Initial Value Problem of Second Order Intuitionistic Fuzzy Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract

In this research paper, different cases of solution of the second order linear Intuitionistic Fuzzy Ordinary Differential Equations (IFODEs) are discussed. The initial conditions and the coefficients of differential equations are taken as the Generalized Trapezoidal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers (GTrIFNs). The concept for finding the solution of second order linear homogeneous intuitionistic fuzzy ordinary differential equations is discussed in detail.

Keywords: Generalized Hukuhara Differentiability, Generalized Trapezoidal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Numbers

1. Introduction

Fuzzy sets were introduced by in 1965, along with the membership function. It was generalized into Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets by in which non-membership function is also considered. Fuzzy Differential Equations (FDEs) is rapidly growing in recent years. Fuzzy Differential equations was introduced by in 1987. FDEs are mostly used in science and engineering. In discussed the second order linear homogeneous fuzzy ordinary differential equations with generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number were taken as the initial condition and coefficients. Differential equations under intuitionistic fuzzy environment were discussed by. In this paper, existence result for intuitionistic fuzzy ordinary second order linear homogeneous differential equation is discussed. The initial conditions and the coefficients are taken as the generalized trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers.

2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1[3]: A fuzzy set $A$ is defined by

$$A \left\{ \left( x, \mu_A(x) \right) : x \in A, \mu_A(x) \in [0,1] \right\}.$$ 

In the pair $\left( x, \mu_A(x) \right)$, the first element belongs to the classic set $A$, the second element $\mu_A(x)$, belongs to the interval $[0,1]$ called membership function.

Definition 2.2 [4]: Let a set $X$ be fixed. An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set $A$ in $X$ having the form

$$A = \left\{ (x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)) : x \in X \right\}$$

where the $\mu_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\nu_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ define the degree of membership and degree of non-membership respectively of the element $x$ to the set $A$, which is a subset of $X$, for every element of $x \in X$, $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$.

Definition 2.3 [4]: A Trapezoidal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Number $A$ is a subset of IFN in $R$ with following membership function and non-membership function as follows:

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{x-a_1}{a_2-a_1} & \text{if } a_1 < x < a_2 \\
1 & \text{if } a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\
\frac{a_4-x}{a_4-a_3} & \text{if } a_3 < x < a_4 \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}$$

*Author for correspondence
Initial Value Problem of Second Order Intuitionistic Fuzzy Ordinary Differential Equations

Where \( a_i \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq a_4, a_i \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq a_4 \) and

\[
A_{TrIFN} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4; a_i, a_2, a_3, a_4)
\]

\[a
\]

\[\frac{a_4 - x}{a_2 - a_1}
\]

\[0 if a_2 \leq x \leq a_3
\]

\[v_A(x) =
\]

\[
\frac{x - a_1}{a_4 - a_3}
\]

\[if a_3 < x \leq a_4
\]

\[
\mu_A(x) =
\]

\[
\frac{a_4 - x}{a_2 - a_1}
\]

\[\sigma if a_1 \leq x < a_2
\]

\[\sigma if a_2 \leq x \leq a_3
\]

\[\sigma if a_3 < x \leq a_4
\]

\[v_A(x) =
\]

\[\frac{x - a_1}{a_4 - a_3}
\]

\[\omega if a_2 \leq x \leq a_3
\]

\[
A_{GTrIFN} =
\]

Definition 2.5 [5]: (Generalized Hukuhara differentiability) let \( F : I \rightarrow R_F \) and fix \( t_0 \in I \). We say that \( F \) is

(i) right differentiable at \( t_0 \) if there exists an element \( F^*(t_0) \in R_F \) such that for all \( h > 0 \) sufficiently small, there exists \( F(t_0 + h) \odot F(t_0), F(t_0) \odot F(t_0 - h) \) and the limits hold:

\[
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t_0 + h) \odot F(t_0)}{h} = F^*(t_0)
\]

and

\[
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t_0) \odot F(t_0 - h)}{h} = F^*(t_0)
\]

