# **Neutrosophic Logic: The Revolutionary Logic in Science and Philosophy**

**Proceedings of the National Symposium** 

لمن فق ياوتروس فوكي : من في ثوريف يال عيوم فيلاسف ة قىلع لندوة لوظية

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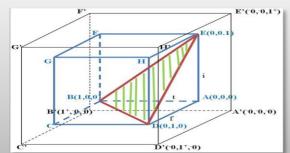
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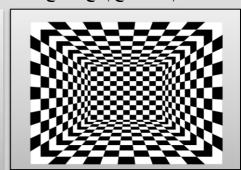
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#### Florentin Smarandache

Huda E. Khalid

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# Neutrosophic Logic: the Revolutionary Logic in Science and Philosophy

Proceedings of the National Symposium

EuropaNova Brussels, 2018

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# **Preface**

The first part of this book is an introduction to the activities of the National Symposium, as well as a presentation of Neutrosophic Scientific International Association (NSIA), based in New Mexico, USA, also explaining the role and scope of NSIA - Iraqi branch. The NSIA Iraqi branch presents a suggestion for the international instructions in attempting to organize NSIA's work.

In the second chapter, the pivots of the Symposium are presented, including a history of neutrosophic theory and its applications, the most important books and papers in the advancement of neutrosophics, a biographical note of Prof. Florentin Smarandache in Arabic language, and, at the end of the chapter, a relevant paper, entitled "The Concept of Neutrosophic Less Than or Equal: a New Insight in Unconstrained Geometric Programming", published by the authors of this book in "Critical Review", Volume XII, 2016 (Creighton University, Center for Mathematics of Uncertainty).

In the third chapter, we add the posters announcing the Symposium, posted around the University of Mosul Campus. We present the invitation letter sent to mathematicians. In addition, some pictures are included, e.g. a picture of honorary shield that was awarded to the president of Telafer University, Prof. Abbas Y. Al-Bayati. Finally, a painting representing Dr. Florentin Smarandache, by an Iraqi painter, Khalid I. Al-Herran.

Florentin Smarandache Huda E. Khalid Ahmed K. Essa

# Chapter One Introduction

# ِمنِس:

مُذَكُم شُنْ رَجِ إِذَرٌ ذَتَارِيخَ 55 جَيَى 1528فَ سِقَ حَىٰ حَيْكِي جُ " مُطُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَنْ جَرْ رِياضِياتُكُ حَيْجَ لِلسَّ حَسْجُ سُّورِسِي, ضُ تنظيهُ زُ جِ إِذَرٌ رَ لَل " يَكَ إِ جُ " ثَى " غَ جَيْءٍ " لِ جَهِ حُبُّ مِ " مِنْكَ مِنْ عَنْ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهُ الل

- 5- أ.د. فِ رَنتن عَصِ انفِي , رئيظ جُ "ؿ عَ جُبِ " ِ كِيُّحُ " َ ِ جِلُونِ سَلَمُ عَنْ عَنْ عَنْ عَنْ عَنْ عَل جَلْفِينِش عَنْ يَ لِيَ حَكِيف نَدِ أَي سَمِي / أَ رَبِيحٍ.
- 8- أ. َ.د. تَد جعماعي َ خَ فَسُرتيسىجٌ ٌ ثَى ّغ NSIA فَاسْ عَجَيْشِحِقَ/ تَ حَسِضِ كِيْ شُرَاجِيُّ شِحِق.
- 3-جٌ ّ إِذَ طَ خَكِشَ عِدِ غُ , اِنشِجٌ ّتُى ّغ NSIA اَفْسُعِجَّيْشِهِقَ/ تَحْكِيضِكِهِشْ/جُيْشِهِقَ.
- وح درنا يىج إدور حف الذكيديد ي كي حليا حيث عطي الص خال ظ عص حيث علي الله علي الله علي الله علي علي الله علي ال

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وحْ بِجَهِلِ حِي جُ صَدِ قَ رَّبِغُ حَكَس جُدِّ عَجِي رَطِق حَ قَ طَّ بَغُ حَكَس كِجِ مُشْرِزُ.

ضهد َ أ.د. خِي ً خَكِشْ خُو جُلُكِج يُ إِذَا فِي فَيْ خُشِج يُ إِذْ ضُرِيجٌ حِي

وحْ سشِ لِكح سُج إِذْ رَ حالَضٍ:

لم عب الدول: و س فيذوس "سينف رنتن ع مانجس شعب قي ترييح من النجس شعب الدول الم عب المركب المر

لم عين الشاوي: لدّ َجُ " إِذ ط أق "ذ خكِش كَدِغ أَ) نِشِ NSIA جُيْش حَق ( نَشِ NSIA جُيْش حَق ( نَشِر كَفَن حرية دَر لَج الْعَيْش عَث ي مرزن ذَر لَج الْعَيْش عَث ي مرزن ذَر لَج الْعَيْش عَث ي مرزن ذَر لَج الْعَيْش عَث ي مراطيك جُرياكسي.

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*لم جيريثل ابع: أَنُج عُ*طدج رياكس جُ مَالِسُ فِ رَجِحٌ يَطك) فَخرح ۗ خُطحت عَجْل ح رَج بِينش عَفى ذرّى ح(

ج كحكشن أ. َ.د. ن جعماعي تُح نُج عُمدٍ ..

جُجُّريف خُ تَىْ تَعَجُّرٍ بَجِيِّحٌ مَ . (NSIA) جُ الْعُجُرئيد غِ التحكيس نيد ميسي الج رويوح

- أنشة جُ "ق عَتَ عَلَى مَ 5995 كَيْ ذَكَشْ عَ جُ إِطْكَ جِلْهُ يَشْ عَنْ عَ عَ عَ لِ الْمُنْ فِي مَ لِ الْمُنْ فِي شِرْفَ رَ رُ هُ كَجُ حَ مَ إَلَى اللَّهُ مِنْ الْخُوسِ.
- جُ یُ یُ غ غِلْفِذ ٌ لاِنشِجِف کَ ﴿ الْحَجِ هُمِعُ حَسْ جُلِیا فَ وَضِی جَ الْحَطْ حَطْحَ شَجِ رِیاکَ سِی بُک ح عوبسی جُ یَ زَسْسِی جُ فَیزیائسی ...جٌ خ.
- انشقش ع ﷺ شحق " " ث ع ف شش كانون تجاحني 8152 قك وطحن ع " رئي ظج " ث ع أ دف رنتن ع سانخوں

# وشاطائس يفي لاش اق )لمجم فالشع لاش اق(

- جس طج "ق "غفاش عج پشچق تح لئر ال ال تحض أعيسد ذشه اس ع " فوثر "ه زقح 8155.
- أ 'جُنُّ مِحْ حَسْجٌ طرِ حَسْعَ حَ وحْ نَشْنَ ذَ كَاظَ نَشِح كَبِونَ ضَعِيدُ وطد
   ذ كاظف ج إظريس ج أيض نعث كمين.

- جُدْخ يَ فِ ِشِش خَشَى يَسِّ ج 'مُحِيُّط دَجُ رِيجِ ضَسِي بُخْح طَى دَ رَجَ عَلَى الْأَنْ لِيزَسِي جَ \*ج مِن جَيْ جَيْر بِيس كَيِلْ ح ِ مَ عَ دَسْ نَشْرَج رَضِي طُر إِ نَشْرَج يُعُد .
- لح فَشَع جُيْشِ جِقَدْ طَسجِي ً عِيْضِ NSS فَ عِرغَ لِثَوْنِ حِسْ ذَكَعَ إِحَ Research Bib
- - ج طغري ش عرعين طحضع يتك تجيدٍ:
- - 8-ش- حجش مديرس تجيش.
- 3-ج نجء وطد ف ج ً بِطك جلنين عنى عن عن دط ثقيه أ دتك ُ رَبيظ ج ً تَىٰ عَعْ.
  - 4ض ريغ نشرج شن حريفيي ق يج "طك جلفين عث ي.
- 5-ڭ "ئېلى جى خىلە كىسى مىلىن خىلىن خىلىن ئىلىن ئىل رئىدىنلە ئىلىن ئىلىن

و عَيْ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَل عَلَيْكُمِ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلْمُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلْمُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلْمُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَي عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ

# المجمع للظلمي للعلم يولي شي وسفي كيوسي الالمجمع للظلمي للعلم يولي شيوسي المحمد Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA)

ل مدام

مضاعظ نجج "تن ع با NSIA ( ز تح َ وَ 5995 كَ أُ يذ جُرَسُ فَ بِسُونَ جِيسُونَ جِيسُ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهِ اللهُ ال

# ف على الله الكالششاك الله على عند

ن ظ طُح ف ج سُر جم جيات الانذكي بَيْ عَلَى اللهُ الل

# لغاث لمعمى بهاللمجمع

ئُ جُظِّے َ جُنْهٰجَ ہِ بِجُّرِثُفَ جُنْهٰجُ لَيْسَ جُنْهِكَٰذَ أَلَّ شَى . لِكَ حَكْشَ جلاجِتْكَ حَشْجُشْعَ سِي يُّ ثُنَّ عَيْسَ فَز يُّ مَحَ شَشْرَةَ الْخِرِ حَرَسِي جُنَّ لَعُ الْعُنْشُ نَي ض يَّكَ إِجْ إِنْكَ جُمِّلَجٌ يَـ:

ض يُكَ أِجْ إِنْ يَجْلِحُ أَنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَ

-ج من الإنث ليزيس ج من في رنسي في مع رد غ.

-جُ عَي الان ليزس جُ عَي جُ يَهِجُ يَس فُشِ عَجُ إِذَ عَنْجَ ال قَشْ عَ يَفْجُكُجُ " ثَي تَعْكَفَ إِطْكَ أَفَ اللهُ قَشْ عَيْفَكُجُ " ثُ.

# لهی وسی ا NSIA له یا کیت واضی ی یت (

يد عُجٌ عُنْ غَ : 5-جٌ عُنْ ظُ أَلْعَ عَ . 8 اَلْكَكِ عَ جُو ص صٌ. 8 اَلْكَكِ عَ جَهُ شِ يون. 8 اَلْكَكِ عَ جَهُ شِ يون. 4-جُ " ثِي كُنْ حَسْ جَلُوطنسِ ) فَضِ عَلَى اللّهِ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ ا

لجلس الأساسي

جُرش ف يسس جُ وطس ف سنت ع من النجوس أل خج " إعظ " إظريبي المنطق المنطق

# الأعضاعللسصون

'- ض بِف NSIA شَ حِوْ جَيِّ ﴾ مَ جُنِّ عِض اِسْخُض جُنِّ إِ.. '- رَ نَشَلَ صِّ NSIA اُ ' َ حَجَ طَغِي شَضِرَ کَ اِ مَعْتُس د لَسِي ' کِ ' کَ ہِ حَ جَلَيْضِش سَوفيك ] سيد ُ جُ خ جِي جُ سَشِر زَ جُرُج تَسِي غِ طَسْ زَ شَ خَصَسِي مَظِر ظَ جَكَ ّ حِي جُبِّ کِ ' مُحِ صِ ف ِ رِ جُ ' " مُعَدِّس [.

# الأعضاء فضيء عن

' ُ ج "ثه ال کیح ۽ ج دين ضطرك کيلي َ جُرْش کَ مُ جَحَّسِ: 5 مِنْ شَ کَ مُ جَعِّرِي َ تَانَشِ 5 مِنْ الله فَ مِ عَيْسِ سَعِيْسِ ) رِجْرَكَ ح ِ أَلَلْ فَ مِ عَيْسِ سَعِيْسِ ) رِجْرَكَ ح ِ أَلْلُ فَ مَ عَيْسِ سَعِيْسِ ) رَجْرَكَ ع مِنْ اللهِ سَعْسِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ عَيْسِ اللهِ سَعْمَكِي اللهِ مَانِيْسِ عَيْسِ اللهُ عَلَيْسِ اللهُ عَلَيْسِ اللهُ مَانِيْسِ مَا مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ عَيْسِ اللهُ مَانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مَانِيْسِ مِانِيْسِ مِنْ مَانِيْسِ مِيْسِ مِيْسِ

http://neutrosophicassociation.org/

2-كَپذ فِحْسِجٌ تَيْ ظِجِلاً سَاعِ كَ إِنْ وَجَيِّ كِوسِي, سيتُ مَنْ عَصِي شَحِوْ كَيْ وَجَيْ كَوسِي وَ سيتُ مَنْ كَتَيْ وَسِيفَ خَرْسِي كَنَى رَيْكِ جُرِرِيدُ الْمُنْ طُنْ ثَنِي .

