N-Cubic $q$-Rung Orthopair Fuzzy Sets: Analysis of the Use of Mobile App in the Education Sector

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Received 16 July 2022; Accepted 16 August 2022; Published 30 September 2022

Academic Editor: Diego Oliva

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This study analyzes the description to examine the results of a new study and create the technique and also demonstrate the effectiveness of this technique. In this ever-changing world, students are increasingly encouraged to use mobile phones primarily to learn for educational purposes. The learning process is continuous and the goal has now been achieved. It has been replaced by online learning. Due to mobile phones as well as the many feature-oriented applications, students can study at their own place and use the application to spend their time understanding, because everything is accessible with a single click. To carry on the study we applied mobile applications for online education system. Now, because the traditional method is taken into consideration, it is normal to carry a bag full of books and copies and immerse yourself in the tradition of learning to write. However, it has been found that not all students learn when he takes notes. Therefore, we must make sure that the student focuses only on one thing at a time. To continue the research, we apply the N-cubic structure to q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets in multi-attribute group decision-making problems. This structure solves the problems of multi-attribute group decision-making techniques more generally.

1. Introduction

Decision-making is an empathic process that allows the selection of alternatives from a set of possible attributes. In decision-making problems the data were ambiguous and uncertain and the representation of data is no longer in real number. For this purpose many researchers developed different theories to handle such type of data. Among these researchers, Zadeh [1] developed the theme of fuzzy set (FS) theory that could determine uncertainty and vagueness in classic sets which are based on only two values logic 0 and 1. In 1975, Zadeh [2–4] further expanded his ideas to interval-valued fuzzy sets (IVFS). Atanassov [5, 6] later came up with the idea that using intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS) to assist with the significance of the membership value as well as the nonmembership value. Wang et al. [7] defined some interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy aggregation operators with basic operations and properties. Intuitionistic fuzzy set was generalized to the Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS) [8] which described the value of membership and nonmembership with the condition that the square sum is less or equal to 1. PFS was generalized to q-rung orthopair fuzzy set [9]. In 2018 Ali [10] defined a new type of q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets where the domain of the function defining a q-ROF set is the region made up of orbits. To deal with the decision information, Liu and
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Zang et al. [20] generalized CPFS into cubic [19] have described a modified version in CIFS that is (CIFNs), as well as the second component, gives the degree component provides the degree of membership in the form which includes two components at the same time. One each other or with common criteria. Kaur and Garg [17,18] they do not take into account how criteria interact with aggregation operators treat criteria on an individual basis; are aggregated to solve the problem [13, 16]. Most aggregation operators is an important component. Theory aggregation operators is an important component. and developed the theme of cubic set. In decision-making [13, 14] used the different versions of q-rung orthopair operators and their applications to potential evaluation of weighted geometric operator. Wei et al. [12] presented operators and developed the theme of N-cubic sets, aggregate operators, and BCK/BCI algebra as well as subtraction algebra. Rashid valued functions as well as the N-structure. His paper is on environment. In 2009, Jun et al. [21] defined negative- makersto explain their ideas better in the context of a fuzzy decision-making outcomes. By merging the N-structure in order to overcome these constraints. By merging the N-structure with cubic q-ROF sets, this structure more specifically overcame the uncertainty issues. N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets can effectively capture expert evaluation data and minimize fuzziness in decision-making outcomes.

2. Materials and Methods

In this section we recall some basic materials and methods.

Definition 1 (see [6]). Let \( \tilde{G} \neq \emptyset \) be universal set, then q-ROFS \( \tilde{H} \) be defined as

\[
\tilde{H} = \left\{ \left( \tilde{g}, U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}), \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right) \mid \tilde{g} \in \tilde{G} \right\},
\]

where \( U_H^{-1}(r) \) and \( \Omega_H^{-1}(r) \) are a mapping from \( \tilde{G} \) to \([0,1]\), also satisfy the condition as

\[
0 \leq U_H^{-1} \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \Omega_H^{-1} \leq 1,
\]

and

\[
0 \leq \left( U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right)^q \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \left( \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right)^q \leq 1,
\]

where \( q \geq 1 \) for all \( \tilde{g} \in \tilde{G} \) and represent the membership degree and the nonmembership degree to set \( \tilde{H} \).

Definition 2 (see [6]). Let \( \tilde{G} \neq \emptyset \) be universal set, then (IVq-ROFS) \( \tilde{H} \) be defined as

\[
\tilde{H} = \left\{ \left( \tilde{g}, U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}), \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right) \mid \tilde{g} \in \tilde{G} \right\},
\]

where \( U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \) and \( \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \) are a mapping from \( \tilde{G} \) to \([0,1]\),

\[
U_P(\tilde{g}) = \left[ U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}), U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right],
\]

and

\[
\Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) = \left[ \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}), \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right],
\]

also satisfy the condition as

\[
0 \leq U_H^{-1} \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \Omega_H^{-1} \leq 1,
\]

and

\[
0 \leq \left( U_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right)^q \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \left( \Omega_H^{-1}(\tilde{g}) \right)^q \leq 1,
\]

where \( q \geq 1 \) for all \( \tilde{g} \in \tilde{G} \) and represent the membership degree and the nonmembership degree to set \( \tilde{H} \).