(II) left differentiable at \( t_0 \) if there exists an element \( F^*(t_0) \in R_F \) such that for all \( h > 0 \) sufficiently small, there exists \( F(t_0) \odot F(t_0 + h), F(t_0 - h) \odot F(t_0) \) and the limits hold:

\[
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t_0) \odot F(t_0 + h)}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t_0 - h) \odot F(t_0)}{-h}
\]

\[F^*(t_0)
\]

Definition 2.6 [3]: Consider the second order linear homogeneous intuitionistic fuzzy ordinary differential equation \( \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = nz \) with initial condition \( z(t_0) = p \) and \( \frac{dz}{dt}(t_0) = q \). The above ODE is called IFODE if any one of the following three concepts holds:

Concept - I Only \( p \) and \( q \) is a generalized intuitionistic fuzzy number.

Concept - II Only \( n \) is a generalized intuitionistic fuzzy number.
Concept - III Both \(n\), \(p\) and \(q\) are generalized intuitionistic fuzzy number.

Definition 2.7 [4]: The solution of intuitionistic fuzzy differential equation is of the form

\[
[z_1(t, \alpha), z_2(t, \alpha), z'_1(t, \beta), z'_2(t, \beta)]
\]

The solution is called strong when

\[
\frac{dz_1(t, \alpha)}{d\alpha} > 0, \quad \frac{dz_2(t, \alpha)}{d\alpha} < 0 \forall \alpha \in [0, 1], z_1(t, \Omega) \leq z_2(t, \Omega)
\]

\[
\frac{dz'_1(t, \beta)}{d\beta} > 0, \quad \frac{dz'_2(t, \beta)}{d\beta} < 0 \forall \beta \in [0, 1], z'_1(t, \psi) \leq z'_2(t, \psi)
\]

Otherwise it is weak solution.

### 3. Solution of Second Order Linear Homogeneous IFODE

The solution procedures of first order homogeneous IFODE of Concept-I, Concept-II and Concept-III are described by taking the positive coefficients only. The intuitionistic fuzzy numbers are taken as GTrIFN.

#### 3.1 Concept - I

Consider the initial value problem \(z''(t) = nz(t), n > 0\) with initial condition \(z(t_0) = p\) and \(z'(t_0) = q\) Where \(p\) and \(q\) are Generalized trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers.

Let \(p = ((p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4; \Omega_1), (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4; \psi_1))\) and \(q = ((q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4; \Omega_2), (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4; \psi_2))\)

Here four types arise.

Type 3.1.1 When \(z(t)\) and \(z'(t)\) are right differentiable.

Type 3.1.2 When \(z(t)\) is right differentiable and \(z'(t)\) is left differentiable.

Type 3.1.3 When \(z(t)\) is left differentiable and \(z'(t)\) is right differentiable.

Type 3.1.4 When \(z(t)\) and \(z'(t)\) are left differentiable.

Using the concept of Generalized Hukuhara differentiability the type 3.1.1 and type 3.1.4 are same where the type 3.1.2 and type 3.1.3 are same.

**Solution of type 3.1.1 and type 3.1.4**

Consider:

\[
\frac{d^2z_1(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = nz_1(t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2z_2(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = nz_2(t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2z'_1(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = nz'_1(t, \delta)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2z'_2(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = nz'_2(t, \delta)
\]

with initial conditions

\[
z_1(t_0, \gamma) = p_1 + \frac{p}{\Omega} z_1(t_0, \Omega) = p_2 + \frac{p}{\psi} z_1(t_0, \psi)
\]

\[
z_2(t_0, \gamma) = p_4 - \frac{p}{\Omega} z_2(t_0, \Omega) = p_3 - \frac{p}{\psi} z_2(t_0, \psi)
\]

\[
z'_1(t_0, \gamma) = q_1 + \frac{q}{\Omega} z'_1(t_0, \Omega) = q_2 - \frac{q}{\psi} z'_1(t_0, \psi)
\]

\[
z'_2(t_0, \gamma) = q_4 - \frac{q}{\Omega} z'_2(t_0, \Omega) = q_3 - \frac{q}{\psi} z'_2(t_0, \psi)
\]

