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Fixed points of fuzzy neutrosophic soft mapping with decision-making

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce some operations on a fuzzy neutrosophic soft set (**fns**-set) by utilizing the theories of fuzzy sets, soft sets and neutrosophic sets. We introduce **fns**-mappings by using a cartesian product with relations on **fns**-sets and establish some results on fixed points of an **fns**-mapping. We present an algorithm to deal with uncertainties in the multi-criteria decision making to slenderize energy crises by using an **fns**-average operator and a comparison table for **fns**-sets.

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1 Introduction

Most of the problems in engineering, medical science, economics, environments etc. have various uncertainties. To deal with uncertainties there are different theories including the fuzzy set introduced by Zadeh [1], the soft set introduced by Molodtsov [2], the fuzzy soft set (**fss**-sets) [3] and the fuzzy parameterized fuzzy soft set (**fpfs**-sets) [4, 5]. The intuitionistic fuzzy set (**if**-set) introduced by Atanassov [6], which is an abstraction of fuzzy set. Smarandache [7] introduced the neutrosophic logic and neutrosophic set with its operations and some significant outcomes.

A fuzzy set [1] is a significant mathematical model to characterize an assembling of objects whose boundary is obscure. A soft set [2] is a mathematical tool to handle the uncertainties associated with real world data-based problems. Fuzzy parameterized fuzzy soft sets introduced in [4, 5] provide a very interesting extension of fuzzy sets and soft sets. **fpfs**-sets provide a suitable degree of membership to both parameters and elements of the initial universe.

This is motivated by the reality that humans tend to convey their views using a simple language, which is always indeterminate, imprecise, incomplete, and inconsistent. This paper introduces the concept of fuzzy neutrosophic soft (**fns**), in which truth-membership, falsity-membership, and indeterminacy-membership are represented. That is why **fns**-sets have a sound logic to represent the rationale of human choice and are a very useful technique for finding fixed points of **fns**-mapping and modeling uncertainties in multi-criteria decision making.

Abbas *et al.* [8, 9] introduced the notion of soft contraction mapping based on the theory of soft elements of soft metric spaces. They studied fixed points of soft contraction

mappings and obtained among others results, a soft Banach contraction principle. Akram *et al.* [10, 11] presented certain types of soft graphs based on the soft set and some novel applications of fuzzy soft graphs and m -polar fuzzy hypergraphs. Arockiarani *et al.* [12] presented fns -topological spaces and showed some important resolutions on it. Feng *et al.* studied soft sets, rough sets, fuzzy soft sets and presented an attribute analysis of information systems based on elementary soft implications. They also established an adjustable approach to fuzzy soft set-based decision making (see [13–16]). Smarandache *et al.* [17] suggested the idea of single valued neutrosophic set. Karaaslan [18] investigated the neutrosophic soft set (ns -set) by Maji [19] and then redefine the notion of ns -set and certain operations with some changes and corrections. He showed some applications based on ns -sets to decision-making problems. Riaz *et al.* [20–25] established some concepts of soft sets together with soft algebra, soft σ -algebra, soft σ -ring, measurable soft set and measurable soft mappings. They established certain properties of soft metric spaces. They also studied a fuzzy parameterized fuzzy soft set ($fpfs$ -set), anf $fpfs$ -topology and an $fpfs$ -metric space and presented certain applications based on $fpfs$ -sets and $fpfs$ -mappings to the decision-making problems. Recently, Samet [26] defined generalized Meir-Keeler type functions and proved some coupled fixed point theorems under a generalized Meir-Keeler contractive condition. Jleli and Samet [27] introduced the concept of G -metric spaces and the fixed point existing results of contractive mappings defined on such spaces. Chen and Lin [28] obtained a soft metric version of the celebrated Meir-Keeler fixed point theorem. Wardowski [29] familiarized a concept of mapping on soft sets and determined its fixed point. A vast amount of mathematical activity has been carried out to obtain fixed points of various mappings, as studied by many authors [8, 9, 26, 28–31]. In the present study, we obtain some results on fixed points of fns -mappings. We introduce fns -mappings by using the cartesian product with relations on fns -sets. We establish an outranking approach of $fpfs$ -set to reduce energy crises. The purpose of this research is to explore some occurrences of fixed points of fns -mapping and a very solid application of $fpfs$ -sets, which will be helpful to diminish energy crises.