Definition 3 (see [10]). Let \( X \) be the collection of some elements. A cubic-q-rung orthopair fuzzy set is represented as \( C = \{ (x, H(x), \theta(x)) \mid x \in X \} \), where \( H(x) \) is an Interval-valued-q-rung orthopair fuzzy set and \( \theta(x) \) is a q-rung orthopair fuzzy set. Here \( H(x) = \{ [T^L, T^U] \mid [\Omega^L, \Omega^U] \} \) such that \( 0 \leq (T^L)^q + (T^U)^q \leq 1 \) and \( \theta(x) = \{ (U, \Omega) \} \) with \( 0 \leq U^q + \Omega^q \leq 1 \) where \( q \geq 1 \). It can be described as \( C = \{ H, \theta \} \), where \( H = \{ [T^L, T^U] \mid [\Omega^L, \Omega^U] \} \) and \( \theta(x) = \{ (U, \Omega) \} \) and it is known as the cubic-q-rung orthopair fuzzy set number.

3. N-Cubic q-Rung Orthopair Fuzzy Set and Hamy Mean Operators

This part develops the Nq-ROFS and NIVq-ROFS structures and introduces the innovative NCq-ROFS structure. The
NCQ-ROFS’s accuracy and score functions are defined. Both N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy Hamy mean operator and N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy power Hamy mean operator, as well as their characteristics and weighted forms, are covered in this section.

Definition 4. Let $X$ be the collection of some elements. A Nq-ROFS define as $\text{NqRO}^{-1} = \{x, F_{\text{NqRO}}(x), H_{\text{NqRO}}(x)\}$:

$$\text{NIVRO}^{-1} = \{x, \tilde{\omega}_{\text{NIVRO}}(x) = [\tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^L], \tilde{\omega}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U(x) = [\tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^L] : x \in X \},$$

with the condition

$$-1 \leq (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U \right]^2 + \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^L \right]^2 \right) \leq 0,$$

where $[\tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^L] : x \rightarrow [-1, 0]$ and $[\tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NIVRO}}^L] : x \rightarrow [1, 0]$.

Definition 6. An NCq-ROFS in a $\phi \neq X$ define by the structure $N_{\text{NCqRO}}^{-1} = \{x, \Gamma_{\text{NCqRO}}(x), F_{\text{NCqRO}}(x) : x \in X \}$, where $\Gamma_{\text{NCqRO}}^{-1} = \{x, \tilde{\omega}_{\text{NCqRO}}(x), \tilde{\omega}_{\text{NCqRO}}(x) : x \in X \}$ is an N-IVQROFS and $F_{\text{NCqRO}} = \{x, F_{\text{NCqRO}}(x) : x \in X \}$ is an N-QROFS. Here $\Gamma_{\text{NCqRO}}^{-1} = \{\left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right], \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U, \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right] : x \rightarrow D[1, 0]$ with the condition that $-1 \leq (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U \right]^2 + \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right]^2 \right) \leq 0$ and $F_{\text{NCqRO}} = \{F_{\text{NCqRO}}, H_{\text{NCqRO}} : x \rightarrow [-1, 0] \}$ with the condition $-1 \leq (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \left[ F_{\text{NCqRO}} \right]^2 + \left[ H_{\text{NCqRO}} \right]^2 \right) \leq 0$.

Definition 5. A NIVq-ROFS in a $\phi \neq X$ is define as

$$S(N_{\text{NCqRO}}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{2q+1} \left[ \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right]^2 - \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right]^2 \right) + \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U \right]^2 - \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U \right]^2 \right] \right),$$

now for P-order, we get

$$S(N_{\text{NCqRO}}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{2q+1} \left[ \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right]^2 - \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^L \right]^2 \right) + \left( \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U \right]^2 - \left[ \tilde{u}_{\text{NCqRO}}^U \right]^2 \right] \right),$$

and accuracy function is defined as
with the condition that

\[-1 \leq S(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) \leq 1, 0 \leq H(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) \leq 1. \tag{15}\]

**Definition 9.** The comparison rule for two NCq-ROFNs

\[N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}} = \left(\left[\left[u_{L_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}, u_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{L}\right], \left[u_{U_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}, u_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{U}\right]\right], \left[f_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}\right]\right), \tag{16}\]

and

\[N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}} = \left(\left[\left[u_{L_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}, u_{N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{L}\right], \left[u_{U_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}, u_{N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{U}\right]\right], \left[f_{N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}}\right]\right). \tag{17}\]

are defined as

(1) If \(S(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) \succ S(N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}})\), then \(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}} \succ N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}\). (2) If \(S(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) = S(N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}})\) then \(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}} \sim N_{j}^{\text{CQRO}}\).

\[H(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(u_{L_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q} + u_{U_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q}\right)\right) + \left(\Omega_{L_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q} + \Omega_{U_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q}\right)\right)\right] + \left(f_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}ight), \tag{14}\]

\[S(N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(1 + \left(u_{L_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q} - \Omega_{L_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}^{2q}\right)\right)\right] + \left(f_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{i}^{\text{CQRO}}}ight), \tag{15}\]