Where:

\[
l = p_2 - p_1; l = q_2 - q_1; r = p_4 - p_3;
\]

\[
r = q_4 - q_3; l = p_2 - p_1; l = q_2 - q_1;
\]

\[
r = p_4 - p_3; r = q_4 - q_3
\]

\[
\Omega = \min\{\Omega_1, \Omega_2\} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi = \min\{\psi_1, \psi_2\}
\]

The general solution of equation

\[
\frac{d^2z(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = nz(t, \gamma) \quad \text{is} \quad z(t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{l \Omega} + c_2 e^{-l \Omega}
\]

using initial condition,
\[ p_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} = c_1 e^{\sqrt{\Omega}t} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{\Omega}t} \quad (1) \]

and

\[ \sqrt{c e^{\sqrt{\Omega}}} \]

\[ = \frac{1}{t} \]

By solving (2) and (3), we get:

\[ z_1(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \]

\[ t \quad \frac{\sqrt{n}}{} \quad (0-t) \]

\[ \left( p_2 + \frac{\gamma l}{\psi} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( q_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\psi} \right) e \]

\[ z_3(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \]

\[ t\quad \frac{\sqrt{n}}{} \quad (0) \]

\[ \left( p_2 + \frac{\gamma l}{\psi} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( q_2 - \frac{\delta l}{\psi} \right) e \]

\[ z_4(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \]

\[ t\quad \frac{\sqrt{n}}{} \quad (0) \]

\[ \left( p_3 + \frac{\gamma r}{\psi} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( q_3 - \frac{\delta r}{\psi} \right) e \]

Similarly, we get:

\[ z_2(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \]

\[ t\quad \frac{\sqrt{n}}{} \quad (0-t) \]

\[ \left( p_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( q_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) e \]

\[ z_2(t, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \]

\[ t\quad \frac{\sqrt{n}}{} \quad (0-t) \]

\[ \left( p_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( q_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) e \]

\[ \frac{d^2 z_2(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = nz_1(t, \gamma) \]

\[ \frac{d^2 z_1(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = nz_2(t, \gamma) \]

\[ \frac{d^2 z_2(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = nz_1(t, \delta) \]
\[
\frac{d^2 z_1(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = nz_2(t, \delta)
\]

with same initial conditions.

The general solution is given by:

\[
z_1(t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{\gamma t} + c_2 e^{-\gamma t} + c_3 \cos nt + c_4 \sin nt
\]

\[
z_2(t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{\gamma t} + c_2 e^{-\gamma t} - c_3 \cos nt - c_4 \sin nt
\]

\[
z_1(t, \delta) = d_1 e^\delta t + d_2 e^{-\delta t} + d_3 \cos nt + d_4 \sin nt
\]

\[
z_2(t, \delta) = d_1 e^\delta t + d_2 e^{-\delta t} - d_3 \cos nt - d_4 \sin nt
\]

\[
\left( q_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} \right) + \left( q_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( p_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} \right) + \left( p_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right)
\]

\[
\left( q_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} \right) + \left( q_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left( p_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} \right) + \left( p_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right)
\]

\[
c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{n}
\]

\[
c_2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{n}
\]

\[
c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ p_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} - \left( p_4 - \frac{\gamma r}{\Omega} \right) \right] e^{\gamma t}
\]

\[
d_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ q_1 + \frac{\delta l}{\psi} - q_4 - \frac{\delta r}{\psi} \right] e^{\delta t}
\]

\[
d_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ q_1 + \frac{\delta l}{\psi} - q_4 - \frac{\delta r}{\psi} \right] e^{\delta t}
\]

Type 3.2.3 When \( z(t) \) is left differentiable and \( z'(t) \) is right differentiable.

Type 3.2.4 When \( z(t) \) and \( z'(t) \) are left differentiable.

Using the concept of Generalized Hukuhara differentiability the type 3.2.1 and type 3.2.4 are same where the type 3.2.2 and type 3.2.3 are same.

