Generalized Distance-Based Entropy and Dimension Root Entropy for Simplified Neutrosophic Sets

Wen-Hua Cui and Jun Ye *

Department of Electrical engineering and Automation, Shaoxing University, 508 Huancheng West Road, Shaoxing 312000, China; wenhuacui@usx.edu.cn
* Correspondence: yejun@usx.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-575-8832-7323

Received: 8 October 2018; Accepted: 2 November 2018; Published: 4 November 2018

Abstract: In order to quantify the fuzziness in the simplified neutrosophic setting, this paper proposes a generalized distance-based entropy measure and a dimension root entropy measure of simplified neutrosophic sets (NSs) (containing interval-valued and single-valued NSs) and verifies their properties. Then, comparison with the existing relative interval-valued NS entropy measures through a numerical example is carried out to demonstrate the feasibility and rationality of the presented generalized distance-based entropy and dimension root entropy measures of simplified NSs. Lastly, a decision-making example is presented to illustrate their applicability, and then the decision results indicate that the presented entropy measures are effective and reasonable. Hence, this study enriches the simplified neutrosophic entropy theory and measure approaches.

Keywords: simplified neutrosophic set; simplified neutrosophic generalized distance-based entropy; simplified neutrosophic dimension root entropy; decision making

1. Introduction

Since entropy is an effective measure approach in quantifying the uncertainty degree of the objects, with the development of fuzzy theory, a lot of research on fuzzy entropy has been done so far. Zadeh [1] first defined fuzzy entropy for fuzzy sets regarding the probability distribution of a fuzzy event. Then, De-Luca and Termini [2] formulated axioms of fuzzy entropy and proposed a non-probabilistic logarithm of fuzzy entropy. Exponential fuzzy entropy was presented by Pal and Pal [3]. Yager [4] put forward the metric distance-based entropy by measuring the lack of distinction between the fuzzy set and its complement. The weighted fuzzy entropy with trigonometric functions of membership degree was constructed by Parkash and Sharma [5]. Thereafter, the generalized parametric exponential fuzzy entropy of order-\(\alpha\) was introduced by Verma and Sharma [6], which reduces to the Pal and Pal exponential entropy [3] when \(\alpha = 1\), and becomes the De-Luca and Termini logarithmic entropy [2] when \(\alpha \to 0\). However, for an intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) extended by adding a non-membership degree to a fuzzy set (FS), Burillo and Bustince [7] first proposed IFS and interval-valued IFS entropy measures and their axiom requirements. Then, Szmidt and Kacprzyk [8] redefined De-Luca and Termini’s axioms [2] in IFS setting and presented an intuitionistic non-probabilistic fuzzy entropy measure by a geometric interpretation and a ratio of distance of IFSs. Valchos and Sergiadis [9] constructed a new entropy logarithm of IFS on the basis of the De-Luca and Termini fuzzy entropy logarithm [2]. As an extension of logarithmic entropy [2], Zhang and Jiang [10] proposed vague entropy by the intersection and union of the non-membership degree and membership degree for vague sets, and defined vague cross-entropy for IFSs. Further, the cosine and sine entropy of IFS was defined by Ye [11]. An exponential entropy measure of IFS was proposed by Verma and Sharma [12], and then intuitionistic fuzzy entropy was proposed corresponding to the order-\(\alpha\) [13] and R-norm [14]. Additionally, for an interval-valued IFS (IVIFS), Ye [15] put forward the sine and cosine entropy of...
IvIFS. Wei et al. [16] also presented entropy and similarity measures of IvIFS and described their relationships. Then, Zhang et al. [17] defined the distance-based entropy of IvIFS and its relative axiom requirement. Tian et al. [18] proposed a pair of generalized entropy measure on IFSs and IvIFSs.

Recently, the neutrosophic set (NS) was introduced to describe the uncertainty and inconsistency information by an indeterminacy degree added to the IFS. After that, a single-valued NS (SvNS), an interval-valued NS (IvNS), and a simplified NS containing SvSN and IvNS were proposed as subsets of NS and successively used for practical applications. To measure the fuzziness of the NSs, Majumder and Samanta [19] developed the entropy of SvNSs. Aydogdu [20] introduced the entropy and similarity measures of IvNSs. Then Ye and Du [21] put forward the distances, entropy, and similarity measures of IvNSs and depicted their relationship. Ye and Cui further proposed exponential entropy [22] and sine entropy [23] for simplified NSs. However, some distances-based entropy measures are not developed for simplified NSs in existing literature. Hence, it is necessary to add some distances-based entropy measures of simplified NSs as their complement.

Motivated by distance measures and dimension root similarity measure [24], we proposed the generalized distance-based entropy and dimension root entropy of simplified NSs in this paper. As for the framework of this paper, we introduce some concepts of simplified NSs in Section 2, and then Section 3 proposes the simplified neutrosophic generalized distance-based entropy and dimension root entropy. In Section 4, the comparative analysis of entropy measures for IvIFSs is carried out to show the effectiveness and rationality of the presented entropy measures. In Section 5, a decision-making example is used to illustrate the applicability of the novel entropy measures. Lastly, the conclusions and future work of this study are given in Section 6.