Example. Assuming that \(N_{1}^{\text{CQRO}} = \{[-.7, -.2], [-2, -1], (-3, -5)\}\) and \(N_{2}^{\text{CQRO}} = \{[-.5, -.4], [-4, -3], (-2, -7)\}\) are two NCq-ROFNs, the score function under R-order \(r\) are defined as

\[S(N_{1}^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(1 + \left(-.7\right)^{2q} - \left(-.2\right)^{2q}\right)\right] + \left(f_{N_{1}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{1}^{\text{CQRO}}}ight), \tag{15}\]

\[S(N_{2}^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(1 + \left(-.3\right)^{2q} - \left(-.5\right)^{2q}\right)\right] + \left(f_{N_{2}^{\text{CQRO}}}, h_{N_{2}^{\text{CQRO}}}ight). \tag{15}\]
\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( (1 + (-.7)^6 - (-.2)^6)^+ \right) \right], \]

\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( (1.117585) + (1.000063) \right) \right], \]

\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} [2.117648] \right], \]

\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = -\frac{1}{2} [0.529412 - .155521], \]

\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = -\frac{1}{2} [0.3744202], \]

\[ S(N_1^{\text{CQRO}}) = -.1872101. \]  \hfill (18)

For

\[ S(N_2^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( (1 + (-.5)^2q - (-.4)^2q) \right) \right], \]

\[ S(N_2^{\text{CQRO}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( (1 + (-.4)^2q - (-.3)^2q) \right) \right], \]

\[ \] where \( q = 3 \), then we get
\[
S\left(N_{2}^{CQRO}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-1\right)^{2(3)} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left(1 + (-.5)^{2(3)} - (-.4)^{2(3)}\right)^{+} \right] + \left( (-.2)^{2(3)} - (-.7)^{2(3)}\right),
\]

\[
S\left(N_{2}^{CQRO}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-1\right)^{7} \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left(1 + (-.5)^{6} - (-.4)^{6}\right)^{+} \right] + \left( (-.2)^{6} - (-.7)^{6}\right),
\]

\[
S\left(N_{2}^{CQRO}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \left[ (1.011529) + (1.003367) \right] + ((0.000064) - (0.117649))
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Now,
\[
-\frac{1.1872101}{-19.30696} > -\frac{1.003367}{-0.117585}
\]

\[
S\left(N_{1}^{CQRO}\right) > S\left(N_{2}^{CQRO}\right)
\]

\[
N_{1}^{CQRO} > N_{2}^{CQRO}
\]

\[
\text{Definition 10. Considering the collection of NCq-ROFS to be } N_{1}(\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n), j \geq 0, k \geq 0, \text{ if}
\]

\[
\text{Theorem 1. Assuming that } j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \text{ and } j + k \geq 0, N_{1} = (F_{N_{1}}, F_{N_{2}})(\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \text{ are a set of NCq-ROFs, the results of solving equation (22) are also NCq-ROFs.}
\]
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Since, ROFHM then so, NCq

\[ \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n) = \begin{cases} 
\left( \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} N_{ij}^k \right)^{1/\lambda_k} = \left( \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \beta_\lambda \beta^k \right)^{1/\lambda_k} = \frac{N}{n} \end{cases} \] (Idempotency) Consider \( N_1 = N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, n) \) be a collection of NCq-ROFNS, if all \( N_1 \) are identical, that is \( N_1 = N \) and \( \text{NCq} \) ROFHMK \( (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = N \).

Proof As, \( N_1 = N, \forall \lambda \) we have

\[ \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \]

\[ \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \] (Monotonicity): Let \( \alpha_\lambda, \beta_\lambda \) represent the two NCq-ROFN families, if \( \alpha_\lambda \leq \beta_\lambda \) then

\[ \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(\alpha_\lambda, \beta_\lambda) \]

Proof. Since, \( \alpha_\lambda \leq \beta_\lambda \) and \( \alpha_s \leq \beta_s \) for \( \lambda = 1, 2, \ldots \) then

\[ \alpha_\lambda \alpha^k_s \leq \beta_\lambda \beta^k_s. \] (26)

then

\[ \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \alpha^k_s \leq \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \beta^k_s, \] (27)

so,

\[ \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \alpha^k_s \leq \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \beta^k_s. \] (28)

And,

\[ \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(\alpha_\lambda, \beta_\lambda, \ldots, \beta_n) \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(\beta_\lambda, \beta_\lambda, \ldots, \beta_n). \] (29)

(Boundedness). Between the max and min operators is the NCq-ROFHM operator.

\[ \min (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \]

\[ \leq \max (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \] (30)

Proof. Let \( c = \min (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n), d = \max (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \)

Using the aforementioned theorem, we obtain

\[ \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(c, c, \ldots) \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \]

\[ \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(d, d, \ldots, d). \] (31)

And,

\[ \min (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \leq \text{NCq} - \text{ROFHM}^{lk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \]

\[ \leq \max (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \] (32)

Case 1. The assertion that the recommended NCq-ROFHM operator transforms into the NCq-ROF basic HM operator if \( j = k = (1/2). \)
NCq – ROFHM$^{1/2}$ ($N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n$)

\[
= \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{(U_{N_s}^{L} U_{N_s}^{L})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1) + 1/2q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{(U_{N_s}^{U} U_{N_s}^{U})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1) + 1/2q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{L})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1) + 1/2q}, \\
\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{U})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1) + 1/2q}
\end{array} \right. 
\]

(33)

Case 2. If $j = k = 1$ then (14) change into

\[
NCQ – ROFHM^{1,1} (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n)
\]

\[
= \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{(U_{N_s}^{L} U_{N_s}^{L})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{1/4q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{(U_{N_s}^{U} U_{N_s}^{U})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{1/4q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{L})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{U})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{2/(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q}, \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{L})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{1/2}, \\
\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( \Pi_{k=1}^n \Pi_{s=1}^n \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - (\Omega_{N_s}^{U})^{-2q}} \right) \right)^{1/2q}
\end{array} \right. 
\]

(34)
This means that it is also referred to as the N-cubic Q-rung orthopair fuzzy generalized interconnected square mean.

