

Florentin Smarandache

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Ahmed K. Essa

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.

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Huda E. Khalid

Ahmed K. Essa

Chapter One

Introduction

مَنَس:

ئۇ ئۇچۇر تېخنىكا ئىنژېنېرلىقى، كومپيۇتېر ئىنژېنېرلىقى، ئۇچۇر سىستېمىسى،
 Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA) فېدېراتسىيەسى،
 نوپۇس ئىنژېنېرلىقى، ئۇچۇر ئىنژېنېرلىقى، ئۇچۇر سىستېمىسى،
 جۇمھۇرىيەت ئىنژېنېرلىقى، ئۇچۇر ئىنژېنېرلىقى، ئۇچۇر سىستېمىسى،
 فېدېراتسىيەسى.

مذکورہ شدہ راج ڈیز ذلتاریخ ۵۵ ہجری 8۱۵۲ ف بقیح خی حکیس
ج ط / ولی گ ک ج ع خ ج ریاضیانل ح کیس ج ل ش ح ش ج شوزی،
ض تنظیم راج ڈیز لر گ ج ٹ غ چک چح
جلنس عف ی (NSIA)

5- اُ.د. فِ رَنْتَن عَمَّ اَنْفِيس رِيْظ جُ ثِي غُ جُجُ كُحُ
جَلْفِش عَفْ يَ قُح كُس نِيْ سِي / اُ.رُح.

8- ا.د. تاج عماري، حُسنِ تيسجُتِي غ NSIA فاش عيجش ج ق /
تح کپور پکش / چش ج ق.

3-ج^۳ ٻَڌَ ڇڪش عید غ ، ڏيڻ ج^۳ ٿي غ NSIA /فش ع ڇڻش ج ق /
تی ح ڇڻش ڇڻش /ڇڻش ج ق.

وَحْ ذَرْنَا يَجُذُّوْكَ فَالْذِيْكَ دِيْدُ . يَكِيْ حَلِيْشْ حِيْثْ جَطْعُ غُلْصَالِ ظ
عَكِيْ حَشِطْ جَطِيْ كِيْ حِ اِنْحْ ذَنَاْشْ جُغْ كَسِيْ كِيْ شَرْشَرْ رَطْقُ حِ .

مذوح تنظيُجُذِرُ جَبِجُ، رُضُ ال ال كِبَلَرُ جَرُوعَ تَارِيخ
 ىلح طَح - خالي نَشَجُ شُرُكْ لَانِي ضُرِكِرِيفِي خ NSIA، كُفُص رُ
 جُشُرُش ف سِجُتِ حءِ تِ حِ كِس جُ طُ، چِ كِ حُنُضُ رُيَغُ دُكُح .
 لَوَح دِيمِيين رُ رُ الخ طَح ص، حِيضُضُ ص دُكُ رُيَغُش رُش
 ش خ صِي وُح دِيمِي - تِ حِ كِ طُجُ طُضُ كُش كُ سِجُوعُ جُغُح نو
 سِوُوع حءِ تِ حِ كِ طُضُ كُش جُ طُ جُغُح نو غُغُ كُذُ سِوُوع حءِ ه
 جُئِ كُح ش غُ كُ غُغُ نِجُ عِ يَليَا تِ ش خ صِيَا تِ ح دِيمِي كُش فُس.

وُح جُطُحِي جُضِيف - جُغُح كُس طُح كُس رُطُح ح قُ طُجُح كُس
 كُجُح شُرُش.

ذُذُش جُذِرُ نِجُ - جُرُش جُكُ كِيُ غُطُح وِس كُريِف جُفُ وُطُش
 ذُكُ كُذُ اللّهُ جُ كُح ال هِي - يَلي جُطُريِي جُ لَاسَاسِي/ تِ حِ كِ س
 ضُرِكُش طُح فُس تِ الي كُ هِي جُ - جُش نِجُ لَاجُ نو عِ سِوُوع حءِ لُ
 كُ هِي جُجُ جُطُح شُرُ.

ضُمُ دُ. ا. د. خِ يَ خُ كُش كُو جُ كُجُ، ذَاهِرُذِ تِ غُش جُ ذُؤُورُ كُجُ.

وُح سِشِي كُح سِجُذِرُ حِ الضُ:

لَم حِي الِوُل: وِس فيذُوسِي سِينِفِ رُنْتَن عِ هِي اَنِجُو ش عِي -
 سِوُوع جُ تِ غُغُ تِ حِ كِ س نِي يَسي / رُوُح جُ قُش عِجُ تِ غُغُ جُش جُح
 خ حِ طُي ذُ رُجُذِرُ.

لَم حِي لُشَاوِي: لُذُجُ - ذُطُ أُقُ ذُ خُ كُش كُيَغُ) نِشِي NSIA فُ
 جُش جُح (نِيوزُ كُش حِ رِيخُ جُ طُكُ جُ لُيُش غُغُ يَ مَح رُنْتَن دُرُحُ
 جُ مَناطِيكُ جُ رِيَاكُسي.

- أنشۃ جٲئی عٲگح 5995 ٲنذ گش ع ج ٲٹك جانھنیش عٲئی
لأی شرف ر ۋه ٲچح ٲلر ٲاعغ ٲطح قد ج ٲطریی
جانھنیش عٲگھیی جٲش فیسدف رنن ع ھن انھویں.
- یٲج ٲئی ع ٲٹك الشذتیس جٲش فیسدف رنن ٲگج ٲط حی ٲت
شرف ٲی ٲاٲك ٲت ق ٲی ٲچح ٲلنجل ٲح ٲح دیمیی ذحٲی ٲ
نش ذ كٲط ج ٲٹ ألیف ٲش ٲکیس وٲد ٲچھج ٲٹلیسی جٲك جش
ٲی ٲچھج ٲٹك ٲسی ٲمذ نذ جش ٲض ش جش خ ح ٲٹ ذح ٲطریی
جانھنیش عٲگھیی.
- ج ٲئی ع غ ٲكذ ٲلش ج ٲك ٲل خ ج ٲھ ع ح ش ٲچلیا ف وھس
ج لاخ ٲط ح ش ج ٲیاكسی ٲچ ح عوبیی ج ٲسی ج ٲیزیا ٲیی ٲج ٲخ.
- انش ھش ع ٲچش ق ٲئی ع ف ش ش كانون ٲچح نی 8152 ٲك
وٲط ح ٲس ع ٲل ع ٲی ٲط ج ٲئی ع ا.دف رنن ع ھن انھویں

وش اطاشی فی لاشاق (لم ج م ھش ع لاشاق)

- ھن ٲط ج ٲئی ع ھش ع ٲچش ق ٲح ٲلر ٲل ال ھض اعیس دشری
س ع ٲو ح ر ۋه ٲكح 8155.
- أ ٲچھج ح ش ج ٲط ھن ع ح و ح نش ذ كٲط ٲش ٲکیس ٲقی وٲد
ذ كٲط ج ٲطریی ج ٲھنیش عٲگھیی.
- تنظی ع ح ح ش ٲی ٲچھج ألیك ج ٲك كٲط ج ٲسی ج ٲش شرف
ٲی NSS, كانت ج ٲئ ح ج ٲٹس ٲع ح ش ٲخ ٲی د ی
ٲش ع ھش ع ٲچش ق.

ل م ه ام

مُضَاعَظ (جُجُتِي غ) NSIA (زُجُج 5995 گ) يذ
جُشْفَيْسِدِسْ فِ رُنْتَن غ جِ اِنْخِس كِذْ كَشْكَ اَل ي شِرْج طِرسِي
جَلِئِش غُكْهِي فِ رُ هِ كُجَح , لَغ جُتِي غ جُريْغ فِ تِي حِ كِس
نِيْ سِي اَل رِيكِي. جُجُجُتِي غ يَك . اِعْمُ كِ مِي جِ دِي مِي غِي
قِي مِي وِي طِجُ كِ حِ تِ دِرْذَا نِطِرسِي غُشْجُ حَايِذُ نِ عِي طِجُ لَغ , جُ
جُ ذِفْ جِ لَاسَا عِ تِي غُ ضُطُوشِ دِكُ جُ كِ تِي جُ خُ ظَنُصُ ,
دِكُ جُ طِريَا تِ جَلِئِش غُكْهِي غُطِطِصْجُ لِيْظُ تِي غُ اُجُ طِ حِ شِ
جَلِطِطِ حِي) اُجُ جُتِي غ يَك . اِعْمُ غِي سِ بَحِي مِ اَسِيْظُ NSIA وُح
لَا جُضُ طُوشِ جُ غُ تَوْفِي شِ جُ كُ لِبَا حِ ثِي نِ دِي جُ عِ حِ شِ دِ حِ رُفُ
جُ طِ كِ جَلِئِش غُ ي..

فہم ای اٹ NSIA شش اشک الی ویت

ضُرُّ اَسِيْظ NSIA طُمِدِيْ جُڳُ جُشَجِيغ فِ ئِرِيك جُغِكُ بُشُش
فِ - جُ ئِ كُوس جُ اِنِيْش عَغِكِي، جُ طُك جُ اِنِيْش عَغِي، وَغِيْ حِ -
جُ جُ ضِيغُ جُش جُ طِي. نَأِ جُ ضِي NSIA اِنِيْش فِ ئِي جِي جُ رِك عِ
جُ اِنِيْش عَغِي حِ يَك لَ كُشُ جُ طُك جُ اِنِيْش عَغِي، جُ ئِ كُوس
جُ اِنِيْش عَغِكِي، جُ لَ اَح جُ لِي جُ اِنِيْش عَغِكِي، اَلْقَطَح جُ اِنِيْش عَغِي
وَغِيْ حِ - جُ جُ ضِيغُ جُ رِيَا ضِي جُ غُطُخُ نَس فِ جُ لَطِي حِش جُ نَسِي

[illegible]

ج- هُيْ اَلْاَيْلِيزِي جَ مَجَّ يَسِي فُس عَج دَ
عَج اَل فُس ع يَهْك ج ثِي غَغ فَ ط ك ف ا ذ دِ ذِ ح ح .