2. Simplified Neutrosophic Sets

Simplified NS, which contains both SvNS and IvNS, was presented by Ye [25] as a subset of NS for convenient application. Assume there is a universal set \( A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_n\} \), then a simplified NS \( B \) in \( A \) can be given by \( B = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i), U_B(a_i), F_B(a_i)> | a_i \in A\} \), where \( B \) is a SvNS if \( T_B(a_i), U_B(a_i), F_B(a_i) \in [0, 1] \) and \( 0 \leq T_B(a_i) + U_B(a_i) + F_B(a_i) \leq 3 \), whereas \( B \) is an IvNS if \( T_B(a_i) = [T_B^- (a_i), T_B^+ (a_i)], U_B(a_i) = [U_B^- (a_i), U_B^+ (a_i)], F_B(a_i) = [F_B^- (a_i), F_B^+ (a_i)] \) with the conditions of \([T_B^- (a_i), T_B^+ (a_i)], [U_B^- (a_i), U_B^+ (a_i)], [F_B^- (a_i), F_B^+ (a_i)] \) \( I [0, 1] \) and \( 0 \leq T_B^- (a_i) + U_B^- (a_i) + F_B^- (a_i) \leq 3 \).

Provided that there are two simplified NSs \( B = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i), U_B(a_i), F_B(a_i)> | a_i \in A\} \) and \( C = \{<a_i, T_C(a_i), U_C(a_i), F_C(a_i)> | a_i \in A\} \), then some operations between \( B \) and \( C \) can be given as follows [25, 26]:

1. **The sufficient and necessary condition of \( B \subseteq C \) for SvNSs is \( T_B(a_i) \leq T_C(a_i), U_B(a_i) \geq U_C(a_i), \) and \( F_B(a_i) \geq F_C(a_i) \), while that for IvNSs is \( T_B^- (a_i) \leq T_C^- (a_i), T_B^+ (a_i) \leq T_C^+ (a_i), U_B^-(a_i) \geq U_C^-(a_i), U_B^+(a_i) \geq U_C^+(a_i), F_B^-(a_i) \geq F_C^-(a_i), \) and \( F_B^+(a_i) \geq F_C^+(a_i) \);**

2. **The sufficient and necessary condition of \( B = C \) is \( B \subseteq C \) and \( C \subseteq B \);**

3. **The complement of a SvNS \( B \) is \( B^c = \{<a_i, F_B^- (a_i), 1 - U_B(a_i), T_B(a_i)> | a_i \in A\} \) and that of an IvNS \( B \) is \( B^c = \{<a_i, [F_B^-(a_i), F_B^+(a_i)], [1 - U_B^- (a_i), 1 - U_B^+ (a_i)], [T_B^- (a_i), T_B^+ (a_i)] > | a_i \in A\};**

4. **If \( B \) and \( C \) are SvNSs, then:**

\[
B \cup C = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i) \lor T_C(a_i), U_B(a_i) \lor U_C(a_i), F_B(a_i) \land F_C(a_i) > | a_i \in A\},
\]

\[
B \cap C = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i) \land T_C(a_i), U_B(a_i) \lor U_C(a_i), F_B(a_i) \lor F_C(a_i) > | a_i \in A\},
\]

\[
B \oplus C = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i) + T_C(a_i) - T_B(a_i)T_C(a_i), U_B(a_i)U_C(a_i), F_B(a_i)F_C(a_i) > | a_i \in A\},
\]

\[
B \ominus C = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i)T_C(a_i), U_B(a_i) + U_C(a_i) - U_B(a_i)U_C(a_i), F_B(a_i) + F_C(a_i) - F_B(a_i)F_C(a_i) > | a_i \in A\},
\]

\[
\gamma B = \{<a_i, 1 - (1 - T_B(a_i))^\gamma, U_B^-(a_i), F_B^+ (a_i) > | a_i \in A \} \text{ for } \gamma > 0,
\]

\[
B^\gamma = \{<a_i, T_B^-(a_i), 1 - (1 - U_B(a_i))^\gamma, 1 - (1 - F_B(a_i))^\gamma) > | a_i \in A \} \text{ for } \gamma > 0.
\]
However, if $B$ and $C$ are IVNSs, then:

$$B \cup C = \left\{ \left. a_i, \left[ T_B^-(a_i) \lor T_C^-(a_i), T_B^+(a_i) \lor T_C^+(a_i) \right], \left[ U_B(a_i) \land U_C(a_i), U_B^+(a_i) \land U_C^+(a_i) \right] \right| a_i \in A \right\},$$

$$B \cap C = \left\{ \left. a_i, \left[ T_B^-(a_i) \land T_C^-(a_i), T_B^+(a_i) \land T_C^+(a_i) \right], \left[ U_B(a_i) \land U_C(a_i), U_B^+(a_i) \land U_C^+(a_i) \right] \right| a_i \in A \right\},$$

$$B \otimes C = \left\{ \left. a_i, \left[ T_B(a_i) T_C(a_i), T_B^+(a_i) T_C^+(a_i) \right], \left[ U_B(a_i) U_C(a_i), U_B^+(a_i) U_C^+(a_i) \right] \right| a_i \in A \right\}.$$
(EAP3) If one simplified NS $H$ is closer to the fuzziest simplified NS $B$ than the other simplified NS $L$, then $H$ is fuzzier than $L$ with $EA^\rho_k(L) < EA^\rho_k(H)$ ($k = 1, 2; \rho > 0$);

(EAP4) If the complement of $H$ is $H^C$, then $EA^\rho_k(H) = EA^\rho_k(H^C)$ ($k = 1, 2; \rho > 0$).

Proof.

(EAP1) If a crisp set $H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\}$ is a SvNS with $h_i = <a_i, 1, 0, 0>$ or $h_i = <a_i, 0, 0, 1>$ ($i = 1, 2, ..., n$), by Equation (1) we can obtain:

$$EA^\rho_1(H) = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho \right] = 0$$

or

$$EA^\rho_2(H) = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho \right] = 0$$

while if $H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\}$ is an I\NS with $h_i = <a_i, 1, 0, 0>$ or $h_i = <a_i, 0, 0, 1>$ ($i = 1, 2, ..., n$), by Equation (2) we have:

$$EA^\rho_1(H) = \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho \right] = 0$$

or:

$$EA^\rho_2(H) = \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^\rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |0 - 0.5|^\rho + 1 - 2^\rho |1 - 0.5|^\rho \right] = 0$$ for $\rho > 0$.

