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Neutrosophic Stable

Ideas | Approaches | Accessibility | Availability

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Report | Exposition | References | Research #22 2022

Abstract

In this book, some notions are introduced about "Neutrosophic Stable". Two chapters are devised as "Initial Notions", and "Modified Notions". Two manuscripts are cited as the references of these chapters which are my 87th, and 88th manuscripts. I've used my 87th, and 88th manuscripts to write this book.

In first chapter, there are some points as follow. New setting is introduced to study stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-dominated vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-dominated vertices corresponded to stable-dominating set is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number. Forming sets from stable-dominated vertices to figure out different types of number of vertices in the sets from stable-dominated sets in the terms of minimum number of vertices to get minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs is key type of approach to have these notions namely stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Two numbers and one set are assigned to a neutrosophic graph, are obtained but now both settings lead to approach is on demand which is to compute and to find representatives of sets having smallest number of stable-dominated vertices from different types of sets in the terms of minimum number and minimum neutrosophic number forming it to get minimum number to assign to a neutrosophic graph. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$; for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-dominating number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-dominating number," for introduced results and used classes. This approach facilitates identifying sets which form stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. In both settings, some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are studied. Some clarifications for each result and each definition are provided. The cardinality of set of stable-dominated vertices and neutrosophic cardinality of set of stable-dominated vertices corresponded to stable-dominating set have eligibility to define stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number but different types of set of stable-dominated vertices to define stable-dominating sets. Some results get more frameworks and more perspectives about these definitions. The way in that, different types of set of stable-dominated vertices in the terms of minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs, opens the way to do some approaches. These notions are applied into neutrosophic graphs as individuals but not family of them as drawbacks for these notions. Finding special neutrosophic graphs which are well-known, is an open way to pursue this study. Neutrosophic stable-dominating notion is applied to different settings and classes of neutrosophic graphs. Some problems are proposed to pursue this study. Basic familiarities with graph theory and neutrosophic graph theory are proposed for this chapter.

In second chapter, there are some points as follow. New setting is introduced to study stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-resolved vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-resolved vertices corresponded to stable-resolving set is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number. Forming sets from stable-resolved vertices to figure out different types of number of vertices in the sets from stable-resolved sets in the terms of minimum number of vertices to get minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs is key type of approach to have these notions namely stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Two numbers and one set are assigned to a neutrosophic graph, are obtained but now both settings lead to approach is on demand which is to compute and to find representatives of sets having smallest number of stable-resolved vertices from different types of sets in the terms of minimum number and minimum neutrosophic number forming it to get minimum number to assign to a neutrosophic graph. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then for given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n

and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$; for given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called neutrosophic stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-resolving number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-resolving number," for introduced results and used classes. This approach facilitates identifying sets which form stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. In both settings, some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are studied. Some clarifications for each result and each definition are provided. The cardinality of set of stable-resolved vertices and neutrosophic cardinality of set of stable-resolved vertices corresponded to stable-resolving set have eligibility to define stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number but different types of set of stable-resolved vertices to define stable-resolving sets. Some results get more frameworks and more perspectives about these definitions. The way in that, different types of set of stable-resolved vertices in the terms of minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs, opens the way to do some approaches. These notions are applied into neutrosophic graphs as individuals but not family of them as drawbacks for these notions. Finding special neutrosophic graphs which are well-known, is an open way to pursue this study. Neutrosophic stable-resolving notion is applied to different settings and classes of neutrosophic graphs. Some problems are proposed to pursue this study. Basic familiarities with graph theory and neutrosophic graph theory are proposed for this chapter.

The following references are cited by chapters.

[Ref1] Henry Garrett, "*Impacts of Isolated Vertices To Cover Other Vertices in Neutrosophic Graphs*", ResearchGate 2022 (doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.16185.44647).

[Ref2] Henry Garrett, "*Seeking Empty Subgraphs To Determine Different Measurements in Some Classes of Neutrosophic Graphs*", ResearchGate 2022 (doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.30448.53766).

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CHAPTER 1

Initial Notions

The following sections are cited as follows, which is my 87th manuscript and I use prefix 87 as number before any labelling for items.

[**Ref1**] Henry Garrett, "*Impacts of Isolated Vertices To Cover Other Vertices in Neutrosophic Graphs*", ResearchGate 2022 (doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.16185.44647).

Impacts of Isolated Vertices To Cover Other Vertices in Neutrosophic Graphs

1.1 Abstract

New setting is introduced to study stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-dominated vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-dominated vertices corresponded to stable-dominating set is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number. Forming sets from stable-dominated vertices to figure out different types of number of vertices in the sets from stable-dominated sets in the terms of minimum number of vertices to get minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs is key type of approach to have these notions namely stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Two numbers and one set are assigned to a neutrosophic graph, are obtained but now both settings lead to approach is on demand which is to compute and to find representatives of sets having smallest number of stable-dominated vertices from different types of sets in the terms of minimum number and minimum neutrosophic number forming it to get minimum number to assign to a neutrosophic graph. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$; for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S

be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-dominating number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-dominating number," for introduced results and used classes. This approach facilitates identifying sets which form stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. In both settings, some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are studied. Some clarifications for each result and each definition are provided. The cardinality of set of stable-dominated vertices and neutrosophic cardinality of set of stable-dominated vertices corresponded to stable-dominating set have eligibility to define stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number but different types of set of stable-dominated vertices to define stable-dominating sets. Some results get more frameworks and more perspectives about these definitions. The way in that, different types of set of stable-dominated vertices in the terms of minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs, opens the way to do some approaches. These notions are applied into neutrosophic graphs as individuals but not family of them as drawbacks for these notions. Finding special neutrosophic graphs which are well-known, is an open way to pursue this study. Neutrosophic stable-dominating notion is applied to different settings and classes of neutrosophic graphs. Some problems are proposed to pursue this study. Basic familiarities with graph theory and neutrosophic graph theory are proposed for this article.

Keywords: Stable-Dominating Number, Neutrosophic Stable-Dominating

Number, Classes of Neutrosophic Graphs

AMS Subject Classification: 05C17, 05C22, 05E45

1.2 Background

Fuzzy set in **Ref.** [**Ref22**] by Zadeh (1965), intuitionistic fuzzy sets in **Ref.** [**Ref3**] by Atanassov (1986), a first step to a theory of the intuitionistic fuzzy graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref19**] by Shannon and Atanassov (1994), a unifying field in logics neutrosophy: neutrosophic probability, set and logic, rehoboth in **Ref.** [**Ref20**] by Smarandache (1998), single-valued neutrosophic sets in **Ref.** [**Ref21**] by Wang et al. (2010), single-valued neutrosophic graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref7**] by Broumi et al. (2016), operations on single-valued neutrosophic graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref1**] by Akram and Shahzadi (2017), neutrosophic soft graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref18**] by Shah and Hussain (2016), bounds on the average and minimum

attendance in preference-based activity scheduling in **Ref.** [**Ref2**] by Aronshtam and Ilani (2022), investigating the recoverable robust single machine scheduling problem under interval uncertainty in **Ref.** [**Ref4**] by Bold and Goerigk (2022), independent (k+1)-domination in k-trees in **Ref.** [**Ref5**] by M. Borowiecki et al. (2020), Oon upper bounds for the independent transversal domination number in **Ref.** [**Ref6**] by C. Brause et al. (2018), complexity results on open-independent, open-locating-dominating sets in complementary prism graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref8**] by M.R. Cappelle et al. (2022), general upper bounds on independent k-rainbow domination in **Ref.** [**Ref9**] by S. Bermudo et al. (2019), on the independent domination polynomial of a graph in **Ref.** [**Ref14**] by S. Jahari, and S. Alikhani (2021), independent domination in finitely defined classes of graphs: polynomial algorithms in **Ref.** [**Ref15**] by V. Lozin et al. (2015), on three outer-independent domination related parameters in graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref16**] by D.A. Mojdeh et al. (2021), independent Roman $\{2\}-$domination in graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref17**] by A. Rahmouni, and M. Chellali (2018), dimension and coloring alongside domination in neutrosophic hypergraphs in **Ref.** [**Ref11**] by Henry Garrett (2022), three types of neutrosophic alliances based on connectedness and (strong) edges in **Ref.** [**Ref13**] by Henry Garrett (2022), properties of SuperHyperGraph and neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph in **Ref.** [**Ref12**] by Henry Garrett (2022), are studied. Also, some studies and researches about neutrosophic graphs, are proposed as a book in **Ref.** [**Ref10**] by Henry Garrett (2022).
In this section, I use two subsections to illustrate a perspective about the background of this study.

1.3 Motivation and Contributions

In this study, there's an idea which could be considered as a motivation.

Question 1.3.1. *Is it possible to use mixed versions of ideas concerning "stable-dominating number", "neutrosophic stable-dominating number" and "Neutrosophic Graph" to define some notions which are applied to neutrosophic graphs?*

It's motivation to find notions to use in any classes of neutrosophic graphs. Real-world applications about time table and scheduling are another thoughts which lead to be considered as motivation. Having connection amid two vertices have key roles to assign stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Thus they're used to define new ideas which conclude to the structure of stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. The concept of having smallest number of stable-dominated vertices in the terms of crisp setting and in the terms of neutrosophic setting inspires us to study the behavior of all stable-dominated vertices in the way that, some types of numbers, stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are the cases of study in the setting of individuals. In both settings, corresponded numbers conclude the discussion. Also, there are some avenues to

extend these notions.
The framework of this study is as follows. In the beginning, I introduce basic definitions to clarify about preliminaries. In subsection "Preliminaries", new notions of stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are highlighted, are introduced and are clarified as individuals. In section "Preliminaries", minimum number of stable-dominated vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices, have the key role in this way. General results are obtained and also, the results about the basic notions of stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are elicited. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are studied in the terms of stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, in section "Setting of stable-dominating number," as individuals. In section "Setting of stable-dominating number," stable-dominating number is applied into individuals. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-dominating number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-dominating number," for introduced results and used classes. In section "Applications in Time Table and Scheduling", two applications are posed for quasi-complete and complete notions, namely complete-neutrosophic graphs and complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs concerning time table and scheduling when the suspicions are about choosing some subjects and the mentioned models are considered as individual. In section "Open Problems", some problems and questions for further studies are proposed. In section "Conclusion and Closing Remarks", gentle discussion about results and applications is featured. In section "Conclusion and Closing Remarks", a brief overview concerning advantages and limitations of this study alongside conclusions is formed.

1.4 Preliminaries

In this subsection, basic material which is used in this article, is presented. Also, new ideas and their clarifications are elicited.
Basic idea is about the model which is used. First definition introduces basic model.

Definition 1.4.1. (Graph).
$G = (V, E)$ is called a **graph** if V is a set of objects and E is a subset of $V \times V$ (E is a set of 2-subsets of V) where V is called **vertex set** and E is called **edge set**. Every two vertices have been corresponded to at most one edge.

Neutrosophic graph is the foundation of results in this paper which is defined as follows. Also, some related notions are demonstrated.

Definition 1.4.2. (Neutrosophic Graph And Its Special Case).
$NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$ is called a **neutrosophic**

graph if it's graph, $\sigma_i : V \to [0,1]$, and $\mu_i : E \to [0,1]$. We add one condition on it and we use **special case** of neutrosophic graph but with same name. The added condition is as follows, for every $v_iv_j \in E$,

$$\mu(v_iv_j) \leq \sigma(v_i) \wedge \sigma(v_j).$$

(i) : σ is called **neutrosophic vertex set**.

(ii) : μ is called **neutrosophic edge set**.

(iii) : $|V|$ is called **order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$.

(iv) : $\sum_{v\in V}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(v)$ is called **neutrosophic order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$.

(v) : $|E|$ is called **size** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$.

(vi) : $\sum_{e\in E}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\mu_i(e)$ is called **neutrosophic size** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$.

Some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are defined. These classes of neutrosophic graphs are used to form this study and the most results are about them.

Definition 1.4.3. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then

(i) : a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is called **path** where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, \mathcal{O}(NTG) - 1$;

(ii) : **strength** of path $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is $\bigwedge_{i=0,\cdots,\mathcal{O}(NTG)-1}\mu(x_ix_{i+1})$;

(iii) : **connectedness** amid vertices x_0 and x_t is

$$\mu^{\infty}(x_0, x_t) = \bigvee_{P:x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_t}\ \bigwedge_{i=0,\cdots,t-1}\mu(x_ix_{i+1});$$

(iv) : a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}, x_0$ is called **cycle** where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, \mathcal{O}(NTG) - 1,\ x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}x_0 \in E$ and there are two edges xy and uv such that $\mu(xy) = \mu(uv) = \bigwedge_{i=0,1,\cdots,n-1}\mu(v_iv_{i+1})$;

(v) : it's **t-partite** where V is partitioned to t parts, $V_1^{s_1}, V_2^{s_2}, \cdots, V_t^{s_t}$ and the edge xy implies $x \in V_i^{s_i}$ and $y \in V_j^{s_j}$ where $i \neq j$. If it's complete, then it's denoted by $K_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}$ where σ_i is σ on $V_i^{s_i}$ instead V which mean $x \notin V_i$ induces $\sigma_i(x) = 0$. Also, $|V_j^{s_i}| = s_i$;

(vi) : t-partite is **complete bipartite** if $t = 2$, and it's denoted by K_{σ_1,σ_2};

(vii) : complete bipartite is **star** if $|V_1| = 1$, and it's denoted by S_{1,σ_2};

$(viii)$: a vertex in V is **center** if the vertex joins to all vertices of a cycle. Then it's **wheel** and it's denoted by W_{1,σ_2};

(ix) : it's **complete** where $\forall uv \in V,\ \mu(uv) = \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$;

(x) : it's **strong** where $\forall uv \in E,\ \mu(uv) = \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$.