لهجی و س ی ا NSIA لهی لئوت و لهجی ی یت)

پتہ یج ش غ :

5-ج^{۳۶} ث^{۳۶} ظ ألع ح ع.

8 اُلٹکی چہ چہ ص۔

3 اُلگي چءخُ شَيون.

4-جٲٳ؁ شٲ؁ حش ج لوطنسٲ) بخش ع NSIA ق ئٲح .)

لجہل س اساسی

جُرَش فَيَسْدُجُ وَطُفُفِ شَنْتَن عَ هِ انْجِ هِ، اَلْ خَجَّ عَ ظُ ظَرْسِي
جَانِيزِش عَهْ هِي سَتِ يَطْجُ عَ تِي عَ

الأعضاء على الجسور

ج "شه الگ کچھ ج "ذین گ" ج "اگ لا ذھن" ا "حق گ"
 طمید ض "ک" "خ نس ج" "طک ج لھنش" ع "ض ک ص ش ش ج ف" "ط ح لھش"
 ج "ئی ط ج لا سا ع" "سیا NSIA" "ط ک" "اگ ح" "چک مسیح گ ط ح د ح"
 ل ر "نسیا NSIA" "ق جی گ" "نشو ح ش الگ کچھ ج" "ص ص":
 ا- "شش و طخ ج ق ج گ" "ج ل ل" ف "ئی جی ج" "طری ج لھنش ع" کھی .
 خ- ل ح "نھئی س و ط ح خ ج ق ذ ک" "ال" "جی ط ج لاساسی" "طک"
 ج لھنش ع "ئی" "ج ل انجلیزی ی" "ا" "نھش اھش"
 ک- "ت ز خ ج لباحثین چک مبین الاخرین ک" "ف ج" "طری ج لھنش ع" کھی .
 د- گم ذج "ذ ج ش ج لھنش ج" "ش سسی ج" "ص ش ش ک ص ر علی NSIA"
 [ر علی و ح ی بر علی ت زئی] .

الأعضاء الفشخية

<http://neutrosophicassociation.org/>

ل.م.ج.ی.ع.ا.ث.ل.ط.ی.ت / انشع ل.ط.ی.ت

[illegible]

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.

Lecturer: 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)

Lecturer: 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 TPrior) ,
- 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).

Finally, an Iraqi 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 <http://neutrosophicassociation.org/> 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 all participants to send their papers for our journal **"Neutrosophic Sets and Systems"**, and for our collective book of Neutrosophic papers called "New Trends in Neutrosophic Theory and 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 conference in South Korea at Jeju National University, where I presented papers on 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".

المرحور الأول

افقت احثبتسجّل فدوي لّم لمؤسس المنطك لوقتروسف ك ,
لطفوسورفلوينتنسماراندة / جامعةنؤلمسكو / الاتلحادة
المركّة".

بدأ لسفلوينتنلظتبتحة لاجموربمولى "ال الم علىكم"شملتأنف
لاح دث لىلنحلىل:ل

انا مولبرفوسورفلوينتنسماراندة من جامعةنؤلمسكو /
الاتلحادة المركّة, وأنا مؤسس لامجموعات لىانظم
لوقتروسفكّةمنذ عام 5991 , وأرد أنأتوججتحاتلى منظم
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للتصورة مدياس ماغل خلد لاج لى ولاهن دس أحمد خضر عى
لجبوري , ولشرف لى لاندوة أضاً رؤس جامعنلفخر ولأ أشكره
لفترأ وكل المشاركّن فّالاندوة, إن مذلاندوةتقدم تاريخ المنطك
لوقتروسف كّ لىلنوجّهات لاج دة فّ لىم لوقتروسفّن , ومنثم
ندعو ج مع المشاركّن إلسال أورلهم لىلننا "لامجموعات لىانظم
لوقتروسفكّة"لذنا مجموعقبحوث مشتركة لمجموعقباحتّن فّ
للىتاب لىسمى"اتجّهات ج دة فّنظ رانتوتطبمّاتلنؤتروسفّن "
كما ولذنا مولع خاص فّ جامعةنؤلمسكو ومو لىرسلامجموعات
لىانظم لوقتروسفكّة.لمد عدتبل أم لللة من ملىسة كومسات
للكنلى وّجّف بلبوتاباد /بلىلتان ومن لىلنمردلدى فّ كوراً

لأجنوبف جامعة جوجو الوطنية حثلدمتبلحاً عنلانوترفوفن
لذا أملف للصقبأل أنأتمكن من مللتكم مرة أخرى، وانا أضراً
أشكرللفوفسور هدى اس ماعل خالد وللمندس أحمد خضر عيسى
لترجمللتابالمسمى مبادئ الفلضل لولتكمامللانوترفوف كوجساب
للفلضل لولتكمامللانوترفوف ك" من اللغة الإنجلزفة لى اللغة العربفة
، كما أنلديلتلأ آخرترجم من الإنجلزفة لى العربفة ملبل مللتاذ
للتور الحتمان، من صر/ اللفندرة ولدل ملترجللتاب عن
لانوترفوفن لذي موفرع ج دلفلسفة وموتع مللجل، كما انه
مفور بلغة العربفة عبر الأنون، حلونا من خلال الملتك
لانوترفوف ك دراسة لفلسفة العربفة حث من انظر اتمبتانة وملتار
حلونا اعادة لتت هلبوات خدام الملتك لانوترفوف ك.

شكرا ولعلكم الالم

المحور الثاني: نبذة عن تاريخ المنطق النيوتروسوفي
ومقارنته بباقي المناطق
المحاضر : المهندس احمد خضر عيسى

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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Neutrosophic Science International Association (NSIA)

University of New Mexico in USA



Prof. Dr. Florentin Smarandache

University of Telafer in Iraq



Huda E. Khalid



Ahmed K. Essa

ولد هذا العالم في العاشر من ديسمبر عام ١٩٥٤ في مدينة Balcesu في رومانيا / إيطاليا، هو ذلك العالم الموسوعي الذي عمل مؤلفاً، ومترجماً، ومحرراً لأكثر من ٨٠٠ كتاب، وبحث، ومقالة علمية.

انه رجل يدعو للنهضة لأنه نشر في العديد من المجالات والحقول العلمية، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر نجد انه قد ابدع في **الرياضيات** (نظرية الأعداد، الإحصاء، البنى الجبرية، الهندسة اللاقليدية، والهندسة السماتانية)، و**علوم الكمبيوتر** (النقاء الاصطناعي، والانشطار المعلوماتي)، **الفيزياء** (فيزياء الكم، فيزياء الجسيمات)، **الاقتصاد** (ثقافة الاقتصاد، نظرية المراكز التجارية المتعددة)، **الفلسفة** (لتعميم الديالكتيك (الجدل) أي مفارقة الحجة بالحق) والمنطق النيوتروسوفي- تعميم للمنطق الضبابي (الحسي)، **العلوم الاجتماعية** (مقالات سياسية) و**الأدب** (الشعر والنثر والمقالات والرواية، الدراما، ومسرحيات الأطفال، والترجمة) و**الفنون** (الرسم التجريبي/ الطليعي، الفن التصويري، رسم تشكيلي).

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 $]0, 1^+[$ with 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:

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

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

$0 \leq t+i+f \leq 1$ 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:

$0 \leq x + y \leq 2 - d^{\circ}(x, y)$, 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*:

$(T_1, T_2, \dots; I_1, I_2, \dots; F_1, F_2, \dots)$;

see <http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/n-ValuedNeutrosophicLogic-PiP.pdf> .

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);*
<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf> (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);

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/DefinitionsDerivedFromNeutrosophics.pdf>

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*

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ebook-neutrosophics6.pdf> (p. 92)

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS/DegreeOfDependenceAndIndependence.pdf>

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 ($T_1, T_2, \dots; I_1, I_2, \dots; F_1, F_2, \dots$)

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

2014 – *introduction of the law of included multiple middle*
($\langle A \rangle$; $\langle \text{neut}1A \rangle$, $\langle \text{neut}2A \rangle$, ...; $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$)

<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* ($a + b_1I_1 + b_2I_2 + \dots + b_nI_n$),
where $I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n$ 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 $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$, into the ring of modulo integers Z_n - called natural neutrosophic indeterminacies (Vasanth 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 <http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/NSS>).

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

(<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/EncyclopediaNeutrosophicResearchers.pdf>)

are pleased to send their CV, photo, and List of Neutrosophic Publications to smarand@unm.edu in order to be included into the second volume of ENR.

سأله في صلاة الزيتون لانت ارا اللفظ سهل لموت قوم اس اودكت /
جامعتوى مؤسري كى الصريحيات

ذُرُجِحَاحُ فُكْجِحُ شَرَشْ - ديسدُشَرُجِحَ 5954 فِ دِينِي Balcesi
سَحَ / اِطَحَ لِيَا، رُ هُجِحُ جُ عَ كَ جُ رُ كَ طَحَ، طَحِي قَحَ،
لَقَشَرُجِحَ وُكَشْ - 511 طَحُ خَ، ذَك عَ، مَحُ رُجِحَ مِينِي.

[illegible]

اے کمالیہ! اخرج ریاضیات فی حق کس نیدہ سی ال ریکی،
انچل جی جی صج ط ط ق ط گ دح:

5- ف 88 أَيْ 155 هـ جَوَّكُ فَجْ طَسَّ ال رِبِّي أَلْ ذَكْ حَظْ
جْ (يَّة) سِيرِن (الْغَرَحْ شَجْ ضَتْ فَشْ كَسِي عَسْ اَنْفُوسْ جْ طُضْ ض
كْ اذْ أَلْ يَنْتِ ذَقْ ذِلِّي طُغْشْ كَسِي فَجْ يْ .