(EAP2) Let $f(x_i) = 1 - 2^\rho |x_i - 0.5|^\rho$ ($\rho > 0$) be a function for $x_i \in [0, 1]$ ($i = 1, 2, ..., n$). Find the extreme values of $f(x_i)$ on the closed interval $[0, 1]$ using calculus technique.

At first, by removing the absolute symbol, the function $f(x_i)$ can be expressed as:

$$f(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2^\rho (0.5 - x_i)^\rho, & \text{for } 0 \leq x_i < 0.5 \\ 1, & \text{for } x_i = 0.5 \\ 1 - 2^\rho (x_i - 0.5)^\rho, & \text{for } 0.5 < x_i \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

For $\rho = 1$, the first derivative of $f(x_i)$ with respect to $x_i$ apart from $x_i = 0.5$ is:

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{df(x_i)}{dx_i} = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{for } 0 \leq x_i < 0.5 \\ -2, & \text{for } 0.5 < x_i \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)

It is clear that $f(x_i)$ is monotonically increasing when $x_i \in [0, 0.5)$ and decreasing when $x_i \in (0.5, 1]$. Thus, for the interval $[0, 1]$, $f(x_i) = 1$ get the maximum value at the critical point of $x_i = 0.5$ for $\rho = 1$. 

Then, when $\rho$ is not equal to 1, the first derivative of $f(x_i)$ with respect to $x_i$ can be calculated by:

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{df(x_i)}{dx_i} = \begin{cases} 2^\rho \rho (0.5 - x_i)^{\rho - 1}, & \text{for } 0 \leq x_i < 0.5 \\ 0, & \text{for } x_i = 0.5 \\ -2^\rho \rho (x_i - 0.5)^{\rho - 1}, & \text{for } 0.5 < x_i \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(4)

Obviously, the first derivative of $f(x_i)$ is equal to zero only at the point of $x_i = 0.5$. Because $f(x_i)$ is positive for $0 \leq x_i < 0.5$ and negative for $0.5 < x_i \leq 1$, the maximum of $f(x_i) = 1$ on the closed interval $[0, 1]$ can be obtained at the critical point $x_i = 0.5$.

Regarding the definition of $f(x_i)$, the entropy measure of simplified NS $H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\} = \{<a_i, T_H(a_i), U_H(a_i), F_H(a_i)> | a_i \in A\}$ can be defined as:

$$EA^n_1(H) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(T_H(a_i)) + f(U_H(a_i)) + f(F_H(a_i)))] \text{ for the SvNS } H,$$

$$EA^n_2(H) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ f(T_H(a_i)) + f(T_H(a_i^\top)) + f(U_H(a_i)) + f(U_H(a_i^\top)) + f(F_H(a_i)) + f(F_H(a_i^\top)) \right] \text{ for the IvNS } H.$$  

It is clear that if and only if $h_1 = <a_\rho, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5>$, the maximum value of the entropy measure is $EA^n_1(H) = 1$ and if and only if $h_1 = <a_\rho, 0.5, 0.5$, $0.5, 0.5$, $0.5, 0.5>$, the maximum value of the entropy measure is $EA^n_2(H) = 1$.

(EAP3) According to Equations (3) and (4), $f(x_i)$ is monotonically increasing when $x_i \in [0, 0.5]$, and monotonically decreasing when $x_i \in [0.5, 1]$. Therefore, the closer the simplified NS $H$ is to the fuzzier set $B$, the fuzzier $H$ is than $L$ with $EA^n_k(L) < EA^n_k(H)$ $(k = 1, 2; \rho > 0)$.

(EAP4) When the complement of the SvNS $H = \{<a_i, T_H(a_i), U_H(a_i), F_H(a_i)> | a_i \in A\}$ is $H^C = \{<a_i, F_H(a_i), 1 - U_H(a_i), T_H(a_i)> | a_i \in A\}$, by Equation (1) we can obtain:

$$EA^n_1(H^C) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} + 1 - 2^\rho |1 - U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} + 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - 2^\rho |T_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} + 1 - 2^\rho |U_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} + 1 - 2^\rho |F_H(a_i) - 0.5|^{\rho} \right] = EA^n_1(H), \text{ for } \rho > 0.$$

When the complement of the IvNS $H = \{<a_i, T_H(a_i), T_H(a_i^\top), U_H(a_i), U_H(a_i^\top), F_H(a_i), F_H(a_i^\top)> | a_i \in A\}$ is $H^C = \{<a_i, F_H(a_i), F_H(a_i^\top), 1 - U_H(a_i), 1 - U_H(a_i^\top), T_H(a_i), T_H(a_i^\top)> | a_i \in A\}$, we can also have $EA^n_2(H^C) = EA^n_2(H)$.

Thus, the proof of the Theorem 1 is completed.

3.2. Simplified Neutrosophic Dimension Root Entropy

For two SvNSs $B = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i), U_B(a_i), F_B(a_i)> | a_i \in A\}$ and $C = \{<a_i, T_C(a_i), U_C(a_i), F_C(a_i)> | a_i \in A\}$ in the universal set $A$, Ye [24] defined a dimension root distance of SvNSs as follows:

$$D(B, C) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ (T_B(a_i) - T_C(a_i))^2 + (U_B(a_i) - U_C(a_i))^2 + (F_B(a_i) - F_C(a_i))^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Based on the dimension root distance, we can present simplified neutrosophic dimension root entropy for a simplified NS.
Definition 2. Assume \( H = \{<a_i, T_B(a_i), U_B(a_i), F_B(a_i)> \mid a_i \in A\} \) is a simplified NS in a universal set \( A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_n\} \). Then, we can define the following dimension root entropy measure for the simplified NS \( H \):

\[
EB_1(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(U_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(F_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{3} \right]^{1/3}
\]

for the SvNS \( H \), (5)

\[
EB_2(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(F_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{6} \right]^{1/3}
\]

for the IvNS \( H \). (6)

Similar to the proposed simplified neutrosophic distance-based entropy, the dimension root entropy of simplified NSs also has the following theorem.