# لمجمىعاث للطي يت/ المشع لطي يت

ِ أَيْضُطُوشِشِي NSIA, يَجِثُ ' ِ َيْ عُ أَيْنَشُهُ مِنْ كَحَشُ وطنسي ) فَضَعُفَ دِ ذَدِ جُجْضٌ . (كَ ّ يَمْنَ صَ سَ ` ـ الأَنْطُسِّ جُ فَجَ خَلْسِي رُ عَنَّ عَلَى وطنس جَقَوْ يَشِ خَ عَ عَ وَ دَدِ. عَأْكَكِح الله عَنَّ كُس وطنس جَقَوْ يَشِ خَ عَ عَ فَ وَ دَدِ. عَأْكَكِح الله عَنَّ كُس وطنس أَ , كَ أَ مَى عَ جَ عَ خَصَ وطنس أَ , كَ أَ مَى عَ خَصَ وَ طَمِن اللهِ عَلَى وطنس جَنْ عَلَى وطنس جَنْ عَ عَ اللهِ حَدَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ الله

## Introduction

This book presents the Proceedings of the First Iraqi National Symposium sponsored by the Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA) Iraqi Branch, held under the title "Neutrosophic Logic: the Revolutionary Logic in Science and Philosophy".

The Symposium, the first of its kind in all Iraqi universities, was held on March 15, 2018, at Mosul University, College of Computer Science and Mathematics, and it was organized by the representatives of NSIA:

- 1- Prof. Dr. Florentin Smarandache, the president of NSIA, University of New Mexico, USA.
- 2- Assist. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid, the head of NSIA Iraqi Branch, head of Mathematical Department, College of Basic Education, Telafer University.
- 3- Eng. Ahmed K. Essa, the administrative of NSIA Iraqi Branch.

The program of the Symposium began at 10 am and continued for three hours. It was announced a week

before through posters around the University of Mosul Campus, also through invitations sent to mathematicians. More than 100 academics attended the Symposium.

Guests reception started at 9 am.

The Symposium began with recitation verses from the Holy Quran, followed by a speech of Dr. Mahdi Ali Abdullah, the administrative assistant of the Faculty of Basic Education, Telafer University, followed by a moment of silence for appreciation of martyrs souls, and the reading of Al-Fatihah on their pure souls.

Prof. Dr. Khalil K. Aboo Al-Hayali administrated the four pivots of the symposium, as follows:

#### **The First Pivot**

A video presentation of the founder of Neutrosophic Logic, Prof. Florentin Smarandache, New Mexico University, USA, especially created for the Iraqi symposium.

#### **The Second Pivot**

A brief history of Neutrosophic Logic and a comparison with other mathematical logics.

<u>Lecturer</u>: Eng. Ahmed K. Essa Al-Jubouri, Telafer University Presidency, representative of Neutrosophic Association in Iraq.

A short break followed after the second pivot, and certificates were awarded to some important mathematicians, distributed by the director of the NSIA Iraqi Branch, Eng. Ahmed K. Essa, and the Scientific Assistant of the President of Telafer University, assist. prof. Salah I. Saleh. All guests were invited to attend the hospitality prepared by the organizers of the symposium.

After this break, we continued with the remaining two pivots. It was important to inform the audience about the scientific notions on which the Neutrosophic Logic is based. Therefore, the following scientific materials were presented:

## **The Third Pivot**

The algebraic structures of the Neutrosophic Logic, especially of the indeterminacy component (I), which is the specific difference of this logic (discussion with applied examples)

<u>Lecturer</u>: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-Jumaily, Telafer University, College of Basic Education, and representative of Neutrosophic Association in Iraq.

## **The Fourth Pivot**

Books in Neutrosophic logic (as example: Neutrosophic pre-Calculus and Neutrosophic Calculus)

An important paper was also discussed, dealing with the innovative idea in Neutrosophic geometric programming of the neutrosophically less than or equal to unconstrained geometric programming. This paper was published in "Critical Review", Volume XII, 2016 (Creighton University, Center for Mathematics of Uncertainty).

Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-Jumaily.

It followed a presentation of the Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA):

- 1- NSIA was established in 1995 by Prof. Dr. Florentin Smarandache.
- 2- NSIA, represented by its President (i.e. Dr. Florentin Smarandache), is keen to keep in touch almost daily with all members around the world to achieve academic duties e.g. publishing papers,

- books authorship, revising books and papers, as well as responding to the invitations from international universities to hold seminars and conferences on the theory of neutrosophics.
- 3- NSIA is always ready to supervise higher study students in all fields of mathematics, computer science, engineering, physics, etc. related to the subject of Neutrosophic Theory.
- 4- NSIA Iraqi branch was established in January 2017 after the formal acceptance sent by Dr. Florentin Smarandache, University of New Mexico, USA, to both madam Huda and her husband Sir Ahmed, University of Telafer, Iraq.
- 5- The headquarter of NSIA is sending copies of published and translated books to their members around the world either by e-mail or by post (i.e. sending hardcover books). Dr. Florentin Smarandache bears the costs of printing and sending these books.

# The Activities of NSIA - Iraqi Branch:

- 1- The NSIA Iraqi branch carried out its tasks before announcing its official establishment since 2015.
- 2- The most important mission carried out was publishing papers and revising books.
- 3- Organizing competitions to award prizes for the best scientific articles published in the journal of "Neutrosophic Sets and Systems".
- 4- Translation of Neutrosophic Logic books from English to Arabic language and their distribution in the academic circles in Iraq.
- 5- The NSIA Iraqi branch helped to promote the "Neutrosophic Sets and Systems" (NSS) international journal; we have registered NSS in eleven search engines, as below:
  - a- ResearchBib,
  - b- SIS (Scientific Indexing Services),
  - c- EZB (Electronic Journals Library),
  - d- CiteFactor,
  - e- Jour Informatics,
  - f- ASI (Advanced Sciences Index),

- g- DBLP Computer Science Bibliography (Universität TPrier),
- h- Emerging Sources Citation Index Web of Science (ClAYINarivate Analytics),
- i- Genamics JournalSeek,
- j- Cabell's Computer Science directory For getting IMPACT Factor,
- k- Cosmos Impact Factor.
- 6- Launching a website containing the most important activities of the branch,

http://neutrosophicassociation.org/

- 7- Issuing over 70 official letters containing the below activities:
  - 1- Sending formal speeches to academic bodies.
  - 2- Awarding certifications and prizes.
  - 3- Preparing of Neutrosophic books under the direction of prof. Florentin Smarandache.
  - 4- Distributing descriptive bulletins of the neutrosophic logic.
  - 5- Making official logos and stamps for NSIA after taking permission from the president of NSIA (i.e. Prof. Florentin Smarandache).

Florentin Smarandache	. Huda E. Khalid 8	& Eng. Ahmed K. Es:	sa
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<u>Finally</u>, an <u>Iraqi</u> branch of NSIA suggested the following Internal Instructions in attempting to organize NSIA's work:

# Internal Instructions for Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA)

## Mission

The NSIA was established in 1995 by the founder of Neutrosophic theory, Prof. Florentin Smarandache, with its headquarter at the University of New Mexico, U.S.A. The Association is an academic scientific non-governmental organization. The Association does adhere to the paradoxist school of thought and theory. The Association's primary aim is to promote science [especially neutrosophic theories and their applications]. The association holds no economic interests. For the betterment of science, NSIA identifies and supports eminent neutrosophic's researchers.

# The NSIA Activities and Cooperations

 NSIA has been set up to offer support and encouragement in the quest for spreading the neutrosophic logic, neutrosophic set, neutrosophic probability, neutrosophic statistics, and related topics, to catalyze neutrosophic research in engineering

- applications, especially for software and information fusion, but also for medicine, military, airspace, cybernetics, physics etc.
- Particular emphasis will be given to supporting consistent and innovative ideas in neutrosophic research. An important aim of our Association is to support and encourage original research which is not necessarily restricted to ideas, subjects or neutrosophic methods currently receiving emphasis.
- Since the neutrosophic logic is a new generalization of fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic, it is not always possible to recognize the value of new directions without connecting them to what has been achieved already in the sciences. The support and encouragement of such innovative ideas, which are not at the center of the present development of existing paradigms, is a rather delicate matter to contemplate, and carries with it serious responsibilities which may be dealt with only through experience and solid judgment.
- The Association shall seek cooperation with other associations and organizations sharing the same objectives and being active in the field of Neutrosophic Theories and Applications.

# **Working Languages**

The By-Laws, the Internal Regulations and other rules, the minutes of the Association's official meetings as well as the Newsletter and the website shall use the following languages:

- English and Arabic for any Arabian branch (Ex. Iraqi branch, which is the first established branch)
- English and Italian for Italian branch
- English and French for French branch
- English and Indian for Indian branch, and so on.

# **NSIA Board (Membership)**

The Association shall be composed of:

- The Council
- Eminent Members
- Honorary Members
- National Groups / National Branches

#### The Council

President: Prof. Dr. Florentin Smarandache, Founder (Polymath Scientists).

#### **Eminent Members**

Researchers that created eminent works to service Neutrosophic logic by adopting of NSIA [their scientific works were supported and adopted by NSIA], As an example:

- a-Publishing at least one book in the field of Neutrosophic Theory.
- b-Translating at least one of the basic Neutrosophic books from English to any other language.
- c- Attract other scientific researchers to work in Neutrosophic Theory.
- d-Holding Symposiums (Seminars), and Conferences under the auspices of NSIA [fully auspices, partially auspices].
- e- NSIA will give a certification to the eminent member [that proves the membership with putting his/her name on the website of NSIA as an eminent member].
- f- Enter his/her name and affiliation in the International Encyclopedia of Neutrosophic Researchers [as eminent members].

# **Honorary Members**

- 1- Publishing at least one paper in the field of Neutrosophic theory or Neutrosophic applications in a well-known journal (i.e. having an impact factor and good reputation like NSS journal, CR journal, or any other international journal).
- 2- Submit a request to become a member; a request template was already approved by NSIA, see the URL <a href="http://neutrosophicassociation.org/">http://neutrosophicassociation.org/</a> personal request for honorary membership (1).
- 3- After Council's acceptance, a honorary membership certificate will be sent by email.

# **National Groups / National Branches**

In order to develop our network, the Association may endorse the creation of national groups within the framework and in the spirit of the by-laws of the Association. There cannot be more than one national group endorsed by the Association in each country.

Members of a national group can be academics and scientists working in Neutrosophic theory and, in general, representatives of the various sciences interested in the activities and aims of NSIA. No

association or group at the national level may use the name of the NSIA, or claim to be part of its network, if it has not been endorsed by the NSIA.

# Chapter Two The Scientific Activities of the Symposium

# The first pivot of the symposium

A video presentation of the founder of Neutrosophic Logic, prof. Florentin Smarandache, New Mexico University, USA, especially created for the Iraqi symposium.

Dr. Florentin Smarandache began his speech by greeting the audience with the salute in Arabic "Salam Alaikum". He then resumed hadith as below:

This is Professor Florentin Smarandache from the University of New Mexico, United States, and I am the founder of **Neutrosophic Set and Logic** started from 1995. I want to address my greetings to the organizers of the Symposium "Neutrosophic Logic: the revolutionary logic in science and philosophy", conference that will be held at Telafer University, College of Basic Education, and that will be organized by Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-jumaily and the engineer Ahmed K. Essa Al-jubory. The Symposium is also sponsored by the president of Telafer University, and I thank him very much. Also, I thank all participants to the conference. This conference will present the history of Neutrosophic theory and New trends in

Neutrosophic science and then we invite participants to send their papers for our journal "Neutrosophic Sets and Systems", and for our collective book of Neutrosophic papers called Trends Neutrosophic Theory "New in Applications". In addition, we have a special site at the University of New Mexico, which is dedicated to the Neutrosophic sets and systems. I just came back a few days ago from COMSATS Institute Technology in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and from an international South Korea at Ieiu conference in National University. where I presented papers neutrosophics, so I hope in the future I will be able to meet you again. I thank again Prof. Huda E. Khalid & Eng. Ahmed K. Essa for translating my book called "Neutrosophic pre-calculus & Neutrosophic calculus" from English to Arabic language. I have another book on Neutrosophy translated from English to Arabic by a professor from Egypt, from Alexandria, Salah Othman. Neutrosophy is a new branch of philosophy; it is a generalization of dialectics. The book translated by professor Othman in Arabic language makes a connection between neutrosophy and Arabic philosophy, where there also divergent movements and ideas, and we tried to reconciled them using the Neutrosophic logic. Again "Shukren wa alaikum Salam".