Solution of type 3.2.1 and type 3.2.4

Consider:

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_1(\gamma) z_1(t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_2(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_2(\gamma) z_2(t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_1(\delta) z_1(t, \delta)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_2(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_2(\delta) z_2(t, \delta)
\]

with initial conditions

\[
z_1(t_0, \gamma) = p_1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} z_1(t_0, \delta) = p_2 + \frac{\gamma r}{\psi}
\]

\[
z_2(t_0, \gamma) = p_3 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} z_2(t_0, \delta) = p_4 + \frac{\gamma r}{\psi}
\]

\[
z_1(t_0, \delta) = q_1 + \frac{\delta l}{\psi} z_1(t_0, \delta) = q_2 + \frac{\delta r}{\psi}
\]

\[
z_2(t_0, \delta) = q_3 + \frac{\delta l}{\psi} z_2(t_0, \delta) = q_4 + \frac{\delta r}{\psi}
\]

and coefficients

\[
n_1(\gamma) = n_1 + \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} n_1'(\delta) = n_2 - \frac{\alpha}{\varphi}
\]

\[
n_2(\gamma) = n_4 - \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} n_4'(\delta) = n_3 + \frac{\alpha}{\varphi}
\]

The general solution of equation \( \frac{d^2 z_1(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n(\gamma) z_1(t, \gamma) \) is

\[
z_1(t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{n_1(\gamma) t} + c_2 e^{n_2(\gamma) t}
\]

3.2 Concept - II

Consider the initial value problem \( z''(t) = nz(t), n > 0 \)

with \( n = \left( n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4; \lambda \right), \left( n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4; \varphi \right) \)

initial condition \( z(t_0) = p \) and \( z'(t_0) = q \) Where \( n \) are Generalized trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers.

Here four types arise:

Type 3.2.1 When \( z(t) \) and \( z'(t) \) are right differentiable.

Type 3.2.2 When \( z(t) \) is right differentiable and \( z'(t) \) is left differentiable.
using initial condition,

\[ p = c_1 e^{\gamma_1 \lambda (t_0 - t)} + c_2 e^{\gamma_2 \lambda (t_0 - t)} \]  

(3)

and

\[ q = \left( c_1 e^{\gamma_1 \lambda (t_0 - t)} - c_2 e^{\gamma_2 \lambda (t_0 - t)} \right) \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{\gamma_1 \lambda}{\lambda}} \]  

(4)

By solving (3) and (4), we get:

\[ z_1(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( p + \frac{q}{\sqrt{n_1 + \frac{\gamma_1 \lambda}{\lambda}}} \right) e^{\gamma_1 \lambda (t_0 - t)} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \]

Similarly,

\[ z_2(t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( p + \frac{q}{\sqrt{n_1 + \frac{\gamma_1 \lambda}{\lambda}}} \right) e^{\gamma_1 \lambda (t_0 - t)} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \]

\[ z_1'(t, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \]  

\[ z_2'(t, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \]
Solution of type 3.2.2 and type 3.2.3

Consider:

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_2 (\gamma) z_1 (t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_2 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_1 (\gamma) z_1 (t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1 (t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_2 (\delta) z_1 (t, \delta)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_2 (t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_1 (\delta) z_1 (t, \delta)
\]

With same initial conditions and coefficients:

\[
n_1 (\gamma) = n_1 + \frac{n_2 - \delta l}{\delta}
\]

\[
n_2 (\gamma) = n_4 + \frac{n_3 - \delta r}{\delta}
\]

The general solution is given by:

\[
z_1 (t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{\psi_1 (t)} + c_2 e^{\psi_2 (t)} + c_3 \sin k (\gamma) t + c_4 \cos k (\gamma) t
\]

\[
n_1 (\gamma) = c_1 e^{\psi_1 (t)} + c_2 e^{\psi_2 (t)} - c_3 \sin k (\gamma) t - c_4 \cos k (\gamma) t
\]

\[
z_2 (t, \gamma) = \sqrt{k} t
\]

\[
z_1 (t, \delta) = d_1 e^{\psi_1 (t)} + d_2 e^{\psi_2 (t)} + d_3 \sin k' (\delta) t + d_4 \cos k' (\delta) t
\]

\[
n_1 (\delta) = d_1 e^{\psi_1 (t)} + d_2 e^{\psi_2 (t)} - d_3 \sin k' (\delta) t - d_4 \cos k' (\delta) t
\]