Theorem 2. Assume there is a fuzziest simplified NS \( B = \{b_i, T_B(b_i), U_B(b_i), F_B(b_i)> \mid a_i \in A\} \) in the universal set \( A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_n\} \) with each element \( b_i = <a_i, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5> \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \) for SvNS or \( b_i = <a_i, [0.5, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5]> \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \) for IvNS. Then the entropy measure \( EB_k(H) \) \( (k = 1, 2) \) of the simplified NS \( H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\} = \{<a_i, T_H(a_i), U_H(a_i), F_H(a_i)> \mid a_i \in A\} \) satisfies the following properties:

(EBP1) \( EB_k(H) = 0 \) if \( H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\} \) is a crisp set with each element \( h_i = <a_i, 1, 0, 0> \) or \( h_i = <a_i, 0, 0, 1> \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \) for SvNS, and \( h_i = <a_i, 1, 1, [0, 0], [0, 0]> \) or \( h_i = <a_i, [0, 0], [0, 0], 1> \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \) for IvNS;

(EBP2) \( EB_k(H) = 1 \) if and only if \( h_i = b_i \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \);

(EBP3) If one simplified NS \( H \) is closer to the fuzziest simplified NS \( B \) than the other simplified NS \( L \), then \( H \) is fuzzier than \( L \) with \( EB_k(L) < EB_k(H) \) for \( k = 1, 2 \);

(EBP4) \( EB_k(H) = EB_k(H^C) \) if \( H^C \) is the complement of \( H \).

Proof.

(EBP1) For a crisp SvNS \( H = \{h_1, h_2, ..., h_n\} \) with \( h_i = <a_i, 1, 0, 0> \) or \( h_i = <a_i, 0, 0, 1> \) \( (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \), by Equation (5) we can obtain:

\[
EB_1(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(U_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(F_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{3} \right]^{1/3} = 0
\]

or

\[
EB_1(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(F_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{3} \right]^{1/3} = 0
\]
Similarly, for an IvNS \( H \) with \( h_i = <a_i, [1, 1], [0, 0], [0, 0]> \) or \( h_i = <a_i, [0, 0], [0, 0], [1, 1]>(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \), by Equation (6) we have:

\[
EB_2(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(T_H'(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{6} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(0 - 0.5)^2 + 4(0 - 0.5)^2}{6} \right] = 0
\]

or \( EB_2(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(T_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + 4(T_H'(a_i) - 0.5)^2}{6} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(0 - 0.5)^2 + 4(0 - 0.5)^2}{6} \right] = 0 \)

(EBP2) Let \( f(x_i) = 4(x_i - 0.5)^2 \) be a function for \( x_i \in [0, 1] \) \((i = 1, 2, \ldots, n)\). It is clear that the minimum value of \( f(x_i) = 0 \) can be gotten at the critical point \( x_i = 0.5 \). Based on the function \( f(x_i) \), by Equations (5) and (6) the dimension root entropy of \( H \) can be rewritten as the following form:

\[
EB_1(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{f(T_H(a_i)) + f(U_H(a_i)) + f(F_H(a_i))}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \text{ for the SvNS } H,
\]

\[
EB_2(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{f(T_H(a_i)) + f(U_H(a_i)) + f(F_H(a_i))}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \text{ for the IvNS } H.
\]

Obviously, if and only if \( T_H(a_i) = U_H(a_i) = F_H(a_i) = 0.5 \), the maximum value of the entropy measure is \( EB_1(H) = 1 \); while if and only if \( T_H(a_i) = T_H'(a_i) = U_H(a_i) = U_H'(a_i) = F_H(a_i) = F_H'(a_i) = 0.5 \), the maximum value of the entropy measure is \( EB_2(H) = 1 \).

Thus, the property EBP2 can hold for the dimension root entropy.

(EBP3) It is obvious that \( f(x_i) = 4(x_i - 0.5)^2 \) is monotonically decreasing when \( x_i \in [0, 0.5] \), and monotonically increasing when \( x_i \in [0.5, 1] \). Therefore, the closer the simplified NS \( H \) is to the fuzziest simplified NS \( B \) than a simplified NS \( L \), the fuzzier \( H \) is than \( L \) with \( EB_k(L) < EB_k(H) \) for \( k = 1, 2 \).

(EBP4) Since the complement of the SvNS \( H = \{<a_i, T_H(a_i), U_H(a_i), F_H(a_i)> : a_i \in A\} \) is \( H^C = \{<a_i, F_H(a_i), 1 - U_H(a_i), T_H(a_i)> : a_i \in A\} \), by Equation (5) we have:

\[
EB_1(H^C) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{4(F_i - 0.5)^2 + 4(U_i - 0.5)^2 + 4(T_i - 0.5)^2}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \text{ for the IvNS } H.
\]
When the complement of the IvNS $H = \{ \langle a_i, T_H(a_i), T_H^+(a_i) \rangle, [U_H(a_i), U_H^+(a_i)], [F_H(a_i), F_H^+(a_i)] \mid |a_i| \in A \}$ is $H^C = \{ \langle a_i, F_H^+(a_i), F_H^+(a_i) \rangle, [1 - U_H(a_i), 1 - U_H^+(a_i)], [T_H(a_i), T_H(a_i)] \mid |a_i| \in A \}$, we can also obtain $EB_2(H^C) = EB_2(H)$.