Definition 1.1 ([7, 17]) Let X be the universal set and a neutrosophic set N is defined by $N = \{(\delta, T_N(\delta), I_N(\delta), F_N(\delta)), \delta \in X\}$, where $T, I, F : X \rightarrow]^{-}0, 1^{+}[$ and

$$^{-}0 \leq T_N(\delta) + I_N(\delta) + F_N(\delta) \leq 3^{+},$$

where $T_N(\delta)$ is the degree of membership, $I_N(\delta)$ is the degree of indeterminacy and $F_N(\delta)$ is the degree of falsity of elements of the given set. The neutrosophic set yields the value from real standard or non-standard subsets of $]^{-}0, 1^{+}[$. It is difficult to utilize these values in daily life science and technology problems. We consider the fuzzy neutrosophic set to be given by [12], which takes the values of the degree of membership, the degree of indeterminacy and the degree of falsity from the subset of $[0, 1]$.

Definition 1.2 ([1]) A fuzzy set F in X is measured up by a mathematical mapping with the domain as X and membership degrees in $[0, 1]$. The aggregation of all fuzzy sets in universal set X is symbolized by $F(X)$.

Definition 1.3 ([12]) A fuzzy neutrosophic set (fn-set) A on the universal set X is defined as $A = \{(\zeta, T_A(\zeta), I_A(\zeta), F_A(\zeta)), \zeta \in X\}$, where $T, I, F : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and

$$0 \leq T_A(\zeta) + I_A(\zeta) + F_A(\zeta) \leq 3.$$

Definition 1.4 ([2]) Let X be the universal set and R be the set of parameters or attributes with $A \subseteq R$, the pair (F, A) is said to be a soft set over X , where F is a mathematical function given by $F : A \rightarrow P(X)$. It can be written as

$$(F, A) = \{(\delta, F(\delta)) : \delta \in A\}.$$

Definition 1.5 ([12]) Let X be the universal set and R be the set of attributes. We consider the non-empty set $A \subseteq R$. Let $\widehat{P}(X)$ denotes the assembling of all fuzzy neutrosophic sets of X . The aggregation Ω_A is called the fuzzy neutrosophic soft set (fn \bar{s} -set) over X , where Ω_A is a mathematical function given by $\Omega_A : A \rightarrow \widehat{P}(X)$. We can write it as

$$\Omega_A = \{(\delta, \{(\varphi, T_{A(\delta)}(\varphi), I_{A(\delta)}(\varphi), F_{A(\delta)}(\varphi)) : \varphi \in X\}) : \delta \in A\}.$$

Note that if $\Omega_A(\delta) = \{(\varphi, 0, 1, 1) : \varphi \in X\}$, the fn \bar{s} -element $(\delta, \Omega_A(\delta))$ does not seem to be in the fn \bar{s} -set Ω_A . The assembling of all fn \bar{s} -sets over X is symbolized by fn $\bar{s}(X_R)$ or fn $\bar{s}(X, R)$.

We define some operations for fn \bar{s} -sets which are different from operations of the fn \bar{s} -sets in [12].

Definition 1.6 Let $\Omega_A \in \text{fn}\bar{s}(X_R)$. If $T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 0, I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 1, F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 1 \forall \zeta \in R, \rho \in X$, then Ω_A is named as null fn \bar{s} -set and symbolized by Ω_\emptyset .

Definition 1.7 Let $\Omega_A \in \text{fn}\bar{s}(X_R)$. If $T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 1, I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 0, F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) = 0 \forall \zeta \in R, \rho \in X$, then Ω_A is named as universal fn \bar{s} -set and symbolized by $\Omega_{\widehat{R}}$.

Definition 1.8 Let $\Omega_A, \Omega_B \in \text{fn}\bar{s}(X_R)$. Ω_A is said to be fn \bar{s} -subset of Ω_B , if $T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \leq T_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \geq I_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \geq F_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), \forall \zeta \in R, \rho \in X$. We denote it by $\Omega_A \sqsubseteq \Omega_B$. Ω_B is said to be an fn \bar{s} -superset of Ω_A .

Definition 1.9 Let $\Omega_A \in \text{fn}\bar{s}(X_R)$. Then the complement of the fn \bar{s} -set Ω_A is symbolized by Ω_A^c and delineated as follows:

$$\Omega_A^c = \{(\zeta, \{(\rho, F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho), 1 - I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho), T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho)) : \rho \in X\}) : \zeta \in R\}.$$

Definition 1.10 Let $\Omega_A, \Omega_B \in \text{fn}\bar{s}(X_R)$. Then the fn \bar{s} -union of the fn \bar{s} -sets Ω_A and Ω_B is symbolized by $\Omega_A \sqcup \Omega_B$ and delineated as follows:

$$\Omega_A \sqcup \Omega_B = \{(\zeta, \{(\rho, T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \vee T_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \wedge I_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \wedge F_{B(\zeta)}(\rho)) : \rho \in X\}) : \zeta \in R\}.$$

Definition 1.11 Let $\Omega_A, \Omega_B \in \text{fns}(X_R)$. Then the fns-intersection of fns-sets Ω_A and Ω_B is symbolized by $\Omega_A \sqcap \Omega_B$ and delineated as follows:

$$\Omega_A \sqcap \Omega_B = \left\{ \left(\zeta, \left\{ \left\langle \rho, T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \wedge T_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \vee I_{B(\zeta)}(\rho), F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho) \vee F_{B(\zeta)}(\rho) \right\rangle \right\} : \rho \in X \right) : \zeta \in R \right\}.$$

2 Some results on fns-mapping

In this section, we introduce the idea of fns-mappings and present some important definitions and properties of fns-mappings.