# المحور الأول

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المحور الثاني: نبذة عن تاريخ المنطق النيوتر وسوفكي ومقارنته بباقي المناطيق المحاضر: المهندس احمد خضر عيسي

Since the world is full of indeterminacy, the neutrosophics found their place into contemporary research.

Neutrosophic Logic: the Revolutionary logic in Science and Philosophy

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### History of Neutrosophic Theory and its Applications

Zadeh introduced the *degree of membership/truth* (t) in 1965 and defined the fuzzy set.

Atanassov introduced the *degree of nonmembership* /falsehood (f) in 1986 and defined the intuitionistic fuzzy set.

Smarandache introduced the *degree of indeterminacy* /neutrality (i) as independent component in 1995 (published in 1998) and defined the neutrosophic set on three components (t, i, f) = (truth, indeterminacy, falsehood):

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/FlorentinSmarandache.htm

### Etymology.

The words "neutrosophy" and "neutrosophic" were coined/invented by F. Smarandache in his 1998 book.

**Neutrosophy**: A branch of philosophy, introduced by F. Smarandache in 1980, which studies the origin, nature, and scope of neutralities, as well as their interactions with different ideational spectra.

Neutrosophy considers a proposition, theory, event, concept, or entity, "A" in relation to its opposite, "Anti-A" and that which is not A, "Non-A", and that which is neither "A" nor "Anti-A", denoted by "Neut-A".

Neutrosophy is the basis of neutrosophic logic, neutrosophic probability, neutrosophic set, and neutrosophic statistics.

{From: The Free Online Dictionary of Computing, edited by Denis Howe from England.

Neutrosophy is an extension of the Dialectics.}

**Neutrosophic Logic** is a general framework for unification of many existing logics, such as fuzzy logic (especially intuitionistic fuzzy logic), paraconsistent logic, intuitionistic logic, etc. The main idea of NL is to characterize each logical statement in a 3D-Neutrosophic Space, where each dimension of the space represents respectively the truth (T), the falsehood (F), and the indeterminacy (I) of the statement under consideration, where T, I, F are standard or non-standard real subsets of ] 0, 1 to the not necessarily any connection between them.

For software engineering proposals the classical unit interval [0, 1] may be used.

T, I, F are *independent components*, leaving room for incomplete information (when their superior sum < 1), paraconsistent and contradictory information (when the superior sum > 1), or complete information (sum of components = 1).

For software engineering proposals the classical unit interval [0, 1] is used.

For single valued neutrosophic logic, the sum of the components is:

 $0 \le t + i + f \le 3$  when all three components are independent;

 $0 \le t+i+f \le 2$  when two components are dependent, while the third one is independent from them;

 $0 \le t + i + f \le 1$  when all three components are dependent.

When three or two of the components T, I, F are independent, one leaves room for incomplete information (sum < 1), paraconsistent and contradictory information (sum > 1), or complete information (sum = 1).

If all three components T, I, F are dependent, then similarly one leaves room for incomplete information (sum < 1), or complete information (sum = 1).

In general, the sum of two components x and y that vary in the unitary interval [0, 1] is:

 $0 \le x + y \le 2$  -  $d^{\circ}(x, y)$ , where  $d^{\circ}(x, y)$  is the degree of dependence between x and y, while

 $d^{\circ}(x, y)$  is the degree of independence between x and y.

In 2013 Smarandache refined the neutrosophic set to n components:

 $(T_1, T_2, ...; I_1, I_2, ...; F_1, F_2, ...);$  see <u>http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/n-ValuedNeutrosophicLogic-PiP.pdf</u> .

# The Most Important Books and Papers in the Advancement of Neutrosophics

1995-1998 — Smarandache generalizes the dialectics to neutrosophy; introduces the neutrosophic set/logic/probability/statistics; introduces the single-valued neutrosophic set (pp. 7-8); <a href="http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf">http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf</a> (last edition)

2002 – introduces special types of sets / probabilities / statistics / logics, such as:

- intuitionistic set, paraconsistent set, faillibilist set, paradoxist set, pseudo-paradoxist set, tautological set, nihilist set, dialetheist set, trivialist set;
- intuitionistic probability and statistics, paraconsistent probability and statistics, faillibilist

probability and statistics, paradoxist probability and statistics, pseudo-paradoxist probability and statistics, tautological probability and statistics, nihilist probability and statistics, dialetheist probability and statistics, trivialist probability and statistics;

 paradoxist logic (or paradoxism), pseudo-paradoxist logic (or pseudo-paradoxism), tautological logic (or tautologism);  $\underline{\text{http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/DefinitionsDerivedFromNeutrosophics.pd}} \\ f$ 

2003 - introduction of neutrosophic numbers (a+bI, where I = indeterminacy)

2003 – introduction of I-neutrosophic algebraic structures

2003 — *introduction to neutrosophic cognitive maps* http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NCMs.pdf

2005 - *introduction of interval neutrosophic set/logic* http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/INSL.pdf

2006 — introduction of degree of dependence and degree of independence between the neutrosophic components T, I, F <a href="http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf">http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf</a> (p. 92) <a href="http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS/DegreeOfDependenceAndIndependence.pdf">http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS/DegreeOfDependenceAndIndependence.pdf</a>

2007 – The Neutrosophic Set was extended [Smarandache, 2007] to *Neutrosophic Overset* (when some neutrosophic component is > 1), since he observed that, for example, an employee working overtime deserves a degree of membership > 1, with respect to an employee that only works regular full-time and whose degree of membership = 1;

and to *Neutrosophic Underset* (when some neutrosophic component is < 0), since, for example, an employee making more damage than benefit to his company deserves a degree of membership < 0, with respect to an employee that produces benefit to the company and has the degree of membership > 0; and to and

to *Neutrosophic Offset* (when some neutrosophic components are off the interval [0, 1], i.e. some neutrosophic component > 1 and some neutrosophic component < 0).

Then, similarly, the Neutrosophic Logic/Measure/Probability/ Statistics etc. were extended to respectively *Neutrosophic Over-Under-/Off- Logic, Measure, Probability, Statistics* etc.

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/SVNeutrosophicOverset-JMI.pdf

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/IV-Neutrosophic-Overset-Underset-Offset.pdf

https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1607/1607.00234.pdf

2007 – Smarandache *introduced the Neutrosophic Tripolar Set* and *Neutrosophic Multipolar Set* and consequently

– the Neutrosophic Tripolar Graph and Neutrosophic Multipolar Graph

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf (p. 93) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/IFS-generalized.pdf

2009 – *introduction of N-norm and N-conorm* http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/N-normN-conorm.pdf

2013 - development of neutrosophic probability (chance that an event occurs, indeterminate chance of occurrence, chance that the event does not occur)

 $http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicMeasureIntegralProbability.\\pdf$ 

2013 - refinement of components  $(T_1, T_2, ...; I_1, I_2, ...; F_1, F_2, ...)$ 

### http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/n-ValuedNeutrosophicLogic-PiP.pdf

2014 – introduction of the law of included multiple middle (<*A*>; <*neut1A*>, <*neut2A*>, ...; <*antiA*>) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/LawIncludedMultiple-Middle.pdf

2014 - development of neutrosophic statistics (indeterminacy is introduced into classical statistics with respect to the sample/population, or with respect to the individuals that only partially belong to a sample/population) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicStatistics.pdf

2015 - introduction of neutrosophic precalculus and neutrosophic calculus

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicPrecalculusCalculus.pdf

2015 – refined neutrosophic numbers  $(a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + ... + b_nI_n)$ , where  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , ...,  $I_n$  are subindeterminacies of indeterminacy I; 2015 – (t,i,f)-neutrosophic graphs;

2015 - Thesis-Antithesis-Neutrothesis, and Neutrosynthesis, Neutrosophic Axiomatic System, neutrosophic dynamic systems, symbolic neutrosophic logic, (t, i, f)-Neutrosophic Structures, I-Neutrosophic Structures, Refined Literal Indeterminacy, Multiplication Law of Subindeterminacies:

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/SymbolicNeutrosophicTheory.pdf

2015 – Introduction of the subindeterminacies of the form  $(I_0)^n = k/0$ , for  $k \in \{0, 1, 2, ..., n-1\}$ , into the ring of modulo integers  $Z_n$  -called natural neutrosophic indeterminacies (Vasantha Smarandache)

### http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/MODNeutrosophicNumbers.pdf

2015 – Introduction of Neutrosophic Crisp Set and Topology (Salama & Smarandache)

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicCrispSetTheory.pdf

2016 - neutrosophic multisets (as generalization of classical sets)

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicMultisets.htm

2016 – Introduction of *neutrosophic triplet structures* and *m-valued refined neutrosophic triplet structures* [Smarandache - Ali]

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicTriplets.htm

2016 - neutrosophic duplet structures

http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutrosophicDuplets.htm

2018 - Neutrosophic Psychology (Neutropsyche, Refined Neutrosophic Memory: conscious, aconscious, unconscious, Neutropsychic Personality, Eros / Aoristos / Thanatos, Neutropsychic Crisp Personality)

### http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NeutropsychicPersonality.pdf

Submit papers on neutrosophic set/logic/probability/statistics to the international journal "Neutrosophic Sets and Systems", to the editor-in-chief: smarand@unm.edu

( see <a href="http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS">http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS</a> ).

The authors who have published or presented papers on neutrosophics and are not included in the *Encyclopedia of Neutrosophic Researchers* (ENR)

 $(\underline{http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/EncyclopediaNeutrosophicResearchers.} \\ \underline{pdf})$ 

are pleased to send their CV, photo, and List of Neutrosophic Publications to <a href="mailto:smarand@unm.edu">smarand@unm.edu</a> in order to be included into the second volume of ENR.

# ساله ي ش ة الزبتوت للأبت المنتقسف لهروتس ماس اوذكت / جامعت وي منسوك الهشوائيت

"ذ رَجِجِ عُ فَكِحِ حُشْش ِ دَيس َ شَكَح َ 5954 فَ دِيسَ Balcesi ِ دَيْسَ عَلَمُ مَ مُ عَلَى عَلَمُ مَ مُ مَا م س زِح / الطِحليا, `` ( "هَ هَيُّ حَ " أُج " `` عَ كَ جُرُ " كَ " َ فَالْحِ مِ فَلِكَ مَ مِنْ عَلَمُ مِنْ مَ مَ الْقُرْسِ جِ الْأَكْشُ الْمَ الْمَا وَلَمْ حَ لَ ذَكَ عَ لَمْ مُنْ كَامِينِ مِنْ عَلَمْ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا مَ

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### )http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//DSmT.htm(

ئَرُ طَّ ۚ رُجِجٌ ۗ لَاغُ وَبِمِ أَكُ يُحِيضٍ ۚ ۚ طَيَانَدَ ۚ جُسْيِفٍ رَنَتَنَ فَفِغٌ ۖ .

