Fkuvcpeg'cpf 'Uko kctkv{'O gcuwtgu'qh'Kpvgtxcn'

Pgwvtquqrjke'Uqhv'Ugvu'

Said Broumi, Irfan Deli and Florentin Smarandache

Cduvcev⸗In this paper several distance and similarity measures of interval neutrosophic soft sets are introduced. The measures are examined based on the geometric model, the set theoretic approach and the matching function. Finally, we have successfully shown an application of this similarity measure of interval neutrosophic soft sets.

Mg{ y qtf u⸗ Distance, Similarity Measure, Neutrosophic set, Interval Neutrosohic sets, Interval Neutrosohic Soft sets.**"**

30 Kpvtqfuevkqp

In 1965, fuzzy set theory was firstly given by Zadeh [2] which is applied in many real applications to handle uncertainty.Then,interval-valued fuzzy set [3],intuitionisticfuzzy set theory[4] and interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets[5] was introduced by Türkşen, Atanassov and Atanassov and Gargov, respectively. This theories can only handle incomplete information not the indeterminate information and inconsistent information which exists commonly in belief systems. So, Neutrsophic sets, founded by F.Smarandache [1], has capapility to deal with uncertainty, imprecise, incomplete and inconsistent information which exist in real world from philosophical point of view. The theory is a powerful tool formal framework which generalizes the concept of the classic set, fuzzy set [2], interval-valued fuzzy set [3], intuitionistic fuzzy set [4] interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy set [5], and so on.

In the actual applications, sometimes, it is not easy to express the truth-membership, indeterminacy-membership and falsity-membership by crisp value, and they may be easier to expressed by interval numbers. The neutrosophic set and their operators need to be specified from scientific or engineering point of view. So, after the pioneering work of Smarandache, in 2005, Wang [6] proposed the notion of interval neutrosophic set (INS for short) which is another extension of neutrosophic sets. INS can be described by a membership interval, a non-membership interval and indeterminate interval, thus the interval value (INS) has the virtue of complementing NS, which is more flexible and practical than neutrosophic set. The sets provides a more reasonable mathematical framework to deal with indeterminate and inconsistent information.A lot of works about neutrosophic set theory have been studied by several researches [7,11,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

In 1999, soft theory was introduced byMolodtsov[45] as a completely new mathematical toolfor modeling uncertainties. After Molodsov, based on the several operations on softsets introduced in [33,34,35,36,46],some more properties and algebra may be found in [32,34]. We can found some new conceptc ombined with fuzzy set in [28,29,37,39,42], interval-valued fuzzy set in [38], intuitionistic fuzzy set in [50], rough set in [43,47], interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy set in [45], neutrosophic set in [8,9,27], interval neutrosophic set [31].

Also in some problems it is often needed to compare two sets such as fuzzy, soft, neutrosophic etc. Therefore, some researchers has studied of similarity measurement between fuzzysets in [24,48], interval valued fuzzy in [48], neutrosophic set in [23,26], interval neutrosophic set in [10,12].Recently similarity measure of softsets [40,49], intuitionistic fuzzy soft sets [30]was studied. Similarity measure between two sets such as fuzzy, soft has been defined by many authors which are based on both distances and matching function. The significant differences between similarity measure based on matching function and similarity measure based on distance is that if <u>intersection of the two sets equals empty</u>, then between similarity measure based on matching function the two sets is zero in but similarity measure based on distance may not be equal to zero. Distance-based measures are also popular because it is easier to calculate the intermediate distance between two fuzzy sets or soft sets. It's mentioned in [40]. In this paper several distance and similarity measures of interval neutrosophic soft sets are introduced. The measures are examined based on the geometric model, the set-theoretic approach and the matching function. Finally, we give an application for similarity measures of interval neutrosophic soft sets

40 Rtgrko kckt kgu

This section gives a brief overview of concepts of neutrosophic set [1], and interval valued neutrosophic set [6], soft set [41],neutrosophic soft set [27] and interval valued neutrosophic soft set [31]. More detailed explanations related to this subsection may be found in [8,9,27,31,36].

Fghlpkkqp'4030'3_Pgwvqusrjke'Ugwu'

Let X be an universe of discourse, with a generic element in X denoted by x, the

neutrosophic (NS) set is an object having the form

$A = \{< x: T_A(x), I_A(x), F_A(x)>, x \in X\}$, where the functions T, I, F : $X \to$]$^-$0, 1$^+$[define

respectively the degree of membership (or Truth) , the degree of indeterminacy, and the

degree of non-membership (or Falsehood) of the element x $\in$X to the set A with the

condition.

$$^-0 \le T_A(x) + I_A(x) + F_A(x) \le 3^+. \qquad (1)$$

From philosophical point of view, the neutrosophic set takes the value from real standard or

non-standard subsets of]$^-$0, 1$^+$[. So instead of] $-$0, 1$^+$[we need to take the interval [0, 1] for

technical applications, because]$^-$0, 1$^+$[will be difficult to apply in the real applications such

as in scientific and engineering problems.

For two NS , A_{NS} ={ <x , $T_A(x)$, $I_A(x)$, $F_A(x)$> | x ∈ X } (2)

And B_{NS}={<x , $T_B(x)$, $I_B(x)$, $F_B(x)$> | x ∈ X } the two relations are defined as follows:

(1)$A_{NS} \subseteq B_{NS}$if and only if $T_A(x) \le T_B(x)$,$I_A(x) \ge I_B(x)$,$F_A(x) \ge F_B(x)$

(2)$A_{NS} = B_{NS}$ if and only if , $T_A(x) = T_B(x)$,$I_A(x) = I_B(x)$,$F_A(x) = F_B(x)$

Fghkpkukqp '404']8_'Kpvgtxcn Xcnwgf 'Pgwtquqrjke'Ugw'

Let X be a universe of discourse, with generic element in X denoted by x. An interval valued neutrosophic set (for short IVNS) A in X is characterized by truth-membership function $T_A(x)$, indeteminacy-membership function $I_A(x)$ and falsity-membership function $F_A(x)$. For each point x in X, we have that $T_A(x)$, $I_A(x)$, $F_A(x) \in [0,1]$.

For two IVNS , A_{IVNS} ={ <x , $[T_A^L(x), T_A^U(x)]$, $[I_A^L(x), I_A^U(x)]$, $[F_A^L(x), F_A^U(x)]$> | x ∈ X } (3)

And B_{IVNS} ={<x , $[T_B^L(x), T_B^U(x)]$, $[I_B^L(x), I_B^U(x)]$, $[F_B^L(x), F_B^U(x)]$ > | x ∈ X } the two relations are defined as follows:

(1)$A_{IVNS} \subseteq B_{IVNS}$if and only if $T_A^L(x) \le T_B^L(x)$,$T_A^U(x) \le T_B^U(x)$,$I_A^L(x) \ge I_B^L(x)$,$I_A^U(x) \ge I_B^U(x)$, $F_A^L(x) \ge F_B^L(x)$,$F_A^U(x) \ge F_B^U(x)$

(2)$A_{IVNS} = B_{IVNS}$ if and only if , $T_A^L(x_i) = T_B^L(x_i)$,$T_A^U(x_i) = T_B^U(x_i)$,$I_A^L(x_i) = I_B^L(x_i)$, $I_A^U(x_i) = I_B^U(x_i)$,$F_A^L(x_i) = F_B^L(x_i)$ and $F_A^U(x_i) = F_B^U(x_i)$ for any x ∈ X.