Case 3. If \( j \to 0 \), (34) is reduced to

\[
\lim_{j \to 0} NCQ - ROFH M^{jk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} N_k \right)^{1/j}
\]

It is sometimes referred to as the N-cubic q-rung s fuzzy generalized mean.

Case 4. If \( j = 1 \) and \( k \to 0 \), (27) becomes an N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy average mean.
\[
\lim_{k \to 0} NCQ-ROFHM^{jk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} N_\lambda \right)^{1/k} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} N_\lambda \right)^{1/n}.
\]

Case 5. If \( j \to 0, k \to 0 \), then the existing NCq-ROFHM change into
\[
\lim_{j \to 0} N\eta Q-ROFHM^{j\eta}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} N_\lambda \right)^{1/k} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} N_\lambda \right)^{1/n}.
\]
Note that we can get a variety of orthopair fuzzy sets by varying the value of the parameter \( q \). As an illustration, the N-cubic Pythagorean fuzzy set is renovated by NCq-ROFHM if \( j = 1 \) and \( k = 1 \). In MADM situations, different characteristics typically have significant advantages. Thus, it appears that the NCq-ROFHM operator is indifferent with this characteristic. The weighted version of the NCq-ROFHM operator is defined as follows to address this issue:

\[
\lim_{k \to 0} NCQ-ROFHM^{jk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \Phi^{n}_{\lambda=1} N_\lambda \right)^{1/k} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \Phi^{n}_{\lambda=1} N_\lambda \right)^{1/n}.
\]

**Definition 11.** In this case, \( N_\lambda = (A_{N_\lambda}, B_{N_\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be the NCq-ROFN family, the weight vector of NCq-ROFNs is indicated by \( \rho \). Then NCq-ROFWHM: \([-1, 0]^n \to [-1, 0]\) such that
\[
NCQ-ROFWHM^{jk}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left(\frac{2}{ln(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} (w_\lambda N_\lambda)^{1/j} (w_\lambda N_\lambda)^{1/k} \right)^{1/j+k}.
\]

**Theorem 2.** Let \( N_\lambda = (A_{N_\lambda}, B_{N_\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be the collection of NCq-ROFNs, \( j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \) and \( j + k \geq 0 \), and \( \rho = (w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n) \) represents the weight vector of NCq-ROFNs, \( w_\lambda \in [0, 1] \) and \( \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} w_\lambda = 1 \). Then, NCq-ROFNs are also included in the resulting equation (38) as
when it comes to decision-making issues, this condition is often not being met. To prevent the separation of characteristics we can use different partitions to solve decision-making problems because we remember the structure of attribute relationships. There is no link between attributes.
When they are divided by two partitions, the same attributes present in partitions have a connection to each other. With the typical HM operator, the partitions do not solve these kinds of issues so we now provide the N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy power Hamy mean operator with the ability to let us know the issue. The condition given above can be mathematically explained as: Let \( N_\lambda = (A_{N_\lambda}, B_{N_\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be a collection of NCq-ROFNs, distributed into \( \mathcal{g} \) different partitions \( F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_\mathcal{g} \) with \( F_i \cap F_j = \emptyset \) and \( \bigcup_{i=1}^{\mathcal{g}} F_i = [N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_{\mathcal{g} \cdot F_i}] \), where \( |F_i| \) denotes the cardinality of partitions \( F_i \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{\mathcal{g}} |F_i| = n \). By using above information, NCq-ROFPHM operator is defined as

\[
\text{Definition 12. Let } N_\lambda = (A_{N_\lambda}, B_{N_\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \text{ be a family of NCq-ROFNs,}
\]

\[
j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \text{ and } j + k \geq 0. \text{ Then NCq-ROFPHM operator is defined as use a consequent equation that is likewise an NCq-ROFN, as shown by}
\]

\[
\text{NCq-ROFPHM}^{j,k} (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \frac{1}{g} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\mathcal{g}} \left( \frac{2}{|F_i|(|F_i| + 1)} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} \sum_{\mu=1}^{\lambda} (N_{\lambda \mu})^j \otimes (N_{\lambda \mu})^k \right)^{\frac{j+k}{2}} \right).
\]  

**Theorem 3.** Let \( N_\lambda = (A_{N_\lambda}, B_{N_\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be a family of NCq-ROFNs, \( j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \) and \( j + k \geq 0 \), then equation (41) is used to generate a consequent equation that is likewise an NCq-ROFN, as shown by

\[
\text{NCq-ROFPHM}^{j,k} (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \left( (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{\mathcal{g}} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_i \right)^2 \right)^{2|F_i|(|F_i| + 1)} \right)^{\frac{j+k}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q* \mathcal{g}}} \right) \].
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&= \left( (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\mathcal{g}} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_i \right)^{2|F_i|(|F_i| + 1)} \right)^{j+k} \right)^{\frac{1}{q* \mathcal{g}}} \right) \right) \right),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{Where}
\]
\[ U'_i = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Gamma^{[F_i]}_{\lambda=1} \prod_{s=1}^{[F_i]} \left( 1 - \left( A_{N,i}^{\lambda} B_{N,i}^{k} \right)^{q} \right)^{1/q} \right), \]