Thus, the proof of the theorem is completed. $\square$

4. Comparative Analysis of Entropy Measures for IvNSs

The comparative analysis between the presented simplified neutrosophic entropy measures and the existing entropy measures of simplified NSs are shown in this section. Since SvNS is a special case of IvNS when the two bounded values of its each interval are the same, the example adopted from [21] was illustrated only in IvNS setting. Then the existing entropy measures [19–23] of the IvNS $H$ used for the comparison are introduced as follows:

$$R_1(H) = 1 - \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ T_H(a_i) - 0.5 | T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right] + \left[ U_H(a_i) - 0.5 | U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right] + \left[ F_H(a_i) - 0.5 | F_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right],$$

(7)

$$R_2(H) = 1 - 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ (T_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + (T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 \right] + (U_H(a_i) - 0.5)^2 + (U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5)^2 \right\}^{1/2},$$

(8)

$$R_3(H) = 1 - 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( T_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( U_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( F_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( F_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \right\},$$

(9)

$$R_4(H) = 1 - 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( T_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( T_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( U_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( U_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \left[ \max \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( F_H(a_i) - 0.5 \right) + \left( F_H^+(a_i) - 0.5 \right) \right] \right] \right\},$$

(10)

$$R_5(H) = 1 - 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ T_H(a_i) + F_H(a_i) \right] \left[ U_H(a_i) - (U_H^+(a_i))^c \right] \left[ U_H^+(a_i) - (U_H^+(a_i))^c \right] \right\},$$

(11)

$$R_6(H) = 1 - n \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{2}{2} \left[ T_H(a_i) - F_H(a_i) \right] - \left[ T_H(a_i) - F_H(a_i) \right] - \left[ U_H(a_i) - U_H^+(a_i) \right] \right] \right\},$$

(12)

$$R_7(H) = \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ T_H(a_i) e^{(1 - T_H(a_i))^c} + (1 - T_H(a_i))^c T_H(a_i) - 1 \right] + \left[ U_H(a_i) e^{(1 - U_H(a_i))^c} + (1 - U_H(a_i))^c U_H(a_i) - 1 \right],$$

(13)

$$R_8(H) = \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \sin(T_H(a_i) \pi) + \sin(T_H^+(a_i) \pi) \right] + \left[ \sin(U_H(a_i) \pi) + \sin(U_H^+(a_i) \pi) \right] + \left[ \sin(F_H(a_i) \pi) + \sin(F_H^+(a_i) \pi) \right].$$

(14)

Assume an IvNS is $H = \{ \langle a_i, T_H(a_i), T_H^+(a_i) \rangle, [U_H(a_i), U_H^+(a_i)], [F_H(a_i), F_H^+(a_i)] \mid |a_i| \in A \}$ in the universal set $A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_n\}$. Then, $H^\mu$ for $n > 0$ can be expressed as:

$H^\mu = \{ \langle a_i, (T_H(a_i))^\mu, (T_H(a_i))^\mu \rangle, [1 - (1 - U_H(a_i))^\mu, 1 - (1 - U_H(a_i))^\mu], [1 - (1 - F_H(a_i))^\mu, 1 - (1 - F_H(a_i))^\mu] \mid |a_i| \in A \}$.  

(15)
Provided that an IvNS $H$ in $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ is evaluated by $H = [\langle 1, [0.2, 0.3], [0.6, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]\rangle, <2, [0.3, 0.3], [0.6, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]\rangle, <3, [0.4, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5], [0.6, 0.6]\rangle, <4, [1, 1], [0.4, 0.4], [0.5, 0.5]\rangle, <5, [0.7, 0.8], [0.5, 0.5], [0.6, 0.6]\rangle]$, then regarding the characteristics of variables corresponding to these operations [21]: (1) $H$ can be regarded as “large” in $A$; (2) $H^2$ can be regarded as “very large”; (3) $H^3$ can be regarded as “quite very large”; (4) $H^4$ can be regarded as “very very large”. Then the operational results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Operation results of $H^n$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

| $H^n$ | $a_1 = 1$ | $a_2 = 2$ | $a_3 = 3$ | $a_4 = 4$ | $a_5 = 5$ |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| $H$   | <1, [0.2, 0.3], [0.6, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]> | <2, [0.3, 0.3], [0.6, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]> | <3, [0.4, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5], [0.6, 0.6]> | <4, [1, 1], [0.4, 0.4], [0.5, 0.5]> | <5, [0.7, 0.8], [0.5, 0.5], [0.6, 0.6]> |
| $H^2$ | <0.04, 0.99>, [0.75, 0.84], [0.91, 0.96]> | <0.09, 0.99>, [0.75, 0.84], [0.91, 0.96]> | <0.16, 0.25>, [0.75, 0.75], [0.91, 0.96]> | <0.24, 0.04>, [0.84, 0.84], [0.91, 0.96]> | <0.49, 0.64>, [0.75, 0.75], [0.91, 0.96]> |
| $H^3$ | <0.008, 0.027>, [0.936, 0.936], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.027, 0.027>, [0.936, 0.936], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.064, 0.125>, [0.784, 0.784], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.041, 0.11>, [0.936, 0.936], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.348, 0.512>, [0.936, 0.936], [0.975, 0.975]> |
| $H^4$ | <0.0016, 0.0081>, [0.9744, 0.9744], [0.9919, 0.9984]> | <0.0081, 0.0081>, [0.9744, 0.9744], [0.9919, 0.9984]> | <0.0256, 0.0625>, [0.9375, 0.9375], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.0128, 0.0343>, [0.9375, 0.9375], [0.975, 0.975]> | <0.2401, 0.4096>, [0.9375, 0.9375], [0.975, 0.975]> |

Then, calculated by Equations (2) and (6)–(14), the measure values of the relative entropy are shown in Table 2. Then, the entropy measure curves of $EA^n_2(H^n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $\rho \in [1, 100]$ are also shown in Figure 1.

