set A in G .We shall use the same notation $(A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)})$ for the ordinary subgroup of the group generated by the level subset $A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}$.

Theorem 3.22:
Let G be a group and let $A \in FNS(G)$ .Let $A^* \in FNS(G)$ be defined as follows :for each $x \in G$, $T_{A^*}(x) = \vee\{\lambda : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\} I_{A^*}(x) = \vee\{\mu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}, F_{A^*}(x) = \wedge\{\nu : x \in A^{(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}\}$,where

$\lambda, \mu, \nu \in I$ with $\lambda + \mu + \nu \leq 3$.Then A^* is a $FNSG$ of G such that $A^* = \bigcap\{B \in FNSG(G) : A \subset B\}$.In this case , A^* is called the fuzzy neutrosophic subgroup generated by A in G and denoted by (A).

Proof:

Let $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \mathrm{Im}(A^*)$ and let $\alpha = t_1 - \frac{1}{n}, \beta = t_2 - \frac{1}{n}, \gamma = t_3 + \frac{1}{n}$ where n is any sufficiently large positive number .Let $x \in G$ .Suppose $x \in A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)}$ .Then $T_{A^*}(x) \geq t_1, I_{A^*}(x) \geq t_2, F_{A^*}(x) \leq t_3$ .Thus there exist $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in I$ with $\lambda + \mu + \nu \leq 3$ such that $\lambda > \alpha, \mu > \beta, \nu < \gamma$ and $x \in A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}$. $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) < (\lambda, \mu, \nu)$ and $\alpha + \beta + \gamma \leq 3, A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)} \subset A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}$.So $x \in A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}$.(i.e.,) $x \in \left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$ .Now suppose $x \in \left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$.Then

$\alpha \in \left\{\lambda : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, \beta \in \left\{\mu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, \gamma \in \left\{\nu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$.Thus $\alpha \leq \vee\left\{\lambda : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$, $\beta \leq \vee\left\{\mu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, \gamma \geq \wedge\left\{\nu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$.So

$t_1 - \frac{1}{n} \leq T_{A^*}(x), t_2 - \frac{1}{n} \leq I_{A^*}(x), t_3 + \frac{1}{n} \geq F_{A^*}(x)$.

(i.e.,) $t_1 \leq T_{A^*}(x), t_2 \leq I_{A^*}(x), t_3 \geq F_{A^*}(x)$.

Hence $x \in A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)}$. (i.e.,) $\left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right) \subset A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)}$.

Hence $A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)} = \left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$.Since $\left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$ is a subgroup of G , $A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)}$ is a subgroup of G. By Result 3.19, A^* is a $FNSG$ of G .

Now , we show that $A \subset A^*$ .Let $x \in G$ .Then by Lemma 3.21, $T_A(x) = \vee\left\{\lambda : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$, $I_A(x) = \vee\left\{\mu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, F_A(x) = \wedge\left\{\nu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$.Thus $T_A(x) \leq \vee\left\{\lambda : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, I_A(x) \leq \vee\left\{\mu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}, F_A(x) \geq \wedge\left\{\nu : x \in \left(A^{(\lambda,\mu,\nu)}\right)\right\}$.So $A \subset A^*$.

Finally , let B be any $FNSG$ of G such that $A \subset B$ .We show that $A^* \subset B$. Let $x \in G$ and $A^*(x) = (t_1, t_2, t_3)$ .Then $A^{*(t_1.t_2,t_3)} = \left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$,where $\alpha = t_1 - \frac{1}{n}, \beta = t_2 - \frac{1}{n}, \gamma = t_3 + \frac{1}{n}$, and n is any sufficiently large positive integer. Thus $x \in \left(A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}\right)$.So $x = a_1 a_2 ......a_m$,where a_i or a_i^{-1} belongs to $A^{(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)}$ $(i = 1,....m)$.

On the other hand, $T_B(x) = T_B(a_1 a_2 ......a_m)$

$\geq T_B(a_1) \wedge T_B(a_2) \wedge T_B(a_3)...... \wedge T_B(a_m)$

$\geq T_A(a_1) \wedge T_A(a_2) \wedge ..... \wedge T_A(a_m) \geq \alpha = t_1 - \frac{1}{n}$.