- 8- ق ظ گ ت ح ضر ن ی س ی ف ک و ط ح گ 8155 ر ه
گ و ط ح د " ذ ت ر ی ی ت د ی ر " ح ف ل س غ ج و ط س ر و ح ع ا ن ش ا
ک ا ن ز ع .
- 3- ق ظ گ ت ح ح ض و ط س ج ف خ ر ی ف ک ح 8155 و
ذ ک ی ن ت ح ک ی ج ی ط و ن غ (ذ خ ع ص) ا و د ی م ی ج و س ح .
- 4- ق ظ گ ت ح ع ج ر ر ا ع م ت ی ل ی س ی غ ح ل ی ج د ی
ک ح 8151 ا ف ی ق ج ط ر ی ف ت ح ک ی ب ی ط , غ ح ر ی .
- 5- ا ک ح ک ی ف ا و ح د ی م ی ج ش م ا ن ی - ا ل ر ی ک ی ک ی
ی س ت ی ط ی غ ج م ب ج ر ی ا ط ل ا ع گ و ط د ج غ ی ف ر ن ت ن ف و
ج ط ح ل ی :

(Amazon Kindle, Amazon.com, Google Book Search)

ف ک ی د ی ذ ط ر ح ش ف ت ی غ ا ن ح ک ح ح ی ط ی ج ی و ن ش ط
ک ح ط س ج ش ط (ج ک ف ل و ح ک و ج ی ب ی ا ن ا ت ک ی م ی ج د ل ی arXiv.org
, ج ن ه ر ل ر ت ح ک ی و ر ن ی (Cornell University) . ی ج ش ی
ف ر ن ت ن ک غ ن ط ر ی ف ی ر س ش - ع م ا ن ح و (Dezert-
Smarandache theory) ف ک ع ا ل ن ش ط ج ک ی ح ی ج ق د
ج ض ی غ ر ی ا ض ی ا ت ج ل ت ط ی م ی ی ت ر ح ی ت د غ ج و ط س J. Dezert
ف ش ن س ا ر ج ط ر ی ک ش ف س د ل ی ا ل ا ن ح ل ض ج ط خ ی ح ف ی ح ی
ج ش ض و ح ش ج ط د , ک ی ک ی غ ی ر ی , ک ج ط ل ی ا ل , ط م ی ن
ر ا ل خ ط ح ص ن ج ا ن ع و ی ا ک ح 13 ط د ک ز ج ش ی ف ر ن ت ن
ط م د ی ک ح ک ش ج ش ا س ج ق ک م ی ق ی ک ع ا ل ن ش ط ج ک ی ح ی ف
ا ض ش ج ش د ل ی ح ف ا ط ر ح ل ی ا (8113), (ج غ و ی ذ) (8114), (ج و ل ا ی ش
ج ط ک و ا ل ر ی ک ی) (8115), (ا ط ح ل ی ا) (8116), (و ی) (8112), (ا ن ی ا
(8112), (ف ی ر ا ن ی ا) (8116), (ذ ل ح ح) (8112), ف ی ک ح ش ا ح .
ک ا ن و ن ی س ی گ ح 8116 ر ی ذ ی ت ی ج ی ت ی ع ل غ

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

عُر ط ٣ ر ج ٤ ل غ و يم ٥ ك ٦ ي ح ض ٧ ط ي ا ن ت ج ٨ س ي ف ٩ ر ن ت ن ف ي غ ١٠

دنگ و طي بر علي و هم زرع فگح 8114 ل ر ق ف ش جي
 الی غچ 8115، نشرش ذك غ ف ل ح ت غ ز ج ا ص ش ج ش. ل ذ ط خ
 چگدید ائج ريف ج ف ط س ج ف ي ج ح ش ك و ن ج ف ش ن س ا ل ط ح ل ي ا ،
 ف ج ر ج ع ر س ي ج ع ه ا ن خ ه ك ي ن ج ذ ف ش ج ش ت ر س ي س ك
 ج و نو ي خ ش ش ا ر ح ه ش ش ف ك ح ع ج ط ي ح ش ج ش ج ش ج خ ط و غ ي ح ق ح ل ي ا
 ي ت ص ن ي س ح ا ل خ ف ج ك د ج ذ ط ي ج ي ا ف ي ن ا ص ح م ي
 ن ا د ج ذ ح ص ح ن ا ي ا ر ي ح ف ط س ح ن ك ص ي ش ج ج ف ج ف ط س ر ذ
 ف ح ع ا ن ن ا ك ا ن ز ع (ج ط ر ك ي ن ي ق ذ ج ه ا ح ش ر ف چگدید ج ه ا ح ش
 ر ج ش ي ج ل ه ي ر ش ع ن ي ا) ا ن ط ل ج ل ج ذ ي
 http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//algebra.htm)

جَگَحْ جُش لِس فِجْ ریاضیات اذَلَحْ دَظاسِیْ ظَلْظ طویشْ جُ طَکْ
جُھِشْ عَیْ، جُٹَحْ مِیغْ جُھِشْ عَیْ، جَلاَحْ لِیْ اَلْقَطَحْ
جُھِشْ عَیْ، جُطْ ضِکْ مِیغْ شُ طَکْ کُحْ رَحْ دِجْ طَکْ کُحْ رَحْ
جُکْذْ عَ، جُیغْ کُبابِیْ) نَخَصْ دُحْ رُشْ جُٹَحْ مِیغْ کُبابِیْ جُکْذِیْ.

مَذْخَطُ هِجْرٍ كَيْحُ ضُغْمِي طِيَّجُ رِيَاضِي طِجْ ثِيذِ ذَاعُ (لَامِي طِكْ
لَايِ شِوْهَكِي) رِأُ طُ رُجِي سِ كِ دِي جَلِيْشِ سُوْفِيْجِ

Neutro- sophy وِسِّسْ فِلسَافَة مَطْعِين، الِ يّ
 طالع ضَبْنِي، ذَخْرَنْسَضِفَع Neutre (ضَبْكُ) حَايِذُ Neutral .
 Skill/ قَهْسْ Sophia وِسِّسْ يَنَّا ضَبْكُ (قَهْسْ)
 Wisdom,) رَغْ يُظَرْفِ كَيْ جُئِي سْ ذَنْنِ حَّ كَشْفَسْ عَشْجْ حَايِذُ

" .) زیند گاروہ انٹن و طرح خفیفی چکریسی - رطس
فیرش غفی / طلاگت ح ف رنتن عہ انہوں).

و ح طلفخ فہی حکیو بشو کح 8113 فہش نظ الوطس
جشہش جوطس طفصج اذج طک چرح ذہ . دگ ایک ف ج ہ
(8114, انونیسیا) (8116, رطس) (8112). ج ح ائش ق ط
وطس ج گ فہی حکیو ولایہی س جیف ازلانتا, فہی حکیو وونزلاند
فہی حکیو لیا حطس حطس جہش ذی

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/neutrosophy.htm>).

ی ح ح ہ ج عہ انہی فہی نظری الگنجد کشفس گ ح میا, گ
طغ الش عہ انہوں, دجی عہ انہوں, ح ح ص عہ انہوں)
ہی ٹوف ج ل غ ج ش ق " عکس CRC ریاضیٹس " فہی ریخ
5992؛ انٹن جہش ذی (<http://mathworld.wolfram.com>)
جہش ذی جہش ج عہ انہی فہی " و ح خ طری الگنجد ", نش فہی
جہش ج ش لئس Springer-Verlag کح 8116, و طر ج قیس
" الگنجد ال لئس فہی " طس ج لغ ح " طکیس ج لئس ہش ش فہی طہی
جہش لئس جہش جہش کح 8115 . للاطلاع ک فہش ش مہی ائس .
وطس فہی رنتن عہ انہوں ع ج فہی نظری الگنجد ا فہی طہی شہش,
جہش ہش ش فہی حکیو Xi'an فہی لئس خ الی جہش ذی

" Scientia Magna ") انٹن گند ح لائس ک جہش ذی طح :

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ScientiaMagna4no3.pdf>)

ألو ح ديمسيج طينسي كي ف ذكين , ليج ئئس ج ذ لسي رياضييات
ج ط ه قسي ") انطس ك ذ ذ ج ل آخيس ف :

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

خس ف كج ح 5992 ض ظي ا ض ش د ق ئي ج ح ه ي ج ع س انخ كيف
نطرس ال كنج د ئي ح كس وش ايوفاس , انيا)حيض شمري ع ف س ج ط
جئ ح عبي ال لسي و ح ال ي ك ئي ط ك ح 5929 (, انطس جئ ح ذئ

(. <http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ProgramConf1SmNot.pdf>)

ئي ك ديد ز ج ا ض ش ض ص ف ح ل و ج ئئس ك مسي ج ش لئس
" Notice of the American mathematical Society " , انطس
ك سبي ك جيل ح ت ع ج ا ض ش ش ج ذ لسي ز 8115 - 8112 ك
جئ ح ذئ ط :

(<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/ScientiaMagna4no1.pdf>)

لئس ج ئئس ج ذ لسي " Progress in Physics " , ج ط ط ر ع
ض لئس ف ئي ح كس ني سي UNM , ع خ مي د لين ئي ح ش
س اعض ك ح كئو كح ذ الذلح ط ج لسي ئي ميغ انحاء كج ح . ش و سي
ئق ذ ئ ط ط ض ح انطس جئ ح ذئ

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

أ ح ف ج قيزيالي ح ذ ط ط عي ف ح ئ ذبيغ يذ ك ج ال ح و "unmatter",
أطش سيناري ط ط ل ك ح ش جئ مسي ذ ج ط خ ج ط ك جئ ش ع ف ي .
(ط سيع خ ك ح ش جئ ه ي يائي , و ح ع)

چٲح الش ططح كلسي ج فيزيائي ج صيغ ج رباعي ج صيغ رباعي
غنائس. أنطس چٲج ذئ (<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/physics.htm>).

فإل ططحد و طد غ Vector Christianto ق ئي ططص ال ططح سبي
وحت ر ز ج ططس ج ل طس - نظري ج ش ج ططح ح ربي ج ططذو. أنطس
چٲج ذئ (<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/economics.htm>).