To make them concrete, I bring preliminaries of this article in two upcoming definitions in other ways.

Definition 1.4.4. (Neutrosophic Graph And Its Special Case).
$NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$ is called a **neutrosophic graph** if it's graph, $\sigma_i : V \to [0, 1]$, and $\mu_i : E \to [0, 1]$. We add one condition on it and we use **special case** of neutrosophic graph but with same name. The added condition is as follows, for every $v_i v_j \in E$,

$$\mu(v_i v_j) \leq \sigma(v_i) \wedge \sigma(v_j).$$

$|V|$ is called **order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$. $\Sigma_{v \in V} \sigma(v)$ is called **neutrosophic order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$.

Definition 1.4.5. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then it's **complete** and denoted by CMT_σ if $\forall x, y \in V, xy \in E$ and $\mu(xy) = \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y)$; a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is called **path** and it's denoted by PTH where $x_i x_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1$; a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}, x_0$ is called **cycle** and denoted by CYC where $x_i x_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1,\ x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)} x_0 \in E$ and there are two edges xy and uv such that $\mu(xy) = \mu(uv) = \bigwedge_{i=0,1,\cdots,n-1} \mu(v_i v_{i+1})$; it's **t-partite** where V is partitioned to t parts, $V_1^{s_1}, V_2^{s_2}, \cdots, V_t^{s_t}$ and the edge xy implies $x \in V_i^{s_i}$ and $y \in V_j^{s_j}$ where $i \neq j$. If it's **complete**, then it's denoted by $CMT_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_t}$ where σ_i is σ on $V_i^{s_i}$ instead V which mean $x \notin V_i$ induces $\sigma_i(x) = 0$. Also, $|V_j^{s_i}| = s_i$; t-partite is **complete bipartite** if $t = 2$, and it's denoted by CMT_{σ_1, σ_2}; complete bipartite is **star** if $|V_1| = 1$, and it's denoted by STR_{1, σ_2}; a vertex in V is **center** if the vertex joins to all vertices of a cycle. Then it's **wheel** and it's denoted by WHL_{1, σ_2}.

Remark 1.4.6. Using notations which is mixed with literatures, are reviewed.

1.4.6.1. $NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$, $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$, and $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$;

1.4.6.2. $CMT_\sigma, PTH, CYC, STR_{1, \sigma_2}, CMT_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2}, CMT_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_t}$, and WHL_{1, σ_2}.

Definition 1.4.7. (stable-dominating numbers).
Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then

(*i*) for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called **stable-dominating set**. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called **stable-dominating number** and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$;

(*ii*) for given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called **stable-dominating set**. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called **neutrosophic stable-dominating number** and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$.

For convenient usages, the word neutrosophic which is used in previous definition, won't be used, usually.

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Proposition 1.4.8. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Assume $|S|$ has one member. Then*

(i) *a vertex dominates if and only if it stable-dominates;*

(ii) *S is dominating set if and only if it's stable-dominating set;*

(iii) *a number is dominating number if and only if it's stable-dominating number.*

Proposition 1.4.9. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then S is stable-dominating set corresponded to stable-dominating number if and only if for every neutrosophic vertex s in S, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$ such that $\{s' \in S \mid s'n \in E\} = \{s\}$.*

Proposition 1.4.10. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then V isn't S.*

Proposition 1.4.11. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is between one and $\mathcal{O}(NTG) - 1$.*

Proposition 1.4.12. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is between one and $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG) - \min_{x \in V} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$.*

In next part, clarifications about main definition are given. To avoid confusion and for convenient usages, examples are usually used after every part and names are used in the way that, abbreviation, simplicity, and summarization are the matters of mind.

Example 1.4.13. In Figure (1.1), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\};$$

(iv) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG) = 0.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_4\}.$$

1.5 Setting of stable-dominating number

In this section, I provide some results in the setting of stable-dominating number. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are chosen. Complete-neutrosophic graph, path-neutrosophic graph, cycle-neutrosophic graph, star-neutrosophic graph, bipartite-neutrosophic graph, t-partite-neutrosophic graph, and wheel-neutrosophic graph, are both of cases of study and classes which the results are about them.

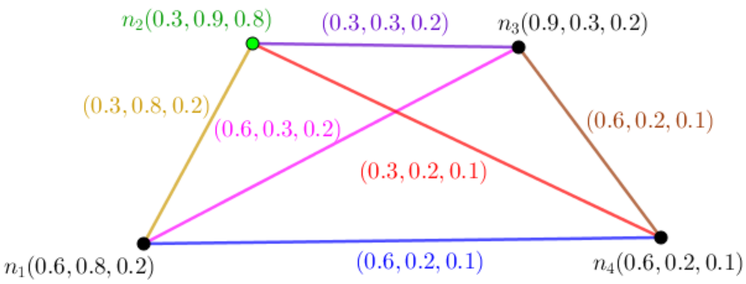

Figure 1.1: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG1

Proposition 1.5.1. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = 1.$$

Proof. Suppose $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph. By $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph, all vertices are connected to each other. So there's one edge between two vertices. In the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\}, \{n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-3}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)}\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = 1;$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\}, \{n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-3}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = 1.$$

■

Proposition 1.5.2. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.5.3. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is $\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)$.*

Proposition 1.5.4. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is $\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)$.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.5. In Figure (1.2), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\};$$

(iv) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

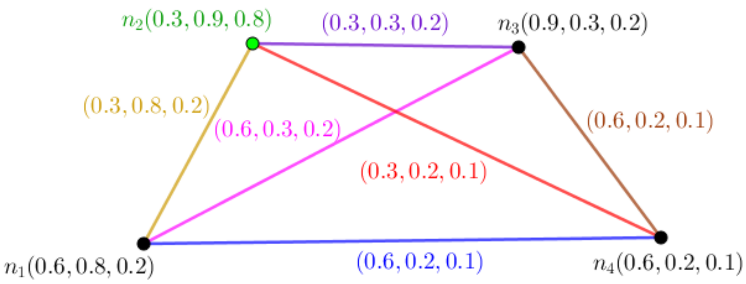

Figure 1.2: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG2

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = 0.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_4\}.$$

Another class of neutrosophic graphs is addressed to path-neutrosophic graph.

Proposition 1.5.6. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil.$$

Proof. Suppose $PTH : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a path-neutrosophic graph. Let $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there's one path from x to y. In the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil.$$

■

Proposition 1.5.7. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Example 1.5.8. There are two sections for clarifications where $d \geq 0$.

(a) In Figure (1.3), an odd-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

  (i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

  (ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

  (iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}.$$

  For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\};$$

(*iv*) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are three stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 2.6$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

(*b*) In Figure (1.4), an even-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(*i*) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(*ii*) in the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(*iii*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that

s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

(iv) there are six stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_6\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_2, n_5\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 3.8$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

Proposition 1.5.9. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph where $\mathcal{O}(CYC) \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil.$$

Proof. Suppose $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a cycle-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there are only two paths with distinct edges from x to y. Let

$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}, x_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}, x_1$$

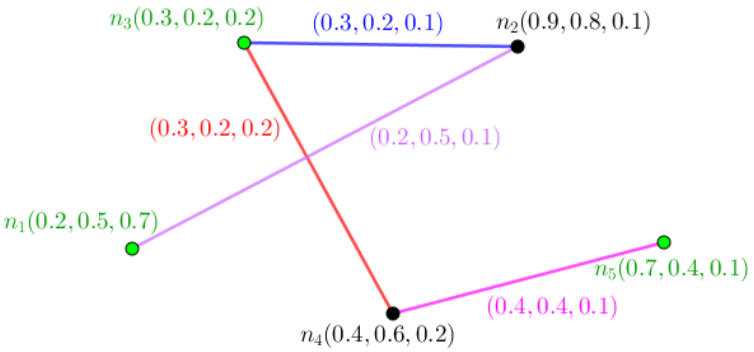

Figure 1.3: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG3

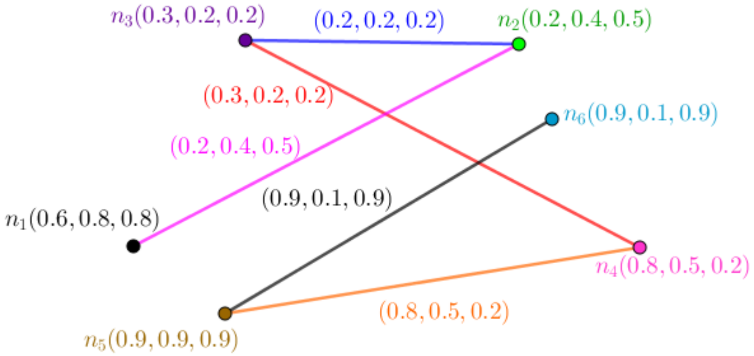

Figure 1.4: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG4

be a cycle-neutrosophic graph $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$. In the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = \lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil.$$

■

Proposition 1.5.10. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. An odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. An even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.11. There are two sections for clarifications.

(a) In Figure (1.5), an even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are three stable-dominating setsc

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

(b) In Figure (1.6), an odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate since a vertex couldn't dominate itself. Thus two vertices are necessary in S;

(iii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.8$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

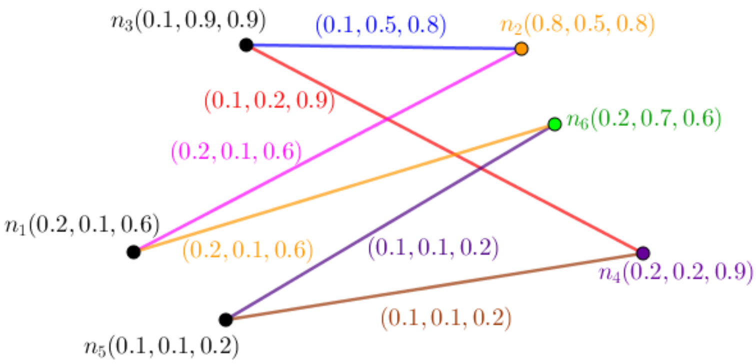

Figure 1.5: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG5

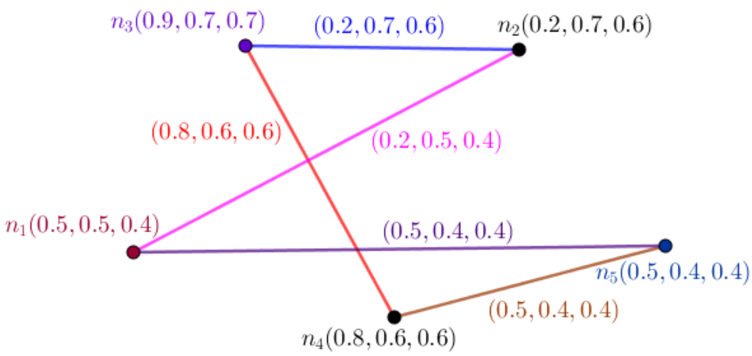

Figure 1.6: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG6

Proposition 1.5.12. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.$$

Proof. Suppose $STR_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a star-neutrosophic graph. An edge always has center, c, as one of its endpoints. All paths have one as their lengths, forever. In the setting of star, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{c\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1;$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{c\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.$$

∎

Proposition 1.5.13. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.5.14. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is two.*

Proposition 1.5.15. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.16. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.7), a star-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one path, precisely one edge between them and there's no path despite them;

(ii) in the setting of star, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\};$$

(iv) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

Proposition 1.5.17. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph which isn't star-neutrosophic graph which means $|V_1|, |V_2| \geq 2$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}.$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part and another vertex in opposite part stable-dominates any given vertex. Assume same parity for same partition of vertex set which means V_1 has odd indexes and V_2 has even indexes. In the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\}$$

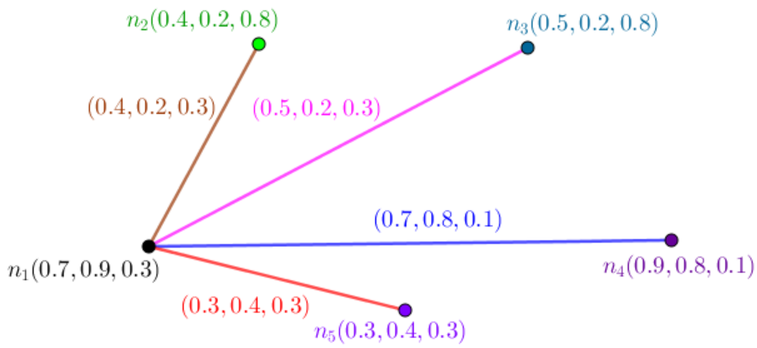

Figure 1.7: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number.

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where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$ and $|V_1| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}$.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4, n_6, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-6}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-2}\}$$

where $|V_1| = |V_2|$.
For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\}$$

where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$ and $|V_1| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}$.
Or

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4, n_6, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-6}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-2}\}$$

where $|V_1| = |V_2|$.
Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}.$$

■

Proposition 1.5.18. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number isn't equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.5.19. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is one.*

Proposition 1.5.20. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

Proposition 1.5.21. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| = |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is two.*

Proposition 1.5.22. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| = |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is two.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more senses about new notions. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.23. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.8), a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\};$$

(iv) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

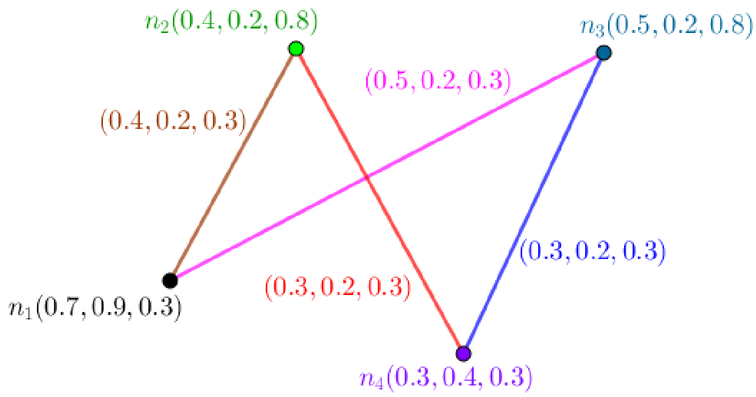

Figure 1.8: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number.