Definition 2.1 An fns-topological space (Ω_N, τ) is called fns-Hausdorff space if for distinct fns-elements $\Omega_A^\zeta, \Omega_B^{\zeta'}$ of Ω_N , there exist disjoint fns-open sets Ω_{A_1} and Ω_{B_1} such that $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Omega_{A_1}$ and $\Omega_B^{\zeta'} \in \Omega_{B_1}$.

Proposition 2.2 Let (Ω_N, τ) be an fns-topological space. An fns-set $\Omega_A \sqsubseteq \Omega_N$ is an fns-open if and only if for every $\Omega_B^\zeta \in \Omega_A$ there exists an fns-set $\Omega_C \in \tau$ such that

$$\Omega_B^\zeta \in \Omega_C \sqsubseteq \Omega_A.$$

Proof Let $\Omega_A \in \tau$. Then obviously for every $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A$ we have $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A \sqsubseteq \Omega_A$. Let $\Omega_A \sqsubseteq \Omega_N$ be such that for every $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A$ there subsists an fns-open set $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta$ such that $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \sqsubseteq \Omega_A$, which means that $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta(\zeta) \in \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta(\zeta') \sqsubseteq \Omega_A(\zeta')$ for each $\zeta' \in R$, $\Omega_A(\zeta) = \sqcup \{ \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta : \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A \} \sqsubseteq \sqcup \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta(\zeta) \sqsubseteq \Omega_A(\zeta)$. Therefore, $\Omega_A = \{ \sqcup \Omega_{A_1}^\zeta : \zeta \in R \} \in \tau$. □

Definition 2.3 The cartesian product of two fns-sets Ω_A and Ω_B is defined as an fns-set $\Omega_C = \Omega_A \widehat{\times} \Omega_B$ where $C = A \times B$ and $\Omega_C : C \rightarrow \text{fns}(X, R)$ is delineated by $\Omega_C(\zeta, \zeta') = \Omega_A(\zeta) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta')$ for all $(\zeta, \zeta') \in C$, where $\Omega_A(\zeta) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta') = \{ \langle \rho, \min\{T_{A(\zeta)}(\rho), T_{B(\zeta')}(\rho)\}, \max\{I_{A(\zeta)}(\rho), I_{B(\zeta')}(\rho)\}, \max\{F_{A(\zeta)}(\rho), F_{B(\zeta')}(\rho)\} \rangle : \rho \in X \}$.

Example 2.4 Let $X = \{ \rho_1, \rho_2 \}$ and $R = \{ \zeta_1, \zeta_2 \} = A = B$. Define fns-sets Ω_A and Ω_B as follows: $\Omega_A = \{ (\zeta_1, \{ \langle \rho_1, 0.8, 0.1, 0.3 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.6, 0.7, 0.4 \rangle \}), (\zeta_2, \{ \langle \rho_1, 0.3, 0.7, 0.6 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.1, 0.9, 0.3 \rangle \}) \}$, $\Omega_B = \{ (\zeta_1, \{ \langle \rho_1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2 \rangle \}), (\zeta_2, \{ \langle \rho_1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.6 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.7, 0.3, 0.9 \rangle \}) \}$. We use fns-sets in tabular form to make the calculations easy.

Ω_A	ζ_1	ζ_2
ρ_1	(0.8, 0.1, 0.3)	(0.3, 0.7, 0.6)
ρ_2	(0.6, 0.7, 0.4)	(0.1, 0.9, 0.3)

and

Ω_B	ζ_1	ζ_2
ρ_1	(0.9, 0.7, 0.2)	(0.1, 0.3, 0.6)
ρ_2	(0.3, 0.4, 0.2)	(0.7, 0.3, 0.9)

Then $\Omega_A \widehat{\times} \Omega_B = \Omega_C$ where $C = A \times B$ and $\Omega_A(\zeta) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta')$ calculated as

Ω_C	(ζ_1, ζ_1)	(ζ_1, ζ_2)	(ζ_2, ζ_1)	(ζ_2, ζ_2)
ρ_1	(0.8, 0.7, 0.3)	(0.1, 0.3, 0.6)	(0.3, 0.7, 0.6)	(0.1, 0.7, 0.6)
ρ_2	(0.3, 0.7, 0.4)	(0.6, 0.7, 0.9)	(0.1, 0.9, 0.3)	(0.1, 0.9, 0.9)

Definition 2.5 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be fns-sets in $\text{fns}(X, R)$. An fns-set \mathbb{R} is said to be an fns-relation from Ω_A to Ω_B if $\mathbb{R} = \Omega_D$ where $D \subseteq C = A \times B$ and $\Omega_D : D \rightarrow \text{fns}(X, R)$ on D .