The complement of A_{IVNS} is denoted by A_{IVNS}^o and is defined by

A_{IVNS}^o={<x , $[F_A^L(x), F_A^U(x)]$> , $[1 - I_A^U(x), 1 - I_A^L(x)]$, $[T_A^L(x), T_A^U(x)]$| x ∈ X }

Fghkpkukqp '405']63_'Uqhv'Ugw'
Let U be an initial universe set and E be a set of parameters. Let P(U) denotes the power set of U. Consider a nonempty set A, A ⊂ E. A pair (F, A) is called a soft set over U, where F is a mapping given by F: A → P (U)."
It can be written a set of ordered pairs(F, A) = {(x, F (x)): x∈A}.

As an illustration, let us consider the following example.
Gzco rng'3'Suppose that U is the set of houses under consideration, say U = {h_1, h_2, . . ., h_5}. Let E be the set of some attributes of such houses, say E = {e_1, e_2, . . ., e_6}, where e_1, e_2, . . ., e_6 stand for the attributes "expensive", "beautiful", "wooden", "cheap", "modern", and "in bad repair", respectively.
In this case, to define a soft set means to point out expensive houses, beautiful houses, and so on. For example, the soft set (F,A) that describes the "attractiveness of the houses" in the opinion of a buyer, say Thomas, may be defined like this:
A={e_1,e_2,e_3,e_4,e_5};
F(e_1) = {h_2, h_3, h_5}, F(e_2) = {h_2, h_4}, F(e_3) = {h_1}, F(e_4) = U, F(e_5) = {h_3, h_5}.

F ghlpkkqp '406 'P gwwt quqr j k e'uqh v'Ugw ']49"''

Let U be an initial universe set and E be a set of parameters. Consider A⊆E. LetN(U) denotes the set of all neutrosophic sets of U. Thecollection (F,A) is termed to be the soft neutrosophic set over Udenoted by N, where F is amappinggivenbyF : A→P(U).''

It can be written a set of ordered pairs N= {(x, F (x)): x∈A}.

F ghlpkkqp '407 'Kpvt xcrl Xcrwgf 'P gwwt quqr j k e'Uqh v'Ugw ']53_''

Let U be an universe set, IVN(U) denotes the set of all interval valued neutrosophic sets of U and E be a set of parameters that are describe the elements of U. Thecollection (K, E) is termed to be the interval valued neutrosophic soft sets (ivn-soft sets)over U denoted byϒ, where K is a mapping given by K : E→IVN(U).

It can be written a set of ordered pairs

ϒ= {(x, K(x)): x∈E}

Here, K which is interval valued neutrosophic sets, is called approximate function of the ivn-soft sets ϒ and K(x) is called x-approximate value of x ∈E.

Generally, K, L, M,... will be used as an approximate functions of ϒ, Ψ , Ω… respectively.

Note that the sets of all ivn-soft sets over U will be denoted by IVNS(U).

Then a relation form of ϒ is defined by R_K= { (r_K(e,u)/(e, u)) : u∈U, e∈E}
where
r_K: ExU→IV NS(U) and r_K (e_i,u_j)=$a_{ij}$for all e_i ∈ E and u_j ∈U.

Here,
   1. ϒ is an ivn-soft subset of Ψ, denoted by ϒ ⋐ Ψ, if K(e) ⊆L(e) for alle∈E.
   2. ϒ is an ivn-soft equals toΨ, denoted by ϒ = Ψ, if K(e)=L(e) for all e∈E.
   3. The complement of ϒ is denoted byϒ^c , and is defined by ϒ^c = {(x, K^o (x)): x∈E}

As an illustration for ivn-soft, let us consider the following example.

Gzco rng '406 Suppose that U is the set of houses under consideration, say U = {h$_1$, h$_2$, h_3}. Let E be the set of some attributes of such houses, say E = {e$_1$, e$_2$, e_3, e_4}, where e$_1$, e$_2$, . . ., e$_6$ stand for the attributes "expensive", "beautiful", "wooden", "cheap", "modern", and "in bad repair", respectively.
In this case we give an ivn-soft set as;

ϒ= { (e_1,{<h_1,[0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> ,<h_2, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> ,

<h_3, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> }),(e_2,{<h_1,[0.2, 0.3], [0.5 ,0.6],[0.3,0.6]> ,

<h_2, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2 ,0.3],[0.2,0.3]> , <h_3, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> }),

 (e_3,{<h_1,[0.3, 0.4], [0.1 ,0.5],[0.2,0.4]>,<h_2, [0.2, 0.5], [0.3,0.4],[0.4,0.5]>,

$<h_3$, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> }),(e_4,{<h_1,[0.4, 0.6], [0.3 ,0.5],[0.3,0.4]>,

$<h_2$, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2 ,0.3],[0.2,0.3]>) ,<h_3$, [0.3, 0.4], [0.2,0.7],[0.1,0.4]>}) }

Definition 4.8. (Distance axiom s)

Let E be a set of parameters. Suppose that $\Upsilon = <K,E>$, $\Psi = <L,E>$ and $\Omega = <M,E>$; are three ivn-soft sets in universe U. Assume d is a mapping,

d :IVNS(U) x IVNS(U) $\longrightarrow$ [0, 1].If d satisfies the following properties ((1)-(4)) :

(1) d $(\Upsilon, \Psi) \geq 0$;

(2) d $(\Upsilon, \Psi) =$ d (Ψ, Υ) ;

(3) d $(\Upsilon, \Psi) = 0$ iff $\Psi = \Upsilon$;

(4) d $(\Upsilon,\Psi) +$ d $(\Psi, \Omega) \geq$ d (Υ,Ω) .

Hence d(Υ,Ψ) is called a distance measure between ivn-soft sets Υ and Ψ.

Definition 4.9 (similarity axiom s)

A real function S: INS(U) x INS(U) $\longrightarrow$ [0, 1] is named a similarity measure between two ivn-soft set $\Upsilon=(K,E)$ and $\Psi =(M,E)$ if S satisfies all the following properties:

(1) S $(\Upsilon, \Psi) \in$ [0, 1];

(2) S$(\Upsilon, \Upsilon)=$S$(\Psi, \Psi) = 1$;

(3) S$(\Upsilon, \Psi) =$ S(Ψ, Υ);

(4) S $(\Upsilon, \Omega) \leq$ S (Υ,Ψ) and S $(\Upsilon, \Omega) \leq$ S (Ψ,Ω) if $\Upsilon \subseteq \Psi \subseteq \Omega$

Hence S(Υ,Ψ) is called a similarity measure between ivn-soft setsΥ and Ψ.

For more details on the algebra and operations on interval neutrosophic set and soft set   and interval neutrosophic soft set, the reader may refer to [5,6,8,9,12, 31,45,52].

5 Distance Measure between Interval Valued Neutrosophic Soft Sets

In this section, we present the definitions of the Hamming and Euclidean distances between ivn-soft sets and the similarity measures between ivn-soft sets based on the distances, which can be used in real scientific and engineering applications.

