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Titolo	Fuzzy Graph Theory : Applications to Global Problems // by John N. Mordeson, Sunil Mathew, G. Gayathri
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Soggetti	Computational intelligence Graph theory Group theory Dynamics Nonlinear theories Computational Intelligence Graph Theory Group Theory and Generalizations Applied Dynamical Systems
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminaries -- Nonstandard Analysis -- Social Networks and Climate Change -- Climate Change and Consequences -- Fuzzy Soft Semigraphs and Graph Structures -- Directed Fuzzy Incidence Graphs -- Max-ow Min-cut Theorem for Directed Fuzzy Incidence Networks -- Cycle Connectivity of Fuzzy Graphs with Applications -- Neighborhood Connectivity in Fuzzy Graphs -- Cyclic Connectivity Status and Integrity Index of Fuzzy Graphs.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines some issues involving climate change, human trafficking, and other serious world challenges made worse by climate change. Climate change increases the risk of natural disasters and thus creates poverty and can cause situations of conflict and instability. Displacement can occur giving traffickers an opportunity to exploit affected people. In the fuzzy graph theory part of the book, the

relatively new concepts of fuzzy soft semigraphs and graph structures are used to study human trafficking, as well as its time intuitionistic fuzzy sets that have been introduced to model forest fires. The notion of legal and illegal incidence strength is used to analyze immigration to the USA. The examination of return refugees to their origin countries is undertaken. The neighborhood connectivity index is determined for trafficking in various regions in the world. The cycle connectivity measure for the directed graph of the flow from South America to the USA is calculated. It is determined that there is a need for improvement in government response by countries. Outside the area of fuzzy graph theory, a new approach to examine climate change is introduced. Social network theory is used to study feedback processes that effect climate forcing. Tipping points in climate change are considered. The relationship between terrorism and climate change is examined. Ethical issues concerning the obligation of business organizations to reduce carbon emissions are also considered. Nonstandard analysis is a possible new area that could be used by scholars of mathematics of uncertainty. A foundation is laid to aid the researcher in the understanding of nonstandard analysis. In order to accomplish this, a discussion of some basic concepts from first-order logic is presented as some concepts of mathematics of uncertainty. An application to the theory of relativity is presented.