دَّ وَظِي ُ بِرِ عَلِي وَ حِبُّ خَعَ فَدِّ حَ ٤١١٤ ` لِل اً قَ فَ شَّ حِي اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى الَيْ عَيْحَ كَا 8115, نَشْشُ ذَكَ عُ أَمْ لَيْحِتِ غُ زُجُأِضٌ شِّجِشٌ. كَذَ طَ مُحْ جُيديذ رِ أَيْ وَجْرِفِ جُوْطَسْجِ فِ عَجْبِحَسْ كَ وَجْرِ فَسْنَسَا, إلطَّ حليا, ف ِ جُر إ جُ تُوريسِ جُ عَ ص انج كس نجذ فيش جش قرريس ي س ك ً جٌ ونوينجششأر ح جُن شِفِ يح عج ٌ طَيْ حش جِيُّ رشِ ج "خطر و غيْن ح قوليا · يتضُ ن يستح أ الخ ف ج ي ذج أ ذ أ يُطي أ أجيا ف عينا ض حمد ا ناد `ج' آذ, رِصِجُ بِ أَي أَي اربح أَ فِطْشَ فِي الْصَاعَ الشَّحِفَ فِطْسُولَ ) ف ح عانثا كالناع و ر ج طن كان المناع من المناع المناع من المناع المناع من المناع المناع من المناع ال خ رش س جلنجرش عفي ية )انظ*ن جأنج*ذي

.) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//algebra.htm

آجِكَ عُ أُجُ شِي لِي ف ج رياضيات أذلُ ح أَدطأسد ظِضْطُوشِ ج يُطكُ جُنْفِرش بَغْ ي. جُنْح مدغ جلنفِرش بَغْ عَسِي, جلاحدٌ حليب القظعء جلفيزش عَنِي , جُ ط ِ ضِكِ مدِّ حِش ِ إَطك كِيُس ح ذ ِ جُ ا بطك كِيُس حذ إ مُذخط ص رَج كِهِ ح صُ عَسِي طِم ج رياضيل ِج يُديد داع ) المعطك مُدخط ص **ل على مِنْ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ** Neutro- sophy في ويس طِنْس تِي مِطْعِين ال في Neutro العضينيي , تغضُّر نسيضفٍ ع Neutra `خِرِکِ ، ) ِحايذ Neutral العضينيي , تغضُّر نسيضفٍ ع ج " مط عُج حنى "ي س Sophia " و س يه نانيض ي ) قوس المحاكم عنه المحاكم Wisdom (, ` إِغُ يَظْرِف كِي أَجِيُ إِسَّ ذَيَّ آ ِ حَ " كَيْثُوس ﴿ يُعْشِ جُ تَّ حَايِذَ

" . ) ' ِ ّ زید کَ ر ' ه أنش وطحخ خُ نِفِس جُیرسی آ ِ طِش انجُوں (. افغیش عَنْ مِ انجُوں (. افغیش عَنْ مِ انجُوں (.

وعْ طِلْكَ خَ فَ يَحْ كِس بَشِيو يَحْ َ 8113 فَ إِضِ شِّ نَظَ ّ الْخُطْرِ جُسُ مِشْ بَدْ َ لَكُ مَ الْخُطْرِ فَ مَ اللّهِ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ ال

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عَ عَ حَدُ حَدُ حَدِ مَ عَ صَانَجُهِ مِن فَ نَظْرِسِ الْكَنْجِد كَشْفِسِ كَ مِيا, ِكَ طِغْ الشَّحْسِ فَ حَسانَجُوسِ ) ﴿ عَصَانَجُوسِ ) ﴿ عَصَانَجُوسِ ) ﴿ عَصَانَجُوسِ ) ﴿ وَيَضَيْلُسُ" فِ رَيْخُ وَلَى كَمَ كَلَى CRC يُريَخُ الْمُخْرِينِ الْعَجْرِينِ وَالْمَ اللَّهِ وَيَعْمَى الْخَجْرِينِ اللَّهِ وَالْمُحَدِينِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللللْمُلِمُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللللْمُلِمُ اللللْمُلِمُ الللْمُلِمُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُلِمُ الللللْمُلِمُ الللْمُلِمُ اللللْمُلِمُ الللْم

" Scientia Magna" )انظْن كَـٰدد خج لأخشِي بِي عَلَيْ الْعَلْي الْعَلْمِ الْعَلْمِ الْعَلْمِ الْعَلْمِ الْعَلْم

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'ألى حديمسىج' ظينس كي ^ َف ِ ذكين , الجُ ٌ عُيْسِج ٌ ذ السي ُ إِرياضيات جُطَهُ قَيْسِ )انظُّ تَذَد ْ حَجَلاً خَيْسِ ف إِ:

.) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//IJMC-3-2008.pdf

ٌ مِنْ فُ کِچُّے َ 5992ضِظیہُ اِضِشْ د ٚ ؑ ِ ق یُبِغُے ّحِہیہُ جُ عَ صِ انجَکسِف ِ نظرسِ الکّنجِد ثیرجِکسِ فِ الیوفا ہِس کِانبیا )حینض شرکی ہے ہے ہرچط ' بُینے عِیْں ال لیبی ' و حُ ال نیک ہِکِطکے کَ 5929(, ) أنظش جُنْجِذَى

.) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ProgramConf1SmNot.pdf

ئَ ﷺ دید زِ رَجُ اِضَ سِّجِ شَصْضُ صفیت حِ لِلْ اَجٌ عَیْسِ ﷺ مِسِیجٌ سِّ ِ اِسْ "Notice of the American mathematical Society" , أنظس کُ إِ سبی عَکْ حِیْل حت عَ جَالِصَ سِّجِ ش جُ دُ سُیں زِ 8115 - 8112 کَ إِ جُنِّجِ ذَى جُلِّحَ مِیْل حَدَ عَجَالِصَ سُّجِ شَا جَالِّحَ مِیْل حَدَ عَجَالِحَ مِیْل حَدَ عَجَالِحَ اِسْ اِ

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`` َ لِعْرَسِ جٌ عَيْبِ جُدْ لَهِي " Progress in Physics ", جٌ طَيِرِطِرِغ ضَالَةُ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ

### . ( http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//PP-03-2008.pdf )

أِح فَ جُ فَيزِيالَى حَ وَ ظَيِهِ فَى فَ آج ى ذَيْجَ لِذَكَ أَجَ الْ حِرْ "unmatter", أَظْشَ سيناري ُ طُهِ لَكِ حَشْ جِيُ مَّ مُسِي ذَ حَطْخَيْجَ وَجُ يِّطْكُ جُهُيْنِ سَنَّ عَفْ يَ مَ الْطَشَ سيناري ُ طُهِ ذَد جُ قَيدُ ( يُط سَيغ خَ كَبِ حَجْش جُ فَيْنِ يائِسِ, و ح عَعْ ) `` مِلْكُ مِكْمَ دَد جُ قَيدُ ( يُط سَيغ خَ كَبِ حَجْش جُ فَيْنِ يائِسِ, و ح عَعْ

جِيِّ ح الش مُطْح كَلْسِي جُ فيزيائس ﴿ جُ صَيغ جُ رَبَاعِسِي جَ صَيغ رَبَاعِسِي جَ صَيغ رَبَاعِسِي ) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//physics.htm( .

ف في خي فغو ل نفر شرح كيب تكن فئي حرف غفيس طِلَي كيس خوس طفى رسي, فعن عن الله في الله عن الله في الله

. )http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/Paradoxism.htm(

فيّ ح يكِ إلك ح أل عشج عن دينو في على حش القع اذ لذ :

- أذجُ ع ى ديش ر جُر كيش ذأش ع ح دهل.
  - أذجع ى دينو رَجُّم ظيج مصثيرة.
    - أذجع ىديثر يَجُ أنجح.
- أذجْع ىديش جَ خيلي جي إف جُكش.

يْ صَ كَمهِ وطدق في زُجّ جَضيغ بَج " لَ عُطِح اللهِ عَضَكُمهِ وطدق في زُجّ " جَضيغ

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.) http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/theatre.htm (

ضي د ظوحيذ ج ظريات ف ج ف أنظ ج شيذى

.) <a href="http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/oUTER-aRT.htm">http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//a/oUTER-aRT.htm</a></a>

ض عَذ فَعِ حَكِس و لاهِ أَرضِ ونا عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى

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رُجِجٌ " لَغُ قُجُ " سِذَغَ لِيونِ مِي شَسْ رَجِ! `` أُولَّ وَأَكْسَ لَهَ فَعُ طُ اللهِ وَأَكْسَ لَهُ فَعُ طُ ا الله الله عَلَيْ أَفْ جَ لِكُسْ بَجُنْ حَكِيلَ لَيْ مَى غَهِي أَغْ حَ اللهُ عَلَيْكَ آ نَى دَدَدَ اللهِ عَيْ طُسِ جُنُّرُ اللهِ عَيْ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْلِي اللهِ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْ اللهُ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللهِ عَيْنَ اللهِ عَيْ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهِ عَيْ اللهِ عَيْنِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللهِ عَيْنِ عَلَيْ عَلَ

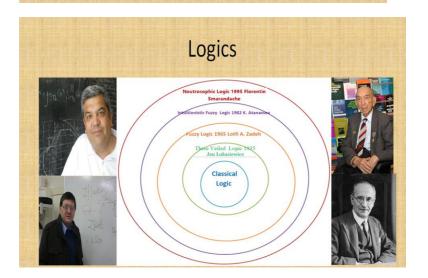
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غ جُپديد آجي طد ج ٌ ثالش جُپ ۽ سين ج ٌ ۽ شس روج طضِ طشي جُخمج ' ۽ شس روج ۽ طضِ طشي جُخمج ' جَپ مِسين ۽ " حق ۾ " ۽ 1115 زيسرو يا ميا! .

### )http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooksLiterature.htm(

# المعنى الاصطلاحي لكلمة (Neutrosophic)

• لقد أختار البروفيسور فلورنتن سمارانداكة تسمية هذا المنطق الرياضياتي الجديد باسم " المنطق النيوتروسوفكي Neutro-sophy" ، إذ أن أصل هذه الكلمة يعود ل النيوتروسوفيا Neutro-sophy وهي كلمة مؤلفة من مقطعين، الاول Neutro باللاتينية ، وبالفرنسية تلفظ Neutre وهي تعني (محايد Neutral) . المقطع الثاني للكلمة Sophia وهي كلمة يونانية تعني (حكمة Neutral)، ومن ثم يصبح وهي كلمة يونانية تعني (حكمة Sophia)، ومن ثم يصبح معنى الكلمة بمجملها "معرفة الفكر المحابد".



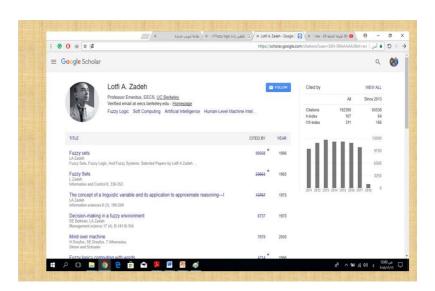
### Meeting at Berkeley University / California

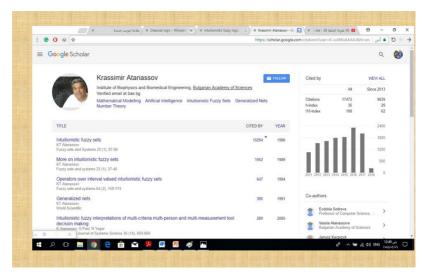
لقاء في جامعة بيركلي /كاليفورنيا

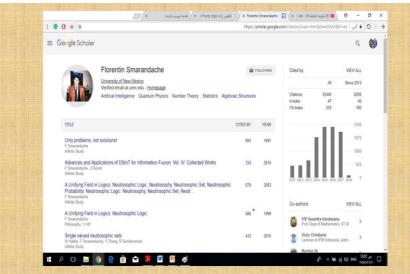


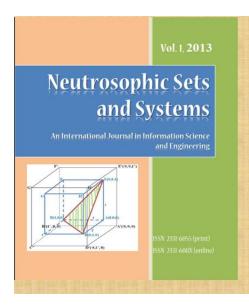
Lotfi A. Zadeh / Founding Father of Fuzzy Logic السير لطفى صنكر زاده / والد المنطق الضبابي

Florentin Smarandache / Founding Father of Neutrosophic logic السير فلور نتن سمار انداكة / والد المنطق النيوتر وسوفكي









المجلة الاولى في اختصاص النظرية النيوتروسوفكية Neutrosophic Sets and Systems (NSS) journal

- منذ عام ۲۰۱۳ الى ۲۰۱۸ اصدرت المجلة ثمانية عشر اصدارا تناولت فية عشرات البحوث بعنواين كثيرة تعالج اعادة هيكلة المجاميع الضبابية والضبابية الحدسية الى مجاميع نيوتروسوفكية اضافة الى خوارزميات تمييز الانماط وصناعة القرار وبحوث العمليات والبرمجة الهندسية وغيرها كثير.
- هيئة تحرير المجلة يتضمن علماء من امريكا، بريطانيا، ايطاليا ، فرنسا، مصر ، الهند ، العراق، المغرب العربي، تركيا....
  - المجلة ضمن تصنيف قواعد بيانات

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# التعريف بالمجمع العلمي العالمي NSIA