Based on Hamming distance between two interval neutrosophic set proposed by Ye[12] as follow:

$D (A,B) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left| T_A^L(x_i) - T_B^L(x_i) \right| + \left| T_A^U(x_i) - T_B^U(x_i) \right| + \left| I_A^L(x_i) - I_B^L(x_i) \right| + \left| I_A^U(x_i) - I_B^U(x_i) \right| + \left| F_A^L(x_i) - F_B^L \right| + \left| F_A^U(x_i) - F_B^U(x_i) \right| \right]$

We extended it to the case of ivn-soft sets as follows:

Fghpskqp'50B Let $\Upsilon = (K,E) = [a_{ij}]_{mxn}$ and $\Psi = (M,E) = [b_{ij}]_{mxn}$ be two ivn-soft sets.

$K(e) = \{<x, [T_{K(e)}^L(x), T_{K(e)}^U(x)], [I_{K(e)}^L(x), I_{K(e)}^U(x)], [F_{K(e)}^L(x), T_{K(e)}^U(x)]>: x \in X\}$

$M(e) = \{<x, [T_{M(e)}^L(x), T_{M(e)}^U(x)], [I_{M(e)}^L(x), I_{M(e)}^U(x)], [F_{M(e)}^L(x), F_{M(e)}^U(x)]>: x \in X\}$

Then we define the following distances for Υ and Ψ

(1) The Hamming distance $d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon, \Psi)$,

$d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon, \Psi) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\left[\left| \Delta_{ij}^L T \right| + \left| \Delta_{ij}^U T \right| + \left| \Delta_{ij}^L I \right| + \left| \Delta_{ij}^U I \right| + \left| \Delta_{ij}^L F \right| + \left| \Delta_{ij}^U F \right| \right]}{6}$

Where $\Delta_{ij}^L T = T_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^U T = T_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^L I = I_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^U I = I_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^L F = F_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$ and $\Delta_{ij}^U F = F_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$

(2) The normalized Hamming distance $d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon, \Psi)$,

$d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon, \Psi) = \frac{d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon, \Psi)}{mn}$

(3) The Euclidean distance $d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon, \Psi)$,

$d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon, \Psi) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{(\Delta_{ij}^L T)^2 + (\Delta_{ij}^U T)^2 + (\Delta_{ij}^L I)^2 + (\Delta_{ij}^U I)^2 + (\Delta_{ij}^L F)^2 + (\Delta_{ij}^U F)^2}{6}}$

Where $\Delta_{ij}^L T = T_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^U T = T_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^L I = I_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^U I = I_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$, $\Delta_{ij}^L F = F_{K(e)}^L(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^L(x_i)$ and $\Delta_{ij}^U F = F_{K(e)}^U(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$

(4) The normalized Euclidean distance $d_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon, \Psi)$,

$d_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon, \Psi) = \frac{d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon, \Psi)}{\sqrt{mn}}$

Here, it is clear that the following properties hold:

(1) $0 \le d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon, \Psi) \le m\,n$ and $0 \le d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \le 1$;
(2) $0 \le d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon, \Psi) \le \sqrt{mn}$ and $0 \le d_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \le 1$;

Gzco rɪg'50 Assume that two interval neutrosophic soft sets Υ and Ψ are defined as follows

$K (e1) = (<x_1, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6, 0.7], [0.3, 0.4]>, <x_2, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6, 0.7], [0.3, 0.4]>)$,

K (e2) =(<x_1,[0.2, 0.3], [0.5 ,0.6],[0.3,0.6]> ,<x_2, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2 ,0.3],[0.2,0.3]>),

M (e1) =(<x_1,[0.3, 0.4], [0.1 ,0.5],[0.2,0.4]> ,<x_2, [0.2, 0.5], [0.3 ,0.4],[0.4,0.5]>),

M (e2) =(<x_1,[0.4, 0.6], [0.3 ,0.5],[0.3,0.4]> ,<x_2, [0.3, 0.4], [0.2,0.7],[0.1,0.4]>),

$$d_{IVNSS}^{H}(\Upsilon ,\Psi) = \sum_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{\left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}T\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}T\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}I\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}I\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}F\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}F\right|\right]}{6}$$

$$=\frac{|0.5-0.3|+|0.6-0.4|+|0.6-0.1|+|0.7-0.5|+|0.3-0.2|+|0.4-0.4|}{6}$$

$$+\frac{|0.5-0.2|+|0.6-0.5|+|0.6-0.3|+|0.7-0.4|+|0.3-0.4|+|0.4-0.5|}{6}+$$

$$\frac{|0.2-0.4|+|0.3-0.6|+|0.5-0.3|+|0.6-0.5|+|0.3-0.3|+|0.6-0.4|}{6}+$$

$$\frac{|0.4-0.3|+|0.6-0.4|+|0.2-0.2|+|0.3-0.7|+|0.2-0.1|+|0.3-0.4|}{6}$$

$d_{IVNSS}^{H}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)$ =0.71

Vj gqt go "504"The functions $d_{IVNSS}^{H}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)$,$d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)$,$d_{IVNSS}^{E}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)$,$d_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)$: *KPU(W)*   "$R^+$given by Definition 3.1 respectively are metrics."where R^+ is the set of all non-negative real numbers.

Rt qqh0"The proof is straightforward.

60 I gpgt crk{ gf 'y gki j vgf 'f kuvcpeg'b gcuwt g'dgvy ggp'y q'kpvgt xcrkxcnwgf 'þwvt quqr j kc uqhv'tgvu0

Let   A and B be two interval neutrosophic sets, then S.Broumi and F.Smarandache[11] proposed a generalized interval valued neutrosophic weighted distance measure between A and B as follows:

$$d_{\lambda}(A ,B) = \left\{\frac{1}{6}\sum_{j=1}^{m} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\left[|T_A^L(x_i) - T_B^L(x_i)|^\lambda + |T_A^U(x_i) - T_B^U(x_i)|^\lambda + |I_A^L(x_i) - \right.\right.$$

$$\left.\left. I_B^L(x_i)|^\lambda + |I_A^U(x_i) - I_B^U(x_i)|^\lambda + |F_A^L(x_i) - F_B^L(x_i)|^\lambda + |F_A^U(x_i) - F_B^U(x_i)|^\lambda\right]\right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \quad (4)$$

where

$\lambda> $ 0and $T_A^L(x_i)$,$T_A^U(x_i)$,$I_A^L(x_i)$,$I_A^U(x_i)$, ,$F_A^L(x_i)$,$F_A^U(x_i)$, $T_B^L(x_i)$,$T_B^U(x_i)$, $I_B^L(x_i)$,$I_B^U(x_i)$, $F_B^L(x_i)$,$F_B^U(x_i)$, $\in$ [0, 1]

,we extended the above equation (4) distance to the case of interval valued neutrosophic soft set between Υ and Ψ as follow:

$$d_{\lambda}(\Upsilon ,\Psi) = \left\{\frac{1}{6}\sum_{j=1}^{m} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}F\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}F\right|^\lambda\right]\right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}(5)$$

Where $\Delta_{ij}^{L}T= T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)$,$\Delta_{ij}^{U}T= T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)$,$\Delta_{ij}^{L}I= I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)$,$\Delta_{ij}^{U}I= I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)$,$\Delta_{ij}^{L}F= F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)$ and $\Delta_{ij}^{U}F= F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)$.

