

Bounded Closed Interval-Valued Decagonal Fuzzy Number and its Application

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Abstract:

In this paper, we introduced the notation of Algebraic operations of bounded closed interval-valued decagonal fuzzy number. To overcome the uncertainty here we used fuzzy numbers. Many researchers have focused their research with Triangular and Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers, in some cases it is not fit to the problem when the vagueness arises in ten different opinions so our motto is to develop the theorems for bounded closed interval using Algebraic operations such as Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division via Decagonal Fuzzy Number.

Keywords: Fuzzy sets, Fuzzy numbers, Decagonal Fuzzy numbers, Bounded Closed interval

1. Introduction

The fuzzy set theory was first introduced by Zadeh which helps to deal uncertainty in the problem [1]. Gorzalczany [2] and Turksen [3] introduced the notation of fuzzy set theory. Dubois and Prade have defined fuzzy numbers as a fuzzy subset of the real line [9]. A fuzzy number is a multi-valued quantity whose value is precise, rather than a single-valued quantity. Most of the researchers have used triangular and trapezoidal fuzzy numbers to handle imprecision in real life situations [10, 11, 12, 15-18]. Hexagonal, heptagonal, nonagonal, decagonal fuzzy numbers have also been introduced to tackle the vagueness [5, 13, 14, 19, 20]. Wang and Li [4] in 1998, defined interval-valued fuzzy numbers and gave their extended operations. Karthik et.al [6] developed a fuzzy decision-making system using triangular fuzzy numbers to study the impact of pesticides on human health. Selvaraj et.al proposed linear and nonlinear hexagonal fuzzy number with symmetry and asymmetry for solving transportation problem, and their respective alpha cuts also have been derived [8]. Karthik et.al introduced heptagonal fuzzy number for both symmetrical and asymmetrical structures, derived alpha cuts to solve assignment problem. Felix et.al [5] has introduced a new operation on a decagonal fuzzy number (DFN) under certain linguistic environment is presented.

This paper consists of four sections. The first section describes the introduction and basic definitions of fuzzy. We introducing the definition for Bounded closed interval-valued Decagonal fuzzy numbers in the second section. Section three seeks about the theorem for Bounded closed

interval-valued Decagonal fuzzy numbers. Finally, the last section is the conclusion based on theorems part.

2. Preliminaries

This section describes the preliminary definitions of fuzzy sets, fuzzy numbers and Decagonal fuzzy numbers.

2.1 Fuzzy Set

A fuzzy set \tilde{A} is a subset of a universe of discourse X , which is characterized by a membership function $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(\theta)$ representing a mapping $\mu_{\tilde{A}}: X \rightarrow [0,1]$. The function value of $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(\theta)$ is called the membership value, which represents the degree of truth that θ is an element of the fuzzy set \tilde{A} .

2.2 Fuzzy numbers

A fuzzy set \tilde{A} defined on the set of real numbers \mathbb{R} is said to be a fuzzy number and its membership function $\tilde{A}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ has the following characteristics,

- (i) \tilde{A} is convex.
 $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(\lambda\theta_1 + (1-\lambda)\theta_2) \geq \min(\mu_{\tilde{A}}(\theta_1), \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\theta_2)), \forall \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2], \lambda \in [0,1]$.
- (ii) \tilde{A} is normal if $\max \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\theta) = 1$.
- (iii) \tilde{A} is piecewise continuous.

2.3 Decagonal Fuzzy Number

A Decagonal fuzzy number $\tilde{D} = (a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j)$ and the membership function is defined as

$$\mu_{\tilde{D}}(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-a)}{(b-a)} & a \leq \theta \leq b \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-b)}{(c-b)} & b \leq \theta \leq c \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-c)}{(d-c)} & c \leq \theta \leq d \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-d)}{(e-d)} & d \leq \theta \leq e \\ 1 & e \leq \theta \leq f \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-f)}{(g-f)} & f \leq \theta \leq g \\ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-g)}{(h-g)} & g \leq \theta \leq h \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\theta-h)}{(i-h)} & h \leq \theta \leq i \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{(j-\theta)}{(j-i)} & i \leq \theta \leq j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3. Bounded closed interval-valued Decagonal Fuzzy number

The definitions of Bounded closed interval-valued Decagonal Fuzzy number are given below

Definition 3.1

$A = [\tilde{A}^L, \tilde{A}^U]$ or $[\tilde{A}^1, \tilde{A}^2] \in [I]^R$. If A is a interval-valued Decagonal fuzzy set of R is called a bounded closed interval-valued decagonal fuzzy number (BCIDFN). If $\tilde{A}^L, \tilde{A}^U \in Bc[R]$. The interval-valued decagonal fuzzy number \tilde{A} has two elements. Lower fuzzy number \tilde{A}^L and upper fuzzy number \tilde{A}^U .