\[ U''_i = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Gamma^{[F_i]}_{\lambda=1} \prod_{s=1}^{[F_i]} \left( 1 - \left( A_{N,i}^{\lambda} B_{N,i}^{k} \right)^{q} \right)^{1/q} \right), \]

\[ \Omega^t_{\lambda} = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \prod_{\lambda=1}^{[F_i]} \prod_{s=1}^{[F_i]} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \right)^{1/2q} \right), \]

\[ \Omega^j_{\lambda} = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \prod_{\lambda=1}^{[F_i]} \prod_{s=1}^{[F_i]} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \right)^{1/2q} \right), \]

\[ \Omega_{\lambda} = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( \prod_{\lambda=1}^{[F_i]} \prod_{s=1}^{[F_i]} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \left( 1 - B_{N,i}^{2q \lambda} \right)^{1/q} \right)^{1/2q} \right). \]

**Theorem 4.** Let \( j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \) and \( j + k \geq 0 \),

\[ N_{\lambda} = (A_{N,i}^{\lambda}, B_{N,i}^{\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n). \] (44)

Be collection of NCq-ROFns with \( g \) different subset \( F_i (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \). Consequently, the NCq-ROFPHM operators have the following characteristics.

**Proof**

\[ NCq - ROFPHM^{j,k}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \frac{1}{g} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{g} \left( 2 \left( \sum_{\lambda=1}^{[F_i]} \sum_{s=1}^{[F_i]} (N_{\lambda})^i \otimes (N_{\lambda})^k \right)^{ij+k} \right) \right) \]

\[ \frac{1}{g} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{g} \left( 2 \left( \sum_{\lambda=1}^{[F_i]} \sum_{s=1}^{[F_i]} (N_{\lambda})^i \otimes (N_{\lambda})^k \right)^{ij+k} \right) \right). \]

(46)

(Monotonicity) Let \( M_\lambda = (A_{M,i}^{\lambda}, B_{M,i}^{\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be a set NCq-ROFns having the same partitioned structure as \( N_{\lambda} = (A_{N,i}^{\lambda}, B_{N,i}^{\lambda}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \), \( A_{M,i}^{\lambda} \geq A_{N,i}^{\lambda} \) and \( B_{M,i}^{\lambda} \leq B_{N,i}^{\lambda} \) for all, then

\[ NCq - ROFPHM^{l,k}(M_1, M_2, \ldots, M_n) \geq NCq - ROFPHM^{j,k}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \]

\[ \square \]

**Proof.** Since, \( A_{M,i}^{\lambda} \geq A_{N,i}^{\lambda} \) and \( B_{M,i}^{\lambda} \leq B_{N,i}^{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \) using Definition 6, we can obtain, \( M_\lambda \geq N_\lambda \) for all, then \( A_{M,i}^{\lambda} A_{M,i}^{\lambda} \geq A_{N,i}^{\lambda} A_{N,i}^{\lambda} \) and

\[ NCq - ROFPHM^{l,k}(M_1, M_2, \ldots, M_n) \geq NCq - ROFPHM^{j,k}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n). \]
\[
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - B_{M_i}^{2q} \right) \left( 1 - B_{N_i}^{2q} \right) \right)^k \geq (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - B_{M_i}^{2q} \right) \left( 1 - B_{N_i}^{2q} \right) \right)^k.
\]

Further,
\[
\Omega_M = (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - (A^i_{M_i} B^i_{M_i})^{2q} \right) \right)^{1/2q} \geq (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - (A^i_{M_i} B^i_{M_i})^{2q} \right) \right)^{1/2q} = \Omega_N.
\]

Thus,
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\]
and
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
c \leq NCq - \text{ROFPHM}^{jk} (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \leq d.
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_M^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^L \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right) \\
(-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{q} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_N^U \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}} \right)^{1/2q} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Proof: Since \(c = \langle \text{max}(A_N), \text{min}(B_N) \rangle, \) \(d = \langle \text{min}(A_N), \text{max}(B_N) \rangle, \) subsequently, based on the monotonicity, we have
\[
NCq - \text{ROFPHM}^{jk} (c, c, \ldots, c) = c,
\]
and
\[
NCq - \text{ROFPHM}^{jk} (d, d, \ldots, d) = d.
\]
As a result,
\[
c \leq NCq - \text{ROFPHM}^{jk} (N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) \leq d,
\]
thus proved. Various particular examples of the \(NCq - \text{ROFPHM} \) operator can be obtained by altering the number of partitions and various values of the parameters \(j, k. \) The \(NCq - \text{ROFPHM} \) operator renovate into usual \(NCq - \text{ROFPHM} \) if \(g = 1 \) as follows:
\[ NC_q - ROFPHM_{j,k}^{N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n} = \left( \frac{2}{|F_j|(|F_j|+1)} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n} |N_{i_{\lambda}}^{N_j^{k+1}}} \right)^{1/j+k} = \left( \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n} N_{i_{\lambda}}^{N_j^{k+1}} \right)^{1/j+k}. \] (58)

By giving varied values to the parameters "\( j, k \)" and \( g = 1 \), we can clearly obtain the situations covered in equations (33)-(37).