Table 2. All values of various entropy measures of IvNSs.

| Entropy Value | $H$ | $H^2$ | $H^3$ | $H^4$ | Ranking Order |
|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| $EA^1_2(H^1)$ | 0.5733 | 0.3293 | 0.2083 | 0.1465 | $EA^1_2(H) > EA^1_2(H^2) > EA^1_2(H^3) > EA^1_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^2_2(H^2)$ | 0.6853 | 0.485 | 0.3193 | 0.2228 | $EA^2_2(H) > EA^2_2(H^2) > EA^2_2(H^3) > EA^2_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^3_2(H^3)$ | 0.7317 | 0.5749 | 0.395 | 0.2743 | $EA^3_2(H) > EA^3_2(H^2) > EA^3_2(H^3) > EA^3_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^4_2(H^4)$ | 0.7551 | 0.6313 | 0.4503 | 0.3143 | $EA^4_2(H) > EA^4_2(H^2) > EA^4_2(H^3) > EA^4_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{10}_2(H^1)$ | 0.7922 | 0.7484 | 0.611 | 0.4589 | $EA^{10}_2(H) > EA^{10}_2(H^2) > EA^{10}_2(H^3) > EA^{10}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{20}_2(H^2)$ | 0.7992 | 0.7848 | 0.6963 | 0.5667 | $EA^{20}_2(H) > EA^{20}_2(H^2) > EA^{20}_2(H^3) > EA^{20}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{30}_2(H^3)$ | 0.7999 | 0.7942 | 0.7309 | 0.6191 | $EA^{30}_2(H) > EA^{30}_2(H^2) > EA^{30}_2(H^3) > EA^{30}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{40}_2(H^4)$ | 0.8 | 0.7927 | 0.7499 | 0.6505 | $EA^{40}_2(H) > EA^{40}_2(H^2) > EA^{40}_2(H^3) > EA^{40}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{50}_2(H^5)$ | 0.8 | 0.799 | 0.7618 | 0.6719 | $EA^{50}_2(H) > EA^{50}_2(H^2) > EA^{50}_2(H^3) > EA^{50}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EA^{100}_2(H^1)$ | 0.8 | 0.7862 | 0.7247 | 0.6719 | $EA^{100}_2(H) > EA^{100}_2(H^2) > EA^{100}_2(H^3) > EA^{100}_2(H^4)$ |
| $EB_2(H^2)$ | 0.3534 | 0.2013 | 0.1231 | 0.0829 | $EB_2(H) > EB_2(H^2) > EB_2(H^3) > EB_2(H^4)$ |
| $R_1(H^2)$ [21] | 0.5733 | 0.3293 | 0.2083 | 0.1465 | $R_1(H) > R_1(H^2) > R_1(H^3) > R_1(H^4)$ |
| $R_2(H^2)$ [21] | 0.439 | 0.2824 | 0.175 | 0.1184 | $R_2(H) > R_2(H^2) > R_2(H^3) > R_2(H^4)$ |
| $R_3(H^2)$ [21] | 0.52 | 0.2707 | 0.1477 | 0.0811 | $R_3(H) > R_3(H^2) > R_3(H^3) > R_3(H^4)$ |
| $R_4(H^2)$ [21] | 0.24 | 0.1 | 0.0556 | 0.0228 | $R_4(H) > R_4(H^2) > R_4(H^3) > R_4(H^4)$ |
| $R_5(H^2)$ [21,22] | 0.9 | 0.6109 | 0.4464 | 0.366 | $R_5(H) > R_5(H^2) > R_5(H^3) > R_5(H^4)$ |
| $R_6(H^2)$ [20] | 0.2938 | 0.2684 | 0.2698 | 0.2719 | $R_6(H) > R_6(H^2) > R_6(H^3) > R_6(H^4)$ |
| $R_7(H^2)$ [22] | 0.6886 | 0.4919 | 0.3255 | 0.2272 | $R_7(H) > R_7(H^2) > R_7(H^3) > R_7(H^4)$ |
| $R_8(H^2)$ [23] | 0.6695 | 0.4521 | 0.2902 | 0.2027 | $R_8(H) > R_8(H^2) > R_8(H^3) > R_8(H^4)$ |
Then, the available entropy measures of IvNSs should satisfy the ranking order $EA^\rho_2(H) > EA^\rho_2(H^2) > EA^\rho_2(H^3) > EA^\rho_2(H^4)$ from the intuition. From Table 2, except for both $EA^\rho(H^w)$ with the ranking order $EA^{100}_2(H) = EA^{100}_2(H^2) > EA^{100}_2(H^3) > EA^{100}_2(H^4)$ and $R_6(H^w)$ with the ranking order $R_6(H) > R_6(H^4) > R_6(H^3) > R_6(H^2)$, the entropy measure values of $EA^\rho_2(H^w)$ for $\rho \in [1, 100)$ and $EB_2(H^w)$ and the existing $R_1(H^w)$–$R_5(H^w)$, $R_7(H^w)$, $R_8(H^w)$ satisfy the above ranking demand of the available entropy measures. Furthermore, from Figure 1, the ranking order based on the entropy measure values of $EA^\rho_2(H^w)$ indicates some robustness regarding $\rho$ from 1 to 100. However, with the parameter $\rho$ increasing, especially when $\rho > 30$, the entropy measure values of $EA^\rho_2(H)$ and $EA^\rho_2(H^2)$ tend to the same value 0.8.