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(v) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = 2.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

Proposition 1.5.24. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $t \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}.$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part is stable-dominated by another vertex in another part. In the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it doesn't

stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$ and

$$V_1 \in \{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^2, n_2^2, n_3^2, n_4^2, \ldots, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^3, n_2^3, n_3^3, n_4^3, \ldots, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_1^{s-2}, n_2^{s-2}, n_3^{s-2}, \ldots, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^{s-1}, n_2^{s-1}, n_3^{s-1}, \ldots, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^s, n_2^s, n_3^s, n_4^s, \ldots, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$ and

$$V_1, V_2, V_3, \ldots, V_s \in \{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$ and

$$V_1 \in \{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

Or

$$\{n^1_1, n^1_2, n^1_3, n^1_4, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n^2_1, n^2_2, n^2_3, n^2_4, \ldots, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n^3_1, n^3_2, n^3_3, n^3_4, \ldots, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\cdots$$
$$\{n^{s-2}_1, n^{s-2}_2, n^{s-2}_3, \ldots, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n^{s-1}_1, n^{s-1}_2, n^{s-1}_3, \ldots, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n^s_1, n^s_2, n^s_3, n^s_4, \ldots, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$ and

$$V_1, V_2, V_3, \ldots, V_s \in \{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}.$$

■

Proposition 1.5.25. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.5.26. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is one.*

Proposition 1.5.27. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

Proposition 1.5.28. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is s.*

Proposition 1.5.29. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i| \ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is s.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.30. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.9), a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\};$$

(iv) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

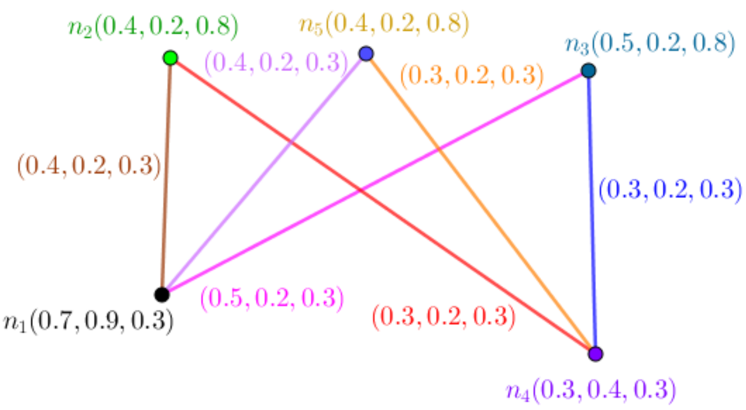

Figure 1.9: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number.

Proposition 1.5.31. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.$$

Proof. Suppose $WHL_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a wheel-neutrosophic graph. The argument is elementary. All vertices of a cycle

$$n_1, n_2, n_3, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-1}, n_1$$

join to one vertex, $c = n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})}$. For every vertices, the minimum number of edges amid them is either one or two because of center and the notion of neighbors. In the setting of wheel, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{c(n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})})\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{c(n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})})\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.$$

∎

Proposition 1.5.32. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.5.33. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.5.34. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.10), a wheel-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one edge between them;

(ii) in the setting of wheel, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\};$$

(iv) there are three stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_3, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1\};$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

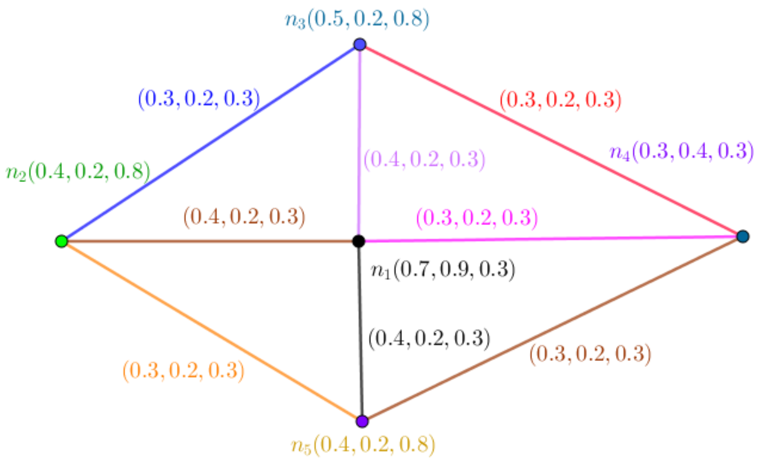

Figure 1.10: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG10

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

1.6 Setting of neutrosophic stable-dominating number

In this section, I provide some results in the setting of neutrosophic stable-dominating number. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are chosen. Complete-neutrosophic graph, path-neutrosophic graph, cycle-neutrosophic graph, star-neutrosophic graph, bipartite-neutrosophic graph, t-partite-neutrosophic graph, and wheel-neutrosophic graph, are both of cases of study and classes which the results are about them.

Proposition 1.6.1. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \min_{x \in V} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

Proof. Suppose $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph. By $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph, all vertices are connected to each other. So there's one edge between two vertices. In the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\}, \{n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-3}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)}\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \min_{x \in V} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\}, \{n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-3}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \min_{x \in V} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.2. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.6.3. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is $\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)$.*

Proposition 1.6.4. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is $\mathcal{O}(CMT_\sigma)$.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.5. In Figure (1.11), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\};$$

(iv) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set.

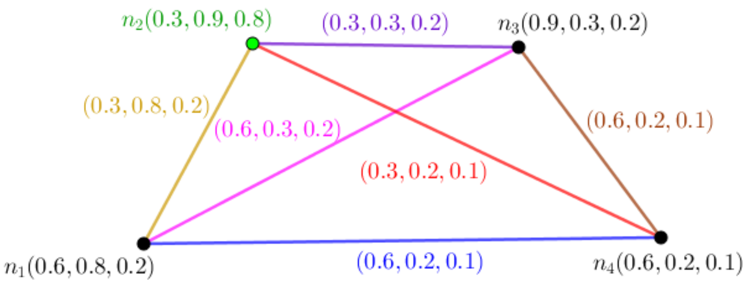

Figure 1.11: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG11

The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = 0.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_4\}.$$

Another class of neutrosophic graphs is addressed to path-neutrosophic graph.

Proposition 1.6.6. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

Proof. Suppose $PTH : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a path-neutrosophic graph. Let $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there's one path from x to y. In the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.7. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Example 1.6.8. There are two sections for clarifications where $d \geq 0$.

(a) In Figure (1.12), an odd-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\};$$

(iv) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are three stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 2.6$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

(b) In Figure (1.13), an even-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

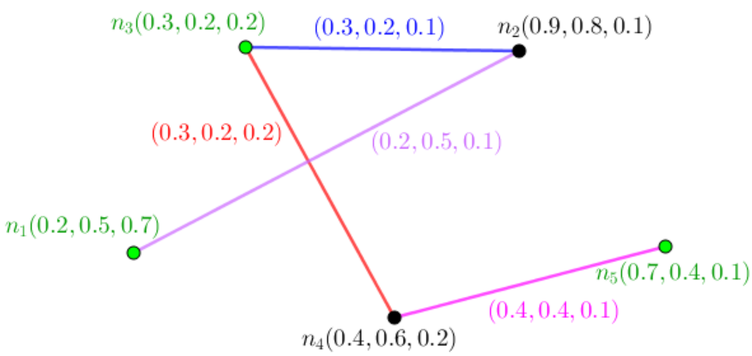

Figure 1.12: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number.

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(*iv*) there are six stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_6\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_2, n_5\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 3.8$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

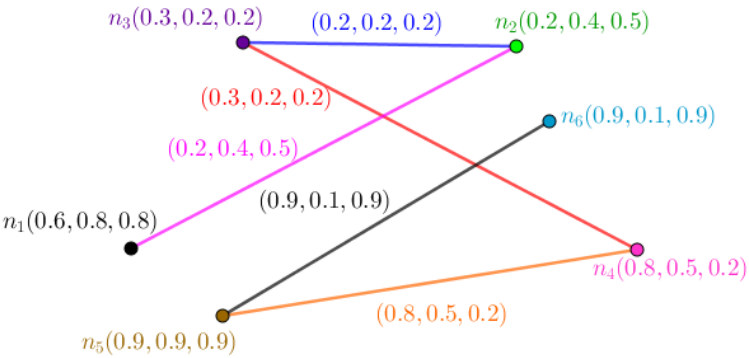

Figure 1.13: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG13

Proposition 1.6.9. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph where $\mathcal{O}(CYC) \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

Proof. Suppose $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a cycle-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there are only two paths with distinct edges from x to y. Let

$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}, x_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}, x_1$$

be a cycle-neutrosophic graph $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$. In the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\ldots.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min_{|S|=\lceil \frac{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}{3} \rceil} \sum_{x \in S} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.10. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. An odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. An even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.11. There are two sections for clarifications.

(a) In Figure (1.14), an even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

- (i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;
- (ii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;
- (iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are three stable-dominating setsc

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

(b) In Figure (1.15), an odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate since a vertex couldn't dominate itself. Thus two vertices are necessary in S;

(iii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates since a vertex dominates neighbors thus in S, there aren't any neighbors and all vertices are neighborless in S;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are five stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_3\},$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.8$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

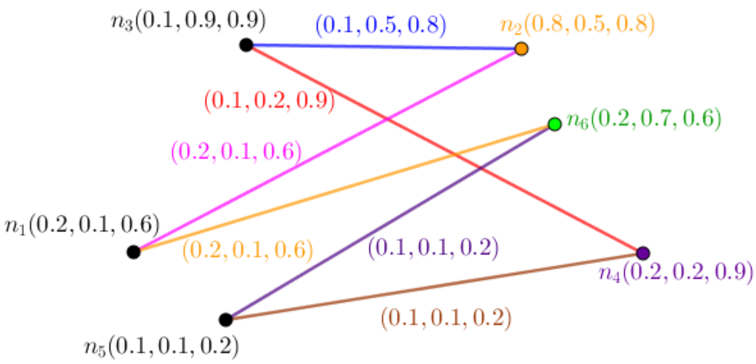

Figure 1.14: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG14

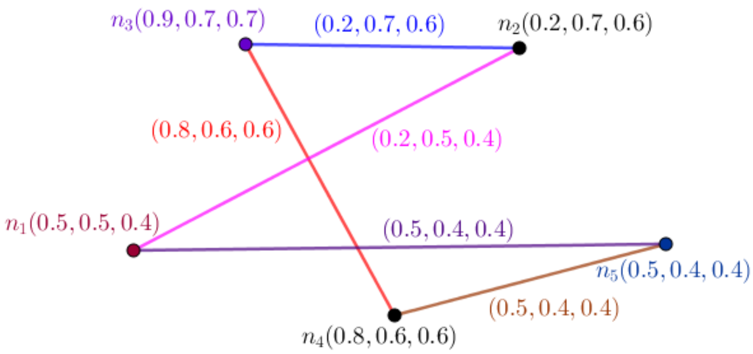

Figure 1.15: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG15

Proposition 1.6.12. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c).$$

Proof. Suppose $STR_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a star-neutrosophic graph. An edge always has center, c, as one of its endpoints. All paths have one as their lengths, forever. In the setting of star, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{c\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{c\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.13. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.6.14. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is two.*

Proposition 1.6.15. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.16. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.16), a star-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one path, precisely one edge between them and there's no path despite them;

(ii) in the setting of star, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\};$$

(iv) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

Proposition 1.6.17. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph which isn't star-neutrosophic graph which means $|V_1|, |V_2| \geq 2$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min_{|V_i|=\min\{|V_1|,|V_2|\}} \sum_{x \in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part and another vertex in opposite part stable-dominates any given vertex. Assume same parity for same partition of vertex set which means V_1 has odd indexes and V_2 has even indexes. In the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating

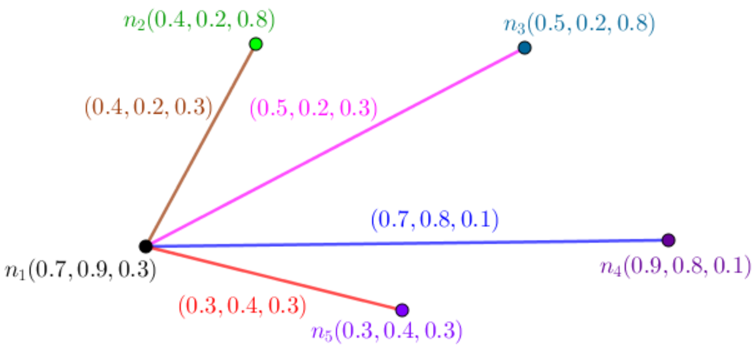

Figure 1.16: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG16

number dominates if and only if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\}$$

where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$ and $|V_1| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}$.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4, n_6, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-6}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-2}\}$$

where $|V_1| = |V_2|$.
For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min_{|V_i|=\min\{|V_1|,|V_2|\}} \sum_{x \in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\}$$

where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$ and $|V_1| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|\}$.
Or

$$\{n_1, n_3, n_5, n_7, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-5}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4, n_6, n_8, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-6}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-4}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})-i-2}\}$$

where $|V_1| = |V_2|$.
Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \min_{|V_i|=\min\{|V_1|,|V_2|\}} \sum_{x\in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.18. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number isn't equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.6.19. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is one.*

Proposition 1.6.20. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

Proposition 1.6.21. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| = |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is two.*

Proposition 1.6.22. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph where $|V_1| = |V_2|$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is two.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more senses about new notions. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.23. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.17), a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\};$$