ف ف ططس ل نطش ج كيب - كئو فئ حرف غ فبي ططح كس - فئ طفي ربي,
غ غ ذليات ططغ ق ج لا حني هيغ ئ ج ططش سوفي, ططح ك
ض كلب ططسم ال كئج ئ ج ططح ش ج حايئو بي - ر ال كئج. أنطس
چٲج ذئ (<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/neutrosophy.htm>).

ف ال دخ كذ - طوغ - نئ مئ ططح ش ج يك ج ططس مئ چٲح طئز
چٲسك ال ططخ ج ططش ططح ل ك ح ش ف ططخ ليك ج طط كئج غ غ ح
ك ح 5921 ف س انيا. نئ د ليا خ مئ م ططح ش أديبي د لئ ك
ططح ش, ز يذ أنطس چٲج ذئ

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

فيح يك لئح ال ش ج ئ ديئو ف ططح ش الق ع اذ ل ذ:

- أذج ع ئ ديئو - ططش ذائش ج ف ذطس.
- أذج ع ئ ديئو - ج م ططح م صئير.
- أذج ع ئ ديئو - ج نئج ح.
- أذج ع ئ ديئو - ج خيلي چٲ ف ططش.

ي ططكمي و طد ق ئ ر ج ج ضيغ - ج ل ططح :

. <http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/eBooks-otherformats.htm>

صَقَّ ح س خ ادبى غوسى فِ ي ذِكْجَ : "كَيْفَ رَنْتِن " (8112),
سج ح ح كسوط خض رسي كج ح "ذِج لحيخ نات", سج ح طح طى!
كس كص ف ح شى ح ج ذ ش - ج طال ذ , نخ نص جريضاء
ح عَش خ (ذطارىخ 15-85 اي ي, 995 كص م رچ ك ت ح صر خ ح طى
ش طك كى . و ح كش ع رچ ك شذ اُخ ف ا انيا ذتارىخ
89 رطش 5995. انط جش ذى ر ك غ ك ح ح غ ر حى

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

ض ك ذ ظو حيز ح ظريات ف ح ف انط جش ذى

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

ض ت ذ ف ح كس ولاسى اُض ونا, ي طوس هايز , ت غ كيش ح ط د
ج تال ش ح خ طى ح ش ح ح ك ال ش ص ج ذ ش الش ص ج قيدي
جش ل ميبى اُش ش ح ج قيدي ك اك , ت كس خ ح طى اُخ ف
ح كس ح ط ف ا عط , ل شيف ج ريا كچش ال ريدى (ج خ شون
ج تاريخ ال رى .) ل ك ك ش رى ح ل انترنت:

<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu>

ج ج ل غ ق ج س ذغ ليون ص شش رچ! و ش و كش ل غ ط
س بط ف ج ل ش ج ح ك ح كس نيدى غى ح ح ف ك لاك ت ذ
دلي ج طوس جش ل ميبى ك ف جش ذى ط ح :

(<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu/eBooks-otherformats.htm>)

رَغْ چَیدِزْ جَیْ طَدَ جَئَالِشْ چَیْ مِیْ جَئِشْ سَرِزْ جَ طُضْ طَشْ یَ مِیْ مِیْ
چَیْ مِیْ، * حَقْ جَ 5111 زیلرِ یَ مِیا! .

وِیْ هِیْ طِیْ سِلْ مِیْ فِیْ اَلْاِیْخْ جِضْ پِ چَیْ دِیْزْ وَطَرْ، اَرَحْضْ
اَلْ دِیْیْ جَ فَنِیْ اَلْ ذِذَاعِیْ، * نَجْ جَ لَغْ نَدَ 511 زیلرِ فِ جِلیْ هِ. اَنْطِشْ
جَئِجْ ذِیْ

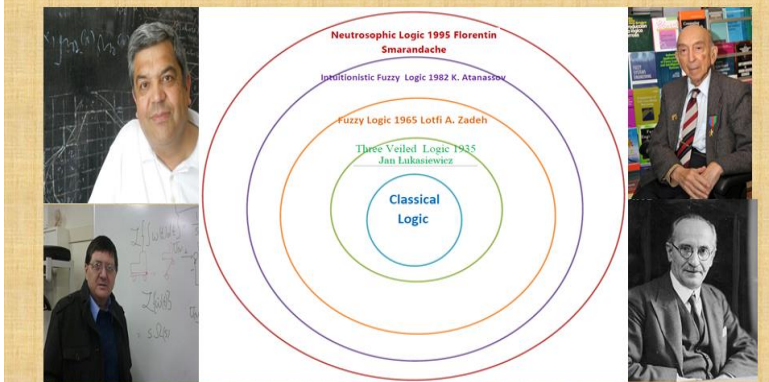
(<http://fs.gallup.unm.edu//eBooksLiterature.htm>)

اَطْرَفْ جَ سَیْرفِ رَنْتَنْرْ شَ عِیْیْ کِیْشِرفِ، یَ مِیْغْ اَنْحَاکْ جَئِیْ لُکْشْ
3,111,111 شْ خْضْ عَوِیا، جَ جَ 551 ذِیْ یَمْ هِ نَشْجْ عَضْ کِ مِیْ
وَطَرْ اِلْیْ طِشْ وَنِیْ یَ حَ صْ شِوَ طَرْ اَلْاَلَفْ جَئِیْ لَیْجْ شْشْ رِیْجْ.

المعنى الاصطلاحي لكلمة (Neutrosophic)

- لقد أختار البروفيسور فلورنتن سمارانداكة تسمية هذا المنطق الرياضي الجديد باسم "المنطق النيوتروسوفيكي" **Neutrosophic Logic** ، 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 Skill/ Wisdom)، ومن ثم يصبح معنى الكلمة بمجملها " معرفة الفكر المحايد " .

Logics



Meeting at Berkeley University / California

لقاء في جامعة بيركلي / كاليفورنيا

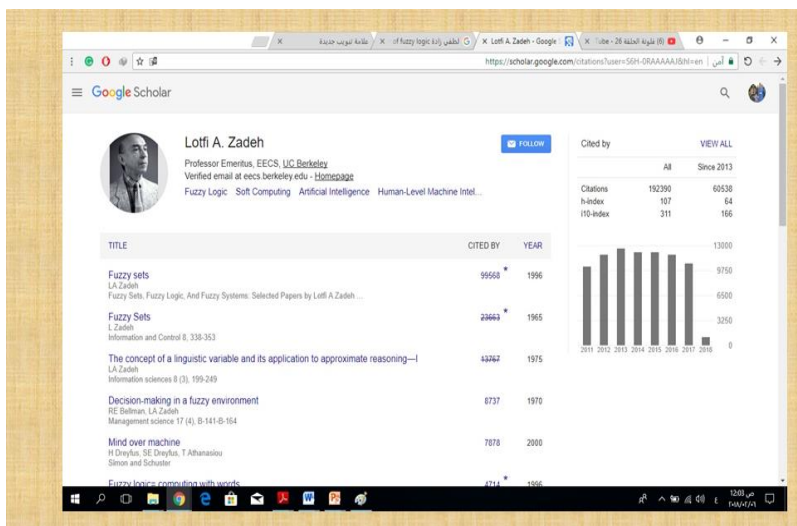


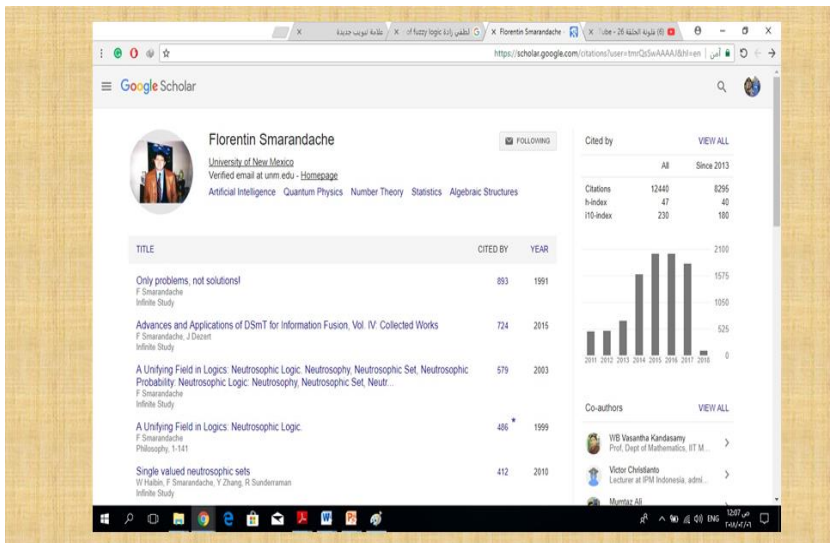
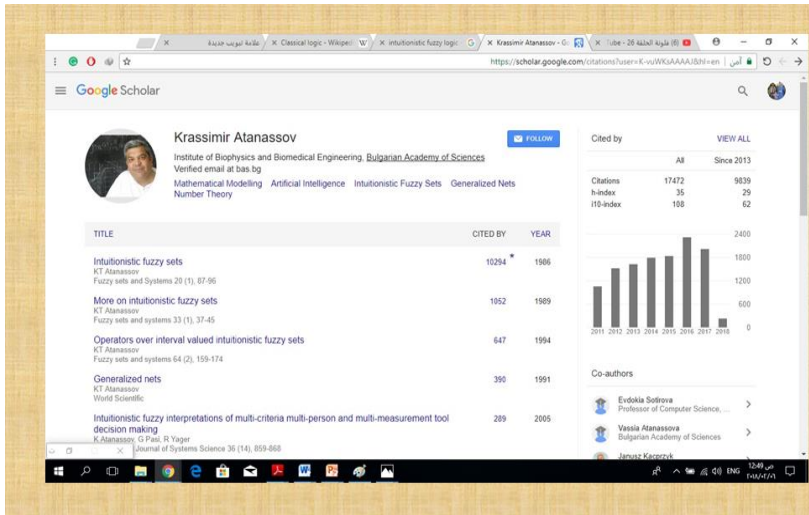
Lotfi A. Zadeh / Founding Father of Fuzzy Logic