Example 2.6 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be fns-sets in Example 2.4. Then $\mathbb{R} = \{\Omega_A(\zeta_1) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta_1), \Omega_A(\zeta_1) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta_2), \Omega_A(\zeta_2) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta_1)\}$ is a fns-relation from Ω_A to Ω_B which itself is an fns-set with $\{(\zeta_1, \zeta_1), (\zeta_1, \zeta_2), (\zeta_2, \zeta_1)\}$ as a set of parameters. By $\Omega_A \mathbb{R} \Omega_B$ we mean that $\Omega_A(\zeta_1) \widehat{\times} \Omega_B(\zeta_2) \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the next definition, we introduce an fns-mapping.

Definition 2.7 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be fns-sets in $\text{fns}(X, R)$. An fns-relation Υ from Ω_A to Ω_B is said to be an fns-mapping from Ω_A to Ω_B symbolized by $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_B$ if these properties are gratified. C_1 : For every fns-element $\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A$, there exists only one fns-element $\Omega_{B_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_B$ such that

$$\Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) = \Omega_{B_1}^\zeta.$$

C_2 : For each empty fns-element $\Omega_\phi^\zeta \in \Omega_A$, $\Upsilon(\Omega_\phi^\zeta)$ is an empty fns-element for Ω_B .

Definition 2.8 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be fns-sets in $\text{fns}(X, R)$ and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_B$ be an fns-mapping. The image of $\Omega_C \sqsubseteq \Omega_A$ under fns-mapping Υ is the fns-set $\Upsilon(\Omega_C)$ defined by $\Upsilon(\Omega_C) = \{\bigsqcup_{\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_C} \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) : \zeta \in R\}$. It is obvious that $\Upsilon(\Omega_\phi) = \Omega_\phi$ for every fns-mapping Υ .

Definition 2.9 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be fns-sets in $\text{fns}(X, R)$ and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_B$ be an fns-mapping. The inverse image of $\Omega_D \sqsubseteq \Omega_B$ under fns-mapping Υ is the fns-set symbolized by $\Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_D)$ and delineated as $\Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_D) = \{\{\bigsqcup_{\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_A} \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) : \zeta \in R\} : \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) \in \Omega_D \text{ for each } \zeta \in R\}$.

Example 2.10 Let Ω_A and Ω_B be given in Example 2.4. Define Υ as $\Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) = \widehat{\Omega}_{B_1}^\zeta$ for each $\zeta \in R$, where $\widehat{\Omega}_{B_1}^\zeta$ is the greatest fns-element for every attribute $\zeta \in R$, that is, if $\Omega_{B_1}^\zeta$ is an arbitrary fns-element in Ω_B then $\Omega_{B_1}^\zeta \sqsubseteq \widehat{\Omega}_{B_1}^\zeta$. So, $\Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_1}) = \widehat{\Omega}_{B_1}^{\zeta_1} = \{(\rho_1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.2), (\rho_2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2)\}$ for all $\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_1} \in \Omega_A$ and $\Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_2}) = \widehat{\Omega}_{B_1}^{\zeta_2} = \{(\rho_1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.6), (\rho_2, 0.7, 0.3, 0.9)\}$ for all $\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_2} \in \Omega_A$. Moreover, $\Upsilon(\Omega) = \{\bigsqcup_{\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta \in \Omega_C} \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^\zeta) : \zeta \in R\} = \{\{\bigsqcup_{\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_1} \in \Omega_C} \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_1})\}, \{\bigsqcup_{\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_2} \in \Omega_C} \Upsilon(\Omega_{A_1}^{\zeta_2})\}\} = \{\widehat{\Omega}_B^{\zeta_1}, \widehat{\Omega}_B^{\zeta_2}\} = \Omega_B$.

Definition 2.11 Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-topological space and $\Omega_B \sqsubseteq \Omega_A$. An fns-open cover for Ω_B is an assembling of fns-open sets $\{\Omega_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I} \sqsubseteq \tau$ whose fns-union carries Ω_B .

Definition 2.12 An fns-topological space (Ω_A, τ) is fns-compact if for every fns-open cover $\{\Omega_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ of Ω_B there subsists $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_k \in I, k \in N$ such that $\Omega_B \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup_{n=1}^k \Omega_{\alpha_n}$.