- أنشئ المجمع عام ١٩٩٥ بعد عرض المنطق النيوتروسوفكي لأول مرة في ذلك العام.
- إن المجمع على اتصال دائم وشبه يومي بأعضائه حول العالم لإنجاز مهام اكاديمية بحثيه من نشر بحوث الى تأليف ومراجعة كتب اضافة الى تلبية الدعوات من جامعات عالمية لعقد ندوات ومؤتمرات خاصة بالنظرية النيوتروسوفكية.
- المجمع مستعد للإشراف على طلاب الدراسات العليا في كافة الاختصاصات الرياضية الحاسوبية والهندسية والفيزيائية ... الخ
  - انشئ فرع العراق للمجمع في شهر كانون الثاني ٢٠١٧ وفق الاتفاقية المرفقة طيا:

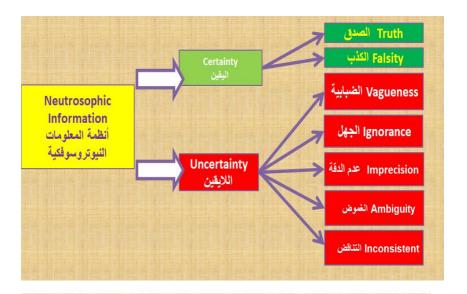


فرع العراق بقيادة كل من أ.م.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد والمهندس أحمد خضر عيسى /جامعة تلعفر

### نشاطات نسيا فرع العراق

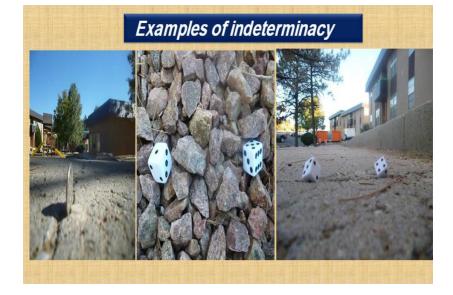
- مارس المجمع /فرع العراق مهامه قبل الإعلان عن تأسيسه بشكل رسمي وكان ذلك منذ عام ٢٠١٥
  - أهم النشاطات التي مارسها كان نشر بحوث ومراجعة وتقييم كتب وبحوث في النظرية النيوتروسوفكية.
- تنظيم مسابقات لمنح جوائز الأفضل البحوث العلمية المنشورة في مجلة NSS، وكانت اللجان المنظمة للمسابقات من خمسة دول برئاسة فرع العراق.
- الدخول في مشروع ترجمة اهم الكتب الرياضية الخاصة بهذا المنطق والتعامل مع دور نشر اوربية تتبنى نشر الكتب .
- قام فرع العراق بتسجيل مجلة NSS في سبع محركات بحث منها Scopus & ResearchBib

المحور الثالث البنى الجبرية المحور الرابع: اهم الكتب في هذا المنطق المحاضرة أمرد هدى اسماعيل خالد



# The uncertainties types include vagueness, imprecision, ambiguity, and inconsistency

- Vagueness when available information is normally having a degrees of attribute; for example: "This man is nearly tall".
- Imprecision when information is not a definite value;
   for example: "The student performance for a task is between 80-85%".
- Ambiguity when available information has more than one meaning or refer to more than one subject;
  - for example: "a woman is crying (she may cry because of sad feeling or because of happiness)".
- Inconsistency when obtainable information is conflicted or contradicted; for example:" the chance of raining tomorrow is 80%", it does not mean that the chance of not raining is 20%, since there might be hidden weather factors that is not aware of.



### Some Examples of Neutrosophic measurement

Let's see some examples of neutrosophic objects and neutrosophic measures.

a) If a book of 100 sheets (covers included) has 3 missing sheets, then

$$v(book) = (97,3,0)$$
 (13)

where  $\nu$  is the neutrosophic measure of the book number of pages.

- b) If a surface of  $5 \times 5$  square meters has cracks of  $0.1 \times 0.2$  square meters, then v(surface) = (24.98, 0.02, 0), (14), where v is the neutrosophic measure of the surface.
  - If a die has two erased faces then

$$v(die) = (4,2,0), (14)$$

where v is the neutrosophic measure of the die's number of correct faces.

### Some Examples of Neutrosophic measurement

d) An approximate number N can be interpreted as a neutrosophic measure  $N = \underline{d} + \underline{i}$ , where  $\underline{d}$  is its determinate part, and  $\underline{i}$  its indeterminate part. Its anti part is considered 0.

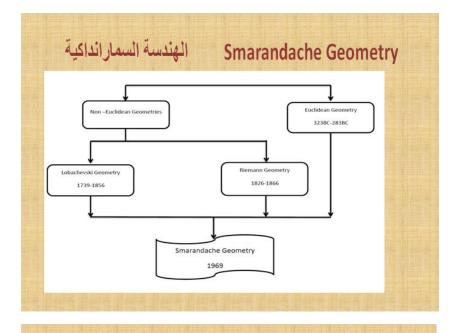
For example if we don't know exactly a quantity q, but only that it is between let's say  $q \in [0.8,0.9]$ , then q = 0.8 + i, where 0.8 is the determinate part of q, and its indeterminate part  $i \in [0,0.1]$ .

We get a negative neutrosophic measure if we approximate a quantity measured in an inverse direction on the x-axis to an equivalent positive quantity.

For example, if  $r \in [-6,-4]$ , then r = -6+i, where -6 is the determinate part of r, and  $i \in [0,2]$  is its indeterminate part. Its anti part is also 0.

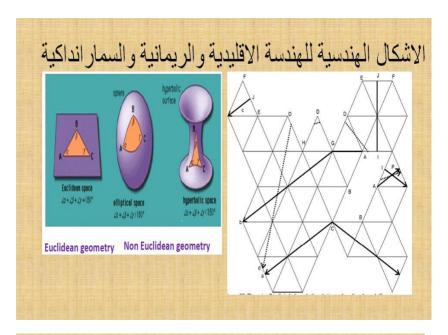
### Smarandache Geometry الهندسة السمارانداكية

- ان أي نظام بدهي من وجهة النظر الكلاسيكية يجب ان يكون متسقا، يتمتع بالاستقلالية ايضا له خاصية التمام. ان البديهية الخامسة لإقليدس والتي تنص على انه من نقطة معلومة خارج مستقيم معلوم يمكن رسم مستقيم واحد وواحد فقط يوازي المستقيم المعلوم، لقد ظن اختصاصبوا علم الهندسة ان البديهية الخامسة هذه هي ناتجة من البديهيات الاربعة الاولى، اقليدس نفسه دعا غيره من الباحثين لإثبات ذلك. لهذا نجد ان النظام البديهي المقترح من قبل اقليدس والذي كان سببا في ولادة اساسيات الهندسة الكلاسيكية كان يبدو عليه انه غير مستقل بذلك نستطيع حذف المسلمة الخامسة، من الواضح انها لم تنجح لذلك نجد ان المسلمة للخامسة، من الواضح انها لم تنجح لذلك نجد ان المسلمة الخامسة كان لها تاريخ خاص بسبب ان العديد من الرياضيين قد در سوها.
- لذلك ظهرت افكارا تتضمن نفي المسلمة الخامسة مع بناء نظام من البديهيات الاقليدية الاربعة التي لم تتغير
  اضافة الى نفي المسلمة الخامسة . قد لوحظ انه يمكن الحصول على هندسات مختلفة تتسم بالغرابة والشذوذ
  ومن هذه الهندسات:



### Smarandache Geometry الهندسة السمارانداكية

- لقد تناول البروفيسور فلورنتن سمار انداكة اعادة هيكلية المسلمة الخامسة لإقليدس بالشكل التالي
  - من نقاط خارج خطوط مستقيمة يمكن انشاء مستقيمات بالحالات التالية:
- ١- في نقطة معينة من الفضاء يمكن رسم مستقيم موازي واحد فقط (وهو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل الهندسة الاقيدية)
  - ٢- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد منته من المستقيمات الموازية.
  - ٣- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد غير منته لكنه معدود من المستقيمات الموازية .
- ٤- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد غير منته لكنه غير معدود من المستقيمات الموازية،
   ( وهو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل الهندسة Lobachevski) .
  - من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء لا يمكن رسم أي مستقيم موازي ، ( و هو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل هندسة Riemann).





### Some Examples of Neutrosophic measurement

e) Let's measure the truth-value of the proposition G = "through a point exterior to a line one can draw only one parallel to the given line".

The proposition is incomplete, since it does not specify the type of geometrical space it belongs to. In an Euclidean geometric space the proposition G is true; in a Riemannian geometric space the proposition G is false (since there is no parallel passing through an exterior point to a given line); in a Smarandache geometric space (constructed from mixed spaces, for example from a part of Euclidean subspace together with another part of Riemannian space) the proposition G is indeterminate (true and false in the same time).

$$v(G) = (1,1,1)$$
. (15)

f) In general, not well determined objects, notions, ideas, etc. can become subject to the neutrosophic theory.

### Introduction

#### **Basic Notes**

- 1- A component I to the zero power is undefined value, (i.e.  $I^0$  is undefined ), since  $I^0=I^{1+(-1)}=I^1*I^{-1}=\frac{I}{I}$  which is impossible case ( avoid to divide by I)
- 2- The value of I to the negative power is undefined value (i.e.  $I^{-n}$  , n>0 is undefined )

### Introduction

Q1- what are the types of indeterminacy?

There exist two types of indeterminacy

Literal indeterminacy (I), as example: 2 + 3I

Numerical indeterminacy, as example:  $x(0.6,0.3,0.4) \in A$  meaning that the indeterminacy membership = 0.3.

Other examples for the indeterminacy component can be seen in functions

$$f(0) = 7 \text{ or } 9$$
,  $f(0 \text{ or } 1) = 5$ ,  $f(x) = [0.2, 0.3] x^2$  .... ect.

### **Introduction (Important questions)**

**Q2**- what is the values of *I* to the rational power?

Let 
$$\sqrt{I} = x + y I$$
  
 $0 + I = x^2 + (2xy + y^2)I$   
 $x = 0$ ,  $y = \pm 1$  In general  $\sqrt[2k]{I} = \pm I$   
where  $k \in z^+ = \{1,2,3,...\}$   
Let  $\sqrt[3]{I} = x + y I$   
 $0 + I = x^3 + 3x^2y I + 3xy^2 I^2 + y^3I^3$   
 $0 + I = x^3 + (3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3)I$   
 $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$   $\rightarrow \sqrt[3]{I} = I$   
In general  $\sqrt[2k+1]{I} = I$  where  $k \in z^+ = \{1,2,3,...\}$ 

### Introduction (Important questions)

Q3- what is the indeterminacy forms in neutrosophic calculus? In classical calculus, the indeterminate forms are

$$\frac{0}{0}$$
,  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ,  $0 \cdot \infty$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $0^0$ ,  $1^\infty$ ,  $\infty - \infty$ 

The form 0 to the power I (i.e.  $0^I$ ) is an indeterminate form in Neutrosophic calculus, it is tempting to argue that an indeterminate form of type  $0^I$  has zero value since "zero to any power is zero". However, this is fallacious since  $0^I$  is not a power of number , but rather a statement about limits.

### Introduction (Important questions)

**Q4**- what about the form  $1^{I}$ ?

The base "one" pushes the form  $1^I$  to one while the power I pushes the form  $1^I$  to I, so  $1^I$  is an indeterminate form in neutrosophic calculus . Really, the form  $a^I$ ,  $a \in R$  is always indeterminate form.

**Q5**- Again what is the value of  $a^I$ , where  $a \in R$ ?

Let 
$$y_1=2^x$$
 ,  $x\in R$  ,  $y_2=2^l$  , it is obvious that  $\lim_{x\to\infty}2^x=\infty$  ,  $\lim_{x\to-\infty}2^x=0$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 0} 2^x = 1$ , while we cannot determine if  $2^I \to \infty$  or 0 or 1, therefor we can said that  $y_2 = 2^I$  indeterminate form in Neutrosophic calculus . The same talking for  $a^I$ , where  $a \in R$  [2].

### **Introduction (Important questions)**

#### 2 - Indeterminate forms in Neutrosophic Logic

It is obvious that there are seven types of indeterminate forms In classical calculus [3]

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0, \infty, 0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty, \infty - \infty$$

While as a conjecture, we can say that there are ten forms of the indeterminate forms in Neutrosophic calculus

$$I^0, 0^l, \frac{l}{0}, I \cdot \infty, \frac{\infty}{l}, \infty^l, I^{\infty}, I^l, \alpha^l (a \in R), \infty \pm a \cdot I$$
.