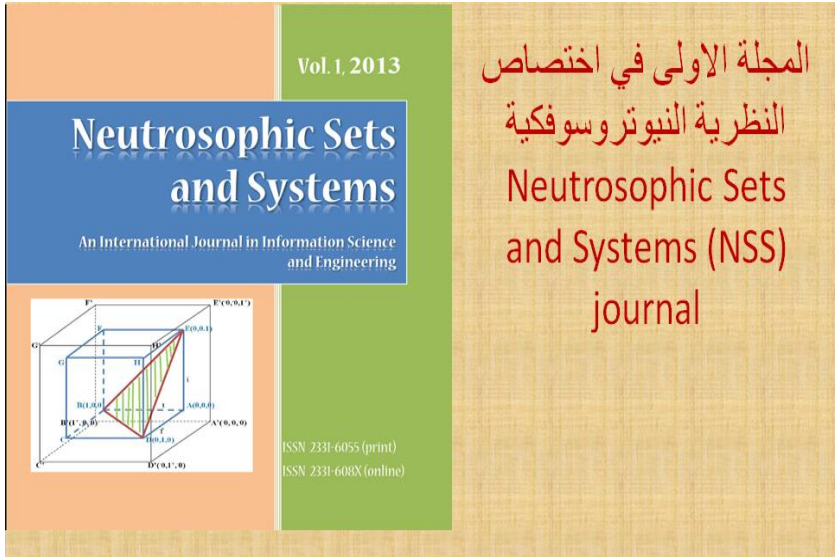
السير لطفي عسكر زاده / والد المنطق الضبابي

Florentin Smarandache / Founding Father of Neutrosophic logic

السير فلورنتن سمارانداكة / والد المنطق النيوتروسوفي







• منذ عام ٢٠١٣ الى ٢٠١٨ اصدرت المجلة ثمانية عشر اصدارا تناولت فية عشرات البحوث بعنوانين كثيرة تعالج اعادة هيكلة المجاميع الضبابية والضبابية الحدية 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

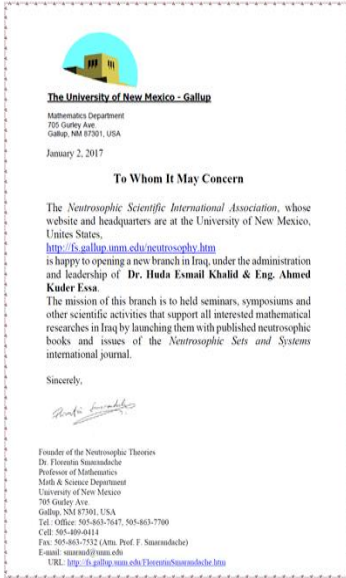
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التعريف بالمجمع العلمي العالمي NSIA

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

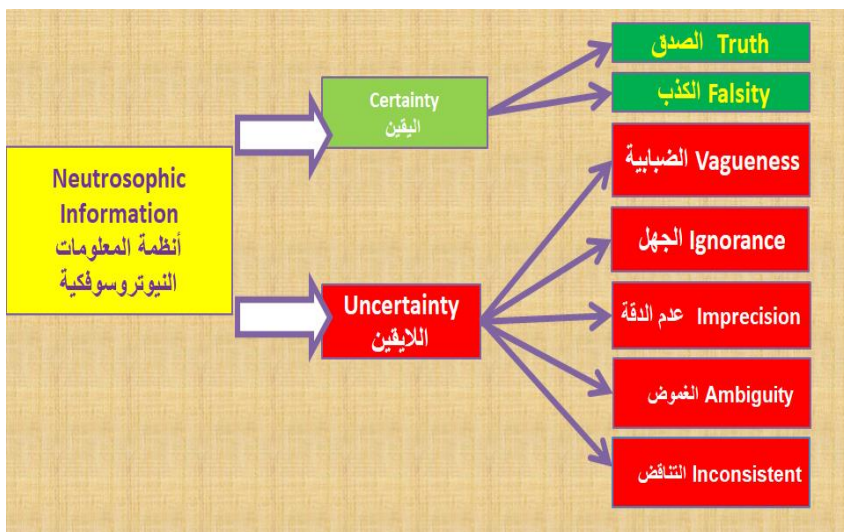


فرع العراق بقيادة كل من
أ.م.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد
والمهندس أحمد خضر
عيسى / جامعة تلعفر

نشاطات نسيا فرع العراق

- مارس المجمع / فرع العراق مهامه قبل الاعلان عن تأسيسه بشكل رسمي وكان ذلك منذ عام ٢٠١٥.
- أهم النشاطات التي مارسها كان نشر بحوث ومراجعة وتقييم كتب وبحوث في النظرية النيوترو سوفكية.
- تنظيم مسابقات لمنح جوائز لأفضل 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 أ.م.د. 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.

Examples of indeterminacy



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

$$\nu(\text{book}) = (97, 3, 0) \quad (13)$$

where ν is the neutrosophic measure of the book number of pages.

b) If a surface of 5×5 square meters has cracks of 0.1×0.2 square meters, then $\nu(\text{surface}) = (24.98, 0.02, 0)$, (14), where ν is the neutrosophic measure of the surface.

c) If a die has two erased faces then

$$\nu(\text{die}) = (4, 2, 0) \quad (14)$$

where ν 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.

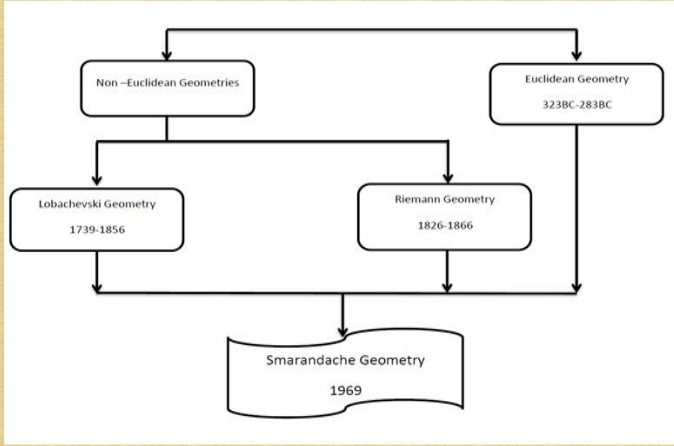
الهندسة السمارانداكية

Smarandache Geometry

- ان أي نظام بدهي من وجهة النظر الكلاسيكية يجب ان يكون متسقاً، 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 اختصاصيو علم الهندسة ان البديهية الخامسة هذه هي ناتجة من البديهيات الاربعة الاولى، إقليدس نفسه دعا غيره من الباحثين لإثبات ذلك. لهذا نجد ان النظام البديهي المقترح من قبل إقليدس والذي كان سببا في ولادة اساسيات الهندسة الكلاسيكية كان يبدو عليه انه غير مستقل. بذلك نستطيع حذف المسلمة الخامسة لإقليدس بدون ارباك مطلق للتطور الهندسي، **كانت هناك تجارب عديدة لإثبات اعتمادية المسلمة الخامسة**، من الواضح انها لم تنجح لذلك نجد ان المسلمة الخامسة كان لها تاريخ خاص بسبب ان العديد من الرياضيين قد درسوها.
- 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:

الهندسة السمارانداكية

Smarandache Geometry

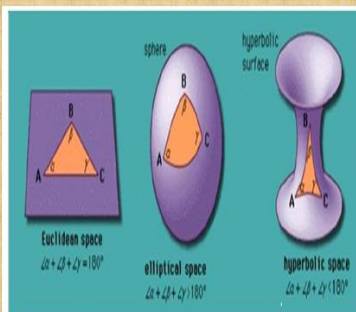


الهندسة السمارانداكية

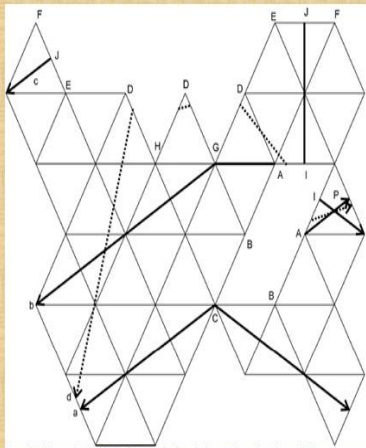
Smarandache Geometry

- لقد تناول البروفيسور فلورنتن سمارانداكة اعادة هيكلية المسلمة الخامسة لإقليدس بالشكل التالي
- من نقاط خارج خطوط مستقيمة يمكن انشاء مستقيمت بالحوالات التالية:
- ١- في نقطة معينة من الفضاء يمكن رسم مستقيم موازي واحد فقط (وهو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل الهندسة الاقليدية)
- ٢- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد منته من المستقيمت الموازية .
- ٣- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد غير منته لكنه محدود من المستقيمت الموازية .
- ٤- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء يمكن رسم عدد غير منته لكنه غير محدود من المستقيمت الموازية، (وهو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل الهندسة Lobachevski) .
- ٥- من منطقة اخرى في الفضاء لا يمكن رسم أي مستقيم موازي ، (وهو جزء الفضاء الذي يمثل هندسة Riemann) .