Normalized generalized interval neutrosophic distance is

$$d_\lambda^n(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \left\{ \frac{1}{6n}\sum_{j=1}^m \quad \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^L T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L F\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U F\right|^\lambda \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} (6)$$

If w=$\{\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n},...,\frac{1}{n}\}$,the Eq. (6) is reduced to the following distances:

$$d_\lambda(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \left\{ \frac{1}{6}\sum_{j=1}^m \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^L T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L F\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U F\right|^\lambda \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \quad (7)$$

$$d_\lambda(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \left\{ \frac{1}{6n}\sum_{j=1}^m \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^L T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L F\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U F\right|^\lambda \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \quad (8)$$

Rct vkewnct 'ecug"

(i) if λ =1 then the equation (7), (8) is reduced to the   following hamming distance and normalized hamming distance between interval valued neutrosophic soft set

$$d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^L T\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^U T\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^L I\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^U I\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^L F\right|+\left|\Delta_{ij}^U F\right|\right]}{6} \tag{9}$$

$$d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \frac{d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon,\Psi)}{mn} \tag{10}$$

(ii) If λ =2 then the equation (7) , (8) is reduced to the   following Euclidean distance and normalized Euclidean distance between interval valued neutrosophic soft set

$$d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(\Delta_{ij}^L T)^2+(\Delta_{ij}^U T)^2+(\Delta_{ij}^L I)^2+(\Delta_{ij}^U I)^2+(\Delta_{ij}^L F)^2+(\Delta_{ij}^U F)^2}{6}} \tag{11}$$

$$d_{IVNSS}^{NE}(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \frac{d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon,\Psi)}{\sqrt{mn}} \tag{12}$$

70 Uo kct kv{ 'O gcuvtgu'dgvy ggp 'Kpvgtxcn Xcnwgf 'P gwvt quqr j kc 'Uqh 'Ugvu

This section proposes several similarity measures of interval neutrosophic soft sets.

It is well known that similarity measures can be generated from distance measures. Therefore, we may use the proposed distance measures to define similarity measures. Based on the relationship of similarity measures and distance measures, we can define some similarity measures between IVNSSs $\Upsilon = $(K,E) and $\Psi = $(M,E) as follows:

70301Uo kct kv{ 'b gcuvtg'dcugf 'qp 'vj g'l gqo gvtkc 'f kuvcpeg 'b qf gn"

Now for each $e_i \in$E , K(e_i) and M(e_i) are interval neutrosophic set. To find similarity between Υ and Ψ. We first find the similarity between K(e_i) and M(e_i).

Based on the distance measures defined above the similarity as follows:

$$S_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon,\Psi)= \frac{1}{1+d_{IVNSS}^H(\Upsilon,\Psi)} \text{ and } S_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon,\Psi)=\frac{1}{1+d_{IVNSS}^E(\Upsilon,\Psi)}$$

$$S_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon,\Psi)= \frac{1}{1+d_{IVNSS}^{nH}(\Upsilon,\Psi)} \quad \text{and} \quad S_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon,\Psi)=\frac{1}{1+d_{IVNSS}^{nE}(\Upsilon,\Psi)}$$

Gzco rɪg'6 : Based on example 3,then

$$S_{IVNSS}^{H}(\Upsilon,\Psi)= \frac{1}{1+0.71} =\frac{1}{1.71} = 0.58$$

Based on (4), we define the similarity measure between the interval valued neutrosophic soft sets Υ and Ψ as follows:

$$S_{DM}(\Upsilon,\Psi)= 1- \left\{ \frac{1}{6n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left|T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \qquad (13)$$

Where $\lambda > 0$ and $S_{DM}(\Upsilon,\Psi)$ is the degree of similarity of A and B .

If we take the weight of each element $x_i \in X$ into account, then

$$S_{DM}^{w}(\Upsilon,\Psi)= 1- \left\{ \frac{1}{6}\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \left[\left[\left|T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) - F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} \right] \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \qquad (14)$$

If each elements has the same importance ,i.e w $=\{\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n}, ... ,\frac{1}{n}\}$, then (14) reduces to   (13)

By definition 2.7 it can easily be known that $S_{DM}(\Upsilon,\Psi)$ satisfies all the properties of definition..

$$\left[\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}T\right| + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}T\right| + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}I\right| + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}I\right| + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}F\right| + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}F\right| \right]$$

Similarly , we define another similarity measure of Υ and Ψ as:

$$S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = 1 -$$

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}T\right|^{\lambda} + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}T\right|^{\lambda} + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}I\right|^{\lambda} + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}I\right|^{\lambda} + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{L}F\right|^{\lambda} + \left|\Delta_{ij}^{U}F\right|^{\lambda} \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\left|T_{K}^{L}(x_i)+T_{M}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|T_{K}^{U}(x_i)+T_{M}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K}^{L}(x_i)+I_{M}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|I_{K}^{U}(x_i)+I_{M}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K}^{L}(x_i)+F_{M}^{L}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} + \left|F_{K}^{U}(x_i)+F_{M}^{U}(x_i)\right|^{\lambda} \right)} \right]^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}$$

$$\qquad (15)$$

If we take the weight of each element $x_i \in X$ into account, then

$$S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = 1 -$$

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\left(\left|\Delta_{ij}^L T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U T\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U I\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^L F\right|^\lambda + \left|\Delta_{ij}^U F\right|^\lambda\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\left(\left|T_K^L(x_i)+T_M^L(x_i)\right|^\lambda + \left|T_K^U(x_i)+T_M^U(x_i)\right|^\lambda + \left|I_K^L(x_i)+I_M^L(x_i)\right|^\lambda + \left|I_K^U(x_i)+I_M^U(x_i)\right|^\lambda + \left|F_K^L(x_i)+F_M^L(x_i)\right|^\lambda + \left|F_K^U(x_i)+F_M^U(x_i)\right|^\lambda\right)}\right]^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \quad (16)$$

This also has been proved that all the properties of definition are satisfied, If each elements has the same importance, and then (16) reduces to (15)

7.4 Similarity measure based on the interval valued neutrosophic theoretic approach :

In this section, following the similarity measure between two interval neutrosophic sets defined by S.Broumi and F.Samarandache in [11], we extend this definition to interval valued neutrosophic soft sets.

Let $S_i(\Upsilon,\Psi)$ indicates the similarity between the interval neutrosophic soft sets Υ and Ψ .To find the similarity between Υ and Ψ first we have to find the similarity between their e -approximations. Let $S_i(\Upsilon,\Psi)$ denote the similarity between the two e_i- approximations $K(e_i)$ and $M(e_i)$.

Let Υ and Ψ be two interval valued neutrosophic soft sets, then we define a similarity measure between $K(e_i)$ and $M(e_i)$ as follows:

$$S_i(\Upsilon,\Psi)=$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\{\min\{T^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),T^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\min\{T^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),T^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\min\{I^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),I^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\min\{I^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),I^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\min\{F^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),F^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\min\{F^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),F^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}\}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\{\max\{T^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),T^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\max\{T^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),T^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\max\{I^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),I^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\max\{I^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),I^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\max\{F^L_{K(e_i)}(x_j),F^L_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}+\max\{F^U_{K(e_i)}(x_j),F^U_{M(e_i)}(x_j)\}\}}(17))$$

Then $S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \max_i S_i(\Upsilon,\Psi)$

The similarity measure has the following proposition

Proposition 7.2

Let Υ and Ψ be interval valued neutrosophic soft sets then

   i. $0 \leq S(\Upsilon,\Psi) \leq 1$
   ii. $S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = S(\Psi,\Upsilon)$
   iii. $S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = 1$ if $\Upsilon = \Psi$