#### Note that:

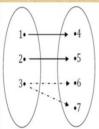
$$\frac{I}{0} = I \cdot \frac{1}{0} = I \cdot \infty = \infty \cdot I$$

# عرض لبعض أنواع الدوال النيوتروسوفكية

الدالة النيوتروسوفكية الهشة (أي التي مجالها ومجالها المقابل مجاميع جزئية)

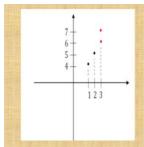
الدالة النيوتروسوفكية هي بالعموم دالة تملك بعض اللاتعيين (اللاتحديد ) . ومن الامثلة على ذلك

لناخذ هذه الدالة  $f(3)=6 \rightarrow \{4,5,6,7\} + \{1,2,3\} \rightarrow \{4,5,6,7\}$  ، لكن f(1)=4 ، لكن  $f(3)=6 \rightarrow \{4,5,6,7\}$  نحن غير متأكدين)



لو تم تمثيل الدالة النيوتروسوفكية اعلاه بمخطط نيوتروسوفكي ، سيكون ان الاسهم المنقطة في المخطط السابق تدل على اننا غير متاكدين فيما اذا كان العنصر 3 في المجال المقابل. العنصر 7 من المجال المقابل. كما نرى ، ان هذه الدالة النيوتروسوفكية لا تمثل دالة بالمفهوم التقليدي المتعارف عليه كذلك هي لا تمثل علاقة بالطريقة التقليدية.

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ولو حاولنا تمثيل الدالة بيانيا سيكون الاتي:-ولو طورنا قليلا هذا المثال بالطريقة الاتية وهي أن القيمة 3 مرتبطة مع 7 جزئيا لنقل <sub>0.6.0.2.0.5</sub> (3,7).

مما يعني أن 3 مرتبطة بـ 7 بنسبة 60% اما نسبة عدم وضوح الارتباط من عدمه فبلغ 20% ونلاحظ ان 3 غير مرتبطة بـ 7 بنسبة 50%.

. k(2) = [2(2), 2(2) + 1] = [4, 5] فمثلا

ان مجموع 1.3 = 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.6 اكبر من 1 لأنه لدينا ثلاث مصادر تجهزنا بالمعلومات حول تأكيد الترابط أو اللاتعيين في الترابط من عدمه وبشكل مستقل باستخدام مقياس مختلف للحساب.

 $k:\mathbb{R} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$  where k(x)=[2x,2x+1] (المتغيرة) الثابتة (المتغيرة) وشكل هذه الدالة هو وشكل هذه الدالة هو  $\frac{5}{4}$ 

#### دالة نيوتر وسوفكية بجزئين

• مثال عن دالة نيوتروسوفكية بجزئين

s: 
$$\mathbb{R} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$$
 s(x) = 
$$\begin{cases} [s_1(x), s_2(x)], \text{ for } x \leq 3; \\ (s_3(x), s_4(x)), \text{ for } x > 3; \end{cases}$$

لاحظ الرسم البياني النيوتروسوفكي لهذه الدالة .  $s(3) = [s_1(3), s_2(3)] = [s_1(3), s_2(3)]$  يمثل ذلك المقطع (الشريط) العمودي المغلق للمستقيم [AB].

#### تركيب الدوال النيوتر وسوفكية

 ان تركيب الدوال النيوتر وسوفكية يمثل توسيعا لتركيب الدوال الموجودة في المنطق التقليدي مع فارق وجود اللاتعيين كتعمييم. مثال لتكن

$$f(x) = [\ln(x), \ln(3x)], \text{ for } x > 0 \text{ & } g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x-5}, \text{ if } x \neq 5; \\ 7 \text{ or } 9, \text{ if } x = 5; \end{cases}$$

دالتين نيو تر و سو فكيتين ، ما هي الدالة

$$(f \circ g)(5) = ?$$

$$(f \circ g)(5) = f(g(5)) = f(7 \text{ or } 9) = [\ln 7, \ln 21] \text{ or } [\ln 9, \ln 27]$$

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$$(g \circ f)(5) =$$
 السؤال الآتي : ما هي قيمة ?  $(g \circ f)(5)$ 

$$(g \circ f)(5) = g(f(5)) = g([\ln 5, \ln 15]) = \left[\frac{1}{\ln(15) - 5}, \frac{1}{\ln(5) - 5}\right] \approx [-0.43631, -0.29494]$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = ?$$
• all  $a_{b,b}$ 

• 
$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{x-5}), \text{ for } x \neq 5; \\ f(7 \text{ or } 9), \text{ for } x = 5; \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \left[\ln(\frac{1}{x-5}), \ln(\frac{3}{x-5})\right], \text{ for } x > 5; \\ \left[[\ln 7, \ln 21] \text{ or } [\ln 9, \ln 27]\right], \text{ for } x = 5. \end{cases}$$

• هناك مفاهيم اخرى للدوال النيوتروسوفكية منها

١- معكوس الدوال النيوتروسوفكية

٢- اصفار الدوال النيوتروسوفكية

٣- الدوال النيوتروسوفكية الفردية والزوجية

٤- معامل الارتباط النيوتروسوفكي

٥- الدو ال النبو تر وسو فكية الاسية و اللو غار يتمية

#### نظرية القيمة الوسطى النيوتر وسوفكية

- من المعروف لديكم ان نظرية القيمة الوسطى في المنطق الكلاسيكي تتعامل مع مفهوم الدالة المستمرة ، ان الاختلاف الجوهري الذي سنجده في نظرية القيمة الوسطى النيوتروسوفكية هو تعاملها مع مفهوم جديد جدا هو «الدالة النيوتروسوفكية شيه- المستمرة»
- في الحقيقة ان مفهوم شبه- الاستمرارية النيوتروسوفكية يعرض لأول مرة من قبل أ.د. فلورنتن في كتابه مبادئ التفاضل والتكامل النيوتروسوفكي و حساب التفاضل والتكامل النيوتروسوفكي
- وبعيدا عن الاسهاب يمكن الرجوع الى الكتاب المذكور اعلاه للوصول الى فهم الموضوع. اضافة الى تعلم كيفية اجراء عمليتي الاشتقاق والتكامل نيوتروسوفكيا

#### The Concept of Neutrosophic Less than or Equal: A New Insight in Unconstrained Geometric Programming

#### Abstract

In this paper, we introduce the concept of *neutrosophic less than* or *equal*. The neutrosophy considers every idea < A > together with its opposite or negation < antiA > and with their spectrum of neutralities < neutA > in between them (i.e. notions or ideas supporting neither < A > nor < antiA > ). The < neutA > and < antiA > ideas together are referred to as < nonA >.

Neutrosophic Set and Neutrosophic Logic are generalizations of the fuzzy set and respectively fuzzy logic (especially of intuitionistic fuzzy set and respectively intuitionistic fuzzy logic) [5]. In neutrosophic logic, a proposition has a degree of truth (T), a degree of indeterminacy (I), and a degree of falsity (F), where T, I, F are standard or non-standard subsets of ]-0,1+[.

Another purpose of this article is to explain the mathematical theory of *neutrosophic geometric* programming (the unconstrained posynomial case). It is necessary to work in fuzzy neutrosophic space  $FN_s = [0,1] \cup [0,nI], n \in [0,1]$ . The theory stated in this article aims to be a comprehensive theory of *neutrosophic geometric programming*.

#### Keywords

Neutrosophic Less than or Equal, Geometric Programming (GP), Signomial Geometric Programming (SGP), Fuzzy Geometric Programming (FGP), Neutrosophic Geometric Programming (NGP), Neutrosophic Function in Geometric Programming.

#### 1 Introduction

The classical Geometric Programming (GP) is an optimization technique developed for solving a class of non-linear optimization problems in engineering design. GP technique has its origins in Zener's work (1961). Zener tried a new approach to solve a class of unconstrained non-linear optimization problems, where the terms of the objective function were

posynomials. To solve these problems, he used the well-known arithmetic-geometric mean inequality (i.e. the arithmetic mean is greater than or equal to the geometric mean). Because of this, the approach came to be known as GP technique. Zener used this technique to solve only problems where the number of posynomial terms of the objective function was one more than the number of variables, and the function was not subject to any constraints. Later on (1962), Duffin extended the use of this technique to solve problems where the number of posynomial terms in the objective function is arbitrary. Peterson (1967), together with Zener and Duffin, extended the use of this technique to solve problems which also include the inequality constraints in the form of posynomials. As well, Passy and Wilde (1967) extended this technique further to solve problems in which some of the posynomial terms have negative coefficients. Duffin (1970) condensed posynomial functions to a monomial form (by a logarithmic transformation, it became linear), and particularly showed that a "duality gap" function could not occur in geometric programming. Further, Duffin and Peterson (1972) pointed out that each of those posynomial programs GP can be reformulated so that every constraint function becomes posy-/bi-nomial, including at most two posynomial terms, where posynomial programming - with posy-/monomial objective and constraint functions - is synonymous with linear programming.

As geometric programming became a widely used optimization technique, it was desirable that an efficient and highly flexible method of solution were available. As the complexity of prototype geometric solved programs be increased. several considerations became important. Canonically, the degree of problem difficulty and the inactive constraints reported an algorithm capable of dealing with these considerations. Consequently, McNamara (1976) proposed a solution procedure for geometric programming involving the formulation of an augmented problem that possessed zero degree of difficulty.

Accordingly, several algorithms have been proposed for solving GP (1980's). Such algorithms are somewhat more effective and reliable when they are

applied to a convex problem, and also avoids difficulties with derivative singularities, as variables raised to fractional powers approach zero, since logs of such variables will approach  $-\infty$ , and large negative lower bounds should be placed on those variables.

In the 1990's, a strong interest in interior point (IP) algorithms has spawned several (IP) algorithms for GP. Rajgopal and Bricker (2002) produced an efficient procedure for solving posynomial geometric programming. The procedure, which used the concept of condensation, was embedded within an algorithm for a more general (signomial) GP problem. The constraint structure of the reformulation provides insight into why this algorithm is successful in avoiding all of the computational problems, traditionally associated with dual-based algorithms.

Li and Tsai (2005) proposed a technique for treating (positive, zero or negative) variables in SGP. Most existing methods of global optimization for SGP actually compute an approximate optimal solution of a linear or convex relaxation of the original problem. However, these approaches may sometimes provide

an infeasible solution, or might form the true optimum to overcome these limitations.

A robust solution algorithm is proposed for global algorithm optimization of SGP by Shen, Ma and Chen (2008). This algorithm guarantees adequately to obtain a robust optimal solution which is feasible and close to the actual optimal solution, and is also stable under small perturbations of the constraints [6].

In the past 20 years, FGP has developed extensively. In 2002, B. Y. Cao published the first monography of fuzzy geometric programming as applied optimization. A large number of FGP applications have been discovered in a wide variety of scientific and non-scientific fields, since FGP is superior to classical GP in dealing with issues in fields like power system, environmental engineering, postal services, economical analysis, transportation, inventory theory; and so more to be discovered.

Arguably, fuzzy geometric programming potentially becomes a ubiquitous optimization technology, the same as fuzzy linear programming, fuzzy objective programming, and fuzzy quadratic programming [2].

This work is the first attempt to formulate the neutrosophic posynomial geometric programming (the simplest case, i.e. the unconstrained case). A previous work investigated the maximum and the minimum solutions to the neutrosophic relational GP [7].

#### 2 Neutrosophic Less than or Equal

In order to understand the concept of neutrosophic less than or equal in optimization, we begin with some preliminaries which serve the subject.

#### **Definition (2.1)**

Let X be the set of all fuzzy neutrosophic variable vectors  $x_i$ , i=1,2,...,m, i.e.  $X=\{(x_1,x_2,...,x_m)^T \, | \, x_i \in \mathrm{FN_s} \}$ . The function  $\mathrm{g}(x)\colon X \to \mathrm{R} \cup \mathrm{I}$  is said to be the neutrosophic GP function of x, where  $\mathrm{g}(x)=\sum_{\mathrm{k}=1}^{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{c_k} \prod_{\mathrm{l}=1}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{x_l^{\gamma_{\mathrm{kl}}}}, \ \mathrm{c_k} \geq 0$ - a constant,  $\gamma_{\mathrm{kl}}$ - an arbitrary real number.