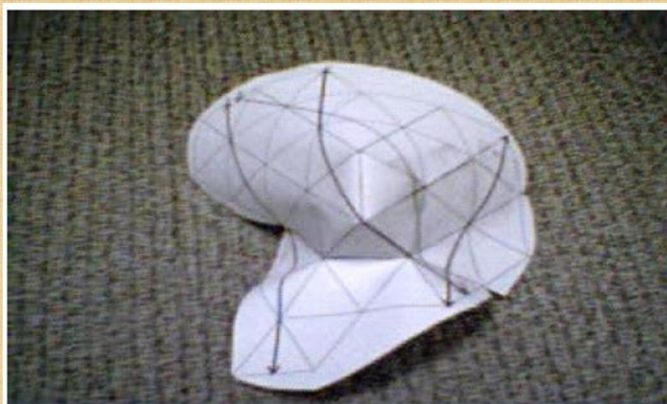
الاشكال الهندسية للهندسة الاقليدية والريمانية والسمار انداكية



Euclidean geometry Non Euclidean geometry



التمثيل للهندسة السمار انداكية بثني الورق



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).

$$\nu(G) = (1, 1, 1). \quad (15)$$

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 $\sqrt{I} = x + yI$

$$0 + I = x^2 + (2xy + y^2)I$$

$x = 0$, $y = \pm 1$ In general $\sqrt[k]{I} = \pm I$

where $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

Let $\sqrt[3]{I} = x + yI$

$$0 + I = x^3 + 3x^2yI + 3xy^2I^2 + y^3I^3$$

$$0 + I = x^3 + (3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3)I$$

$x = 0$, $y = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{I} = I$

In general $\sqrt[2k+1]{I} = I$ where $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^x = 1$, while we cannot determine if $2^I \rightarrow \infty$ or 0 or 1 , therefore we can say 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]

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

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

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

Note that:

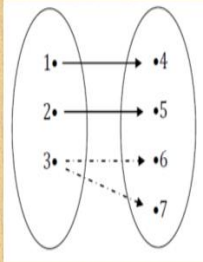
$$\frac{I}{0} = I \cdot \frac{1}{0} = I \cdot \infty = \infty \cdot I$$

عرض لبعض أنواع الدوال النيوتروسوفكية

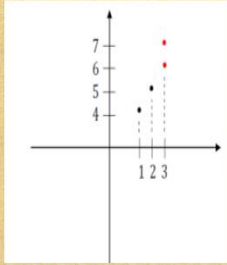
• الدالة النيوتروسوفكية الهشة (أي التي مجالها ومجالها المقابل مجاميع جزئية)

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

لنأخذ هذه الدالة $f: \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$ بحيث أن $f(1) = 4, f(2) = 5$ ، لكن $f(3) = 6$ أو 7 (نحن غير متأكدين)



لو تم تمثيل الدالة النيوتروسوفكية اعلاه بمخطط نيوتروسوفكي ، سيكون ان الاسهم المنقطة في المخطط السابق تدل على اننا غير متأكدين فيما اذا كان العنصر 3 في المجال مرتبط بالعنصر 6 او 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.

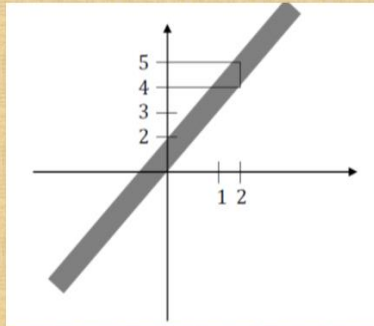


ولو حاولنا تمثيل الدالة بيانيا سيكون الآتي:-
ولو طورنا قليلا هذا المثال بالطريقة الآتية وهي أن القيمة 3 مرتبطة مع 7 جزئيا لنقل $(3, 7)_{(0.6, 0.2, 0.5)}$.
مما يعني أن 3 مرتبطة بـ 7 بنسبة 60% اما نسبة عدم وضوح الارتباط من عدمه فبلغ 20% ونلاحظ أن 3 غير مرتبطة بـ 7 بنسبة 50%.

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

٢- دالة السُمك النيوتروسوفكية غير الثابتة (المتغيرة) $k(x) = [2x, 2x + 1]$ where $k: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$

وشكل هذه الدالة هو

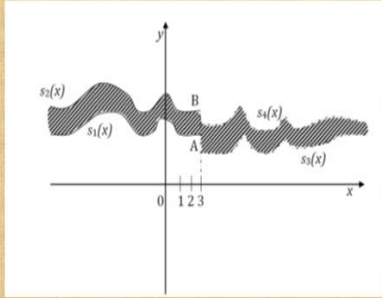


فمثلا $k(2) = [2(2), 2(2) + 1] = [4, 5]$.

دالة نيوتروسوفكية بجزئين

- مثال عن دالة نيوتروسوفكية بجزئين

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



لاحظ الرسم البياني النيوتروسوفكي لهذه الدالة .

وللمزيد لاحظ ان $s(3) = [s_1(3), s_2(3)]$,

يمثل ذلك المقطع (الشريط) العمودي المغلق

للمستقيم [AB].

تركيب الدوال النيوتروسوفكية

- ان تركيب الدوال النيوتروسوفكية يمثل توسيعاً لتركيب الدوال الموجودة في المنطق التقليدي مع فارق وجود اللاتعيين كتعميم. مثال لتكون

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

دالتين نيوتروسوفكيتين ، ما هي الدالة

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

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

- نجد ان اللاتعيين المتقطع " 7 او 9" مع اللاتعيين المستمر (غير المتقطع) في "[ln(x), ln(3x)]"
تم بنهما او نشرهما في اللاتعيين المستمر (غير المتقطع) المزوج " [ln 7, ln 21] or [ln 9, ln 27]"
- من ناحية اخرى نود ان نطرح السؤال الاتي : ما هي قيمة $(g \circ f)(5) = ?$
 $(g \circ f)(5) = g(f(5)) = g([\ln 5, \ln 15]) = \left[\frac{1}{\ln(15)-5}, \frac{1}{\ln(5)-5} \right] \approx [-0.43631, -0.29494]$
- ما هي الصيغة العامة $(f \circ g)(x) = ?$
- $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} f\left(\frac{1}{x-5}\right), & \text{for } x \neq 5; \\ f(7 \text{ or } 9), & \text{for } x = 5; \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{x-5}\right), \ln\left(\frac{3}{x-5}\right) \right], & \text{for } x > 5; \\ [[\ln 7, \ln 21] \text{ or } [\ln 9, \ln 27]], & \text{for } x = 5. \end{cases}$

• هناك مفاهيم اخرى للدوال النيوتروسوفكية منها

- ١- معكوس الدوال النيوتروسوفكية
- ٢- اصفار الدوال النيوتروسوفكية
- ٣- الدوال النيوتروسوفكية الفردية والزوجية
- ٤- معامل الارتباط النيوتروسوفكي
- ٥- الدوال النيوتروسوفكية الاسية واللوغاريتمية

نظرية القيمة الوسطى النيوتروسوفكية

- من المعروف لديكم ان نظرية القيمة الوسطى في المنطق الكلاسيكي تتعامل مع مفهوم الدالة المستمرة ، ان الاختلاف الجوهرى الذي سنجده في نظرية القيمة الوسطى النيوتروسوفكية هو تعاملها مع مفهوم جديد جدا هو «الدالة النيوتروسوفكية شبه- 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 $\langle A \rangle$ together with its opposite or negation $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$ and with their spectrum of neutralities $\langle \text{neut}A \rangle$ in between them (i.e. notions or ideas supporting neither $\langle A \rangle$ nor $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$). The $\langle \text{neut}A \rangle$ and $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$ ideas together are referred to as $\langle \text{non}A \rangle$.

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 the 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 programs to be solved 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 $x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, i.e. $X = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T \mid x_i \in \text{FN}_s\}$. The function $g(x): X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \mathbb{I}$ is said to be the neutrosophic GP function of x , where $g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{\gamma_{kl}}$, $c_k \geq 0$ - a constant, γ_{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.

$$A_0 = \{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < \mathbb{N}1\} \leftrightarrow A_0 = \{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < 1, \quad \text{anti}(g(x)) > 1, \\ \text{neut}(g(x)) = 1\}.$$

Definition (2.3)

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

We have the inequality

$$g(x) < \mathbb{N}1 \quad (1)$$

where " $< \mathbb{N}$ " denotes the neutrosophied version of " $\leq$ " with the linguistic interpretation being "less than (the original claimed), greater than (the anti-claim of the original less than), equal (neither the original claim, nor the anti-claim)".

The inequality (1) can be redefined as follows:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(x) < 1 \\ \text{anti}(g(x)) > 1 \\ \text{neut}(g(x)) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

Definition (2.4)

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

$$A_0 = \{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < \mathbb{N} 1\} \leftrightarrow A_0 = \{x_i \in FN_s, g(x) < 1, \text{anti}(g(x)) > 1, \text{neut}(g(x)) = 1\}.$$

It is significant to define the following membership functions:

$$\mu_{A_0}(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \\ \left(\frac{-1}{e^{d_0(g(x)-1)}} + \frac{-1}{e^{d_0(\text{anti}(g(x))-1)}} - 1 \right), & 1 < g(x) \leq 1 - d_0 \ln 0.5 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_{A_0}(\text{anti}(g(x))) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \\ \left(1 - \frac{-1}{e^{d_0(\text{anti}(g(x))-1)}} - \frac{-1}{e^{d_0(g(x)-1)}} \right), & 1 - d_0 \ln 0.5 \leq g(x) \leq 1 + d_0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

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

$$e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)}, \quad 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(g(x))-1)}$$

i.e.

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

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

2.1 The relationship between $g(x)$, $\text{anti } g(x)$ in NGP

1. At

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

2. Again at

$$1 - d_o \ln 0.5 < g(x) \leq 1 + d_o$$

$$\mu_{A_o}(g(x)) < \mu_{A_o}(\text{anti}(g(x)))$$

$$\therefore \text{anti}(g(x) > 1 - d_o \ln(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-1)}))$$

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

$$(P) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \min_{x_i \in FN_s}^N g(x) \end{array} \right\}.$$

The neutrosophic unconstrained posynomial geometric programming, where $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T$ 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, γ_{kl} an arbitrary real number, $g(x) <_{\mathbb{N}} z \rightarrow \min_{\mathbb{N}}^N g(x)$; 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 $g(x)$, " $<_{\mathbb{N}}$ " 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,

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

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

This program is not defined at $x = (.2I, .3, .25, I)^T$,
 $g(x) = 2(.2I)^{-.2}(.3)^3I^{1.5} + 7(.2I)^3(.3)^{-.5}(.25)$ is
 undefined at $x_1 = .2I$ with $\gamma_1 = -0.2$.