$T^L_{K(e)}(x_i) = T^L_{M(e)}(x_i),\ T^U_{K(e)}(x_i) = T^U_{M(e)}(x_i)\ ,\ I^L_{K(e)}(x_i) = I^L_{M(e)}(x_i),\ I^U_{K(e)}(x_i) = I^U_{M(e)}(x_i)$ and $F^L_{K(e)}(x_i) = F^L_{M(e)}(x_i)\ ,\ F^U_{K(e)}(x_i) = F^U_{M(e)}(x_i)$ for i=1,2,...., n

Iv .$\Upsilon \subseteq \Psi \subseteq \Omega \Rightarrow S(\Upsilon,\Psi) \leq \min(S(\Upsilon,\Psi), S(\Psi,\Omega)$

Proof Properties (i) and(ii) follows from definition

(iii) it is clearly that if $\Upsilon = \Psi \Rightarrow S(\Upsilon, \Psi) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n}\{\min\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \min\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} + \min\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \min\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} + \min\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \min\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}$

$= \sum_{i=1}^{n}\{\max\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \max\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} + \max\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \max\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} + \max\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} + \max\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n}\{[\min\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] + [\min\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}] + [\min\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] + [\min\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}] + [\min\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] + [\min\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}]\} = 0$

Thus for each x,

$[\min\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] = 0$

$[\min\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}] = 0$

$[\min\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] = 0$

$[\min\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}] = 0$

$[\min\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\} - \max\{F_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)\}] = 0$

$[\min\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\} - \max\{F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i), F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)\}] = 0$ holds

Thus $T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) = T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)$,$T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) = T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)$,$I_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) = I_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i)$, $I_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) = I_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i)$,$F_{A}^{L}(x_i) = F_{B}^{L}(x_i)$ and $F_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) = F_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i) \Rightarrow \Upsilon = \Psi$

(iv) now we prove the last result.

Let $\Upsilon \subseteq \Psi \subseteq \Omega$,then we have

$T_{K(e)}^{L}(x_i) \leq T_{M(e)}^{L}(x_i) \leq T_{C}^{L}(x)$, $T_{K(e)}^{U}(x_i) \leq T_{M(e)}^{U}(x_i) \leq T_{C}^{L}(x)$, $I_{K(e)}^{L}(x) \geq I_{M(e)}^{L}(x) \geq I_{C}^{L}(x)$,$I_{A}^{U}(x) \geq I_{M(e)}^{U}(x) \geq I_{C}^{U}(x)$, $F_{K(e)}^{L}(x) \geq F_{M(e)}^{L}(x) \geq F_{C}^{L}(x)$,$F_{K(e)}^{U}(x) \geq F_{M(e)}^{U}(x) \geq F_{C}^{U}(x)$ for all $x \in X$ .Now

$T_{K}^{L}(x) + T_{K}^{U}(x) + I_{K}^{L}(x) + I_{K}^{U}(x) + F_{M}^{L}(x) + F_{M}^{U}(x) \geq T_{K}^{L}(x) + T_{K}^{U}(x) + I_{K}^{L}(x) + I_{K}^{U}(x) + F_{C}^{L}(x) + F_{C}^{U}(x)$

And

$T_{M}^{L}(x) + T_{M}^{U}(x) + I_{M}^{L}(x) + I_{M}^{U}(x) + F_{K}^{L}(x) + F_{K}^{U}(x) \geq T_{C}^{L}(x) + T_{C}^{U}(x) + I_{C}^{L}(x) + I_{C}^{U}(x) + F_{K}^{L}(x) + F_{K}^{U}(x)$

$$S(\Upsilon,\Psi) = \frac{T_K^L(x) + T_K^U(x) + I_K^L(x) + I_K^U(x) + F_M^L(x) + F_M^U(x)}{T_M^L(x) + T_M^U(x) + I_M^L(x) + I_M^U(x) + F_K^L(x) + F_K^U(x)} \geq \frac{T_K^L(x) + T_K^U(x) + I_K^L(x) + I_K^U(x) + F_C^L(x) + F_C^U(x)}{T_C^L(x) + T_C^U(x) + I_C^L(x) + I_C^U(x) + F_K^L(x) + F_K^U(x)} = S(\Upsilon,\Omega)$$

Again similarly we have

$$T_M^L(x) + T_M^U(x) + I_M^L(x) + I_M^U(x) + F_C^L(x) + F_C^U(x) \geq T_K^L(x) + T_K^U(x) + I_K^L(x) + I_K^U(x) + F_C^L(x) + F_C^U(x)$$

$$T_C^L(x) + T_C^U(x) + I_C^L(x) + I_C^U(x) + F_K^L(x) + F_K^U(x) \geq T_C^L(x) + T_C^U(x) + I_C^L(x) + I_C^U(x) + F_M^L(x) + F_M^U(x)$$

$$S(\Psi,\Omega) = \frac{T_M^L(x) + T_M^U(x) + I_M^L(x) + I_M^U(x) + F_C^L(x) + F_C^U(x)}{T_C^L(x) + T_C^U(x) + I_C^L(x) + I_C^U(x) + F_M^L(x) + F_M^U(x)} \geq \frac{T_K^L(x) + T_K^U(x) + I_K^L(x) + I_K^U(x) + F_C^L(x) + F_C^U(x)}{T_C^L(x) + T_C^U(x) + I_C^L(x) + I_C^U(x) + F_K^L(x) + F_K^U(x)} = S(\Upsilon,\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(\Upsilon,\Omega) \leq \min(S(\Upsilon,\Psi), S(\Psi,\Omega))$$

Hence the proof of this proposition

If we take the weight of each element $x_i \in X$ into account, then

$S(\Upsilon, \Psi) =$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\{\min\{T_A^L(x_i),T_B^L(x_i)\} + \min\{T_A^U(x_i),T_B^U(x_i)\} + \min\{I_A^L(x_i),I_B^L(x_i)\} + \min\{I_A^U(x_i),I_B^U(x_i)\} + \min\{F_A^L(x_i),F_B^L(x_i)\} + \min\{F_A^U(x_i),F_B^U(x_i)\}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\{\max\{T_A^L(x_i),T_B^L(x_i)\} + \max\{T_A^U(x_i),T_B^U(x_i)\} + \max\{I_A^L(x_i),I_B^L(x_i)\} + \max\{I_A^U(x_i),I_B^U(x_i)\} + \max\{F_A^L(x_i),F_B^L(x_i)\} + \max\{F_A^U(x_i),F_B^U(x_i)\}}$$

(18)

Particularly ,if each element has the same importance, then (18) is reduced to (17) ,clearly this also satisfies all the properties of definition .

Vj gqt go " $\Upsilon = <K,E>$, $\Psi = <L,E>$ and $\Omega = <M,E>$; are three ivn-soft sets in universe U such that Υ is a ivn-soft subset of Ψ and Ψ is a soft subset of Ω then, $S(\Upsilon, \Omega) \leq S(\Psi, \Omega)$.

Rt qqh0" The proof is straightforward.

7060Uko kct ky{ 'o gcuwt g'dcugf 'hqt 'o cvej kpi 'hwpevkqp'd{ 'ukpi 'kpvgtxcnßpgwvtquqrjke'' ugwk<"

Chen [24] and Chen et al. [25]) introduced a matching function to calculate the degree of similarity between fuzzy sets. In the following, we extend the matching function to deal with the similarity measure of interval valued neutrosophic soft sets.