Definition 2.13 Let $(\Omega_A, \tau), (\Omega_B, \tau')$ be fns-topological spaces and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_B$ an fns-mapping. Then Υ be an fns-continuous function if for every $\Omega_{B_1} \in \tau', \Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_{B_1}) \in \tau$, that is, the inverse image of an fns-open set is an fns-open set. An fns-set $\Omega_C \sqsubseteq \Omega_A$ is an fns-compact in (Ω_A, τ) if the fns-topological space (Ω_C, τ_C) is fns-compact.

Proposition 2.14 Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-compact topological space and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ an fns-continuous function. Then $\Upsilon(\Omega_A)$ is an fns-compact set in (Ω_A, τ) .

Proof Consider that $\Upsilon(\Omega_A) \subseteq \bigsqcup_i \Omega_i$, where $\{\Omega_i\}$ is an assembling of fns-open sets in Ω_A . Then taking the pre-image, we have $\Omega_A \subseteq \Upsilon^{-1}(\bigsqcup_i \Omega_i)$. As $\Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_i)$ is fns-open in Ψ_i so there must exist fns-open $\Psi_i \subseteq \Upsilon(\Omega_A)$ such that $\Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_i) = \Psi_i \cap \Omega_A$. So $\Omega_A \subseteq \bigsqcup_i (\Psi_i \cap \Omega_A)$ implies that $\Omega_A \subseteq \bigsqcup_i \Psi_i$. Since Ω_A is an fns-compact set, there exist $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\alpha$ such that $\Omega_A \subseteq \bigsqcup_{n=1}^\alpha \Psi_{i_n}$. Thus $\Omega_A = \bigsqcup_i (\Psi_i \cap \Omega_A) = \bigsqcup_{n=1}^\alpha \Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_{i_n})$ this implies that $\Upsilon(\Omega_A) \subseteq \bigsqcup_{n=1}^\alpha (\Omega_{i_n})$. Hence $\Upsilon(\Omega_A)$ is fns-compact. \square

3 Fixed points of fns-mappings

Definition 3.1 Let $\Omega_A \in \text{fns}(X, R)$ be an fns-set and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ an fns-mapping. An fns-element $\Omega_A^\xi \in \Omega_A$ is said to be a fixed point of Υ if $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\xi) = \Omega_A^\xi$.

Example 3.2 If $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ is an identity mapping, then every fns-element of Ω_A is a fixed point.

Proposition 3.3 Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-compact topological space and $\{\Omega_{A_\alpha} : \alpha \in N\}$ a countable assembling of fns-subsets of Ω_A obeying:

- (a) $\Omega_{A_\alpha} \neq \Omega_\phi$ for every $\alpha \in N$,
- (b) Ω_{A_α} is fns-closed for each $\alpha \in N$,
- (c) $\Omega_{A_{\alpha+1}} \subseteq \Omega_{A_\alpha}$ for each $\alpha \in N$. Then $\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Omega_{A_\alpha} \neq \Omega_\phi$.

Proof Suppose on contrary that $\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Omega_{A_\alpha} = \Omega_\phi$. We know that $(\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Omega_{A_\alpha})^c = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in N} (\Omega_{A_\alpha})^c$. From (b), $(\Omega_{A_\alpha})^c$ is fns-open set for each $\alpha \in N$. Hence $\Omega_{A_\alpha} \subseteq \Omega_{\tilde{R}} = (\Omega_\phi)^c = (\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Omega_{A_\alpha})^c = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in N} (\Omega_{A_\alpha})^c$. As Ω_A is fns-compact, there exists $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k \in N, i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k, k \in N$ such that $\Omega_A \subseteq \Omega_{A_{i_1}}^c \sqcup \Omega_{A_{i_2}}^c \sqcup \dots \sqcup \Omega_{A_{i_k}}^c$. Hence from (c) we have $\Omega_{A_{i_k}} \subseteq \Omega_A \subseteq (\Omega_{A_{i_1}} \cap \Omega_{A_{i_2}} \cap \dots \cap \Omega_{A_{i_k}})^c = (\Omega_{A_{i_k}})^c = \Omega_{\tilde{R}}/\Omega_{A_{i_k}}$, which is not possible by (a). \square

Example 3.4 Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-topological space and Ω_A given by $\Omega_A = \{(\zeta_1, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.7, 0.2, 0.1 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.5, 0.3, 0.4 \rangle\}), (\zeta_2, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.9, 0.1, 0.3 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2 \rangle\})\}$. The tabular form is given by

Ω_A	ζ_1	ζ_2
ρ_1	(0.7, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.9, 0.1, 0.3)
ρ_2	(0.5, 0.3, 0.4)	(0.6, 0.4, 0.2)