#### **Definition (2.2)**

Let g(x) be any linear or non-linear neutrosophic function, and let  $A_0$  be the neutrosophic set for all functions g(x) that are neutrosophically less than or equal to 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_0 &= \{x_i \in \mathrm{FN_s}, \mathbf{g}(x) < \$1\} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}_0 = \\ \big\{x_i \in \mathrm{FN_s}, \mathbf{g}(x) < 1, & \mathrm{anti}\big(\,\mathbf{g}(x)\big) > 1, \\ & \mathrm{neut}(\,\mathbf{g}(x)) = 1\big\}. \end{aligned}$$

#### **Definition (2.3)**

Let g(x) be any linear or non-linear neutrosophic function, where  $x_i \in [0,1] \cup [0,nI]$  and  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m)^T$  a m-dimensional fuzzy neutrosophic variable vector.

We have the inequality

$$g(x) < \aleph 1 \tag{1}$$

The inequality (1) can be redefined as follows:

$$g(x) < 1$$
anti  $(g(x)) > 1$ 

$$neut(g(x)) = 1$$
(2)

#### **Definition (2.4)**

Let  $A_0$  be the set of all neutrosophic non-linear functions that are neutrosophically less than or equal to 1.

$$\begin{split} A_0 &= \{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < \aleph \ 1\} \leftrightarrow A_0 = \big\{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < 1, \ \text{anti} \big( \ g(x) \big) > 1, \ \text{neut} ( \ g(x) ) = 1 \big\}. \end{split}$$

It is significant to define the following membership functions:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{A_{o}}\big(\:g(x)\big) = \\ \left(1 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \\ \left(e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(g(x)-1)} + e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(anti(\:g(x))-1)} - 1\right), & 1 < g(x) \leq 1 - d_{o} \ln 0.5 \\ (3) \\ \mu_{A_{o}}(anti(\:g(x))) = \\ \left(0 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \\ \left(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(anti(\:g(x))-1)} - e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(g(x)-1)}\right), & 1 - d_{o} \ln 0.5 \leq g(x) \leq 1 + d_{o} \\ (4) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

It is clear that  $\mu_{A_0}(\text{neut}(g(x)))$  consists from intersection of the following functions:

$$e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(g(x)-1)}$$
,  $1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(anti(g(x))-1)}$ 

i.e.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{A_o}(\text{neut}(\ g(x))) = \\ \begin{cases} 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\ g(x)) - 1)} & 1 \leq g(x) \leq 1 - d_o \ln 0.5 \\ e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x) - 1)} & 1 - d_o \ln 0.5 < g(x) \leq 1 + d_o \end{cases} \\ (5) \end{array}$$

Note that  $d_0 > 0$  is a constant expressing a limit of the admissible violation of the neutrosophic nonlinear function g(x) [3].

2.1 The relationship between g(x), anti g(x) in NGP

1. At

$$\begin{split} &1 < g(x) \leq 1 - d_o \ln 0.5 \\ &\mu_{A_o} \big( \, g(x) \big) > \mu_{A_o} (\text{anti}(\, g(x))) \\ &e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)} > 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\, g(x))-1)} \\ &e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\, g(x))-1)} > 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)} \\ &\frac{-1}{d_o} (\text{anti}(\, g(x)) - 1) > \ln (1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)}) \\ &\text{anti}(\, g(x) < 1 - d_o \, \ln (1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)}) \end{split}$$

2. Again at

$$\begin{split} &1 - d_o \ln 0.5 < g(x) \le 1 + d_o \\ &\mu_{A_o}\big(\,g(x)\big) < \mu_{A_o}(\text{anti}(\,g(x))) \\ & \therefore \; \; \text{anti}(\,g(x) > 1 - d_o \, \ln(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x) - 1)}) \end{split}$$

3 Neutrosophic Geometric Programming (the unconstrained case)

Geometric programming is a relative method for solving a class of non-linear programming problems. It was developed by Duffin, Peterson, and Zener (1967) [4]. It is used to minimize functions that are in the form of posynomials, subject to constraints of the same type. Inspired by Zadeh's fuzzy sets theory, fuzzy geometric programming emerged from the combination of fuzzy sets theory with geometric programming. Fuzzy geometric programming was originated by B.Y. Cao in the Proceedings of the second IFSA conferences (Tokyo, 1987) [1].

In this work, the neutrosophic geometric programming (the unconstrained case) was established where the models were built in the form of posynomials.

#### **Definition (3.1)**

Let

$$\begin{pmatrix}
N & N \\
(P) & \min_{\min} g(x) \\
x_i \in FN_s
\end{pmatrix}.$$

The neutrosophic unconstrained posynomial geometric programming , where  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m)^T$  is a m-dimensional fuzzy neutrosophic variable vector, "T" represents a transpose symbol, and  $g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}}$  is a neutrosophic posynomial GP function of x,  $c_k \geq 0$  a constant ,  $\gamma_{kl}$  an arbitrary real number,  $g(x) < \Re z \to \sum_{min}^N g(x)$ ; the objective function g(x) can be written as a minimizing goal in order to consider z as an upper bound; z is an expectation value of the objective function g(x), " $< \Re$ " denotes the neutrosophied version of " $\leq$ " with the linguistic interpretation (see Definition 2.3), and  $d_0 > 0$  denotes a flexible index of g(x).

Note that the above program is undefined and has no solution in the case of  $\gamma_{kl} < 0$  with some  $x_l$ 's taking indeterminacy value, for example,

$$\min_{\min}^{N} g(x) = 2x_1^{-.2}x_2^{.3}x_4^{1.5} + 7x_1^3x_2^{-.5}x_3,$$

where  $x_i \in FN_s$ , i = 1,2,3,4.

This program is not defined at  $x = (.2I, .3, .25, I)^T$ ,  $g(x) = 2(.2I)^{-.2}(.3)^{.3}I^{1.5} + 7(.2I)^3(.3)^{-.5}(.25)$  is undefined at  $x_1 = .2I$  with  $y_1 = -0.2$ .

#### **Definition (3.2)**

Let  $A_0$  be the set of all neutrosophic non-liner functions g(x) that are neutrosophically less than or equal to z, i.e.

$$A_0 = \{x_i \in FN_m, g(x) < \mathbb{N} z\}.$$

The membership functions of g(x) and anti(g(x)) are:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{A_{o}}\big(\:g(x)\big) = \\ \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq z \\ \left(e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(g(x)-z)} + e^{\frac{-1}{d_{o}}(\operatorname{anti}\:(g(x))-z)} - 1\right), \quad z < g(x) \leq z - d_{o} \ln 0.5 \end{cases} \\ \tag{6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{A_o}(\text{anti}(\,g(x))) = \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq z \\ \left(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}\,(g(x)) - z)} - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x) - z)} \right), \ z - d_o \ln 0.5 \leq g(x) \leq z + d_o \end{matrix} \right. \\ \left. (7) \end{array}$$

Eq. (6) can be changed into

$$g(x) < \mathbb{N} z$$
,  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m), x_i \in FN_s$  (8)

The above program can be redefined as follow:

$$g(x) < z$$

$$anti(g(x)) > z$$

$$neut(g(x)) = z$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m), x_i \in FN_s$$

$$(9)$$

It is clear that  $\mu_{A_0}(\text{neut}(g(x)))$  consists from the intersection of the following functions:

$$\begin{array}{ll} e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-z)} & \& \ 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(anti(g(x))-z)} & (10) \\ \mu_{A_o}(neut(\ g(x))) = & \\ \begin{cases} 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(anti(\ g(x))-z)} & z \leq g(x) \leq z - d_o \ln 0.5 \\ e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-z)} & z - d_o \ln 0.5 < g(x) \leq z + d_o \end{cases} \end{array}$$

#### **Definition (3.3)**

(11)

Let  $\tilde{N}$  be a fuzzy neutrosophic set defined on  $[0,1] \cup [0,nI], n \in [0,1]$ ; if there exists a fuzzy neutrosophic optimal point set  $A_o^*$  of g(x) such that

$$\tilde{N}(x) = \min\{\mu(\text{neut } g(x))\}\$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), x_i \in FN_s$$
(12)

$$\begin{split} \tilde{N}(x) &= \\ e^{\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} - z \right)} & \Lambda \ 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \text{anti} \left( \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} \right) - z \right)}. \end{split}$$

then  $\max \tilde{N}(x)$  is said to be a neutrosophic geometric programming (the unconstrained case) with respect to  $\tilde{N}(x)$  of g(x).

#### **Definition (3.4)**

Let  $x^*$  be an optimal solution to  $\tilde{N}(x)$ , i.e.

$$\tilde{N}(x^*) = \max \tilde{N}(x)$$
,  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m), x_i \in FN_s$ , (13)

and the fuzzy neutrosophic set  $\tilde{N}$  satisfying (12) is a fuzzy neutrosophic decision in (9).

#### Theorem (3.1)

The maximum of  $\tilde{N}(x)$  is equivalent to the program:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \max \alpha \\ g(x) < z - d_o \ln \alpha \\ \text{anti } g(x) > z - d_o \ln (1 - \alpha) \\ x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_m), x_i \in FN_s, d_o > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$
 (14)

#### **Proof**

It is known by definition (3.4) that  $x^*$  satisfied eq. (12), called an optimal solution to (9). Again,  $x^*$  bears the similar level for g(x), anti(g(x)) & neut(g(x)). Particularly,  $x^*$  is a solution to neutrosophic posynomial geometric programming (6) at  $\tilde{N}(x^*) = 1$ . However, when g(x) < z and anti(g(x)) > z, there exists

$$\begin{split} \tilde{N}(x) &= \\ e^{\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} - z \right)} & \Lambda \ 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \text{anti} \ \left( \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} \right) - z \right)} \end{split},$$

given  $\alpha = \tilde{N}(x)$ . Now,  $\forall \alpha \in FN_s$ ; it is clear that

$$e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{J} c_k \prod_{l=1}^{m} x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} - z\right)} \ge \alpha \tag{15}$$

$$1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \operatorname{anti} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{J} c_k \prod_{l=1}^{m} x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} \right) - z \right)} \ge \alpha \quad (16)$$

From (15), we have

$$\frac{-1}{d_o} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{J} c_k \prod_{l=1}^{m} x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} - z \right) \ge \ln \alpha \, g(x) = \\
\left( \sum_{k=1}^{J} c_k \prod_{l=1}^{m} x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} \right) \le z - d_o \ln \alpha \,.$$
(17)

From (16), we have

$$\begin{split} 1 - \alpha &\geq e^{\frac{-1}{d_0} \left( \text{anti } (\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}}) - z \right)} \rightarrow \\ \text{anti } \left( \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}} \right) - z \geq -d_o \ln(1-\alpha) \end{split}$$

anti 
$$(g(x)) \ge z - d_0 \ln(1 - \alpha)$$
. (18)

Note that, for the equality in (17) & (18), it is exactly equal to neut g(x).

Therefore, the maximization of  $\tilde{N}(x)$  is equivalent to (14) for arbitrary  $\alpha \in FN_s$ , and the theorem holds.

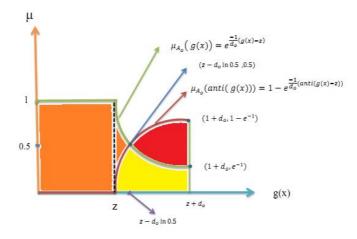
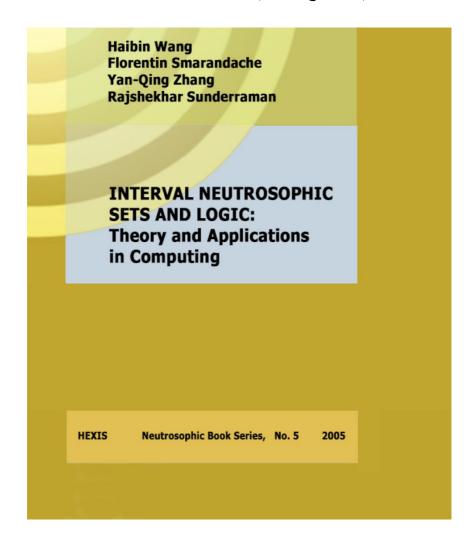


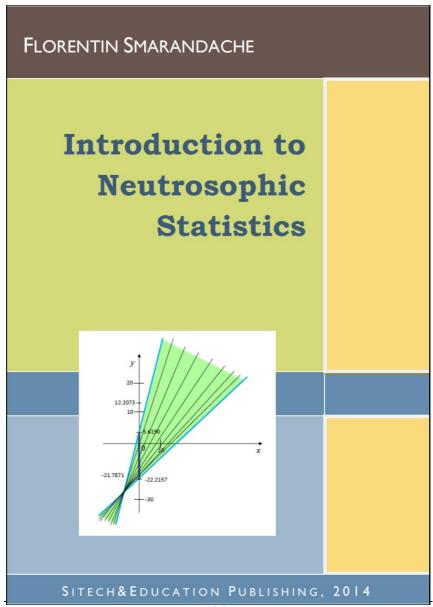
Figure 1. The orange color means the region covered by  $\mu_{A_o}(g(x))$ , the red color means the region covered by  $\mu_{A_o}(\operatorname{anti}(g(x)))$ , and the yellow color means the region covered by  $\mu_{A_o}(\operatorname{neut}(g(x)))$ .