Let $\Upsilon = A$ and $\Psi = B$ be two interval valued neutrosophic soft sets, then we define a similarity measure between Υ and Ψ as follows:

$S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) =$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\left(T_A^L(x_i) \cdot T_B^L(x_i)\right) + \left(T_A^U(x_i) \cdot T_B^U(x_i)\right) + \left(I_A^L(x_i) \cdot I_B^L(x_i)\right) + \left(I_A^U(x_i) \cdot I_B^U(x_i)\right) + \left(F_A^L(x_i) \cdot F_B^L(x_i)\right) + \left(F_A^U(x_i) \cdot F_B^U(x_i)\right)\right)}{\max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}(T_A^L(x_i)^2 + T_A^U(x_i)^2 + I_A^L(x_i)^2 + I_A^U(x_i)^2 + F_A^L(x_i)^2 + F_A^U(x_i)^2), \sum_{i=1}^{n}(T_B^L(x_i)^2 + T_B^U(x_i)^2 + I_B^L(x_i)^2 + I_B^U(x_i)^2 + F_B^L(x_i)^2 + F_B^U(x_i)^2)\right)}$$

$T_{K(e)}^L(x_i) = T_{M(e)}^L(x_i),\ T_{K(e)}^U(x_i) = T_{M(e)}^U(x_i),\ I_{K(e)}^L(x_i) = I_{M(e)}^L(x_i),\ I_{K(e)}^U(x_i) = I_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$ and $F_{K(e)}^L(x_i) = F_{M(e)}^L(x_i),\ F_{K(e)}^U(x_i) = F_{M(e)}^U(x_i)$

*3; +"

Rt qqh0"

10 $2' \leq S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \leq '3$

The inequality $S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \geq 0$ is obvious. Thus, we only prove the inequality $S(\Upsilon, \Psi) \leq 1$.

$S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi)? \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left(T^L_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot T^L_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) + \left(T^U_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot T^U_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) + \left(I^L_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot \right.$

$\left. I^L_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) + \left(I^U_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot I^U_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) + \left(F^L_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot F^L_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) + \left(F^U_{K(e)}(x_i) \cdot F^U_{M(e)}(x_i) \right) \right)$

$= T^L_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot T^L_{M(e)}(x_1) + T^L_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot T^L_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + T^L_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot T^L_{M(e)}(x_n) + T^U_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot$
$T^U_{M(e)}(x_1) + T^U_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot T^U_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + T^U_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot T^U_{M(e)}(x_n) +$

$I^L_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot I^L_{M(e)}(x_1) + I^L_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot I^L_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + I^L_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot I^L_{M(e)}(x_n) + I^U_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot$
$I^U_{M(e)}(x_1) + I^U_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot I^U_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + I^U_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot I^U_{M(e)}(x_n) +$

$F^L_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot F^L_{M(e)}(x_1) + F^L_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot F^L_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + F^L_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot F^L_{M(e)}(x_n) + F^U_{K(e)}(x_1) \cdot$
$F^U_{M(e)}(x_1) + F^U_{K(e)}(x_2) \cdot F^U_{M(e)}(x_2) + \ldots + F^U_{K(e)}(x_n) \cdot F^U_{M(e)}(x_n) +$

According to the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality:

$$(x_1 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2 + \cdots + x_n \cdot y_n)^2 \leq (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) \cdot (y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \cdots + y_n^2)$$

$y j gt g'''x_1.'x_2.'t\ .'x_n + \in R^n cpf\ '''y_1.'y_2.'t\ .'y_n +'' \in R^n 'y g'ecp'qdvckp$

$$[S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi)]^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(T^L_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 + T^U_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 + I^L_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 + I^U_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 + F^L_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 \right.$$
$$\left. + F^U_{K(e)}(x_i)^2 \right) \cdot$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(T^L_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 + T^U_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 + I^L_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 + I^U_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 + F^L_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 + F^U_{M(e)}(x_i)^2 \right)? S(\Upsilon, \Upsilon) \cdot S(\Psi, \Psi)$

Thus $S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \leq [S(\Upsilon, \Upsilon)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [S(\Psi, \Psi)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Then $S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \leq \max\{S(\Upsilon, \Upsilon), S(\Psi, \Psi)]$

Therefore, $S_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) \leq 1$.

If we take the weight of each element $x_i \in X$ into account, then

$S^W_{MF}(\Upsilon, \Psi) =$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \left(\left(T^L_A(x_i) \cdot T^L_B(x_i) \right) + \left(T^U_A(x_i) \cdot T^U_B(x_i) \right) + \left(I^L_A(x_i) \cdot I^L_B(x_i) \right) + \left(I^U_A(x_i) \cdot I^U_B(x_i) \right) + \left(F^L_A(x_i) \cdot F^L_B(x_i) \right) + \left(F^U_A(x_i) \cdot F^U_B(x_i) \right) \right)}{\max\left(\sum_{i=}^{n} w_i \left(T^L_A(x_i)^2 + T^U_A(x_i)^2 + I^L_A(x_i)^2 + I^U_A(x_i)^2 + F^L_A(x_i)^2 + F^U_A(x_i)^2 \right),\ \sum_{i=}^{n} w_i \left(T^L_B(x_i)^2 + T^U_B(x_i)^2 + I^L_B(x_i)^2 + I^U_B(x_i)^2 + F^L_B(x_i)^2 + F^U_B(x_i)^2 \right) \right)}$$

(20)

Particularly, if each element has the same importance, then (20) is reduced to (19), clearly this also satisfies all the properties of definition.

The larger the value of S(ϒ,Ψ) ,the more the similarity between ϒ and Ψ.

Majumdar and Samanta [40] compared the properties of the two measures of soft sets and proposed α-similar of two soft sets. In the following, we extend to interval valued neutrosophic soft sets as;

Let $X_{ϒ,Ψ}$ denote the similarity measure between two ivn-soft sets ϒ and Ψ Table compares the properties of the two measures of similarity of ivn-soft soft sets discussed here. It can be seen that most of the properties are common to both.and few differences between them do exist.

Property	S (i gqo gvt ke'')	S (vj gqt gvle)	S (o cvej kpi +
S(ϒ, Ψ) = S(Ψ, ϒ)	Yes	Yes	Yes
0 Ӧ S(ϒ, Ψ) Ӧ 1	Yes	Yes	Yes
ϒ = Ψ ⇒ S(ϒ, Ψ) = 1	Yes	No	?
S(ϒ, Ψ) = 1 ⇒ ϒ = Ψ	Yes	Yes	?
ϒ ∩ Ψ = ∅ ⇒ S(ϒ, Ψ) = 0	No	No	?
S(ϒ, ϒ^c) = 0	No	No	?

F ghkpkvkqp' A relation α≈ on IVNS(U), called α-similar, as follows:two inv-soft sets ϒ and Ψ are said to be α-similar, denoted as ϒα≈Ψ iff S(ϒ, Ψ) ≥ α for α ∈(0, 1).

Here, we call the two ivn-soft sets significantly similar if S(ϒ, Ψ) @0.5

Ngo o c [40] α≈is reflexive and symmetric, but not transitive.