Let two fns-subsets of Ω_A namely Ω_{A_1} and Ω_{A_2} be given as $\Omega_{A_1} = \{(\zeta_1, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.6, 0.3, 0.4 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.2, 0.9, 0.7 \rangle\}), (\zeta_2, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.7, 0.5, 0.6 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.3, 0.6, 0.3 \rangle\})\}$ $\Omega_{A_2} = \{(\zeta_1, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.5 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.3, 0.9, 0.8 \rangle\}), (\zeta_2, \{\langle \rho_1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.7 \rangle, \langle \rho_2, 0.5, 0.7, 0.4 \rangle\})\}$ The tabular forms of these sets are given below:

Ω_{A_1}	ζ_1	ζ_2
ρ_1	(0.6, 0.3, 0.4)	(0.7, 0.5, 0.6)
ρ_2	(0.2, 0.9, 0.7)	(0.3, 0.6, 0.3)

and

Ω_{A_2}	ζ_1	ζ_2
ρ_1	(0.7, 0.4, 0.5)	(0.8, 0.6, 0.7)
ρ_2	(0.3, 0.9, 0.8)	(0.5, 0.7, 0.4)

These sets gratify the properties of Proposition 3.3. Moreover, $\Omega_{A_1} \subseteq \Omega_{A_2}$ and $\prod_{\alpha=1}^2 \Omega_{A_\alpha} = \Omega_{A_1} \neq \Omega_\phi$.

Proposition 3.5 *Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-topological space and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ be an fns-mapping such that for every non-empty fns-element $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Omega_A$, $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta)$ is a non-empty fns-element of Ω_A . If $\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A)$ contains only one non-empty fns-element $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Omega_A$, then Ω_A^ζ is a unique fixed point of Υ .*

Proof Observe that $\Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A) \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^{\alpha-1}(\Omega_A)$ for each $\alpha \in N$. Let Ω_A^ζ be an fns-element of Ω_A such that $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A)$. That is, $\Omega_A^\zeta \sqsubseteq \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A)$. Consequently, $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta) \sqsubseteq \Upsilon(\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A)) \sqsubseteq \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^{\alpha+1}(\Omega_A) \sqsubseteq \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A) = \Omega_A^\zeta$. Since $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta)$ is a non-empty fns-element of Ω_A , we get $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta) = \Omega_A^\zeta$. \square

Example 3.6 Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-topological space and define $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ as $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta) = \widehat{\Omega}_A^\zeta$ for all $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Omega_A$, where $\Omega_A \neq \Omega_\phi$ and $\widehat{\Omega}_A^\zeta$ represents the largest fns-element of Ω_A or equivalently $\Omega_A^\zeta \sqsubseteq \widehat{\Omega}_A^\zeta$ for each fns-element $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Omega_A$. Then $\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Omega_A)$ carries only one non-empty fns-element $\widehat{\Omega}_A^\zeta$. Thus $\widehat{\Omega}_A^\zeta$ is a unique fixed point of Υ .

Proposition 3.7 *Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-Hausdorff topological space. Then each fns-compact set in Ω_A is fns-closed in Ω_A .*

Proof Let Ψ_B be an fns-compact set in (Ω_A, τ) , we here show that Ψ_B is fns-closed, that is, Ψ_B^c is fns-open. Let $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Psi_B^c$, for every $\Omega_A^{\zeta'} \in \Psi_B$, let $U_\alpha, V_\alpha \in \tau$ be such that $U_\alpha \cap V_\alpha = \Omega_\phi$ and $\Omega_A^\zeta \in U_\alpha, \Omega_A^{\zeta'} \in V_\alpha$ where $\alpha \in I$. Since Ψ_B is fns-compact, there exist $\Omega_A^{\zeta'_1}, \Omega_A^{\zeta'_2}, \dots, \Omega_A^{\zeta'_k} \in \Psi_B$ such that $\Psi_B \sqsubseteq V_{\alpha_1} \sqcup V_{\alpha_2} \sqcup \dots \sqcup V_{\alpha_k}$. Denote $U = U_{\alpha_1} \sqcup U_{\alpha_2} \sqcup \dots \sqcup U_{\alpha_k}$ and $V = V_{\alpha_1} \sqcup V_{\alpha_2} \sqcup \dots \sqcup V_{\alpha_k}$. Then $\Omega_A^\zeta \in U \in \tau, U \cap V = \Omega_\phi$, which implies that $\Omega_A^\zeta \in U \sqsubseteq \Psi_B^c$. Thus Ψ_B is fns-closed. \square

Theorem 3.8 *Let (Ω_A, τ) be an fns-Hausdorff topological space and $\Upsilon : \Omega_A \rightarrow \Omega_A$ an fns-continuous function such that:*

- (a) *for every non-empty fns-element $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Psi_B$, $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta)$ is a non-empty fns-element of Ψ_B ,*
- (b) *for every fns-closed set $\Psi_C \sqsubseteq \Psi_B$ if $\Upsilon(\Psi_C) = \Psi_C$ then Ψ_C contains only one non-empty fns-element of Ψ_B . Then there subsists a unique non-empty fns-element $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Psi_B$ such that $\Upsilon(\Omega_A^\zeta) = \Omega_A^\zeta$.*