#### 4 Conclusion

The innovative concept and procedure explained in this article suit the neutrosophic GP. A neutrosophic less than or equal form can be completely turned into ordinary less than, greater than and equal forms. The feasible region for unconstrained neutrosophic GP can be determined by a fuzzy neutrosophic optimal point set in the fuzzy neutrosophic decision region  $\tilde{N}(x^*)$ .

As follow The front covers of the most important books in Neutrosophic Theory



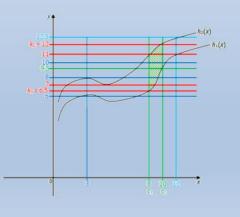


# Florentin Smarandache

### Neutrosophic Precalculus

and

### Neutrosophic Calculus





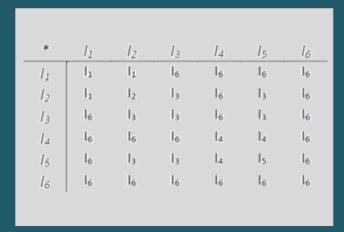
## FLORENTINSMARANDACHE $\frac{\text{A UNIFYING FIELD IN LOGICS: NEUTROSOPHIC LOGIC.}}{\text{NEUTROSOPHY, NEUTROSOPHIC SET,}}$ NEUTROSOPHIC PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS (fifth edition) InfoLearnQuest 2006

#### Florentin SMARANDACHE



INTRODUCTION TO
NEUTROSOPHIC MEASURE,
NEUTROSOPHIC INTEGRAL,
AND NEUTROSOPHIC PROBABILITY

## Symbolic Neutrosophic Theory



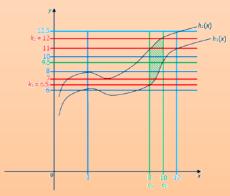
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Second Enlarged Edition

## rentin Smarandache Huda E. Khalid

## Neutrosophic Precalculus and Neutrosophic Calculus



Example for the Neutrosophic Intermediate Value Theorem





## Chapter Three Images

In this chapter, we present posters that were used to announce the Symposium that was posted around the University of Mosul campus. We also present the invitation letter sent to mathematicians and some Symposium photos that were taken.





برعابة السبيد رئيس جامعة تلعفر

نيومكسيكو/ امريكا بالتعاون مع فرع المجمع في العراق ندوة يقيم المجمع الطمي العالمي النيوتروسوفكي (نسيا)/ جامعةً الاستاذ الدكتور حباس يونس البياتي

المنطق النيوتروسوفكي : منطق ثوري في العوم والفلسفة

وتقام الندوة على قاعة المناقشات في عمادة كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات يوم الخميس الموافق ٥١/١/١٠١ الساعة العاشرة صباحا

with sponsoring of president of Telafer University prof. Dr. Abbas Y. Al-Bayati,

New Mexico University/ (USA) collaborating with their Iraqis The Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA) / Branch Assesses their symposium entitled

" Neutrosophic Logic: the Revolutionary logic in

Science and Philosophy "

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المجمع العلمي العالمي النيوتروسوفكي (NSIA)

جمرول وعمال النروة ١٥ آفار ٢٠١٨



وزارة التعليم العالي، والبحث العلمي، جامعة تلعفر

#### المنطق النيوتر وسوفكي: منطق ثوبري في العلوم والفلسفة

تلاوة آيات من الذكر الحكيم وقراءة سورة الفاتحة (وقوفا)	10:00 am
يدير الجلستين أ.د. خليل خضر عبو الحيالي (الجلسة الاولى)	
المحور الاول : كلمة فيدوية للعالم الامريكي (أَ.د. ولريرَّ سمَار إنداكِ) مؤسس المنطق النبوتروسوفكي خاصة بندوة جامعة تلغفر / العراق	10:10—10:20 am
	10:20—10:45 am
المحور الثاني: نبذة عن تاريخ المنطق النيوتروسوفكي ومقارنته بباقي المناطق الرياضية. المحاضر: المهندس أحمد خضر عيسى الجبوري/ رئاسة جامعة تلعفر. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفكي في العراق	
استراحة قصيرة مع عرض نبذة مختصرة عن المجمع الطمي النيوتروسوفكي (NSIA)	10:45—10:50 am
(الجلسة الثانية)	
المحور الثالث : البناء الجبري للمنطق النبوتر وسوفكي وعلاقة مركبة اللاتعين في تعميم هذا المنطق على امثلة تطبيقية .	11:00—11:20 am
المحاضرة: أ.م.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد الجميلي/جامعة تلعفر/ كلية التربية الاساسية. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفكي في العراق	
المحور الرابع : أهم الكتب الرياضية الموافة في هذا المنطق ( حسبان التفاضل والتكامل النيوتر وسوفكي نموذجا) المحاضرة: أرم.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد الجميلي/جامعة تلعفر/ كلية التربية الاساسية. ممثل المجمع	11:20 – 11:45 am
النيوتروسوفكي في العراق	

website : /http://www.uotelafer.edu.iq





A picture of honorary shield that was awarded to the president of Telafer University "Prof. Abbas Y. Al-Bayati"







#### Florentin Smarandache, Huda E. Khalid & Eng. Ahmed K. Essa









#### Florentin Smarandache, Huda E. Khalid & Eng. Ahmed K. Essa

























In the upcoming pages, some samples of the certificates that have been presented to the Scientific assistant of the president, Telafer University Prof. Salah Esmail, the dean of the Computer Science and Mathematical College, Mosul University, Prof. Nazar Hamdoon, and other important academic persons.

ف ج طُلُ فَصْ جَلْحُسِ تُحرِكِ ﴿ جَشَّ حَصْ جُ طَضَ مَذِي ّ حَ ا عَيدستِيس عَجَيضِ كَفِّ شَ ﴿ عَجَّذَ عَيْ ۗ ۚ ۚ كُ يَدِ وَسِي كَ ۚ جَالَهُ عَ مَ جَشِّ بِجَكَ بِصَ نَصْحَكِسِ جُ ۗ ۚ ۖ طُ ۗ كَبُ غَ جُسُّ خَ ظَيْضِ جُلافَ دِيسٍ ج ۗ ۖ سَّ .



### شهادة تأديرية

وإنْ كَبِيرِ الْقَوْمِ لَا عَلْمَ عِنْدَهُ مَعْيِرُ إِذَا الْتَفَتْ عَلَيهِ الْبَدَافِلُ

وإنْ مَغيرَ القَوم إنْ كانَ عَالِماً كَبِيرٌ إذَا رُدَّتْ إليهِ المِدَافِلُ



حبيدر إداردت إبيو الهائل

#### الى الاستاك الككتور عباسي يونس الياسي البياتي رئيس جامعة تلمثر المحترم

يتقدم اليكم المجمع العلمي العالمي لعلوم النيوتروسوفيك / فرع العراق ( NSIA/ Iraqi Branch) بخالص الامتنان والتقدير، ويتشرف بمنحكم هذه الشهادة لدعمكم ندوته الاولى بعنوان "المنطق اليوتروسوفكي: منطق ثوري فري فري في الملور والفلسفة" بتاريخ ١٥٠٥ أذاس ٢٠١٨

Asst. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid.

President of NSIA / Iraqi Branch



#### شهادة تأديرية

وإنْ كَبِيرِ الْقُوْمِ لاَ عَلْمَ عِنْدَهُ مَا صَغِيرٌ إِذَا الْتَقَتْ عَلَيهِ الْجَمَافِلُ

وإنَّ صَغيرَ القَومِ إنْ كانَ عَالِهاً كَبِيـرٌ إِذَا رُدَّتْ إِلِيهِ الهَافِلُ



#### الى الاستاك المساعد الدكتون صلاح اسماعيل صالح المساعد العلمي لمرئيسي جامعة تله شر المحترم

Huda E

Asst. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid.

President of NSIA / Iraqi Branch



A portrait of Dr. Florentin Smarandach, by Khalid I. Al-Herran, an Iraqi painter

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ريوعاية السيد رنيس جامعة تلغفر الاستاذ الاكتفل عباس يولس البياتي

### Foreword

the Revolutionary Logic in Philosophy and Science" will be held in Mosul/ Telafer University/ Collage of Basic Education, at March 15, 2018. The Neutrosophic Science International Association / New Mexico University/USA is sponsoring this occasion collaborating with their representatives in Iraq.

The basic pivots of this symposium will be addressed the following topics:-

2) Neutrosophic New Trends in Mathematics 1) The History of Neutrosophic Theory. and Applied Science.

It is our pleasure and honor to invite all interested academic in both Telafer and Mosul universities, for hope to get benefit from those important knowledge aspects which represent the basic that all modern science will emanate from it, because of the Neutrosophic logic is more general and more comprehensive from uzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic.

The fourth Pivot

"A precious video's presentation for the The First Pivot

البناء الجبري للمنطق السوتروسونكي وعلاقة مركبة اللاتعين في التربية الاساسية, ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوئكي في العراق اهم الكتب الرياضية المزلفة في هذا المنطق ( حسبان التقاضل المحاضرة: أبهاد. هذى اسماعيل خالد الجميل]جامعة تلغرا كلية symposium entitled "Neutrosophic

والتكامل النبوتر وسوغكي نموذجا المعاضرة: أبود. هن اسماعيل خالا الجميلي

المحور الرابع:

# The Second Pivot

Lecturer: Eng. Ahmed K. Essa Al-Jubouri/ Telafer representative of A brief history of Neutrosophic logic and compare it with the other mathematical logics University Presidency / and

## The Third Pivot

Neutrosophic Association in Iraq.

The algebraic structure for Neutrosophic logic, the exist of indeterminacy component (I) gives the generality for Telafer University / College of Basic Education, and Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-Jumaily representative of Neutrosophic Association in Iraq this logic, (discussion with applied examples)

The most popular and basic books in Neutrosophic logic (as example: Neutrosophic pre- Calculus and Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-Junaily Neutrosophic Calculus)

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عميم هذا السطق على استاة تطبيقية .

المنطق التيوتروسوفكي : منطق ثوري في العلوم والطلسفة

﴿ لِفَهِمُ الْمَجْمِعُ الْعَلْمِي الْقَلْوِيْرِ وَسُوفُكِي (نَسِياً ﴾ جامعةً يومكسيكو/ اهريكا بالتعاون مع فرع المجمع في العراق ندوة بعفوان يظم المجمع العلمي العالمي التيوتروسوقكي إجامعة نيومكسيكو الأمريكية بالتعاون مع ممثلي المجمع في العراق: ندوته في الموصل/ جامعةً تلعفر/ كلية التربية الاسلسية وذلك في ٥١/٣/١٠ ابموضوع المنطق النيوتروسوفكي : الرياضيات والعلوم التطبيقية. وبناء على ذلك يسرّ المجمع دعوة المهتمين من الأكاديميين في جامعتي لليوتروسوفكي يمثل المنطق الاعم والاكثر شمولية من المنطق الصبابي والمنطق الصبابي الحدسي. تاريكه، مراحل تطوره، توجهاته الجديدة في للعفر والموصل املين حضورهم للقائدة المرجوة ي نشر جلب محلي مهر يمثل الاسلس الذي بتطلق منه العلوم الحديثة نظرا لكون المنطق

# محاور اللهوة

المجمع التبوتروسونكي الأستاذ الدكتور ظورنتن تقايم كلمة مؤسس المنطق التبوير وسوفكي ورنيس سمار الداكة/ جامعة نبومكسيكو الامريكية إكلمة فيدوية خاصة بندوة العراق)

لباء عن تاريخ المنطق السويروسونكي ومقارنته بباقي

المعاضر: المهندس أحمد خضر عيسي الجبوري/رناسة المناطيق الرياضية. جامعة تلطر]. سئل المجمع التيوتروسونكي في العراق



University/ USA.; this video dedicated Florentin Smarandache/ New Mexico Father of Neutrosophic logic, Prof.

specially for the Iraqi symposium