The interval valued decagonal fuzzy numbers \tilde{A} can be represented as

$$\tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L, \\ (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})^U \end{array} \right]$$

Where $(\alpha_1^{1.1} \leq \alpha_2^{1.2} \leq \alpha_3^{1.3} \leq \alpha_4^{1.4} \leq \alpha_5^{1.5} \leq \alpha_6^{1.6} \leq \alpha_7^{1.7} \leq \alpha_8^{1.8} \leq \alpha_9^{1.9} \leq \alpha_{10}^{1.0})$

$$(\alpha_1^{2.1} \leq \alpha_2^{2.2} \leq \alpha_3^{2.3} \leq \alpha_4^{2.4} \leq \alpha_5^{2.5} \leq \alpha_6^{2.6} \leq \alpha_7^{2.7} \leq \alpha_8^{2.8} \leq \alpha_9^{2.9} \leq \alpha_{10}^{2.10})$$

$$0 < \hat{w}\tilde{A}^L \leq \hat{w}\tilde{A}^U \leq 1 \quad \text{dem } \tilde{A}^L \subset \tilde{A}^U \text{ de}$$

$$\tilde{A}^L, \tilde{A}^U \in B \subset [R]$$

The set of all BCIDFNS on R is denoted by $B \subset [R]$.

Definition 3.2

Let

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L, \\ (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})^U \end{array} \right] \in BC[R]$$

If $\tilde{\tilde{A}}$ is called a positive bounded closed interval-valued decagonal fuzzy number (BCIDFNS) if $A^U(x) = 0$ each $x \leq 0$. All positive BCIDFNS is denoted by $B \subset [R^+]$

If $\tilde{\tilde{A}}$ is called negative bounded closed interval-valued decagonal fuzzy number (BCIDFNS) if $A^L(x) = 0$ each $x \geq 0$. All negative BCIDFNS is denoted by $B \subset [R^-]$.

Definition 3.3 (Algebraic operations on BCIDFNS)

Let $\otimes \in \{\oplus, \ominus, \otimes, \odot\}$ be the binary operation on R for $\tilde{\tilde{A}}^1, \tilde{\tilde{B}}^1 \in B \subset [R]$

$\tilde{\tilde{A}}^1 \otimes \tilde{\tilde{B}}^1$ is defined as follows,

where

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}}^1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L, \\ (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})^U \end{array} \right]$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{B}}^1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})^L, \\ (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})^U \end{array} \right]$$

$$(\tilde{\tilde{A}}^1 \otimes \tilde{\tilde{B}}^1)(z) = \bigvee_{Z=X \otimes Y} (\tilde{\tilde{A}}^1(X) \wedge \tilde{\tilde{B}}^1(Y)), z \in R$$

where $\widetilde{A}^1(X) \wedge \widetilde{B}^1(y) = [\widetilde{A}^1(x), \widetilde{A}^2(x)] \wedge [\widetilde{B}^1(x), \widetilde{B}^2(x)]$

Theorem 1

Let $\widetilde{A}^1, \widetilde{B}^1 \in B \in C[R]$ then

(i) $\widetilde{A}^1 \otimes \widetilde{B}^1 \in B C[R]$ for $\otimes \in \{\oplus, \ominus, \otimes, \}$

(ii) $\widetilde{A}^1 \emptyset \widetilde{B}^1 \in B C[R]$ for $B \in B C[R^+]$ or $B \in B C[R^-]$ Where

$$\widetilde{A}^1 = [(a_1^L, a_2^L, a_3^L, a_4^L, a_5^L, a_6^L, a_7^L, a_8^L, a_9^L, a_{10}^L)(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})]$$

and

$$\widetilde{B}^1 = [((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(b_1^U, b_2^U, b_3^U, b_4^U, b_5^U, b_6^U, b_7^U, b_8^U, b_9^U, b_{10}^U)]$$