5. Decision-Making Example Using Simplified Neutrosophic Entropy in IvNS Setting

In this section, the proposed entropy measures are applied in a decision-making problem, and then compared with the existing entropy measures. For convenience, an investment decision-making example adopted from the reference [21] was used for the application. In the decision-making problem, the decision makers are requested to assess four investment projects (alternatives), including a clothing company ($g_1$), a food company ($g_2$), a computer company ($g_3$), and a house-building company ($g_4$), over three attributes, like growth ($a_1$), risk ($a_2$), and environmental impact ($a_3$) respectively, and then select the best alternative for the investment company. The evaluation information of the alternative set $G = \{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\}$ over the attribute set $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ is given by the form of IvNSs as the following matrix:

$$
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\langle a_1, [0.4, 0.6], [0.1, 0.3], [0.2, 0.3] \rangle & \langle a_2, [0.7, 0.9], [0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.5] \rangle & \langle a_3, [0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.4] \rangle \\
\langle a_1, [0.3, 0.6], [0.3, 0.5], [0.8, 0.9] \rangle & \langle a_2, [0.6, 0.7], [0.1, 0.2], [0.2, 0.3] \rangle & \langle a_3, [0.6, 0.7], [0.1, 0.2], [0.2, 0.3] \rangle \\
\langle a_1, [0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.4] \rangle & \langle a_2, [0.3, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3], [0.3, 0.4] \rangle & \langle a_3, [0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.5], [0.7, 0.9] \rangle \\
\langle a_1, [0.5, 0.6], [0.3, 0.4], [0.8, 0.9] \rangle & \langle a_2, [0.7, 0.8], [0.1, 0.1], [0.1, 0.2] \rangle & \langle a_3, [0.6, 0.7], [0.1, 0.2], [0.1, 0.3] \rangle 
\end{bmatrix}
$$

By applying the proposed entropy measures of Equations (2) and (6) and the existing entropy measures of Equations (7)–(14) to the above decision-making problem, the relative entropy measure results and the ranking orders are listed in Table 3.

Obviously, the entropy measure values of $EA^\rho_2(g_i) \ (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ for $\rho \leq 20$ indicate the identical ranking result $g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4$, and then it is changed into $g_3 = g_1 \succ g_2 = g_4$ for $\rho = 30$ and gets $g_3 = g_1$...
= g_2 > g_4 along with the parameter values of \( \rho \) ranging from 40 to 100. Obviously, \( EA_i^G(g_i) \) is a better selection with relatively small values of \( \rho \) such as \( \rho \leq 20 \). On the other hand, the measure values of the proposed entropy \( EB_2(g_i) \) (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) and existing entropy including \( R_1(g_i), R_3(g_i), R_5(g_i) \) have the same ranking order \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \); while that of \( R_6(g_i) \) is \( g_3 > g_1 > g_4 > g_2 \). Anyway, the best alternative of all the ranking orders is \( g_3 \).

| \( EA_i^G(g_i) \) | \( g_1 \) | \( g_2 \) | \( g_3 \) | \( g_4 \) | Ranking Order |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| \( EA_1^G(g_i) \) | 0.6333 | 0.5333 | 0.6556 | 0.4444 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_2^G(g_i) \) | 0.8111 | 0.7333 | 0.8378 | 0.6356 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_3^G(g_i) \) | 0.8867 | 0.832 | 0.9116 | 0.7351 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_4^G(g_i) \) | 0.9252 | 0.8869 | 0.9466 | 0.7945 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_5^G(g_i) \) | 0.9477 | 0.9203 | 0.9653 | 0.8332 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_6^G(g_i) \) | 0.9867 | 0.9804 | 0.993 | 0.9132 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_7^G(g_i) \) | 0.9987 | 0.9981 | 0.9994 | 0.9412 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EA_8^G(g_i) \) | 0.9999 | 0.9998 | 0.9999 | 0.9441 | \( g_3 = g_1 = g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( EB_2(g_i) \) | 0.4302 | 0.3572 | 0.4571 | 0.2945 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_1(g_i) \) | 0.6333 | 0.5333 | 0.6556 | 0.4444 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_2(g_i) \) | 0.5654 | 0.4836 | 0.5972 | 0.3963 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_3(g_i) \) | 0.5111 | 0.4222 | 0.5333 | 0.3333 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_4(g_i) \) | 0.4333 | 0.3 | 0.4667 | 0.2333 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_5(g_i) \) | 0.52 | 0.5133 | 0.57 | 0.3933 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_6(g_i) \) | 0.5687 | 0.364 | 0.5728 | 0.3818 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_4 > g_2 \) |
| \( R_7(g_i) \) | 0.8165 | 0.7406 | 0.8429 | 0.6431 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |
| \( R_8(g_i) \) | 0.7852 | 0.6985 | 0.8129 | 0.5997 | \( g_3 > g_1 > g_2 > g_4 \) |

6. Conclusions

This study originally presented the generalized distance-based entropy measure and the dimension root entropy measure of simplified NSs, containing both the SvSN and IvSN generalized distance-based entropy measures and the SvSN and IvSN neutrosophic dimension root entropy measures. Then, their properties were discussed based on the axioms of an entropy measure of IvNSs defined in [21]. After that, a comparison between the proposed entropy and existing relative entropy measures by a numerical example in IvNS setting showed that the proposed entropy measures are effective and rational. An application of the proposed two entropy measures in an actual decision-making problem illustrated the feasibility and rationality by comparison with the existing ones, especially with the relatively small values of the parameter \( \rho \), such as \( \rho < 20 \). The proposed simplified NS entropy not only is a complement of the entropy theory of simplified NSs, but also presents a new effective way of the uncertain measure under the simplified NS setting. Our future work will focus on research to extend the proposed entropy measures to applications in diverse engineering fields.