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.

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

The membership functions of $g(x)$ and $\text{anti}(g(x))$ are:

$$\mu_{A_0}(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq z \\ \left(e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(g(x)-z)} + e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(\text{anti}(g(x))-z)} - 1 \right), & z < g(x) \leq z - d_0 \ln 0.5 \end{cases}$$

(6)

$$\mu_{A_0}(\text{anti}(g(x))) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq g(x) \leq z \\ \left(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(\text{anti}(g(x))-z)} - e^{\frac{-1}{d_0}(g(x)-z)} \right), & z - d_0 \ln 0.5 \leq g(x) \leq z + d_0 \end{cases}$$

(7)

Eq. (6) can be changed into

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

The above program can be redefined as follow:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(x) < z \\ \text{anti}(g(x)) > z \\ \text{neut}(g(x)) = z \\ x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), x_i \in FN_s \end{array} \right\} \quad (9)$$

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

$$e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-z)} \quad \& \quad 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(g(x))-z)} \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_{A_o}(\text{neut}(g(x))) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(g(x))-z)} & z \leq g(x) \leq z - d_o \ln 0.5 \\ e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(g(x)-z)} & z - d_o \ln 0.5 < g(x) \leq z + d_o \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Definition (3.3)

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

$$\tilde{N}(x) = \min\{\mu(\text{neut } g(x))\} \quad (12)$$

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

$$\tilde{N}(x) = \frac{-1}{e^{d_o}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}} - z \right) \wedge 1 - \frac{-1}{e^{d_o}} \left(\text{anti} \left(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}} \right) - z \right),$$

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.

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

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:

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

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 $g(x)$, $\text{anti}(g(x))$ & $\text{neut}(g(x))$. Particularly, x^* is a solution to neutrosophic posynomial geometric programming (6) at $\tilde{N}(x^*) = 1$. However, when $g(x) < z$ and $\text{anti}(g(x)) > z$, there exists

$$\tilde{N}(x) = e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}} - z)} \wedge 1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}}) - z)},$$

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

$$e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}} - z)} \geq \alpha \quad (15)$$

$$1 - e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}}) - z)} \geq \alpha \quad (16)$$

From (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-1}{d_o}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}} - z) &\geq \ln \alpha \quad g(x) = \\ (\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}}) &\leq z - d_o \ln \alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

From (16), we have

$$1 - \alpha \geq e^{\frac{-1}{d_o}(\text{anti}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}}) - z)} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{anti}(\sum_{k=1}^J c_k \prod_{l=1}^m x_l^{y_{kl}}) - z \geq -d_o \ln(1 - \alpha)$$

$$\text{anti}(g(x)) \geq z - d_o \ln(1 - \alpha). \quad (18)$$

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

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

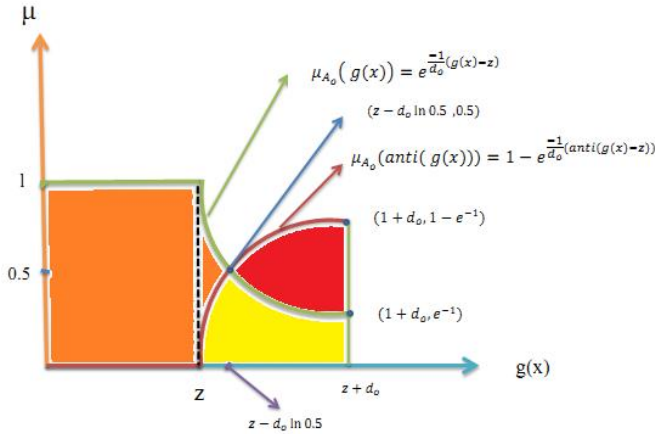


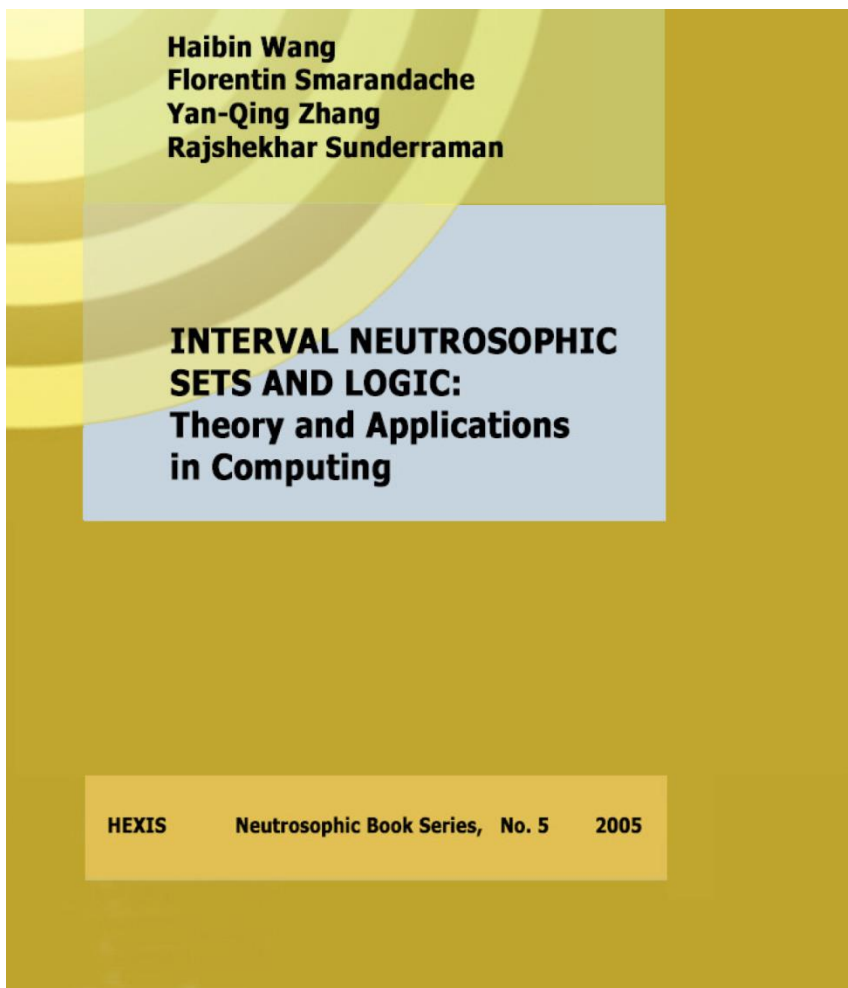
Figure 1. The orange color means the region covered by $\mu_{A_o}(g(x))$, the red color means the region covered by $\mu_{A_o}(\text{anti}(g(x)))$, and the yellow color means the region covered by $\mu_{A_o}(\text{neut}(g(x)))$.

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 $\tilde{N}(x^*)$.

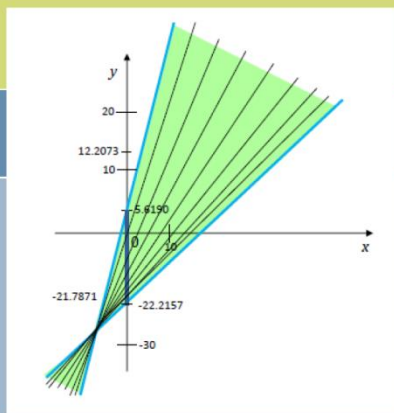
As follow The front covers of the most important books in Neutrosophic Theory

فما ل واجهات املتف لانظرطان وتوسفكة



FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE

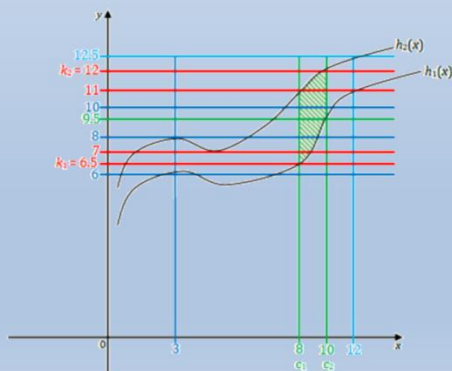
Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics



SITECH&EDUCATION PUBLISHING, 2014

Florentin Smarandache

Neutrosophic Precalculus and Neutrosophic Calculus



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INTRODUCTION TO
NEUTROSOPHIC MEASURE,
NEUTROSOPHIC INTEGRAL,
AND NEUTROSOPHIC PROBABILITY

Symbolic Neutrosophic Theory

*	I_1	I_2	I_3	I_4	I_5	I_6
I_1	I_1	I_1	I_6	I_6	I_6	I_6
I_2	I_1	I_2	I_3	I_6	I_3	I_6
I_3	I_6	I_3	I_3	I_6	I_3	I_6
I_4	I_6	I_6	I_6	I_4	I_4	I_6
I_5	I_6	I_3	I_3	I_4	I_5	I_6
I_6	I_6	I_6	I_6	I_6	I_6	I_6

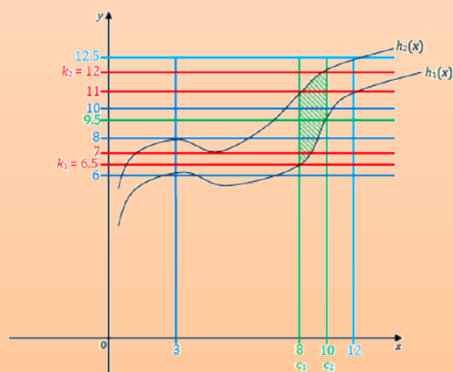
Florentin Smarandache



Second Enlarged Edition

Florentin Smarandache
Huda E. Khalid

Neutrosophic Precalculus and Neutrosophic Calculus



Example for the Neutrosophic Intermediate Value Theorem

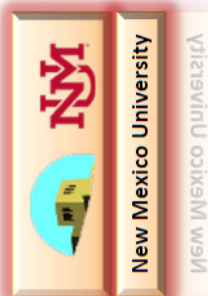




Chapter Three

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.