**Definition 13.** Let \( N_1 = (A_{N_1}, B_{N_1}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be a set of NCq-ROFNs,

\[ NC_q - ROFWPHM_{w}^{j,k}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \frac{1}{g} \left( \prod_{i=1}^{g} \left( \frac{2}{|F_j|(|F_j|+1)} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n} (w_{N_1^{N_j^{k+1}}} \otimes (w_{N_1^{N_j^{k+1}}}))^{1/j+k} \right)^{1/j+k} \right). \] (59)

**Theorem 5.** Let \( N_1 = (A_{N_1}, B_{N_1}) (\lambda = 1, 2, \ldots, n) \) be a family of NCq-ROFNs where \( j \geq 0, k \geq 0 \) and \( j + k \geq 0 \), and \( w = (w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n) \) represents the weight vector of NCq-ROFNs, \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i = 1 \). Then we get resultant by using equation (59) that is also a NCq-ROFNs given by

\[ NC_q - ROFWPHM_{w}^{j,k}(N_1, N_2, \ldots, N_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \left( (-1)^{2^{\gamma+1}} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{\gamma} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \Omega_{1}^{0} \right)^{2^{\gamma}} \right)^{1/2^{\gamma+1}} \right) \right)^{1/j+k} \right)^{1/j+2^{\gamma}} \\
\left( (-1)^{2^{\gamma+1}} \left( 1 - \Pi_{i=1}^{\gamma} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \Omega_{1}^{0} \right)^{2^{\gamma}} \right)^{1/2^{\gamma+1}} \right) \right)^{1/j+k} \right)^{1/j+2^{\gamma}} \\
\left( (-1)^{2^{\gamma+1}} \left( \Pi_{i=1}^{\gamma} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \Omega_{1}^{0} \right)^{2^{\gamma}} \right)^{1/2^{\gamma+1}} \right) \right)^{1/j+k} \right)^{1/l+g} \end{pmatrix}. \] (60)
where

\[
\begin{align*}
U_i^T &= (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{\frac{N_q}{2}} \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \frac{1}{12q}, \\
\Omega_i^U &= (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{\frac{N_q}{2}} \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \frac{1}{12q}, \\
\Omega_i^L &= (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{\frac{N_q}{2}} \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \frac{1}{12q}, \\
\Omega_i^L &= (-1)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{\frac{N_q}{2}} \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \left( 1 - \left(1 - \left( 1 - N_{2q}^{2q} \right) w_{i_k} \right)^k \right) \frac{1}{12q}.
\end{align*}
\]

4. Multi Attribute Group Decision-Making Method as an Application

In this section, we will use NCq-ROFWHM and NCq-ROFWPHM operators to examine MAGDM problems and to show their applicability with the help of NCq-ROFNs. Let \( \mathbf{\hat{A}} = \{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_m\} \) be a set of alternatives, \( C = \{C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_m\} \) and attributes with weight vector \( w = \{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_m\} \), where \( w_i \in [0, 1] \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{m} w_i = 1 \). Let \( \mathbf{\xi} = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_d\} \) be a group of experts with weight vector, \( \mathbf{\xi} = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_d\} \) where \( \xi_i \in [0, 1] \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{d} \xi_i = 1 \). Assume that the \( \lambda \)th expert provides his opinion regarding the alternatives \( A_i = \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} \) with regard to the qualities \( C_i = \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} \) as NCq-ROFNs \( N_\lambda^a = \left( A_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{n}}} B_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{m}}} \right) \) using the expert’s preference, an NCq-ROF decision matrix is created as \( T^\lambda = (N_\lambda^a_{\frac{N_q}{n}})_{mon} \). Consider that there is a specified connection structure between the features while keeping in mind the natural relationship structure. There is no link between qualities from different partitions and those from the same partition. The established operators are then used to address these decision-making (DM) difficulties. Algorithm steps are provided by

Step 1: To normalize the decision matrix and obtain the benefit and cost-type data. \( T^\lambda = N_\lambda^a = \left( A_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{n}}} B_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{m}}} \right)_{mon} \) converting the value of the cost-type attributes first to the value of the benefit-type attributes, and then

\[
N_\lambda^a = \left( N_\lambda^a_{\frac{N_q}{n}} \text{for benefit} - \text{type attribute of } C_i \right) \left( N_\lambda^a_{\frac{N_q}{m}} \text{for cost} - \text{type attribute of } C_i \right).
\]

where \( (N_\lambda^a_{\frac{N_q}{n}})^T = \left( B_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{m}}} A_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{n}}} \right) \).

Step 2: To aggregate all the normalized data. \( T^\lambda = (\lambda = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, d) \) into a collective DM \( M = \left( V^\lambda \right)_{\frac{N_q}{n} \times \frac{N_q}{m} \text{mon}} = \left( A_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{n}}} B_1^{\lambda_{\frac{N_q}{m}}} \right)_{\frac{N_q}{n} \times \frac{N_q}{m} \text{mon}} \).
\[ V_{ij} = NCq - R_{OFW}H_{ij}(N_{n-1}, N_{n-2}, \ldots, N_{n}) \]