Proof: (i) For $\otimes \in \{\oplus, \ominus, \otimes, \}$ and each $Z \in R$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\widetilde{A}^1 \otimes \widetilde{B}^1)(Z) \\ &= \bigvee_{Z=X \otimes Y} ((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(x) \\ & \quad \wedge ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{Z=X \otimes Y} ((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(x) \wedge ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(y)), \\ &= \bigvee_{Z=X \otimes Y} ((\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})(x) \wedge (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(y)) \\ &= \left(((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(z), \right. \\ & \quad \left. ((\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(z)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} & (\widetilde{A}^1 \otimes \widetilde{B}^1)(Z) \\ &= \left(((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \otimes ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(z)) \right. \\ & \quad \left. ((\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \otimes (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(z)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & (\widetilde{A}^1 \otimes \widetilde{B}^1)^L = \left(((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \otimes (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})) \right) \\ & (\widetilde{A}^2 \otimes \widetilde{B}^2)^U = \left((\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \otimes (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})) \right) \end{aligned}$$

That $A^L \otimes \widetilde{B}^L, A^U \otimes \widetilde{B}^U \in B C(R)$ this shows $A \otimes \widetilde{B} \in B C[R]$

(ii) $(\widetilde{A}^1 \oplus \widetilde{B}^1) \in B C[R]$ for $B \in B C[R^+]$ or $B \in B C[R^-]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\widetilde{A^1} \oplus \widetilde{B^1})(Z) \\
 &= Z = X \oplus Y \left(((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})(x) \right. \\
 & \left. \wedge ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(y) \right) \\
 &= Z = X \oplus Y [((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(x) \wedge ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(y))] \\
 &= Z = X \oplus Y [((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(x) \\
 & \quad \wedge ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(y))] \\
 & \quad Z = X \oplus Y [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})(x) \\
 & \quad \wedge (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(y)] \\
 &= \left[((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(z), \right. \\
 & \quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(z)] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\widetilde{A^1} \oplus \widetilde{B^1})(z) = \left[(\widetilde{A^1} \oplus \widetilde{B^1})^L(z), (\widetilde{A^2} \oplus \widetilde{B^2})^U(z) \right] \\
 & (\widetilde{A^1} \oplus \widetilde{B^1})^L = \left[((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \oplus ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(z)) \right] \\
 & (\widetilde{A^2} \oplus \widetilde{B^2})^U = \left[(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \oplus (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})(z) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\widetilde{A^1}^L \oplus \widetilde{B^1}^L, \widetilde{A^2}^U \oplus \widetilde{B^2}^U \in B C (R) \text{ this shows } A^1 \oplus B^1 \in B C [R]$$

Theorem 2

Let $A^1, B^1, \Gamma^1 \in B C [R]$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A^1 \\
 &= [(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})] \\
 & B^1 \\
 &= [(\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})] \\
 & \Gamma^1 \\
 &= [(\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.10}), (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})]
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof: $A^{1L} \wedge B^{1L}, A^{2U} \wedge B^{2U}$

$$(i) A^1 + B^1 = [(A^1 + B^1)^L, (A^2 + B^2)^U] = [A^{1L} + B^{1L}, A^{2U} + B^{2U}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [B^{1L} + A^{1L}, B^{2U} + A^{2U}] \\
 &= [(B^1 + A^1)^L, (B^2 + A^2)^U] \\
 &= B^1 + A^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A + B = A + B &= [(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \\
 &\quad + (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})]^L
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) + \\
 &(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})]^U \\
 &[(\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0}) + (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})]^L \\
 &[(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10}) \\
 &\quad + (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})]^U
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= B + A$$

(ii) $A^1 \otimes B^1 = B^1 \otimes A^1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^1 \otimes B^1 &= [(A^1 \otimes B^1)^L, (A^2 \otimes B^2)^U] = [A^{1L} \otimes B^{1L}, A^{2U} \otimes B^{2U}] \\
 &= [B^{1L} \otimes A^{1L}, B^{2U} \otimes A^{2U}] \\
 &= [(B^1 \otimes A^1)^L, (B^2 \otimes A^2)^U] \\
 &= B^1 \otimes A^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A^1 \otimes B^1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \otimes (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})]^L \\
 &\quad [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \otimes (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})]^U
 \end{aligned}$$