Author Contributions: J.Y. proposed the entropy measures of simplified NSs and their proof; W.H.C. provided the actual decision-making example and comparative analysis; all authors wrote this paper together.

Funding: This research was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 61703280).

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Zadeh, L.A. Probability measure of fuzzy events. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* 1968, 23, 421–427. [CrossRef]
2. De Luca, A.S.; Termini, S. A definition of nonprobabilistic entropy in the setting of fuzzy set theory. *Inf. Control.* 1972, 20, 301–312. [CrossRef]

3. Pal, N.R.; Pal, S.K. Object background segmentation using new definitions of entropy. *IEEE Proc.* 1989, 366, 284–295. [CrossRef]

4. Yager, R.R. On the measures of fuzziness and negation Part I: Membership in the unit interval. *Int. J. Gen. Syst.* 2008, 5, 221–229. [CrossRef]

5. Parkash, O.; Sharma, P.K.; Mahajan, R. New measures of weighted fuzzy entropy and their applications for the study of maximum weighted fuzzy entropy principle. *Inf. Sci.* 2008, 178, 2389–2395. [CrossRef]

6. Verma, R.; Sharma, B.D. On generalized exponential fuzzy entropy. *Int. J. Math. Comput. Sci.* 2011, 5, 1895–1898.

7. Burillo, P.; Bustince, H. Entropy on intuitionistic fuzzy sets and on interval-valued fuzzy sets. *Fuzzy Sets Syst.* 1996, 78, 305–316. [CrossRef]

8. Szmidt, E.; Kacprzyk, J. Entropy on intuitionistic fuzzy sets. *Fuzzy Sets Syst.* 2001, 118, 467–477. [CrossRef]

9. Valchos, I.K.; Sergiadis, G.D. Intuitionistic fuzzy information—A pattern recognition. *Pattern Recognit. Lett.* 2007, 28, 197–206. [CrossRef]

10. Zhang, Q.S.; Jiang, S.Y. A note on information entropy measure for vague sets. *Inf. Sci.* 2008, 178, 4184–4191. [CrossRef]

11. Ye, J. Two effective measures of intuitionistic fuzzy entropy. *Computing* 2010, 87, 55–62. [CrossRef]

12. Verma, R.; Sharma, B.D. Exponential entropy on intuitionistic fuzzy sets. *Kybernetika* 2013, 49, 114–127. [CrossRef]

13. Verma, R.; Sharma, B.D. On intuitionistic fuzzy entropy of order-alpha. *Adv. Fuzzy Syst.* 2014, 14, 1–8. [CrossRef]

14. Verma, R.; Sharma, B.D. R-norm entropy on intuitionistic fuzzy sets. *J. Intell. Fuzzy Syst.* 2015, 28, 327–335.

15. Ye, J. Multicriteria fuzzy decision-making method using entropy weights-based correlation coefficients of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets. *Appl. Math. Model.* 2010, 34, 3864–3870. [CrossRef]

16. Wei, C.P.; Wang, P.; Zhang, Y.Z. Entropy, similarity measure of interval valued intuitionistic sets and their applications. *Inf. Sci.* 2011, 211, 4273–4286. [CrossRef]

17. Zhang, Q.S.; Xing, H.Y.; Liu, F.C.; Ye, J.; Tang, P. Some new entropy measures for interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets based on distances and their relationships with similarity and inclusion measures. *Inf. Sci.* 2014, 283, 55–69. [CrossRef]

18. Tian, H.; Li, J.; Zhang, F.; Xu, Y.; Cui, C.; Deng, Y.; Xiao, S. Entropy analysis on intuitionistic fuzzy sets and interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets and its applications in mode assessment on open communities. *J. Adv. Comput. Intell. Intell. Inform.* 2018, 22, 147–155. [CrossRef]

19. Majumder, P.; Samanta, S.K. On similarity and entropy of neutrosophic sets. *J. Intell. Fuzzy Syst.* 2014, 26, 1245–1252. [CrossRef]

20. Aydoğdu, A. On entropy and similarity measure of interval valued neutrosophic sets. *Neutrosophic Sets Syst.* 2015, 9, 47–49.

21. Ye, J.; Du, S.G. Some distances, similarity and entropy measures for interval-valued neutrosophic sets and their relationship. *Int. J. Mach. Learn. Cybern.* 2017, 1–9. [CrossRef]

22. Ye, J.; Cui, W.H. Exponential Entropy for Simplified Neutrosophic Sets and Its Application in Decision Making. *Entropy* 2018, 20, 357. [CrossRef]

23. Cui, W.H.; Ye, J. Improved Symmetry Measures of Simplified Neutrosophic Sets and Their Decision-Making Method Based on a Sine Entropy Weight Model. *Symmetry* 2018, 10, 225. [CrossRef]

24. Ye, J. Fault Diagnoses of Hydraulic Turbine Using the Dimension Root Similarity Measure of Single-valued Neutrosophic Sets. *Intell. Autom. Soft Comput.* 2017, 1–8. [CrossRef]

25. Ye, J. A multicriteria decision-making method using aggregation operators for simplified neutrosophic sets. *J. Intell. Fuzzy Syst.* 2014, 26, 2459–2466. [CrossRef]

26. Peng, J.-J.; Wang, J.-Q.; Wang, J.; Zhang, H.; Chen, X. Simplified neutrosophic sets and their applications in multi-criteria group decision-making problems. *Int. J. Syst. Sci.* 2016, 47, 2342–2358. [CrossRef]