\[
\begin{align*}
&\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{n} \Pi_{s=1}^{n} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{N_{i}}^{L} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q(j+k)}, \\
&\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{n} \Pi_{s=1}^{n} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{N_{i}}^{L} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q(j+k)}, \\
&\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{n} \Pi_{s=1}^{n} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{N_{i}}^{L} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q(j+k)}, \\
&\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{n} \Pi_{s=1}^{n} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{N_{i}}^{L} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q(j+k)}, \\
&\left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \Pi_{k=1}^{n} \Pi_{s=1}^{n} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{N_{i}}^{L} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{2(n+1)} \right)^{1/2q(j+k)}. \\
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
\begin{align*}
\left[ \Omega_{A}^{L}, \Omega_{A}^{L} \right] &= \left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \right), \\
\left[ \Omega_{A}^{L}, \Omega_{A}^{L} \right] &= \left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \right), \\
\left[ \Omega_{A}^{L}, \Omega_{A}^{L} \right] &= \left( -1 \right)^{2q+1} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \left( 1 - \left( \Omega_{A}^{L} \right)^{2qB_{i}} \right)^{1/2q} \right). \\
\end{align*}
\]
Figure 1: Ranking result for $q = 4, 5, 7, 8$.

Table 1: For NCQ-ROFDM of Q1.

|     | C1   | C2   | C3   | C4   | C5   |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| A1  | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -9 & -5 \\ -9 & -7 \end{pmatrix} |
| A2  | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -5 \\ -7 & -6 \\ -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -3 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -8 & -6 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ -4 & -5 \\ -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} |
| A3  | \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -4 \\ -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -7 & -4 \\ -9 & -8 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -8 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} |
| A4  | \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -8 & -7 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -4 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -7 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -9 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} |

Table 2: For NCQ-ROFDM of Q2.

|     | C1   | C2   | C3   | C4   | C5   |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| A1  | \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -4 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -6 & -8 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} |
| A2  | \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -7 & -6 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ -4 & -3 \\ -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -7 & -4 \end{pmatrix} |
| A3  | \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ -7 & -3 \\ -8 & -5 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -9 & -2 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -6 & -5 \end{pmatrix} |
| A4  | \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -7 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -7 \\ -9 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} |
| Table 3: For NCq-ROFDM of Q3. |
|--------------------------------|
| $C_1$ | $C_2$ | $C_3$ | $C_4$ | $C_5$ |
| $A_1$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -6 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -3 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -3 \\ -6 \ -4 \\ -6 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \ -3 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -1 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -3 \\ -4 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \ -2 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -8 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \ -1 \\ -7 \ -6 \\ -9 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -5 \\ -4 \ -3 \\ -5 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -6 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -6 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \ -1 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -7 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -6 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -7 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -8 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -6 \\ -7 \ -3 \\ -9 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -4 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -6 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -3 \\ -6 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -7 \\ -9 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \ -2 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -5 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ |

| Table 4: For NCq-ROFDM of Q4. |
|--------------------------------|
| $C_1$ | $C_2$ | $C_3$ | $C_4$ | $C_5$ |
| $A_1$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -3 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -6 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -3 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -9 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -3 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -9 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -6 \\ -5 \ -5 \\ -4 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \ -2 \\ -9 \ -5 \\ -9 \ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -6 \\ -4 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -2 \\ -6 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -3 \\ -6 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -6 \\ -6 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -2 \\ -4 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \ -2 \\ -5 \ -5 \\ -9 \ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -4 \\ -6 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -6 \\ -7 \ -4 \\ -9 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -6 \\ -5 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -8 \\ -6 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -5 \\ -8 \ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -7 \\ -6 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -2 \\ -9 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -4 \\ -9 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ |

| Table 5: For normalized NCq-ROFDM of Q1. |
|--------------------------------|
| $C_1$ | $C_2$ | $C_3$ | $C_4$ | $C_5$ |
| $A_1$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -6 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -3 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -3 \\ -6 \ -4 \\ -6 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \ -3 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -1 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -3 \\ -4 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \ -2 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -8 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \ -1 \\ -7 \ -6 \\ -9 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -5 \\ -4 \ -3 \\ -5 \ -8 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \ -6 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -6 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \ -1 \\ -5 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -7 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -6 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -9 \ -7 \\ -2 \ -1 \\ -8 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -6 \\ -7 \ -3 \\ -9 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -5 \\ -7 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -4 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -6 \ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \ -3 \\ -6 \ -4 \\ -7 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \ -2 \\ -8 \ -5 \\ -6 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \ -7 \\ -9 \ -5 \\ -5 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \ -2 \\ -3 \ -2 \\ -5 \ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
### Table 6: Of normalized NCq-ROFDM of $Q_2$.

|     | $C_1$          | $C_2$          | $C_3$          | $C_4$          | $C_5$          |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| $A_1$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -6 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -9 & -5 \\ -9 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -5 \\ -7 & -6 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -3 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -8 & -6 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ -7 & -1 \\ -7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -9 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -4 \\ -6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -7 & -4 \\ -9 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -8 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -4 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -7 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -9 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ |

### Table 7: Of normalized NCq-ROFDM of $Q_3$.

|     | $C_1$          | $C_2$          | $C_3$          | $C_4$          | $C_5$          |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| $A_1$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -5 & -3 \\ -7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -7 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -4 & -3 \\ -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -6 \\ -5 & -3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -4 & -3 \\ -9 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -4 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -9 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \\ -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ |

### Table 8: Of normalized NCq-ROFDM of $Q_4$.

|     | $C_1$          | $C_2$          | $C_3$          | $C_4$          | $C_5$          |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| $A_1$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -4 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -6 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -8 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -7 & -6 \\ -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ -4 & -3 \\ -5 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -5 & -4 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -6 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 \\ -7 & -3 \\ -8 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -5 \\ -9 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -8 & -5 \\ -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 \\ -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & -7 \\ -9 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ |
Table 9: For collective NCq-ROFDM of M.