(*iv*) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are two stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = 2.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3\}.$$

Proposition 1.6.24. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $t \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min_{|V_i|=\min\{|V_1|,|V_2|,\ldots,|V_t|\}} \sum_{x \in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part is stable-dominated by another vertex in another part. In the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating.
All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n^1_1, n^1_2, n^1_3, n^1_4, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

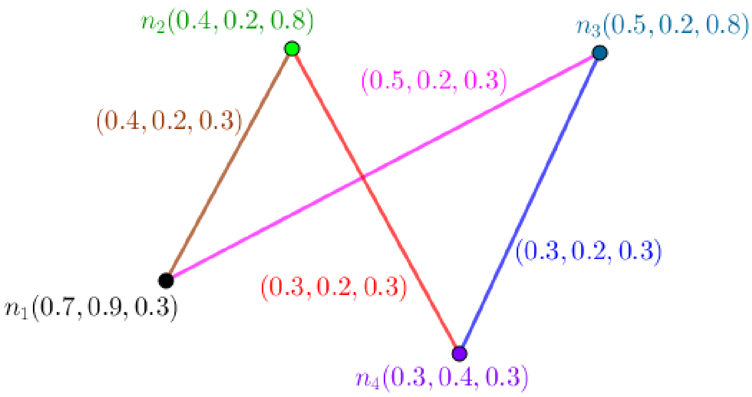

Figure 1.17: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG17

where $|\{V_i|\ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \dots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$ and

$$V_1 \in \{V_i|\ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \dots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \dots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^2, n_2^2, n_3^2, n_4^2, \dots, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^3, n_2^3, n_3^3, n_4^3, \dots, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\dots$$
$$\{n_1^{s-2}, n_2^{s-2}, n_3^{s-2}, \dots, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^{s-1}, n_2^{s-1}, n_3^{s-1}, \dots, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$
$$\{n_1^{s}, n_2^{s}, n_3^{s}, n_4^{s}, \dots, n^{s}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$$

where $|\{V_i|\ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \dots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$ and

$$V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_s \in \{V_i|\ |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \dots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min_{|V_i| = \min\{|V_1|,|V_2|,\dots,|V_t|\}} \sum_{x \in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}$

where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$ and

$$V_1 \in \{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

Or

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{n_1^1, n_2^1, n_3^1, n_4^1, \ldots, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^1_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}\\
&\{n_1^2, n_2^2, n_3^2, n_4^2, \ldots, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^2_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}\\
&\{n_1^3, n_2^3, n_3^3, n_4^3, \ldots, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^3_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}\\
&\cdots\\
&\{n_1^{s-2}, n_2^{s-2}, n_3^{s-2}, \ldots, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-2}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}\\
&\{n_1^{s-1}, n_2^{s-1}, n_3^{s-1}, \ldots, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^{s-1}_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}\\
&\{n_1^s, n_2^s, n_3^s, n_4^s, \ldots, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-2}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})-1}, n^s_{\mathcal{O}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})}\}
\end{aligned}$$

where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$ and

$$V_1, V_2, V_3, \ldots, V_s \in \{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \min_{|V_i|=\min\{|V_1|,|V_2|,\ldots,|V_t|\}} \sum_{x\in V_i} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(x).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.25. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.6.26. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is one.*

Proposition 1.6.27. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = 1$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

Proposition 1.6.28. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets is s.*

Proposition 1.6.29. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $|\{V_i \mid |V_i| = \min\{|V_1|, |V_2|, \ldots, |V_t|\}\}| = s$. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is s.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.30. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.18), a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\};$$

(iv) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

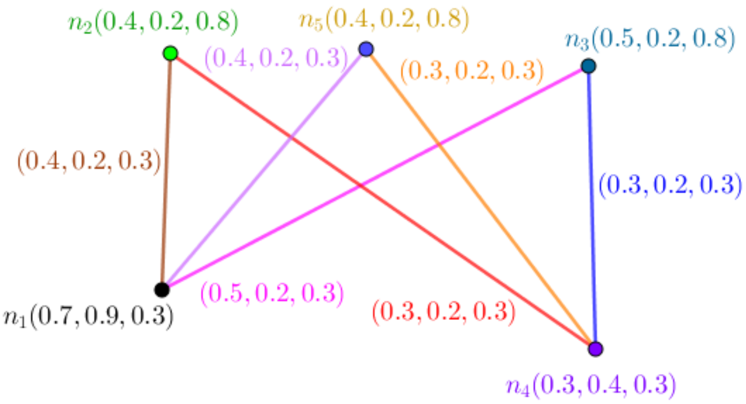

Figure 1.18: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG18

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

Proposition 1.6.31. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c).$$

Proof. Suppose $WHL_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a wheel-neutrosophic graph. The argument is elementary. All vertices of a cycle

$$n_1, n_2, n_3, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-1}, n_1$$

join to one vertex, $c = n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})}$. For every vertices, the minimum number of edges amid them is either one or two because of center and the notion of neighbors. In the setting of wheel, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member. All stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{c(n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})})\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c)$$

and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{c(n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})})\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c).$$

■

Proposition 1.6.32. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-dominating number is equal to dominating number.*

Proposition 1.6.33. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number is one.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 1.6.34. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (1.19), a wheel-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one edge between them;

(ii) in the setting of wheel, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\};$$

(*iv*) there are three stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_3, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1\};$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}.$$

1.7 Applications in Time Table and Scheduling

In this section, two applications for time table and scheduling are provided where the models are either complete models which mean complete connections are formed as individual and family of complete models with common neutrosophic vertex set or quasi-complete models which mean quasi-complete connections are formed as individual and family of quasi-complete models with common neutrosophic vertex set.
Designing the programs to achieve some goals is general approach to apply on some issues to function properly. Separation has key role in the context of this style. Separating the duration of work which are consecutive, is the matter and it has importance to avoid mixing up.

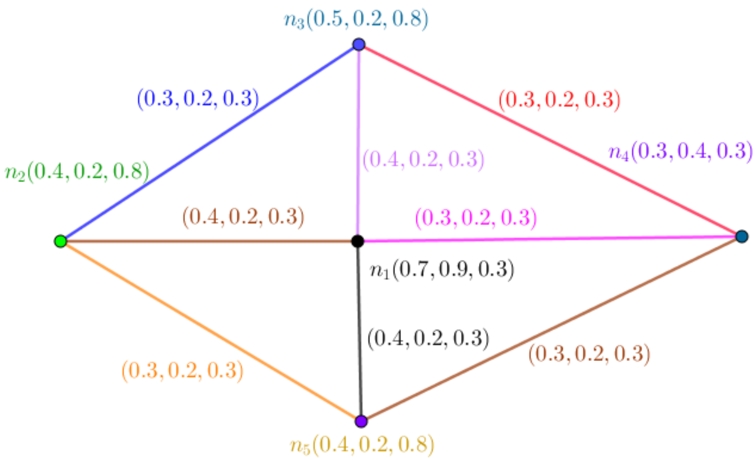

Figure 1.19: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. 87NTG19

Step 1. (Definition) Time table is an approach to get some attributes to do the work fast and proper. The style of scheduling implies special attention to the tasks which are consecutive.

Step 2. (Issue) Scheduling of program has faced with difficulties to differ amid consecutive sections. Beyond that, sometimes sections are not the same.

Step 3. (Model) The situation is designed as a model. The model uses data to assign every section and to assign to relation amid sections, three numbers belong unit interval to state indeterminacy, possibilities and determinacy. There's one restriction in that, the numbers amid two sections are at least the number of the relations amid them. Table (1.1), clarifies about the assigned numbers to these situations.

Table 1.1: Scheduling concerns its Subjects and its Connections as a neutrosophic graph in a Model. 87tbl1

Sections of NTG	n_1	$n_2 \cdots$	n_5
Values	$(0.7, 0.9, 0.3)$	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.8) \cdots$	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.8)$
Connections of NTG	E_1	$E_2 \cdots$	E_6
Values	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.3)$	$(0.5, 0.2, 0.3) \cdots$	$(0.3, 0.2, 0.3)$

1.8 Case 1: Complete-t-partite Model alongside its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number

Step 4. (Solution) The neutrosophic graph alongside its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number as model, propose to use specific number. Every subject has connection with some subjects.

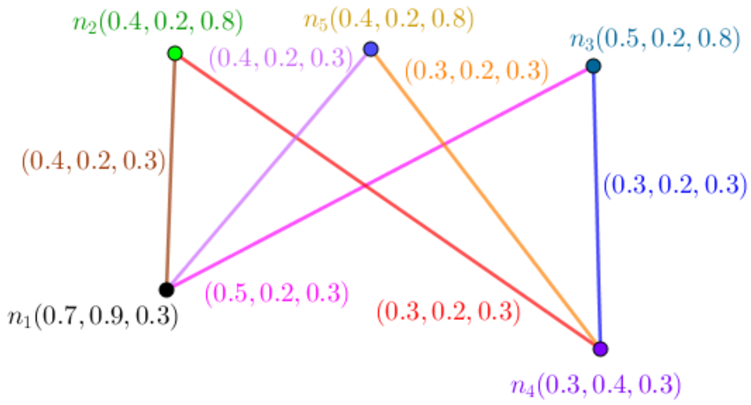

Figure 1.20: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number 87NTG20

Thus the connection is applied as possible and the model demonstrates quasi-full connections as quasi-possible. Using the notion of strong on the connection amid subjects, causes the importance of subject goes in the highest level such that the value amid two consecutive subjects, is determined by those subjects. If the configuration is star, the number is different. Also, it holds for other types such that complete, wheel, path, and cycle. The collection of situations is another application of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number when the notion of family is applied in the way that all members of family are from same classes of neutrosophic graphs. As follows, there are five subjects which are represented as Figure (1.20). This model is strong and even more it's quasi-complete. And the study proposes using specific number which is called its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number. There are also some analyses on other numbers in the way that, the clarification is gained about being special number or not. Also, in the last part, there is one neutrosophic number to assign to this model and situation to compare them with same situations to get more precise. Consider Figure (1.20). In Figure (1.20), an complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

- (i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;
- (ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates as if it doesn't stable-dominate so as dominating is the different with stable-dominating, by S has two neighbors in the setting of dominating which is impossible in the setting of stable-dominating;
- (iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\};$$

(iv) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's one stable-dominating set

$$\{n_1, n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = 2.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1, n_4\}.$$

1.9 Case 2: Complete Model alongside its Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number

Step 4. (Solution) The neutrosophic graph alongside its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number as model, propose

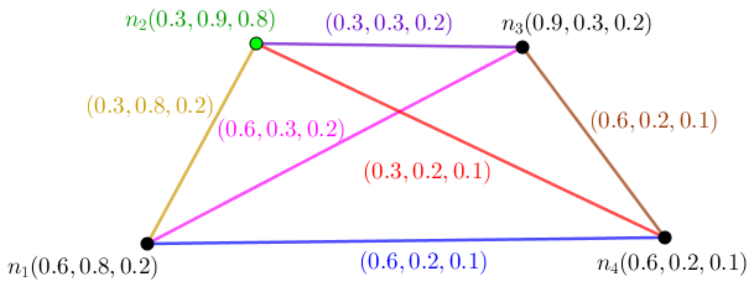

Figure 1.21: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number

87NTG21

to use specific number. Every subject has connection with every given subject in deemed way. Thus the connection applied as possible and the model demonstrates full connections as possible between parts but with different view where symmetry amid vertices and edges are the matters. Using the notion of strong on the connection amid subjects, causes the importance of subject goes in the highest level such that the value amid two consecutive subjects, is determined by those subjects. If the configuration is complete multipartite, the number is different. Also, it holds for other types such that star, wheel, path, and cycle. The collection of situations is another application of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number when the notion of family is applied in the way that all members of family are from same classes of neutrosophic graphs. As follows, there are four subjects which are represented in the formation of one model as Figure (1.21). This model is neutrosophic strong as individual and even more it's complete. And the study proposes using specific number which is called its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number for this model. There are also some analyses on other numbers in the way that, the clarification is gained about being special number or not. Also, in the last part, there is one neutrosophic number to assign to these models as individual. A model as a collection of situations to compare them with another model as a collection of situations to get more precise. Consider Figure (1.21). There is one section for clarifications.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of dominating set corresponded to dominating number dominates if and only if it stable-dominates so as dominating is the same with stable-dominating, by Proposition (1.4.8), and S has one member;

(iii) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_{\sigma}) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\};$$

(*iv*) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are four stable-dominating sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\},$$

corresponded to stable-dominating number as if there's one stable-dominating set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-dominating number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-dominating sets corresponded to stable-dominating number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_2\}, \{n_3\},$$
$$\{n_4\}.$$

For given vertex n, if $sn \in E$, then s stable-dominates n. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertex n in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-dominates n where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-dominating set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-dominating sets is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_{\sigma}) = 0.9$; and corresponded to stable-dominating sets are

$$\{n_4\}.$$

1.10 Open Problems

In this section, some questions and problems are proposed to give some avenues to pursue this study. The structures of the definitions and results give some ideas to make new settings which are eligible to extend and to create new study. Notion concerning its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number are defined in neutrosophic graphs. Thus,

Question 1.10.1. *Is it possible to use other types of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number?*

Question 1.10.2. *Are existed some connections amid different types of its stable-dominating number and its neutrosophic stable-dominating number in neutrosophic graphs?*

Question 1.10.3. *Is it possible to construct some classes of neutrosophic graphs which have "nice" behavior?*

Question 1.10.4. *Which mathematical notions do make an independent study to apply these types in neutrosophic graphs?*

Problem 1.10.5. *Which parameters are related to this parameter?*

Problem 1.10.6. *Which approaches do work to construct applications to create independent study?*

Problem 1.10.7. *Which approaches do work to construct definitions which use all definitions and the relations amid them instead of separate definitions to create independent study?*

1.11 Conclusion and Closing Remarks

In this section, concluding remarks and closing remarks are represented. The drawbacks of this article are illustrated. Some benefits and advantages of this study are highlighted.
This study uses two definitions concerning stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-dominated vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-dominated vertices corresponded to stable-dominating set is called neutrosophic stable-dominating number. The connections of vertices which aren't clarified by minimum number of edges amid them differ them from each other and put them in different categories to represent a number which is called stable-dominating number and neutrosophic stable-dominating number arising from stable-dominated vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Further studies could be about changes in the settings to compare these notions amid different settings of neutrosophic graphs theory. One way is finding some relations amid all definitions of notions to make sensible definitions. In Table (1.2), some limitations and advantages of this study are pointed out.