=

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[(\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0}) \otimes (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})]^L \\
 &\quad [(\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10}) \otimes (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})]^U \\
 &= B^1 \otimes A^1
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $(A^1 \oplus B^1) \oplus \Gamma^1 = A^1 \oplus (B^1 \oplus \Gamma^1)$

$$(A^1 \oplus B^1) \oplus \Gamma^1 = [(A^1 \oplus B^1)^L \oplus \Gamma^{1L}, (A^2 \oplus B^2)^U \oplus \Gamma^{2U}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[[(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})]^L \oplus (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.10})^L, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})]^U \oplus (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})^U \right] \\
 &= \left[(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.10})^L, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})]^U \oplus (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})^U \right] \\
 &= \left[(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus (\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.10})^L, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})]^U \oplus (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})^U \right] \\
 &= [A^{1L} \oplus (B^1 \oplus \Gamma^1)^L, A^{2U} \oplus (B^2 \oplus \Gamma^2)^U]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(A^1 \otimes B^1) \otimes \Gamma^1 = A^1 \otimes (B^1 \otimes \Gamma^1)$$

$$(A^1 \otimes B^1) \otimes \Gamma^1 = [(A^1 \otimes B^1)^L \otimes \Gamma^{1L}, (A^2 \otimes B^2)^U \otimes \Gamma^{2U}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\left((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus [((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0}) \wedge (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.0})]^L \right), \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})^U \oplus [((\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10}) \wedge (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})]^U \right] \\
 &= \left[\left[(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0})^L \oplus ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0})^L \wedge \gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.0})^L \right), \right. \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10})^U \oplus ((\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10})^U \wedge (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10})^U] \right] \\
 &= \left[\left[\left((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0}) \right)^L \vee \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left((\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.0}) \right)^L, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus ((\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10}) \right)^U \vee \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10}) \right]^U \right] \\
 &= \left[\left[(\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus ((\beta_1^{1.1}, \beta_2^{1.2}, \beta_3^{1.3}, \beta_4^{1.4}, \beta_5^{1.5}, \beta_6^{1.6}, \beta_7^{1.7}, \beta_8^{1.8}, \beta_9^{1.9}, \beta_{10}^{1.0}) \right) \vee \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (\alpha_1^{1.1}, \alpha_2^{1.2}, \alpha_3^{1.3}, \alpha_4^{1.4}, \alpha_5^{1.5}, \alpha_6^{1.6}, \alpha_7^{1.7}, \alpha_8^{1.8}, \alpha_9^{1.9}, \alpha_{10}^{1.0}) \oplus (\gamma_1^{1.1}, \gamma_2^{1.2}, \gamma_3^{1.3}, \gamma_4^{1.4}, \gamma_5^{1.5}, \gamma_6^{1.6}, \gamma_7^{1.7}, \gamma_8^{1.8}, \gamma_9^{1.9}, \gamma_{10}^{1.0}) \right]^L \\
 &\quad \left. [(\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus ((\beta_1^{2.1}, \beta_2^{2.2}, \beta_3^{2.3}, \beta_4^{2.4}, \beta_5^{2.5}, \beta_6^{2.6}, \beta_7^{2.7}, \beta_8^{2.8}, \beta_9^{2.9}, \beta_{10}^{2.10}) \right) \vee \right. \\
 &\quad \left. (\alpha_1^{2.1}, \alpha_2^{2.2}, \alpha_3^{2.3}, \alpha_4^{2.4}, \alpha_5^{2.5}, \alpha_6^{2.6}, \alpha_7^{2.7}, \alpha_8^{2.8}, \alpha_9^{2.9}, \alpha_{10}^{2.10}) \oplus (\gamma_1^{2.1}, \gamma_2^{2.2}, \gamma_3^{2.3}, \gamma_4^{2.4}, \gamma_5^{2.5}, \gamma_6^{2.6}, \gamma_7^{2.7}, \gamma_8^{2.8}, \gamma_9^{2.9}, \gamma_{10}^{2.10}) \right]^U \right] \\
 &= (A \oplus B) \vee (A \oplus C)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Conclusion

In this paper we successfully developed decagonal fuzzy number and derived some important theorem for bounded closed interval-valued decagonal fuzzy numbers. Further, the alpha cuts also have derived for the decagonal fuzzy number, and some important theorems have also been proved using alpha cuts. Application of this theorem is used in many fields such as medical, control system, automatic system, engineering, science and technology, etc. for handling the vagueness in the decision making problem.

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