|     | $C_1$                      | $C_2$                      | $C_3$                      | $C_4$                      | $C_5$                      |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| $A_1$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -882357 & -0100657 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -677505 & -440853 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -156341 & -056971 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -980032 & -657461 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -786541 & -004215 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_2$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -0637383 & -420758 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -976432 & -785421 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -156341 & -056971 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -844501 & -032167 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -753521 & -064251 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_3$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -96319 & -580327 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -049304 & -394847 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -998601 & -266534 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -946115 & -386430 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -987801 & -852113 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $A_4$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -643012 & -074213 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -88506 & -873400 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -970547 & -075908 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -26301 & -143665 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} -256375 & -019642 \end{bmatrix}$ |
Step 3: Assume a division form among the attributes to arrive at the collective assessment values.

\[ V_i = \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{A^1}{N_i} \cdot B^{1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{A^n}{N_i} \cdot B^{n} \end{array} \right) (i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, m) \]

Step 4: To find score values \( \tilde{S}(V_j) \) of each alternative \( A(i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, m) \).

Example 2. In this section we provide a brief overview of the outcomes of a brand-new technique and show its efficacy. Utilizing the full potential of mobile apps for online education, business administrators can check the outcomes of a brand-new technique and show its effectiveness. From Table 10, it is clear that the ranking outcomes are shown as in Table 11. The normalized data is displayed in Tables 5–8.

### Table 10: Ranking result for various values of parameter \( q \).

| \( q \) | Score values | Ranking results |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| 4     | \( S_1 = -0.379, S_2 = -0.547, S_3 = -0.524, S_4 = -0.506 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 5     | \( S_1 = -0.389, S_2 = -0.549, S_3 = -0.543 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 7     | \( S_1 = -0.522, S_2 = -0.548, S_3 = -0.512, S_4 = -0.560 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 8     | \( S_1 = -0.546, S_2 = -0.587, S_3 = -0.538, S_4 = -0.498 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |

### Table 11: Ranking result for different values of parameters \( j \) and \( k \).

| \( j \) And \( k \) | Score values | Ranking results |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 0, 1                 | \( S_1 = -0.528, S_2 = -0.579, S_3 = -0.514, S_4 = -0.546 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 3, 1                 | \( S_1 = -0.540, S_2 = -0.559, S_3 = -0.548, S_4 = -0.573 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 1, 3                 | \( S_1 = -0.588, S_2 = -0.488, S_3 = -0.579, S_4 = -0.560 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 0, 5                 | \( S_1 = -0.690, S_2 = -0.577, S_3 = -0.524, S_4 = -0.593 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 5, 6                 | \( S_1 = -0.590, S_2 = -0.594, S_3 = -0.562, S_4 = -0.549 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 0, k = 1             | \( S_1 = -0.519, S_2 = -0.566, S_3 = -0.530, S_4 = -0.557 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 1, k = 0             | \( S_1 = -0.458, S_2 = -0.539, S_3 = -0.398, S_4 = -0.519 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| 5, k = 6             | \( S_1 = -0.557, S_2 = -0.567, S_3 = -0.542, S_4 = -0.590 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |
| j = k = 4            | \( S_1 = -0.508, S_2 = -0.345, S_3 = -0.408, S_4 = -0.498 \) | \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) |

Hence \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) is best alternative. The influence of the parameter Values on the Ranking Results. In the following section, we will investigate how the parameters \( q, j, \) and \( k \) impact the findings of the alternatives. Put \( j = 1, k = 1 \) and \( q = 3 \) in the previous computing technique for our convenience and without losing generality. From Table 10, it is clear that the ranking outcomes for the scenarios \( q = 4, 5, 7, 8 \) and \( A_3 > A_4 > A_2 > A_1 \) are identical. Thus the ranking outcomes are shown as in Figure 1, and finally, we can say that the other top options remain the same when the parameter’s value changes.
These are different from the results obtained for $j = 0$ and $k = 1$ having ranking results $A_1 > A_2 > A_3 > A_4$. As a result, it is possible to obtain varied ranking results by varying the values of the parameters $j$ and $k$. If one parameter is fixed and the other is changed, the score and ranking results may change, as shown in Table 11. We can observe that the values of the parameters $j$ and $k$ affect the ranking outcomes, as shown in Figure 2.

5. Conclusion

In this study, we focus on the structure of N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets. The score function under R-order and the comparison rule for two N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets also define some aggregation operators, i.e., N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy Hamy mean operator, N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy weighted Hamy mean operator, N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy power Hamy mean operator, and N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy power weighted Hamy mean operator. N-structure can enhance decision-making performance. The recently discovered N-cubic q-ROFSs, which combine NQ-ROFSs and NIVqRFSs into a single structure, allow decision-makers greater space to work on multi-attribute group decision-making problems. As a result of the debate, we have discussed specific instances of the operators and created a method for solving MAGDM problems using NCq-ROFNs. In this study we analyze the use of mobile app in the education sector. Further research, problem-solving, and decision-making are possible to solve, and other operators may be able to be created through this method. In future someone can apply the N-cubic q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets in different decision-making technique.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Authors’ Contributions

All the authors contributed equally to the preparation of this manuscript.

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