Table 1.2: A Brief Overview about Advantages and Limitations of this Study 87tbl

Advantages	Limitations
1. Stable-Dominating Number of Model	1. Connections amid Classes
2. Neutrosophic Stable-Dominating Number of Model	
3. Minimal Stable-Dominating Sets	2. Study on Families
4. Stable-Dominated Vertices amid all Vertices	
5. Acting on All Vertices	3. Same Models in Family

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CHAPTER 2

Modified Notions

The following sections are cited as follows, which is my 88th manuscript and I use prefix 88 as number before any labelling for items.

[**Ref2**] Henry Garrett, "*Seeking Empty Subgraphs To Determine Different Measurements in Some Classes of Neutrosophic Graphs*", ResearchGate 2022 (doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.30448.53766).

Seeking Empty Subgraphs To Determine Different Measurements in Some Classes of Neutrosophic Graphs

2.1 Abstract

New setting is introduced to study stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-resolved vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-resolved vertices corresponded to stable-resolving set is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number. Forming sets from stable-resolved vertices to figure out different types of number of vertices in the sets from stable-resolved sets in the terms of minimum number of vertices to get minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs is key type of approach to have these notions namely stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Two numbers and one set are assigned to a neutrosophic graph, are obtained but now both settings lead to approach is on demand which is to compute and to find representatives of sets having smallest number of stable-resolved vertices from different types of sets in the terms of minimum number and minimum neutrosophic number forming it to get minimum number to assign to a neutrosophic graph. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then for given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$;

for given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called neutrosophic stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-resolving number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-resolving number," for introduced results and used classes. This approach facilitates identifying sets which form stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. In both settings, some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are studied. Some clarifications for each result and each definition are provided. The cardinality of set of stable-resolved vertices and neutrosophic cardinality of set of stable-resolved vertices corresponded to stable-resolving set have eligibility to define stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number but different types of set of stable-resolved vertices to define stable-resolving sets. Some results get more frameworks and more perspectives about these definitions. The way in that, different types of set of stable-resolved vertices in the terms of minimum number to assign to neutrosophic graphs, opens the way to do some approaches. These notions are applied into neutrosophic graphs as individuals but not family of them as drawbacks for these notions. Finding special neutrosophic graphs which are well-known, is an open way to pursue this study. Neutrosophic stable-resolving notion is applied to different settings and classes of neutrosophic graphs. Some problems are proposed to pursue this study. Basic familiarities with graph theory and neutrosophic graph theory are proposed for this article.

Keywords: Stable-Resolving Number, Neutrosophic Stable-Resolving

Number, Classes of Neutrosophic Graphs
AMS Subject Classification: 05C17, 05C22, 05E45

2.2 Background

Fuzzy set in **Ref.** [**Ref22**] by Zadeh (1965), intuitionistic fuzzy sets in **Ref.** [**Ref3**] by Atanassov (1986), a first step to a theory of the intuitionistic fuzzy graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref19**] by Shannon and Atanassov (1994), a unifying field in logics neutrosophy: neutrosophic probability, set and logic, rehoboth in **Ref.** [**Ref20**] by Smarandache (1998), single-valued neutrosophic sets in **Ref.** [**Ref21**] by Wang et al. (2010), single-valued neutrosophic graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref7**] by Broumi et al. (2016), operations on single-valued neutrosophic graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref1**] by Akram and Shahzadi (2017), neutrosophic soft graphs in **Ref.**

[**Ref18**] by Shah and Hussain (2016), bounds on the average and minimum attendance in preference-based activity scheduling in **Ref.** [**Ref2**] by Aronshtam and Ilani (2022), investigating the recoverable robust single machine scheduling problem under interval uncertainty in **Ref.** [**Ref4**] by Bold and Goerigk (2022), independent (k+1)-domination in k-trees in **Ref.** [**Ref5**] by M. Borowiecki et al. (2020), Oon upper bounds for the independent transversal domination number in **Ref.** [**Ref6**] by C. Brause et al. (2018), complexity results on open-independent, open-locating-dominating sets in complementary prism graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref8**] by M.R. Cappelle et al. (2022), general upper bounds on independent k-rainbow domination in **Ref.** [**Ref9**] by S. Bermudo et al. (2019), on the independent domination polynomial of a graph in **Ref.** [**Ref14**] by S. Jahari, and S. Alikhani (2021), independent domination in finitely defined classes of graphs: polynomial algorithms in **Ref.** [**Ref15**] by V. Lozin et al. (2015), on three outer-independent domination related parameters in graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref16**] by D.A. Mojdeh et al. (2021), independent Roman $\{2\}-$domination in graphs in **Ref.** [**Ref17**] by A. Rahmouni, and M. Chellali (2018), dimension and coloring alongside domination in neutrosophic hypergraphs in **Ref.** [**Ref11**] by Henry Garrett (2022), three types of neutrosophic alliances based on connectedness and (strong) edges in **Ref.** [**Ref13**] by Henry Garrett (2022), properties of SuperHyperGraph and neutrosophic SuperHyperGraph in **Ref.** [**Ref12**] by Henry Garrett (2022), are studied. Also, some studies and researches about neutrosophic graphs, are proposed as a book in **Ref.** [**Ref10**] by Henry Garrett (2022).
In this section, I use two subsections to illustrate a perspective about the background of this study.

Motivation and Contributions

In this study, there's an idea which could be considered as a motivation.

Question 2.2.1. *Is it possible to use mixed versions of ideas concerning "stable-resolving number", "neutrosophic stable-resolving number" and "Neutrosophic Graph" to define some notions which are applied to neutrosophic graphs?*

It's motivation to find notions to use in any classes of neutrosophic graphs. Real-world applications about time table and scheduling are another thoughts which lead to be considered as motivation. Having connection amid two vertices have key roles to assign stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Thus they're used to define new ideas which conclude to the structure of stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. The concept of having smallest number of stable-resolved vertices in the terms of crisp setting and in the terms of neutrosophic setting inspires us to study the behavior of all stable-resolved vertices in the way that, some types of numbers, stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are the cases of study in the setting of individuals. In both settings, corresponded numbers conclude the discussion. Also, there are some avenues to extend these notions.
The framework of this study is as follows. In the beginning, I introduce

basic definitions to clarify about preliminaries. In subsection "Preliminaries", new notions of stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are highlighted, are introduced and are clarified as individuals. In section "Preliminaries", minimum number of stable-resolved vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices, have the key role in this way. General results are obtained and also, the results about the basic notions of stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, are elicited. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are studied in the terms of stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs, in section "Setting of stable-resolving number," as individuals. In section "Setting of stable-resolving number," stable-resolving number is applied into individuals. As concluding results, there are some statements, remarks, examples and clarifications about some classes of neutrosophic graphs namely path-neutrosophic graphs, cycle-neutrosophic graphs, complete-neutrosophic graphs, star-neutrosophic graphs, complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graphs, complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs, and wheel-neutrosophic graphs. The clarifications are also presented in both sections "Setting of stable-resolving number," and "Setting of neutrosophic stable-resolving number," for introduced results and used classes. In section "Applications in Time Table and Scheduling", two applications are posed for quasi-complete and complete notions, namely complete-neutrosophic graphs and complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graphs concerning time table and scheduling when the suspicions are about choosing some subjects and the mentioned models are considered as individual. In section "Open Problems", some problems and questions for further studies are proposed. In section "Conclusion and Closing Remarks", gentle discussion about results and applications is featured. In section "Conclusion and Closing Remarks", a brief overview concerning advantages and limitations of this study alongside conclusions is formed.

Preliminaries

In this subsection, basic material which is used in this article, is presented. Also, new ideas and their clarifications are elicited.
Basic idea is about the model which is used. First definition introduces basic model.

Definition 2.2.2. (Graph).
$G = (V, E)$ is called a **graph** if V is a set of objects and E is a subset of $V \times V$ (E is a set of 2-subsets of V) where V is called **vertex set** and E is called **edge set**. Every two vertices have been corresponded to at most one edge.

Neutrosophic graph is the foundation of results in this paper which is defined as follows. Also, some related notions are demonstrated.

Definition 2.2.3. (Neutrosophic Graph And Its Special Case).
$NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$ is called a **neutrosophic graph** if it's graph, $\sigma_i : V \to [0, 1]$, and $\mu_i : E \to [0, 1]$. We add one condition on it and we use **special case** of neutrosophic graph but with same name. The

added condition is as follows, for every $v_iv_j \in E$,

$$\mu(v_iv_j) \leq \sigma(v_i) \wedge \sigma(v_j).$$

(i) : σ is called **neutrosophic vertex set**.

(ii) : μ is called **neutrosophic edge set**.

(iii) : $|V|$ is called **order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$.

(iv) : $\sum_{v\in V}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(v)$ is called **neutrosophic order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$.

(v) : $|E|$ is called **size** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$.

(vi) : $\sum_{e\in E}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\mu_i(e)$ is called **neutrosophic size** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$.

Some classes of well-known neutrosophic graphs are defined. These classes of neutrosophic graphs are used to form this study and the most results are about them.

Definition 2.2.4. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then

(i) : a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is called **path** where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, \mathcal{O}(NTG) - 1$;

(ii) : **strength** of path $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is $\bigwedge_{i=0,\cdots,\mathcal{O}(NTG)-1}\mu(x_ix_{i+1})$;

(iii) : **connectedness** amid vertices x_0 and x_t is

$$\mu^{\infty}(x_0, x_t) = \bigvee_{P:x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_t}\ \bigwedge_{i=0,\cdots,t-1}\mu(x_ix_{i+1});$$

(iv) : a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}, x_0$ is called **cycle** where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, \mathcal{O}(NTG) - 1,\ x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}x_0 \in E$ and there are two edges xy and uv such that $\mu(xy) = \mu(uv) = \bigwedge_{i=0,1,\cdots,n-1}\mu(v_iv_{i+1})$;

(v) : it's **t-partite** where V is partitioned to t parts, $V_1^{s_1}, V_2^{s_2}, \cdots, V_t^{s_t}$ and the edge xy implies $x \in V_i^{s_i}$ and $y \in V_j^{s_j}$ where $i \neq j$. If it's complete, then it's denoted by $K_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}$ where σ_i is σ on $V_i^{s_i}$ instead V which mean $x \notin V_i$ induces $\sigma_i(x) = 0$. Also, $|V_j^{s_i}| = s_i$;

(vi) : t-partite is **complete bipartite** if $t = 2$, and it's denoted by K_{σ_1,σ_2};

(vii) : complete bipartite is **star** if $|V_1| = 1$, and it's denoted by S_{1,σ_2};

$(viii)$: a vertex in V is **center** if the vertex joins to all vertices of a cycle. Then it's **wheel** and it's denoted by W_{1,σ_2};

(ix) : it's **complete** where $\forall uv \in V,\ \mu(uv) = \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$;

(x) : it's **strong** where $\forall uv \in E,\ \mu(uv) = \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$.

To make them concrete, I bring preliminaries of this article in two upcoming definitions in other ways.

Definition 2.2.5. (Neutrosophic Graph And Its Special Case).
$NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$ is called a **neutrosophic graph** if it's graph, $\sigma_i : V \to [0, 1]$, and $\mu_i : E \to [0, 1]$. We add one condition on it and we use **special case** of neutrosophic graph but with same name. The added condition is as follows, for every $v_iv_j \in E$,

$$\mu(v_iv_j) \leq \sigma(v_i) \wedge \sigma(v_j).$$

$|V|$ is called **order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$. $\Sigma_{v\in V}\sigma(v)$ is called **neutrosophic order** of NTG and it's denoted by $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$.

Definition 2.2.6. Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then it's **complete** and denoted by CMT_σ if $\forall x, y \in V, xy \in E$ and $\mu(xy) = \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y)$; a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}$ is called **path** and it's denoted by PTH where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1$; a sequence of consecutive vertices $P : x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}, x_0$ is called **cycle** and denoted by CYC where $x_ix_{i+1} \in E,\ i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1,\ x_{\mathcal{O}(NTG)}x_0 \in E$ and there are two edges xy and uv such that $\mu(xy) = \mu(uv) = \bigwedge_{i=0,1,\cdots,n-1} \mu(v_iv_{i+1})$; it's **t-partite** where V is partitioned to t parts, $V_1^{s_1}, V_2^{s_2}, \cdots, V_t^{s_t}$ and the edge xy implies $x \in V_i^{s_i}$ and $y \in V_j^{s_j}$ where $i \neq j$. If it's **complete**, then it's denoted by $CMT_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}$ where σ_i is σ on $V_i^{s_i}$ instead V which mean $x \notin V_i$ induces $\sigma_i(x) = 0$. Also, $|V_j^{s_i}| = s_i$; t-partite is **complete bipartite** if $t = 2$, and it's denoted by CMT_{σ_1,σ_2}; complete bipartite is **star** if $|V_1| = 1$, and it's denoted by STR_{1,σ_2}; a vertex in V is **center** if the vertex joins to all vertices of a cycle. Then it's **wheel** and it's denoted by WHL_{1,σ_2}.