Similarly $I_B(x) = I_B(a_1 a_2 ......a_m)$

$\geq I_B(a_1) \wedge I_B(a_2) \wedge I_B(a_3)...... \wedge I_B(a_m)$

$\geq I_A(a_1) \wedge I_A(a_2) \wedge ..... \wedge I_A(a_m) \geq \beta = t_2 - \frac{1}{n}$ and

$F_B(x) = F_B(a_1 a_2 ......a_m)$

$\leq F_B(a_1) \vee F_B(a_2) \vee F_B(a_3)...... \vee F_B(a_m)$

$\leq F_A(a_1) \vee F_A(a_2) \vee ..... \vee F_A(a_m) \leq \gamma = t_3 + \frac{1}{n}$.

Since n is sufficiently large positive integer , $T_B(x) \geq t_1, I_B(x) \geq t_2, F_B(x) \leq t_3$ .So $A^* \subset B.$ Hence $A^* = \bigcap \{B \in FNSG(G) : A \subset B\}$.This completes the proof.

Lemma 3.23:

Let G be a finite group.Suppose there exists a $FNSG$ A of G satisfying the following conditions:for any $x, y \in G$,

$(i) A(x) = A(y) \Rightarrow (x) = (y)$

$(ii) T_A(x) > T_A(y), I_A(x) > I_A(y), F_A(x) < F_A(y) \Rightarrow (x) \subset (y).$ Then G is cyclic.

Proof:

Suppose A is constant on G .Then $A(x) = A(y)$ for any $x, y \in G$ .By the condition (i) , $(x) = (y)$ .So $G = (x)$ .Now suppose A is not constant on G .Let $\mathrm{Im}(A) = \{(t_0, s_0, r_0), (t_1, s_1, r_1), ...(t_n, s_n, r_n)\}$,where $t_0 > t_1 > ..... > t_n, s_0 > s_1 > ..... > s_n, r_0 < r_1 < ..... < r_n$ .Then by Proposition 3.18 and Result 3.19, we obtain the chain of level subgroups of $A : A^{(t_0, s_0, r_0)} \subset A^{(t_1, s_1, r_1)} \subset ..... \subset A^{(t_n, s_n, r_n)} = G$.

Let $x \in G - A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})}$ .We show that $G = (x)$ .Let $g \in G - A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})}$. Since $t_0 > t_1 > ..... > t_n, s_0 > s_1 > ..... > s_n, r_0 < r_1 < ..... < r_n$, $A(g) = A(x) = A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})}$. By the condition (i) , $(g) = (x)$ .Thus $G - A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})} \subset (x)$ .Now let $g \in A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})}$ .Then $T_A(g) \geq t_{n-1} > t_n = T_A(x), I_A(g) \geq s_{n-1} > s_n = I_A(x), F_A(g) \leq r_{n-1} < r_n = F_A(x)$ .By the condition (ii) , $(g) \subset (x)$ .Thus $A^{(t_{n-1}, s_{n-1}, r_{n-1})} \subset (x)$ .So $G = (x)$ .Hence in either case , G is cyclic.

Lemma 3.24:

Let G be a cyclic group of order p^n ,where p is prime .Then there exists a $FNSG$ A of G satisfying the following conditions: for any $x, y \in G$,

$(i) A(x) = A(y) \Rightarrow (x) = (y)$

$(ii) T_A(x) > T_A(y), I_A(x) > I_A(y), F_A(x) < F_A(y) \Rightarrow (x) \subset (y).$

Proof:

Consider the following chain of subgroups of G :

$(e) = G_0 \subset G_1 \subset .... \subset G_{n-1} \subset G_n = G$,where G_i is the subgroup of G generated by an element of order $p^i, i = 0,1,...n$ and e is the identity of G . We define a complex mapping $A = (T_A, I_A, F_A) : G \to I^3$ as follows: for each $x \in G, A(e) = (t_0, s_0, r_0)$ and $A(x) = (t_i, s_i, r_i)$ *if* $x \in G_i - G_{i-1}$ for any $i = 1,2,...n,$ where $t_i, s_i, r_i \in I$ such that $t_i + s_i + r_i \leq 3,$ $t_0 > t_1 > ..... > t_n, s_0 > s_1 > ..... > s_n, r_0 < r_1 < ..... < r_n$ .Then we can easily check that A is a $FNSG$ of G satisfying the conditions (i) and (ii).

From Lemma 3.23 and Lemma 3.24 we obtain the following :

Theorem 3.25:

Let G be a group of order p^n . Then G is cyclic if and only if there exists a $FNSG$ A of G such that for any $x, y \in G$,

$(i) A(x) = A(y) \Rightarrow (x) = (y)$

$(ii) T_A(x) > T_A(y), I_A(x) > I_A(y), F_A(x) < F_A(y) \Rightarrow (x) \subset (y).$

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