Majumdar and Samanta [40] introduced a technique of similarity measure of two soft sets which can be applied to detect whether an ill person is suffering from a certain disease or not. In a example, they was tried to estimate the possibility that an ill person having certain visible symptoms is suffering from pneumonia.Therefore, they were given an example by using similarity measure of two soft sets. In the following application, similarly we will try for ivn-soft sets in same example. Some of it is quoted from [40] .

80 Cp'Cr r ikecvkqp
This technique of similarity measure of two inv-soft sets can be applied to detect whether an ill person is suffering from a certain disease or not. In the followinge xample, we will try to estimate the possibility that an ill person having certain visible symptoms is suffering from pneumonia. For this, we first construct a model inv-soft set for pneumonia and the inv-soft set for the ill person. Next we find the similarity measure of these two sets. If they are significantly similar, then we conclude that the person is possibly suffering from pneumonia.

Let our universal set contain only two elements yes and no, i.e. $W' = \{$yes=h_1, no=$h_2\}$.'Here the set of parameters G' is the set of certain visible symptoms. Let E = {e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6}, where $g1$ = high body temperature, $g2$ = cough with chest congestion, $g3$ = body ache, $g4$ = headache, $g5$ = loose motion, and $g6$ = breathing trouble. Our model inv-soft for pneumonia ϒ is given below and this can be prepared with the help of a medical person:

Υ= { $(e_1,\{<h_1,[0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> ,<h_2, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]>\})$,

$(e_2,\{< h_1, [0.5, 0.6], [0.6,0.7],[0.3,0.4]>,<h_2,[0.2, 0.3], [0.5 ,0.6],[0.3,0.6]>\})$,

$(e_3,\{<h_1, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2 ,0.3],[0.2,0.3]> , <h_2,[0.5, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> \})$,

$(e_4,\{<h_1,[0.3, 0.4], [0.1 ,0.5],[0.2,0.4]>,<h_2, [0.2, 0.5],[0.3,0.4],[0.4,0.5]> \})$,

$(e_5,\{<h_1,[0.5, 0.6],[0 .6,0.7],[0.3,0.4]>,<h_2,[0.4, 0.6], [0.3 ,0.5],[0.3,0.4]>\})$,

$(e_6,\{<h_1, [0.4, 0.6], [0.2 ,0.3],[0.2,0.3]>) , <h_2, [0.3, 0.4], [0.2,0.7],[0.1,0.4]>\})$ }

Now the ill person is having fever, cough and headache. After talking to him, we can construct his ivn-soft Ψ as follows:

Ψ = { $(e_1,\{<h_1,[0.1, 0.2], [0.1 ,0.2],[0.8,0.9]> ,<h_2, [0.1, 0.2], [0.0 ,0.1],[0.8,0.9]>\})$,

$(e_2,\{< h_1, [0.8, 0.9], [0.1,0.2],[0.2,0.9]> ,<h_2,[0.8, 0.9], [0.2 ,0.9],[0.8,0.9]>\})$,

$(e_3,\{<h_1,[0.1, 0.9], [0.7 ,0.8],[0.6,0.9]> , <h_2, [0.1, 0.8], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.8,0.7]> \})$,

$(e_4,\{<h_1,[0.8, 0.8], [0.1 ,0.9],[0.3,0.3]>,<h_2, [0.6, 0.9],[0.5,0.9],[0.8,0.9]> \})$,

$(e_5,\{<h_1, [0.3, 0.4],[0 .1,0.2],[0.8,0.8]> ,<h_2,[0.5, 0.9], [0.8 ,0.9],[0.1,0.2]>\})$,

$(e_6,\{<h_1, [0.1, 0.2], [0.8 ,0.9],[0.7,0.7]>) , <h_2, [0.7, 0.8], [0.8,0.9],[0.0,0.4]>\})$ }

Then we find the similarity measure of these two ivn-soft sets as:
$$S^H_{IVNSS}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)= \frac{1}{1+d^H_{IVNSS}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)} =0.17$$

Hence the two ivn-softsets, i.e. two symptoms Υ and Ψ are not significantly similar. Therefore, we conclude that the person is not possibly suffering from pneumonia. A person suffering from the following symptoms whose corresponding ivn-soft set Ω is given below:

Ω= { $(e_1,\{<h_1,[0.5, 0.7], [0.5 ,0.7],[0.3,0.5]> ,<h_2, [0.6, 0.6], [0.6 ,0.8],[0.3,0.5]>\})$,

$(e_2,\{< h_1, [0.5, 0.7], [0.5,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> ,<h_2,[0.2, 0.4], [0.6 ,0.7],[0.2,0.7]>\})$,

$(e_3,\{<h_1,   [0.4, 0.7], [0.2 ,0.2],[0.1,0.3]> , <h_2, [0.4, 0.8], [0.2 ,0.8],[0.2,0.8]> \})$,

$(e_4,\{<h_1,[0.3, 0.4], [0.1 ,0.5],[0.2,0.6]>,<h_2, [0.2, 0.5],[0.3,0.4],[0.4,0.5]> \})$,

$(e_5,\{<h_1, [0.5, 0.6],[0 .6,0.7],[0.3,0.4]> ,<h_2,[0.4, 0.6], [0.3 ,0.5],[0.1,0.8]>\})$,

$(e_6,\{<h_1, [0.4, 0.7], [0.3 ,0.7],[0.2,0.8]>) , <h_2, [0.5, 0.2], [0.3,0.5],[0.2,0.5]>\})$ }

Then,

$$S^H_{IVNSS}(\Upsilon ,\Omega)= \frac{1}{1+d^H_{IVNSS}(\Upsilon ,\Psi)} = 0.512$$
Here the two ivn-soft sets, i.e. two symptoms Υ and Ω are significantly similar. Therefore, we conclude that the person is possibly suffering from pneumonia. This is only a simple example

to show the possibility of using this method for diagnosis of diseases which could be improved by incorporating clinical results and other competing diagnosis.

Conclusions

In this paper we have defined, for the first time, the notion of distance and similarity measures between two interval neutrosophic soft sets. We have studied few properties of distance and similarity measures. The similarity measures have natural applications in the field of pattern recognition, feature extraction, region extraction, image processing, coding theory etc. The results of the proposed similarity measure and existing similarity measure are compared. We also give an application for similarity measures of interval neutrosophic soft sets.

Acknowledgements

References

[1] F.Smarandache, "A Unifying Field in Logics. Neutrosophy: Neutrosophic Probability, Set and Logic". Rehoboth: American Research Press,(1998).

[2] L. A. Zadeh, ,"Fuzzy sets". Information and Control, 8,(1965),pp. 338-353.

[3] Turksen, "Interval valued fuzzy sets based on normal forms".Fuzzy Sets and Systems, 20, (1968), pp.191–210.

[4] Atanassov, K. "Intuitionistic fuzzy sets".Fuzzy Sets and Systems, 20, (1986), pp.87–96.

[5] Atanassov, K., & Gargov, G "Interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets". Fuzzy Sets and Systems.International Journal of General Systems 393, 31,(1998), pp 343–349

[6] Wang, H., Smarandache, F., Zhang, Y.-Q. and Sunderraman, R.,"IntervalNeutrosophic Sets and Logic: Theory and Applications in Computing", Hexis, Phoenix, AZ, (2005).

[7] A. Kharal, "A NeutrosophicMulticriteria Decision Making Method",New Mathematics & Natural Computation, to appear in Nov 2013

[8] S.Broumi and F. Smarandache, "Intuitionistic Neutrosophic Soft Set", Journal of Information and Computing Science, England, UK ,ISSN 1746-7659,Vol. 8, No. 2, (2013), 130-140.