Remark 2.2.7. Using notations which is mixed with literatures, are reviewed.

2.2.7.1. $NTG = (V, E, \sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3), \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3))$, $\mathcal{O}(NTG)$, and $\mathcal{O}_n(NTG)$;

2.2.7.2. $CMT_\sigma, PTH, CYC, STR_{1,\sigma_2}, CMT_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}, CMT_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}$, and WHL_{1,σ_2}.

Definition 2.2.8. (stable-resolving numbers).
Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a neutrosophic graph. Then

(i) for given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called **stable-resolving set**. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called **stable-resolving number** and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG)$;

(ii) for given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called **neutrosophic stable-resolving set**. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called **neutrosophic stable-resolving number** and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG)$.

For convenient usages, the word neutrosophic which is used in previous definition, won't be used, usually.

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Proposition 2.2.9. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a neutrosophic graph. Assume* $|S|$ *has one member. Then*

(i) *a vertex resolves if and only if it stable-resolves;*

(ii) S *is resolving set if and only if it's stable-resolving set;*

(iii) *a number is resolving number if and only if it's stable-resolving number.*

Proposition 2.2.10. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a neutrosophic graph. Then* S *is stable-resolving set corresponded to stable-resolving number if and only if for every neutrosophic vertex* s *in* S*, there are at least neutrosophic vertices* n *and* n' *in* $V \setminus S$ *such that* $\{s' \in S \mid d(s', n) \neq d(s', n')\} = \{s\}$.

Proposition 2.2.11. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a neutrosophic graph. Then* V *isn't* S.

In next part, clarifications about main definition are given. To avoid confusion and for convenient usages, examples are usually used after every part and names are used in the way that, abbreviation, simplicity, and summarization are the matters of mind.

Example 2.2.12. In Figure (2.1), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(NTG) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

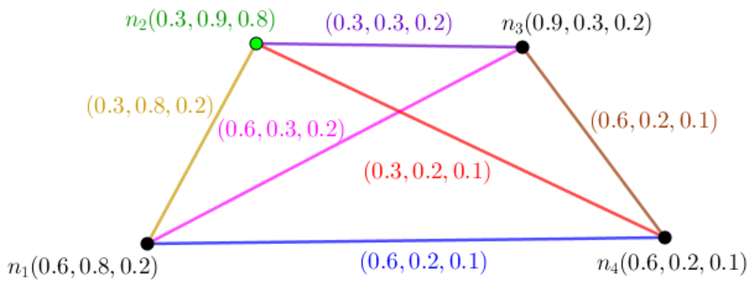

Figure 2.1: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG1

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(NTG) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

2.3 Setting of stable-resolving number

In this section, I provide some results in the setting of stable-resolving number. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are chosen. Complete-neutrosophic graph, path-neutrosophic graph, cycle-neutrosophic graph, star-neutrosophic graph, bipartite-neutrosophic graph, t-partite-neutrosophic graph, and wheel-neutrosophic graph, are both of cases of study and classes which the results are about them.

Proposition 2.3.1. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = \textit{Not Existed}.$$

Proof. Suppose $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph. By $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph, all vertices are connected to each other. So there's one edge between two vertices. In the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = \text{Not Existed}$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.3.2. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.3. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.3.4. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.5. In Figure (2.2), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed;}$$

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

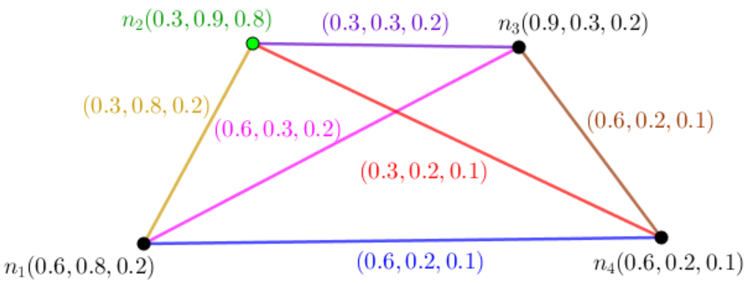

Figure 2.2: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG2

Another class of neutrosophic graphs is addressed to path-neutrosophic graph.

Proposition 2.3.6. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1.$$

Proof. Suppose $PTH : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a path-neutrosophic graph. Let $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there's one path from x to y. In the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1.$$

■

Proposition 2.3.7. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.8. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is two.*

Example 2.3.9. There are two sections for clarifications.

(a) In Figure (2.3), an odd-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\};$$

(iv) there are nine stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_5\},$$
$$\{n_5, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_2\}, \{n_5, n_1\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are two stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\};$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 1.2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_5\}.$$

(b) In Figure (2.4), an even-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\};$$

(iv) there are sixteen stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\}, \{n_6\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_3\}, \{n_6, n_4\}, \{n_6, n_2\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_1\}, \{n_6, n_3, n_1\}, \{n_6, n_4, n_2\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_4, n_1\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are two stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\};$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

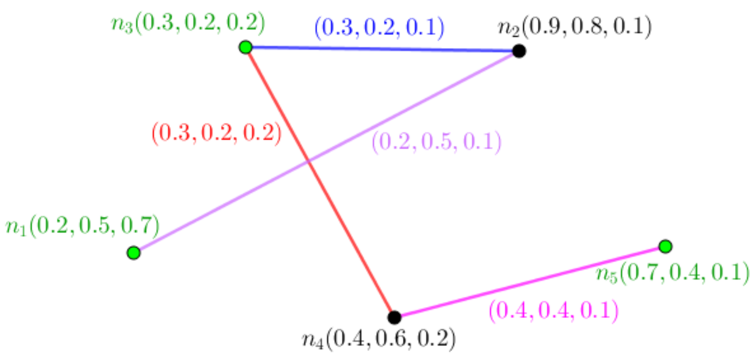

Figure 2.3: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG3

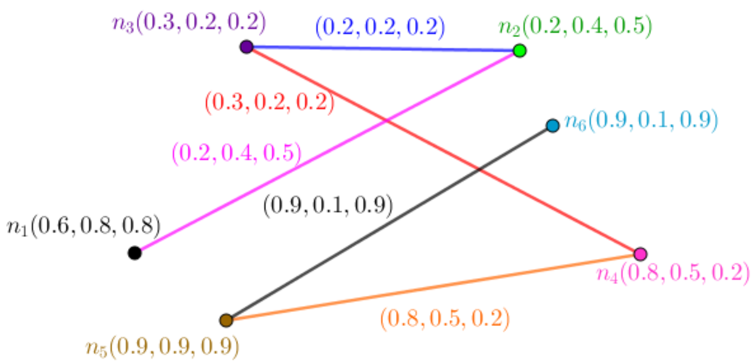

Figure 2.4: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG4

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_6\}.$$

Proposition 2.3.10. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph where $\mathcal{O}(CYC) \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2.$$

Proof. Suppose $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a cycle-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there are only two paths with distinct edges from x to y. Let

$$n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}, n_1$$

be a cycle-neutrosophic graph $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$. In the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \ldots, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}, \ldots, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2;$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \ldots, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}, \ldots, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2.$$

■

Proposition 2.3.11. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. An odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. An even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.12. There are two sections for clarifications.

(a) In Figure (2.5), an even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\};$$

(iv) there are six stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 1.3$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_5\}.$$

(*b*) In Figure (2.6), an odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(*i*) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(*ii*) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving;

(*iii*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

(*iv*) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

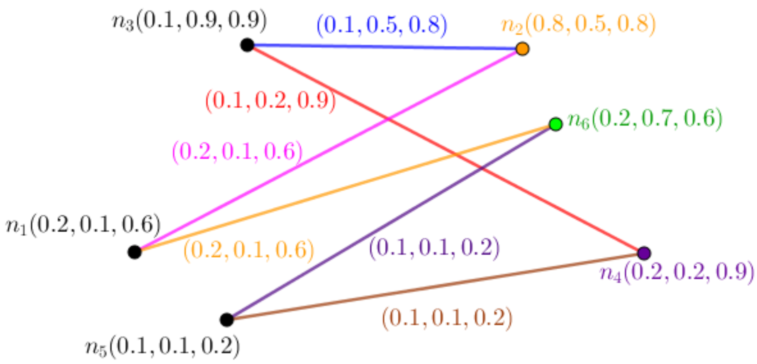

Figure 2.5: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG5

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.8$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

Proposition 2.3.13. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - 2.$$

Proof. Suppose $STR_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a star-neutrosophic graph. An edge always has center, c, as one of its endpoints where $n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2})} = c$. All paths have one as their lengths, forever. In the setting of star, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves so as resolving is the same with stable-resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$

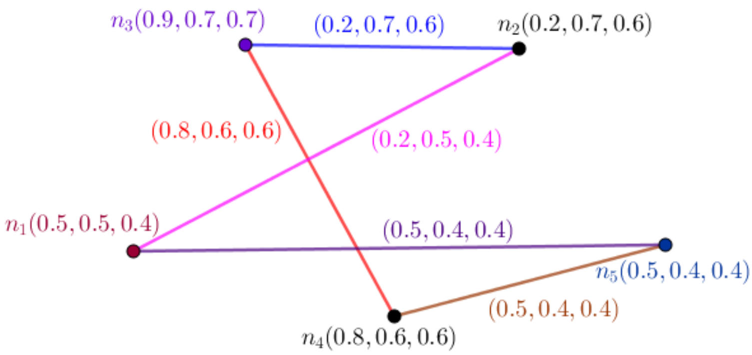

Figure 2.6: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number.

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$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\ldots$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}\}.$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - 2;$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$\{n_2, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\ldots$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$
$\{n_1, n_2, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}\}.$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - 2.$$

■

Proposition 2.3.14. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.15. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is $\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2})$.*

Proposition 2.3.16. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is $\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - 1$.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.17. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.7), a star-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one path, precisely one edge between them and there's no path despite them;

(ii) in the setting of star, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves so as resolving is the same with stable-resolving;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 3$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$

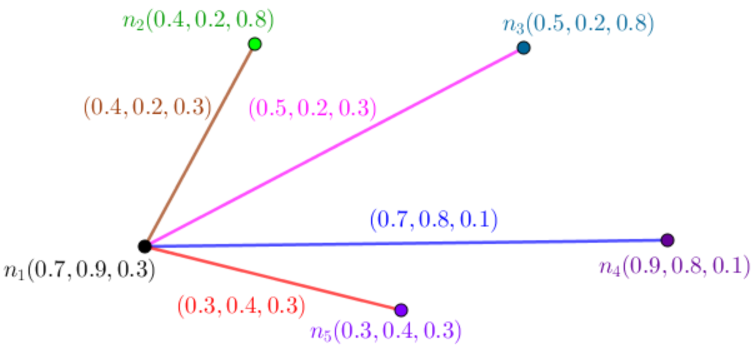

Figure 2.7: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number.

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$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 3.9$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_5\}.$$

Proposition 2.3.18. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph which isn't star-neutrosophic graph which means $|V_1|, |V_2| \geq 2$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \textit{Not Existed}.$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part and another vertex in opposite part stable-resolves any given vertex. Assume same parity for same partition of vertex set which means V_1 has odd indexes and V_2 has even indexes. In the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed;}$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.3.19. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.20. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.3.21. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more senses about new notions. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.22. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.8), a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Proposition 2.3.23. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $t \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

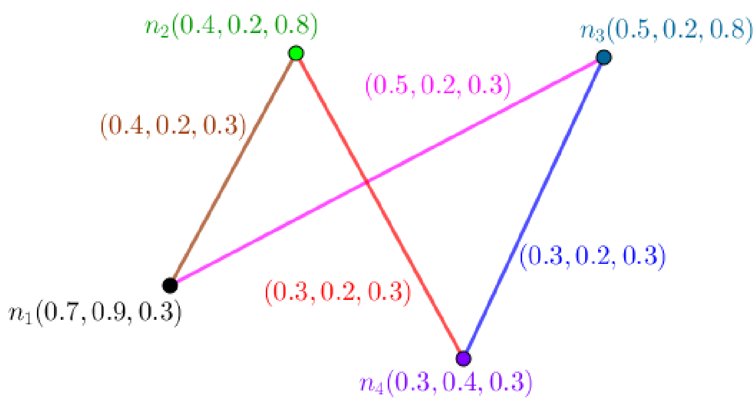

Figure 2.8: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG8

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part is stable-resolved by another vertex in another part. In the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \text{Not Existed;}$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.3.24. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.25. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.3.26. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.27. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.9), a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_t})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

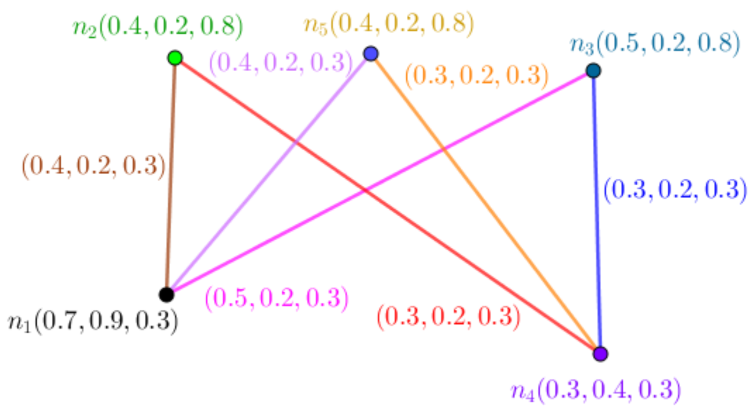

Figure 2.9: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG9

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Proposition 2.3.28. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

Proof. Suppose $WHL_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a wheel-neutrosophic graph. The argument is elementary. All vertices of a cycle

$$n_1, n_2, n_3, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-1}, n_1$$

join to one vertex, $c = n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})}$. For every vertices, the minimum number of edges amid them is either one or two because of center and the notion of neighbors. In the setting of wheel, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed}.$$

■

Proposition 2.3.29. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.3.30. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.3.31. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.3.32. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.10), a wheel-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one edge between them;

(ii) in the setting of wheel, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

2.4 Setting of neutrosophic stable-resolving number

In this section, I provide some results in the setting of neutrosophic stable-resolving number. Some classes of neutrosophic graphs are chosen. Complete-neutrosophic graph, path-neutrosophic graph, cycle-neutrosophic graph, star-neutrosophic graph, bipartite-neutrosophic graph, t-partite-neutrosophic graph, and wheel-neutrosophic graph, are both of cases of study and classes which the results are about them.