Proof Suppose an assembling of fns-subsets of Ψ_B of the form $Z_1 = \Upsilon(\Psi_B), Z_2 = \Upsilon(Z_1), Z_3 = \Upsilon(Z_2), \dots, Z_\alpha = \Upsilon(Z_{\alpha-1}) = \Upsilon^\alpha(\Psi_B)$ for $\alpha \in N$. It is clear that $Z_\alpha \sqsubseteq Z_{\alpha-1}$ for every $\alpha \in N$. By Proposition 3.7, for every $\alpha \in N$, Z_α is fns-closed. Using Proposition 3.3, it is clear that an fns-set Ψ_D of the form $\Psi_D = \prod_{\alpha \in N} Z_\alpha$ is non-empty. Observe that $\Upsilon(\Psi_D) = \Upsilon(\prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Psi_B)) \sqsubseteq \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^{\alpha+1}(\Psi_B) \sqsubseteq \prod_{\alpha \in N} \Upsilon^\alpha(\Psi_B) = \Psi_D$. Next we will prove that $\Psi_D = \Upsilon(\Psi_D)$. For this purpose, consider that there subsists $\Omega_A^\zeta \in \Psi_D$ such that Ω_A^ζ is not an fns-element of $\Upsilon(\Psi_D)$. Put $F_\alpha = \Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_A^\zeta) \cap Z_\alpha$. Let us observe that $F_\alpha \neq \Omega_\phi$ and $F_\alpha \sqsubseteq F_{\alpha-1}$ for each $\alpha \in N$. By Proposition 3.3, there exists a non-empty fns-element $\Omega_A^{\zeta'} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\Omega_A^\zeta) \cap \Psi_D$ and thus $\Omega_A^{\zeta'} = \Upsilon(\Omega_A^{\zeta'}) \in \Upsilon(\Psi_D)$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\Upsilon(\Psi_D) = \Psi_D$. Hence the result follows using Proposition 3.3. \square

4 An application of the fns-set to multi-criteria decision making

Definition 4.1 ([32]) We have a matrix, where rows represent the person names $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_n$ and columns represent the parameters $q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_m$. The entries $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}$ are designed by $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} = a + b - c$, where a is the number premeditated as how many times $T_{p_\alpha}(q_\beta)$ exceeds

Table 1 fns-data

X	Over population	Wastage of energy	Poor infras-structure	Poor distri-bution system	Major accidents and natural calamities	Wars and attacks	Over con-sumption
ζ_1	(0.7, 0.1, 0.3)	(0.8, 0.2, 0.3)	(0.9, 0.2, 0.4)	(0.9, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.8, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.8, 0.3, 0.3)	(0.9, 0.2, 0.2)
ζ_2	(0.3, 0.5, 0.7)	(0.4, 0.5, 0.1)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.4)	(0.4, 0.3, 0.1)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.4)	(0.5, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.7, 0.1, 0.1)
ζ_3	(0.4, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.7, 0.3, 0.2)	(0.6, 0.5, 0.1)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.8, 0.7, 0.6)	(0.6, 0.5, 0.3)	(0.4, 0.1, 0.1)
ζ_4	(0.6, 0.2, 0.3)	(0.5, 0.4, 0.4)	(0.6, 0.5, 0.5)	(0.5, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.4, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.5, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.2, 0.1, 0.1)
ζ_5	(0.9, 0.1, 0.1)	(0.8, 0.2, 0.2)	(0.7, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.9, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.9, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.8, 0.1, 0.3)	(0.7, 0.2, 0.2)
ζ_6	(0.7, 0.2, 0.3)	(0.8, 0.2, 0.2)	(0.9, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.6, 0.2, 0.3)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.4)	(0.7, 0.2, 0.5)
ζ_7	(0.6, 0.1, 0.3)	(0.7, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.6, 0.1, 0.1)	(0.6, 0.3, 0.4)	(0.5, 0.1, 0.2)	(0.6, 0.2, 0.1)	(0.8, 0.1, 0.1)
ζ_8	(0.4, 0.3, 0.2)	(0.5, 0.1, 0.4)	(0.3, 0.1, 0.1)	(0.4, 0.3, 0.2)	(0.5, 0.2, 0.4)	(0.4, 0.2, 0.3)	(0.5, 0.5, 0.4)

or equals $T_{p_\alpha}(q_\beta)$ for $p_\alpha \neq p_\gamma \forall p_\gamma \in X$, b is the number premeditated as how many times $I_{p_\alpha}(q_\beta)$ exceeds or equals $I_{p_\gamma}(q_\beta)$ for $p_\alpha \neq p_\gamma \forall p_\gamma \in X$ and c is the number premeditated as how many times $F_{p_\alpha}(q_\beta)$ exceeds or equals $F_{p_\gamma}(q_\beta)$ for $p_\alpha \neq p_\gamma \forall p_\gamma \in X$.