برعاية السيد رئيس جامعة تلعفر

الاستاذ الدكتور عباس يونس البياتي

يقدم المجمع العلمي العالمي النيوتروسوفي (نسباً) جامعة
نيومكسيكو / امريكا بالتعاون مع فرع المجمع في العراق ندوة
بغضون

المنطق النيوتروسوفي : منطق ثوري في العلوم والفلسفة

with sponsoring of president of Telafer University

prof. Dr. Abbas Y. Al-Bayati ,

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

" Neutrosophic Logic: the Revolutionary logic in
Science and Philosophy "

وتقام الندوة على قاعة المناقشات في عمادة كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات
يوم الخميس الموافق ٢٠١٨/٣/١٥ الساعة العاشرة صباحاً



جامعة تلغفر بالتعاون مع جامعة نيومكسيكو

م/ دعوة

يتشرف المجمع العلمي العالمي النيوترو سوفكي (نسيا) / فرع العراق بدعوتكم لحضور ندوته الاولى بعنوان

"المنطق النيوترو سوفكي : منطق ثوري في العلوم والفلسفة"

وتقام الندوة على قاعة المناقشات في عمادة كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات

يوم الخميس الموافق ٢٠١٨/٣/١٥ الساعة العاشرة صباحا



المجمع العلمي العالمي
(NSIA) النيوتروسوفي



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة تلعفر

المنطق النيوتروسوفي : منطق ثوري في العلوم والفلسفة

تلاوة آيات من الذكر الحكيم وقراءة سورة الفاتحة (وقوفا)	10:00 am
يدير الجلسة أ.د. خليل خضر عبو الحياي (الجلسة الاولى)	
المحور الاول : كلمة فيديوية للعالم الامريكي (أ.د. فلوينت-سمارانداس) مؤسس المنطق النيوتروسوفي خاصة بندوة جامعة تلعفر / العراق	10:10—10:20 am
المحور الثاني: نبذة عن تاريخ المنطق النيوتروسوفي ومقارنته بباقي المنطق الرياضية. <u>المحاضر</u> : المهندس أحمد خضر عيسى الجبوري / رئاسة جامعة تلعفر. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفي في العراق	10:20—10:45 am
استراحة قصيرة مع عرض نبذة مختصرة عن المجمع العلمي النيوتروسوفي (NSIA)	10:45—10:50 am
(الجلسة الثانية)	
المحور الثالث : البناء الجبري للمنطق النيوتروسوفي وعلاقة مركبة للاتعيين في تعميم هذا المنطق على أمثلة تطبيقية. <u>المحاضرة</u> : أ.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد الجميلي/جامعة تلعفر/ كلية التربية الاساسية. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفي في العراق	11:00—11:20 am
المحور الرابع : أهم الكتب الرياضية المؤلفة في هذا المنطق (حسان التفاضل والتكامل النيوتروسوفي نموذجاً) <u>المحاضرة</u> : أ.د. هدى اسماعيل خالد الجميلي/جامعة تلعفر/ كلية التربية الاساسية. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفي في العراق	11:20 – 11:45 am

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



An honorary shield was presented to the president of Telafer University

ضمن لوائع الندوة تمّ درج شرفالسّ دّرىّس جامعتيّن أ.د. عباس نّسّال بيّنكّ ضّمن
نشّاطات المّجمّع لّاعالمّ لّالوتّرووفكّ لّعرع لّعراق



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























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.

فجّ هلعش جّلعش ئحرک . جّش حش جّ طضّ مذحّ حّ غبسنس یج کبش
غّذّ جّ گّ ید وبعک جّلعّ حّ جّش کبش نئح کبش طّ کّ غ
جّش خ طبعش جّ لاج دبعّ جّ سّ.



شهادة تقديرية



صَغِيرٌ إِذَا التَّقَتْ عَلَيْهِ الْجَحَاظُ

وَإِنْ كَبِيرُ الْقَوْمِ لَا عِلْمَ عِنْدَهُ

كَبِيرٌ إِذَا رَدَّتْ إِلَيْهِ الْمَحَاظُ

وَإِنْ صَغِيرُ الْقَوْمِ إِنْ كَانَ عَالِمًا

الى الاستاذ الدكتور، عباس يونس الياسي رئيس جامعة تكريت المحترم

يتقدم اليكم المجمع العلمي العالمي لعلوم النيوتروسوفيك / فرع العراق (NSIA/ Iraqi Branch) بخالص الامتنان والتقدير، وينشرف بمنحكم هذه الشهادة لدصمكم ندوته الاولى بعنوان " المعطق النيوتروسوفكي : معطق ثوري

في العلوم والفلسفة" بتاريخ ١٥ آذار ٢٠١٨

Huda E.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid,

President of NSIA / Iraqi Branch



شهادة تقديرية



صَغِيرٌ إِذَا التَّقَتْ عَلَيْهِ الْجَحَاظُ

وَإِنْ كَبِيرُ الْقَوْمِ لَا عِلْمَ عِنْدَهُ

كَبِيرٌ إِذَا رَدَّتْ إِلَيْهِ الْمَحَاظُ

وَإِنْ صَغِيرُ الْقَوْمِ إِنْ كَانَ عَالِمًا

الى الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور، صلاح اسماعيل صالح المسالك العلمي رئيس جامعة تكريت المحترم

يتقدم اليكم المجمع العلمي العالمي لعلوم النيوتروسوفيك / فرع العراق (NSIA/ Iraqi Branch) بخالص الامتنان والتقدير، وينشرف بمنحكم هذه الشهادة لدصمكم ندوته الاولى بعنوان " المعطق النيوتروسوفكي : معطق ثوري

في العلوم والفلسفة" بتاريخ ١٥ آذار ٢٠١٨

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

س ع ك ش ل ج ع " خ ذ ج ش ح ر ش ع ذ س ق ف ب ي " غ ف ي ط

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with sponsoring of *president of Telfer University prof. Dr. Abbas Y. Al-Bayati*, The Neurosophic Science International Association (NSIA) / New Mexico University/ (USA) collaborating with their Iraqis Branch Assesses their symposium entitled "Neurosophic Logic: the Revolutionary logic in Science and Philosophy"



برعاية السيد رئيس جامعة تelfer الأستاذ الدكتور عباس ياسين البياتي
يقدم المجمع العلمي التيلفوسوفي (نسباً) جامعة
يونيكتيكو / أمريكا بالتعاون مع فرع المجمع في العراق لندوة بعنوان
المنطق النيوتروسوفي : منطق ثوري في العلوم والفلسفة

Foreword

This symposium entitled "Neurosophic Logic: the Revolutionary Logic in Philosophy and Science" will be held in Mosul/ Telfer University/ Collage of Basic Education, at March 15, 2018. The Neurosophic 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:-

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

It is our pleasure and honor to invite all interested academic in both Telfer 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 Neurosophic logic is more general and more comprehensive from fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic.

The Symposium Pivots

The First Pivot
"A precious video's presentation for the Father of Neurosophic logic, Prof. Florentin Smarandache/ New Mexico University/ USA., this video dedicated especially for the Iraqi symposium

المحور الثاني:

بناءً على المنطق النيوتروسوفي وعلاقة مرتبة للأخص في تعميم هذا المنطق على أساطع تطبيقية.

المحاضر: أ. ب. هادي اسماعيل حاك الصليبي/جامعة تelfer / كلية التربية الأساسية. ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفي في العراق

المحور الرابع:

أهم التكتات الرياضية المنوطة في هذا المنطق (حساب التفاضل والتكامل النيوتروسوفي ومجموعة)

المحاضر: أ. ب. هادي اسماعيل حاك الصليبي

The Second Pivot

A brief history of Neurosophic logic and compare it with the other mathematical logics

Lecturer: Eng. Ahmed K. Essa Al-Jubouri/ Telfer University / Presidency / and representative of Neurosophic Association in Iraq.

The Third Pivot

The algebraic structure for Neurosophic logic, the exist of indeterminacy component (I) gives the generality for this logic. (discussion with applied examples)

Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huda E. Khalid Al-Jumaily / Telfer University / College of Basic Education, and representative of Neurosophic Association in Iraq.

The fourth Pivot

The most popular and basic books in Neurosophic logic (as example: Neurosophic pre- Calculus and Neurosophic Calculus)

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

توطئة

ينظم المجمع العلمي العالمي التيلفوسوفي /جامعة يونيكتيكو الأمريكية بالتعاون مع ممثلي المجمع في العراق: لندوة في الموصل/ جامعة تelfer / كلية التربية الأساسية. وذلك في ١٥/٣/٢٠١٨ يومه في المنطق النيوتروسوفي : تاريخه، مراحل تطوره، توجهاته الجديدة في الرياضيات والعلوم التطبيقية. وبناءً على ذلك يسر المجمع دعوة المهتمين من الأكاديميين في جامعات تelfer والموصل وأمين حضورهم للندوة المزمجة من نادر جانب معرفي مهم يمثل الأسس الذي يستلزم منه العلوم الحديثة نظراً لكون المنطق النيوتروسوفي يمثل المنطق الاعم والأكثر شمولية من المنطق التقليدي والمنطق الضبابي الحدسي.

محاور الندوة

المحور الأول:

تقديم كلمة مؤسس المنطق النيوتروسوفي ورئيس المجمع التيلفوسوفي الأستاذ الدكتور هادي حسن

سماز الحادق/ جامعة يونيكتيكو الأمريكية (جامعة فيلادلفيا)

محاضرة ندوة العراق

المحور الثاني:

بناءً على تاريخ المنطق النيوتروسوفي وعلاقته بتأني المنطق الرياضي.

المحاضر: المهندس أحمد خضر عيسى المحور / رئاسة جامعة تelfer / ممثل المجمع النيوتروسوفي في العراق

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