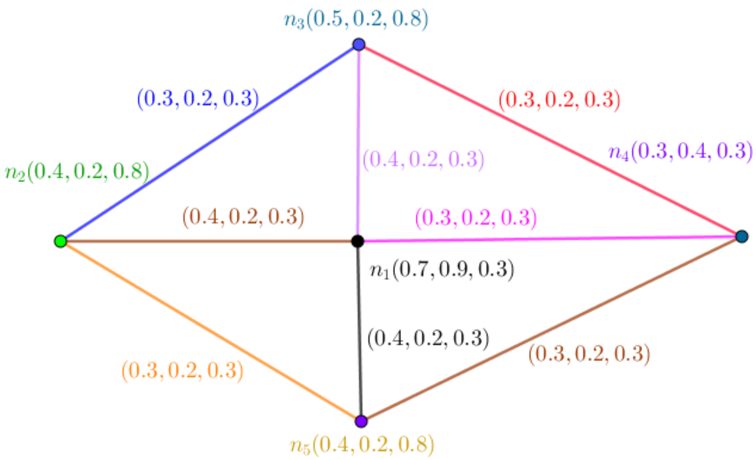

Figure 2.10: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG10

Proposition 2.4.1. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

Proof. Suppose $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph. By $CMT_\sigma : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-neutrosophic graph, all vertices are connected to each other. So there's one edge between two vertices. In the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \text{Not Existed};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.4.2. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.3. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.4.4. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.5. In Figure (2.11), a complete-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_{\sigma}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

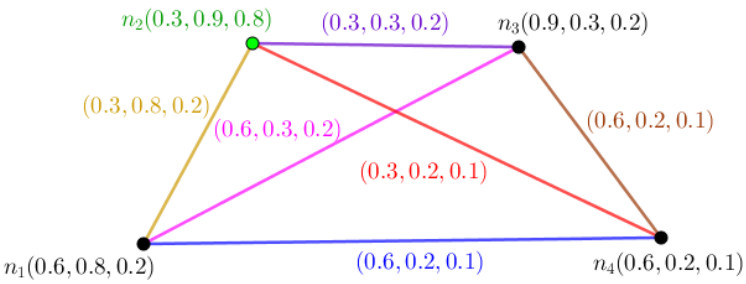

Figure 2.11: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG11

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Another class of neutrosophic graphs is addressed to path-neutrosophic graph.

Proposition 2.4.6. *Let* $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ *be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_1), \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)})\}_{n_1 \text{ and } n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)} \text{ are leaves}}.$$

Proof. Suppose $PTH : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a path-neutrosophic graph. Let $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there's one path from x to y. In the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in

$V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_1), \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)})\}_{n_1 \text{ and } n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)} \text{ are leaves}};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_1), \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)})\}_{n_1 \text{ and } n_{\mathcal{O}(PTH)} \text{ are leaves}}.$$

■

Proposition 2.4.7. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.8. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a path-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is two.*

Example 2.4.9. There are two sections for clarifications.

(a) In Figure (2.12), an odd-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

- (i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;
- (ii) in the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving;
- (iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\};$$

(*iv*) there are nine stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_5\},$$
$$\{n_5, n_3\}, \{n_5, n_2\}, \{n_5, n_1\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are two stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\};$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 1.2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_5\}.$$

(*b*) In Figure (2.13), an even-path-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(*i*) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's only one path with other vertices;

(*ii*) in the setting of path, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves by Proposition (2.2.9) and S has one member in the setting of resolving;

(*iii*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(PTH) = 1$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\};$$

(iv) there are sixteen stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_1, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_4, n_6\}, \{n_6\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_3\}, \{n_6, n_4\}, \{n_6, n_2\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_1\}, \{n_6, n_3, n_1\}, \{n_6, n_4, n_2\},$$
$$\{n_6, n_4, n_1\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are two stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\};$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1\}, \{n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(PTH) = 1.9$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_6\}.$$

Proposition 2.4.10. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph where $\mathcal{O}(CYC) \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_j)\}_{n_i \text{ and } n_j \text{ are neither antipodal nor neighbor}}.$$

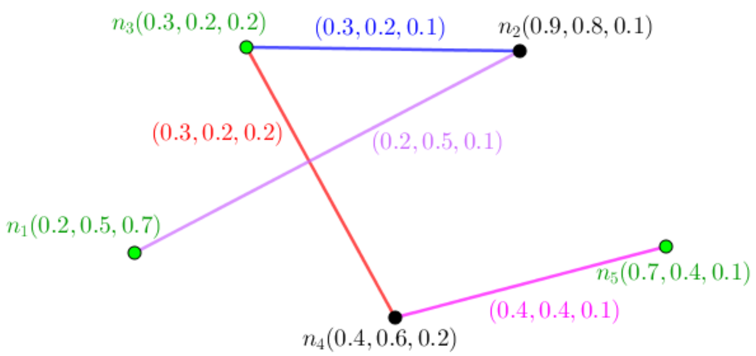

Figure 2.12: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number.

88NTG12

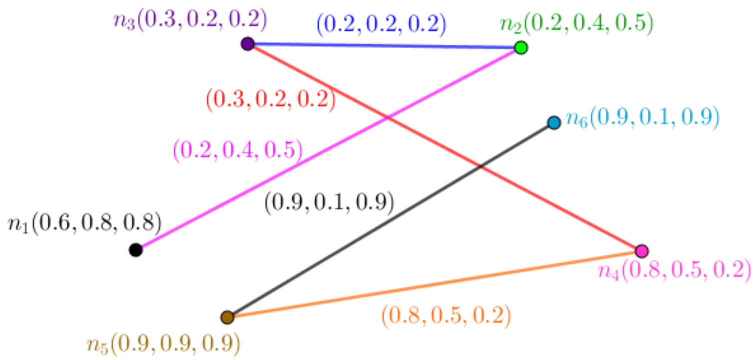

Figure 2.13: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number.

88NTG13

Proof. Suppose $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a cycle-neutrosophic graph. For given two vertices, x and y, there are only two paths with distinct edges from x to y. Let

$$n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}, n_1$$

be a cycle-neutrosophic graph $CYC : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$. In the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \ldots, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_1, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_4\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \ldots, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_2, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_5\}, \{n_3, n_6\}, \ldots, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_3, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\}, \{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},$$
$$\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_i)+\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_j)\}_{n_i \text{ and } n_j \text{ are neither antipodal nor neighbor}};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{n_1,n_3\},\{n_1,n_4\},\ldots,\{n_1,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3}\},\{n_1,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\},\{n_1,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},\\
&\{n_2,n_4\},\{n_1,n_5\},\ldots,\{n_2,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\},\{n_2,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},\{n_2,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},\\
&\{n_3,n_5\},\{n_3,n_6\},\ldots,\{n_3,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\},\{n_3,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},\{n_3,n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},\\
&\ldots\\
&\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2}\},\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-3},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},\\
&\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-1}\},\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\},\\
&\{n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)-2},n_{\mathcal{O}(CYC)}\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = \min\{\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_i)+\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_j)\}_{n_i \text{ and } n_j \text{ are neither antipodal nor neighbor}}.$$

■

Proposition 2.4.11. *Let $NTG : (V,E,\sigma,\mu)$ be a cycle-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. An odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. An even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.12. There are two sections for clarifications.

(*a*) In Figure (2.14), an even-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

  (*i*) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

  (*ii*) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving;

(*iii*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\};$$

(*iv*) there are six stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}, \{n_1, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_6\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_6\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 1.3$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_5\}.$$

(*b*) In Figure (2.15), an odd-cycle-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(*i*) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there are only two paths with other vertices;

(*ii*) in the setting of cycle, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve since two neighbors aren't allowed in the setting of stable-resolving;

(*iii*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CYC) = 2$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

(*iv*) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\};$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_1, n_3\}, \{n_1, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_4\},$$
$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex

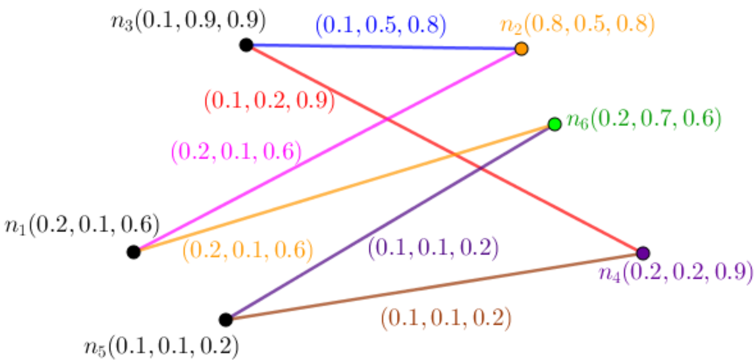

Figure 2.14: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG14

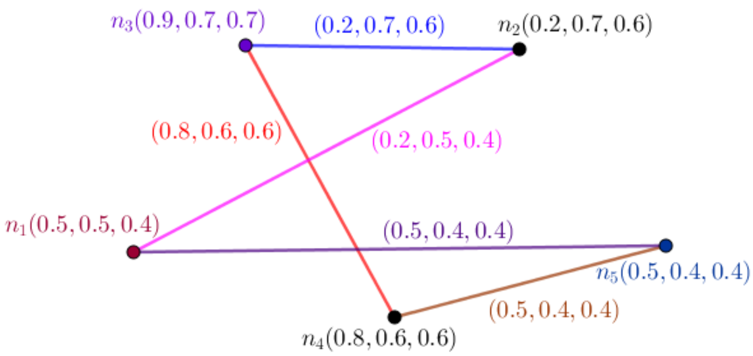

Figure 2.15: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG15

alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CYC) = 2.8$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_5\}.$$

Proposition 2.4.13. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - \max_{c \neq n_j \in V} \{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(c) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_i(n_j)\}.$$

Proof. Suppose $STR_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a star-neutrosophic graph. An edge always has center, c, as one of its endpoints where $n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2})} = c$. All paths have one as their lengths, forever. In the setting of star, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves so as resolving is the same with stable-resolving. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - \max_{c \neq n_j \in V}\{\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(c) + \sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_j)\};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_3, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-1)}\},$$
$$\{n_1, n_2, n_4, \ldots, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-4)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-3)}, n_{\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}-2)}\}.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{O}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - \max_{c \neq n_j \in V}\{\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(c) + \sum_{i=1}^{3}\sigma_i(n_j)\}.$$

■

Proposition 2.4.14. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number is equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.15. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is $\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2})$.*

Proposition 2.4.16. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a star-neutrosophic graph with center c. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is $\mathcal{O}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) - 1$.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A star-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.17. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.16), a star-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one path, precisely one edge between them and there's no path despite them;

(ii) in the setting of star, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves if and only if it stable-resolves so as resolving is the same with stable-resolving;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 3$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\};$$

(iv) there are five stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5\},$$

as if it's possible to have one of them as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there are four stable-resolving sets

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number as if there's one stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number so as neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

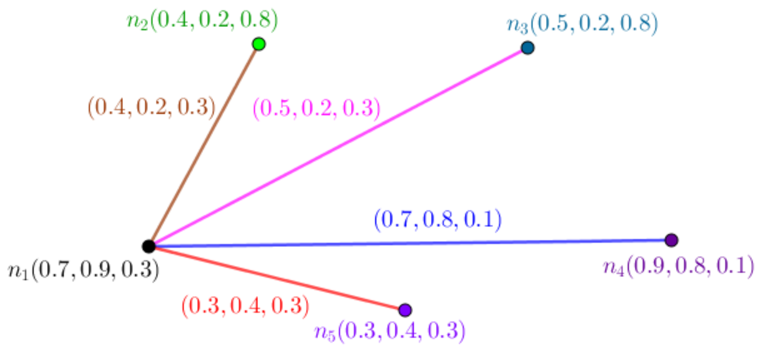

Figure 2.16: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG16

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_4\}, \{n_2, n_3, n_5\}, \{n_2, n_4, n_5\},$$
$$\{n_3, n_4, n_5\}.$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(STR_{1,\sigma_2}) = 3.9$; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\{n_2, n_3, n_5\}.$$

Proposition 2.4.18. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph which isn't star-neutrosophic graph which means $|V_1|, |V_2| \geq 2$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part and another vertex in opposite part stable-resolves any given vertex. Assume same parity for same partition of vertex set which means V_1 has odd indexes and V_2 has even indexes. In the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.4.19. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.20. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.4.21. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more senses about new notions. A complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.22. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.17), a complete-bipartite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-bipartite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S

such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed;}$$

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Proposition 2.4.23. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph where $t \geq 3$. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

Proof. Suppose $CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Every vertex in a part is stable-resolved by another vertex in another part. In the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and