Application: An energy disaster is any substantial blockage in the provision of energy resources to an economy. Energy is the supreme significant source of national power. Any country cannot attain financial success and military strength without passable sources of energy. Let $X = \{\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, \dots, \zeta_m\}$ be the universal set where the $\zeta_j, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ represent the possible solutions to reduce energy crises and $\mathfrak{A} = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_n\}$ be the assembling of alternatives or causes which increase this problem by the criteria of the fns-set. Here $q_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ is for the alternatives or causes for the criteria of the fns-set. Now we demonstrate an algorithm for most suitable choice of an object.

Algorithm:

Input:

step 1: Construct the table of given data in the form of the fns-sets.

Output:

step 2: Calculate the average values by using fns-average operator,

$$\mathfrak{A}_k = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij}}{n}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I_{ij}}{n}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n F_{ij}}{n} \right)$$

for each $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$.

step 3: Compute the comparison table C_T by following Definition 4.1.

step 4: The maximum scored value should be more preferable from set X by using $\max_j(C_j)$.

Example 4.2 Suppose that a country is facing energy crisis problems. The authorities want to control this problem and create possible solutions to relieve it. Agreeing to a survey, experts find some main reasons of energy crises. They listed some possible solutions to curb this problem. We construct here a fns-model to find the order-wise possible solutions to curb this problem. The fns-information about the causes and possible solutions is given in Table 1.

The set of possible solutions is represented by $X = \{\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, \zeta_4, \zeta_5, \zeta_6, \zeta_7, \zeta_8\}$, where:

- ζ_1 = Buy energy efficient products;
- ζ_2 = Lighting controls;
- ζ_3 = Energy simulation;

Table 2 \mathfrak{fns} -average table

X	Average values
ζ_1	(0.828, 0.185, 0.257)
ζ_2	(0.5, 0.257, 0.271)
ζ_3	(0.585, 0.342, 0.228)
ζ_4	(0.471, 0.228, 0.257)
ζ_5	(0.814, 0.142, 0.185)
ζ_6	(0.7, 0.157, 0.3)
ζ_7	(0.628, 0.142, 0.2)
ζ_8	(0.428, 0.242, 0.285)

Table 3 \mathfrak{fns} -comparison table

C_T	Comparison values
ζ_1	$7 + 3 - 4 = 6$
ζ_2	$2 + 6 - 4 = 4$
ζ_3	$3 + 7 - 2 = 8$
ζ_4	$1 + 4 - 4 = 1$
ζ_5	$6 + 1 - 0 = 7$
ζ_6	$6 + 2 - 7 = 1$
ζ_7	$4 + 1 - 1 = 4$
ζ_8	$0 + 5 - 6 = -1$

ζ_4 = Common stand on climate change;

ζ_5 = Replacing thermal power fuel;

ζ_6 = Stand alone power projects;

ζ_7 = Use solar thermal;

ζ_8 = Perform energy audit.

The set of some basic causes is given by $\mathfrak{A} = \{\varrho_1, \varrho_2, \varrho_3, \varrho_4, \varrho_5, \varrho_6, \varrho_7\}$, where:

ϱ_1 = Over population;

ϱ_2 = Wastage of energy;

ϱ_3 = Poor infrastructure;

ϱ_4 = Poor dispersion scheme;

ϱ_5 = Major fortuities and instinctive disasters;

ϱ_6 = Wars and attacks;

ϱ_7 = Over consumption;

By applying the \mathfrak{fns} -average operator on Table 1 the average values are given in Table 2.

Comparison table for the above \mathfrak{fns} -set is calculated by using Definition 4.1 given in Table 3.

The selection possibilities can be identified in the following order: $\zeta_3 > \zeta_5 > \zeta_1 > \zeta_2 = \zeta_7 > \zeta_4 = \zeta_6 > \zeta_8$. It can be easily seen from the above relation that the first three maximum resulting values are given by ζ_3, ζ_5 and ζ_1 , which shows that we should work on the energy simulation and should buy energy efficient products with replacing thermal power fuel.

5 Conclusion

Fuzzy neutrosophic soft set theory has various applications in science and engineering, especially in the areas of neural networks, operations research, artificial intelligence and decision making. On this theme, we put forward the idea of \mathfrak{fns} -mappings which is based on an \mathfrak{fns} -element of an \mathfrak{fns} -set in the \mathfrak{fns} -topological space. We introduced the innovative

idea of fixed points of fns -mappings. We presented an outranking approach of an fns -set in the decision making to reduce energy crises.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Authors' contributions

The authors contributed to each part of this paper equally. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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