[9] S.Broumi, "Generalized Neutrosophic Soft Set", International Journal of Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJCSEIT), ISSN: 2231-3605, E-ISSN : 2231-3117, Vol.3, No.2, (2013) 17-30.

[10] S.Broumi and F. Smarandache," Cosine similarity measure of interval valued neutrosophic sets", 2014 (submitted).

[11] S.Broumi and F. Smarandache."New Distance and Similarity Measures of Interval Neutrosophic Sets." 2014 (submitted).

[12] J. Ye," Similarity measures between interval neutrosophic sets and their multicriteria decision-making method "Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, DOI: 10.3233/IFS-120724 ,(2013),.

[13] M.Arora, R.Biswas,U.S.Pandy, "Neutrosophic Relational Database Decomposition", International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol. 2, No. 8, (2011) 121-125.

[14] M. Arora and R. Biswas," Deployment of Neutrosophic technology to retrieve answers for queries posed in natural language", in 3rdInternational Conference on Computer Science and Information Technology ICCSIT, IEEE catalog Number CFP1057E-art,Vol.3, ISBN: 978-1-4244-5540-9,(2010) 435-439.

[15] Ansari, Biswas, Aggarwal,"Proposal for Applicability of Neutrosophic Set Theory in Medical AI", International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887),Vo 27– No.5, (2011) 5-11.

[16] F.G Lupiáñez, "On neutrosophic topology", Kybernetes, Vol. 37 Iss: 6,(2008), pp.797 - 800 ,Doi:10.1108/03684920810876990.

[17] S. Aggarwal, R. Biswas,A.Q.Ansari,"Neutrosophic Modeling and Control",978-1-4244-9034-/10 IEEE,(2010) 718-723.

[18] H. D. Cheng,& Y Guo. "A new neutrosophic approach to image thresholding". New Mathematics and Natural Computation, 4(3), (2008) 291–308.

[19] Y.Guo,&, H. D. Cheng "New neutrosophic approach to image segmentation".Pattern Recognition, 42, (2009) 587–595.

[20] M.Zhang, L.Zhang, and H.D.Cheng. "A neutrosophic approach to image segmentation based on watershed method". Signal Processing 5, 90 , (2010) 1510-1517.

[21] Wang, H., Smarandache, F., Zhang, Y. Q., Sunderraman,R,"Single valued neutrosophic",sets.Multispace and Multistructure, 4,(2010) 410–413.

[22] S. Broumi, F. Smarandache , "Correlation Coefficient of Interval Neutrosophic set", Periodical of Applied Mechanics and Materials, Vol. 436, 2013, with the title Engineering Decisions and Scientific Research in Aerospace, Robotics, Biomechanics, Mechanical Engineering and Manufacturing; Proceedings of the International Conference ICMERA, Bucharest, October 2013.

[23] P. Majumdar, S.K. Samant," On similarity and entropy of neutrosophicsets",Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems,1064-1246(Print)-1875-8967(Online),(2013),DOI:10.3233/IFS-130810, IOSPress.

[24] S.M. Chen, S. M. Yeh and P.H. Hsiao, "A comparison of similarity measure of fuzzy values" Fuzzy sets and systems, 72, 1995. 79-89.

[25] S.M. Chen, "A new approach to handling fuzzy decision making problem" IEEE transactions on Systems, man and cybernetics, 18, 1988. , 1012-1016

[26] Said Broumi, and FlorentinSmarandache, Several Similarity Measures of Neutrosophic Sets" ,Neutrosophic Sets and Systems,VOL1 ,2013,54-62.

[27] P.K. Maji, Neutrosophic soft set, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 45 (2013) 555-562.

[28] Çağman, N. Deli, I. Means of FP-SoftSetsandits Applications, Hacettepe Journal of MathematicsandStatistics, 41 (5) (2012), 615–625.

[29] Çağman, N. Deli, I. Product of FP-SoftSetsandits Applications, Hacettepe Journal of MathematicsandStatistics, 41 (3) (2012), 365 - 374.

[30] Çağman, N. Similarity measures of intuitionistic fuzzy soft sets and their decision making,

http://arxiv.org/abs/1301.0456

[31] Deli, I.Interval-valued neutrosophic soft sets and its decision making http://arxiv.org/abs/1402.3130

[32] Aktaş, H. and Çağman, N., Soft sets and soft groups. Information Sciences, (2007),177(1), 2726-2735.

[33] Babitha, K. V. and Sunil, J. J., Soft set relations and functions. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 60, (2010), 1840-1849.

[34] Chen, D., Tsang, E.C.C., Yeung, D.S., 2003. Some notes on the parameterization reduction of soft sets. International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, 3, 1442-1445.

[35] Chen, D., Tsang, E.C.C., Yeung, D.S. and Wang, X., The parameterization reduction of soft sets and its applications. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 49(1), (2005), 757-763.

[36] Çağman, N., and Enginoğlu, S., Soft set theory and uni-int decision making. European Journal of Operational Research, 207, (2010b), 848-855.

[37] Feng, F., Jun, Y. B., Liu, X. and Li, L., An adjustable approach to fuzzy soft set based decision making. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, (2010), 234, 10-20.

[38] Feng, F., Li, Y. and Leoreanu-Fotea, V., 2010. Application of level soft sets in decision making based on interval-valued fuzzy soft sets. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 60, 1756-1767.

[39] Maji, P.K., Biswas, R. and Roy, A.R., Fuzzy soft sets. Journal of Fuzzy Mathematics, (2001) 9(3), 589-602.

[40] Majumdar, P. and Samanta, S. K., Similarity measure of soft sets. New Mathematics and Natural

Computation, (2008), 4(1), 1-12.

[41] Molodtsov, D., Soft set theory-first results. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 37(1), (1999), 19-31.

[42] Roy, A.R. and Maji, P.K., A fuzzy soft set theoretic approach to decision making problems. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 203(1), (2007), 412-418.

[43] Yang, H., Qu, C., Li, N-C., 2004. The induction and decision analysis of clinical diagnosis based on rough sets and soft sets. (FangzhiGaoxiaoJichukexueXuebao Ed.), September, (2007), 17(3), 208-212.

[44] U. Acar, F. Koyuncu and B. Tanay, Soft sets and soft rings, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 59, (2010) 3458-3463.

[45] Y. Jiang, Y. Tang, Q. Chen, H. Liu, J.Tang, Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy soft sets and their properties, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 60 (2010) 906-918.

[46] M.I. Ali, F. Feng, X. Liu, W.K. Min and M. Shabir, On some new operations in soft set theory, Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 57, (2009), 1547-1553.

[47] M.I. Ali, A note on soft sets,rough soft sets and fuzzy soft sets, Applied Soft Computing, 11, (2011), 3329-3332.

[48] P Grzegorzewski, Distances between intuitionistic fuzzy sets and/or interval-valued fuzzy sets based on th eHausdorff metric, FSS 148,(2004), 319-328.

[49] A. Kharal, Distance and Similarity Measures for Soft Sets, New Math. And Nat. Computation, 06, 321 (2010). DOI: 10.1142/S1793005710001724.

[50] P.K. Maji,A.R. Roy, R. Biswas, On Intuitionistic Fuzzy Soft Sets. The Journal of Fuzzy Mathematics, 12(3) (2004) 669-683.