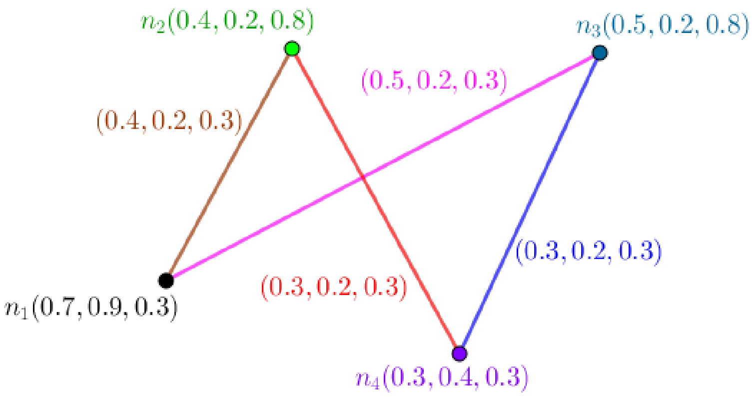

Figure 2.17: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG17

stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_t}) = \text{Not Existed};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_t}) = \text{Not Existed}.$$

■

Proposition 2.4.24. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.25. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.4.26. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.27. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.18), a complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed;}$$

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

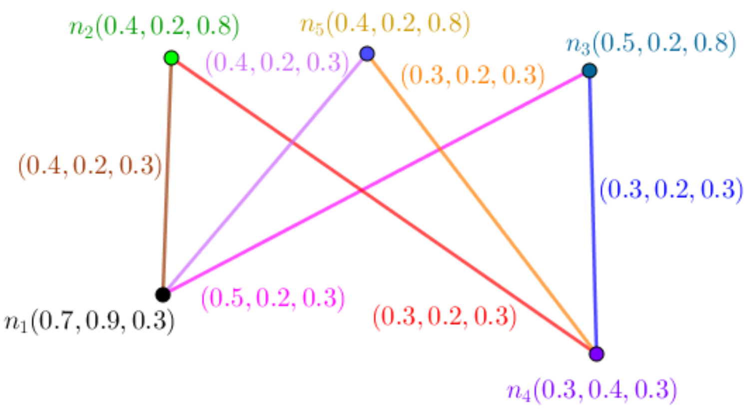

Figure 2.18: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG18

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Proposition 2.4.28. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \textit{Not Existed.}$$

Proof. Suppose $WHL_{1,\sigma_2} : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ is a wheel-neutrosophic graph. The argument is elementary. All vertices of a cycle

$$n_1, n_2, n_3, \cdots, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-3}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-2}, n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})-1}, n_1$$

join to one vertex, $c = n_{\mathcal{O}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})}$. For every vertices, the minimum number of edges amid them is either one or two because of center and the notion of neighbors. In the setting of wheel, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed. All stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed};$$

and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2}) = \text{Not Existed.}$$

■

Proposition 2.4.29. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-neutrosophic graph. Then stable-resolving number isn't equal to resolving number.*

Proposition 2.4.30. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets is Not Existed.*

Proposition 2.4.31. *Let $NTG : (V, E, \sigma, \mu)$ be a wheel-partite-neutrosophic graph. Then the number of stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number is Not Existed.*

The clarifications about results are in progress as follows. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it. To make it more clear, next part gives one special case to apply definitions and results on it. Some items are devised to make more sense about new notions. A wheel-neutrosophic graph is related to previous result and it's studied to apply the definitions on it, too.

Example 2.4.32. There is one section for clarifications. In Figure (2.19), a wheel-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, s and n_1, there's only one edge between them;

(ii) in the setting of wheel, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S

such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(iv) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(v) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(vi) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(WHL_{1,\sigma_2})$ = Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

2.5 Applications in Time Table and Scheduling

In this section, two applications for time table and scheduling are provided where the models are either complete models which mean complete connections are formed as individual and family of complete models with common neutrosophic vertex set or quasi-complete models which mean quasi-complete connections are formed as individual and family of quasi-complete models with common neutrosophic vertex set.
Designing the programs to achieve some goals is general approach to apply on some issues to function properly. Separation has key role in the context of this style. Separating the duration of work which are consecutive, is the matter and it has importance to avoid mixing up.

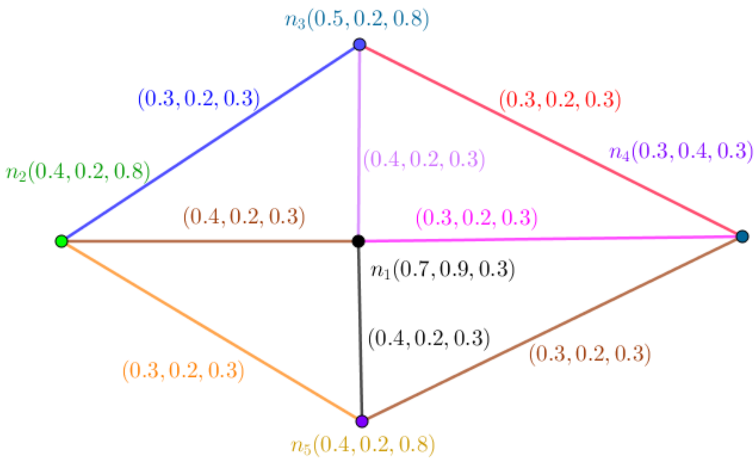

Figure 2.19: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. 88NTG19

Step 1. (Definition) Time table is an approach to get some attributes to do the work fast and proper. The style of scheduling implies special attention to the tasks which are consecutive.

Step 2. (Issue) Scheduling of program has faced with difficulties to differ amid consecutive sections. Beyond that, sometimes sections are not the same.

Step 3. (Model) The situation is designed as a model. The model uses data to assign every section and to assign to relation amid sections, three numbers belong unit interval to state indeterminacy, possibilities and determinacy. There's one restriction in that, the numbers amid two sections are at least the number of the relations amid them. Table (2.1), clarifies about the assigned numbers to these situations.

Table 2.1: Scheduling concerns its Subjects and its Connections as a neutrosophic graph in a Model. 88tbl1

Sections of NTG	n_1	$n_2 \cdots$	n_5
Values	$(0.7, 0.9, 0.3)$	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.8) \cdots$	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.8)$
Connections of NTG	E_1	$E_2 \cdots$	E_6
Values	$(0.4, 0.2, 0.3)$	$(0.5, 0.2, 0.3) \cdots$	$(0.3, 0.2, 0.3)$

Case 1: Complete-t-partite Model alongside its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number

Step 4. (Solution) The neutrosophic graph alongside its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number as model, propose to use specific number. Every subject has connection with some subjects.

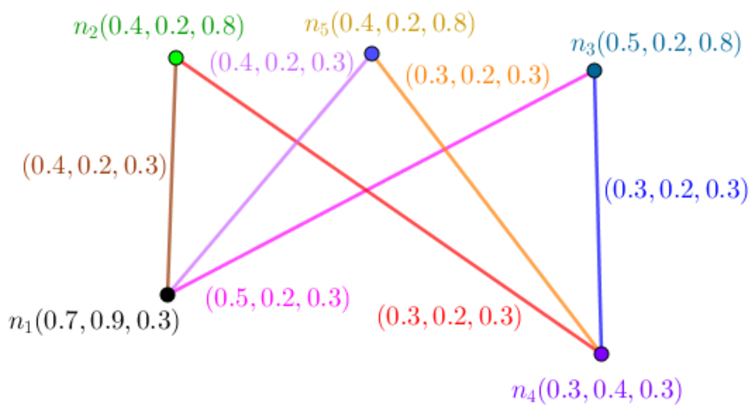

Figure 2.20: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number 88NTG20

Thus the connection is applied as possible and the model demonstrates quasi-full connections as quasi-possible. Using the notion of strong on the connection amid subjects, causes the importance of subject goes in the highest level such that the value amid two consecutive subjects, is determined by those subjects. If the configuration is star, the number is different. Also, it holds for other types such that complete, wheel, path, and cycle. The collection of situations is another application of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number when the notion of family is applied in the way that all members of family are from same classes of neutrosophic graphs. As follows, there are five subjects which are represented as Figure (2.20). This model is strong and even more it's quasi-complete. And the study proposes using specific number which is called its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number. There are also some analyses on other numbers in the way that, the clarification is gained about being special number or not. Also, in the last part, there is one neutrosophic number to assign to this model and situation to compare them with same situations to get more precise. Consider Figure (2.20). In Figure (2.20), an complete-t-partite-neutrosophic graph is illustrated. Some points are represented in follow-up items as follows.

(i) For given two neutrosophic vertices, n and n', there is either one path with length one or one path with length two between them;

(ii) in the setting of complete-t-partite, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed;

(*iv*) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there's no stable-resolving set

Not Existed,

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMC_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\cdots,\sigma_t}) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

Not Existed.

Case 2: Complete Model alongside its Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number

Step 4. (Solution) The neutrosophic graph alongside its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number as model, propose to use specific number. Every subject has connection with every given

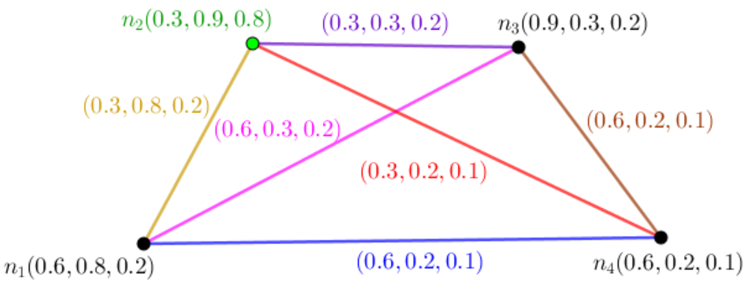

Figure 2.21: A Neutrosophic Graph in the Viewpoint of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number 88NTG21

subject in deemed way. Thus the connection applied as possible and the model demonstrates full connections as possible between parts but with different view where symmetry amid vertices and edges are the matters. Using the notion of strong on the connection amid subjects, causes the importance of subject goes in the highest level such that the value amid two consecutive subjects, is determined by those subjects. If the configuration is complete multipartite, the number is different. Also, it holds for other types such that star, wheel, path, and cycle. The collection of situations is another application of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number when the notion of family is applied in the way that all members of family are from same classes of neutrosophic graphs. As follows, there are four subjects which are represented in the formation of one model as Figure (2.21). This model is neutrosophic strong as individual and even more it's complete. And the study proposes using specific number which is called its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number for this model. There are also some analyses on other numbers in the way that, the clarification is gained about being special number or not. Also, in the last part, there is one neutrosophic number to assign to these models as individual. A model as a collection of situations to compare them with another model as a collection of situations to get more precise. Consider Figure (2.21). There is one section for clarifications.

(i) For given neutrosophic vertex, s, there's an edge with other vertices;

(ii) in the setting of complete, a vertex of resolving set corresponded to resolving number resolves as if it doesn't stable-resolve so as resolving is different from stable-resolving. Stable-resolving set and stable-resolving number are Not Existed;

(iii) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

Not Existed.

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s, n) \neq d(s, n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}(CMT_\sigma) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed;}$$

(*iv*) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

so as it's possible to have nothing as a set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is characteristic;

(*v*) there's no stable-resolving set

$$\text{Not Existed,}$$

corresponded to stable-resolving number so as there's no stable-resolving set corresponded to neutrosophic stable-resolving number as if neutrosophic cardinality is the determiner;

(*vi*) all stable-resolving sets corresponded to stable-resolving number are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

For given vertices n and n', if $d(s,n) \neq d(s,n')$, then s stable-resolves n and n'. Let S be a set of neutrosophic vertices [a vertex alongside triple pair of its values is called neutrosophic vertex.]. If for every neutrosophic vertices n and n', in $V \setminus S$, there's at least a neutrosophic vertex s in S such that s stable-resolves n and n' where for all given two vertices in S, there's no edge between them, then the set of neutrosophic vertices, S is called stable-resolving set. The minimum neutrosophic cardinality between all stable-resolving sets is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number and it's denoted by $\mathcal{S}_n(CMT_\sigma) =$ Not Existed; and corresponded to stable-resolving sets are

$$\text{Not Existed.}$$

2.6 Open Problems

In this section, some questions and problems are proposed to give some avenues to pursue this study. The structures of the definitions and results give some ideas to make new settings which are eligible to extend and to create new study. Notion concerning its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number are defined in neutrosophic graphs. Thus,

Question 2.6.1. *Is it possible to use other types of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number?*

Question 2.6.2. *Are existed some connections amid different types of its stable-resolving number and its neutrosophic stable-resolving number in neutrosophic graphs?*

Question 2.6.3. *Is it possible to construct some classes of neutrosophic graphs which have "nice" behavior?*

Question 2.6.4. *Which mathematical notions do make an independent study to apply these types in neutrosophic graphs?*

Problem 2.6.5. *Which parameters are related to this parameter?*

Problem 2.6.6. *Which approaches do work to construct applications to create independent study?*

Problem 2.6.7. *Which approaches do work to construct definitions which use all definitions and the relations amid them instead of separate definitions to create independent study?*

2.7 Conclusion and Closing Remarks

In this section, concluding remarks and closing remarks are represented. The drawbacks of this article are illustrated. Some benefits and advantages of this study are highlighted.
This study uses two definitions concerning stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Minimum number of stable-resolved vertices, is a number which is representative based on those vertices. Minimum neutrosophic number of stable-resolved vertices corresponded to stable-resolving set is called neutrosophic stable-resolving number. The connections of vertices which aren't clarified by minimum number of edges amid them differ them from each other and put them in different categories to

Table 2.2: A Brief Overview about Advantages and Limitations of this Study 88tbl

Advantages	Limitations
1. Stable-Resolving Number of Model	1. Connections amid Classes
2. Neutrosophic Stable-Resolving Number of Model	
3. Minimal Stable-Resolving Sets	2. Study on Families
4. Stable-Resolved Vertices amid all Vertices	
5. Acting on All Vertices	3. Same Models in Family

represent a number which is called stable-resolving number and neutrosophic stable-resolving number arising from stable-resolved vertices in neutrosophic graphs assigned to neutrosophic graphs. Further studies could be about changes in the settings to compare these notions amid different settings of neutrosophic graphs theory. One way is finding some relations amid all definitions of notions to make sensible definitions. In Table (2.2), some limitations and advantages of this study are pointed out.

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