Where \( k (\gamma) = \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma) n_2 (\gamma)} \); \( k' (\delta) = \sqrt{n_1 (\delta) n_2 (\delta)} \)

\[
c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) + q \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_2 (\gamma)} \right) \right] e^{\psi_1 (t)}
\]

\[
c_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) - q \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_2 (\gamma)} \right) \right] e^{\psi_2 (t)}
\]

\[
c_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 - \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) \sin k (\gamma) t + q \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) \cos k (\gamma) t \right] e^{\psi_1 (t)}
\]

\[
c_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 - \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) \cos k (\gamma) t - q \left( 1 + \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma)} \right) \sin k (\gamma) t \right] e^{\psi_1 (t)}
\]

3.3 Concept - III

Consider the initial value problem \( z^{(n)} (t) = n z(t), n > 0 \)

with \( n = \left( \left( n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, \lambda \right), \left( n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, \varphi \right) \right) \)

initial condition \( z(t_0) = p \) and \( z'(t_0) = q \)

Where \( p \) and \( q \) are Generalized trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers.

Let \( p = ((\Omega_1), (\Omega_1), (\Omega_2), (\Omega_2)) \)

and \( q = ((q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4), (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)) \)

Here four types arise:

Type 3.3.1 When \( z(t) \) and \( z'(t) \) are right differentiable.

Type 3.3.2 When \( z(t) \) is right differentiable and \( z'(t) \) is left differentiable.

Type 3.3.3 When \( z(t) \) is left differentiable and \( z'(t) \) is right differentiable.

Type 3.3.4 When \( z(t) \) and \( z'(t) \) are left differentiable.

Using the concept of Generalized Hukuhara differentiability the type 3.3.1 and type 3.3.4 are same where the type 3.3.2 and type 3.3.3 are same.

Solution of type 3.3.1 and type 3.3.4

Consider:

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_1 (\gamma) z_1 (t, \gamma)
\]

\[
\frac{d^2 z_2 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n_2 (\gamma) z_2 (t, \gamma)
\]
Initial Value Problem of Second Order Intuitionistic Fuzzy Ordinary Differential Equations

\[
\frac{d^2 z_1(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_1(\delta) z_1(t, \delta)
\]
\[
\frac{d^2 z_2(t, \delta)}{dt^2} = n_2(\delta) z_2(t, \delta)
\]
with initial conditions
\[
z_1(t_0, \gamma) = p_1 + \frac{\gamma}{\Omega} z_1(t_0, \delta) = p_2 + \frac{\gamma}{\psi} \delta l,
\]
\[
z_2(t_0, \gamma) = p_4 - \frac{\gamma}{\Omega} z_2(t_0, \delta) = p_3 + \frac{\gamma}{\psi} \delta r.
\]
\[
z_1'(t_0, \gamma) = q_1 + \frac{\gamma}{\Omega} z_1'(t_0, \delta) = q_2 - \frac{\gamma}{\psi} \delta l,
\]
\[
z_2'(t_0, \gamma) = q_4 - \frac{\gamma}{\Omega} z_2'(t_0, \delta) = q_3 + \frac{\gamma}{\psi} \delta r.
\]
and coefficients.
\[
n_1(\gamma) = n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda} n_1'(\delta) = n_2 - \frac{n}{\phi} \delta l,
\]
\[
n_2(\gamma) = n_4 - \frac{n}{\lambda} n_2'(\delta) = n_3 + \frac{n}{\phi} \delta r.
\]
The general solution of equation \(\frac{d^2 z_1(t, \gamma)}{dt^2} = n(\gamma) z_1(t, \gamma)\)
is \(z_1(t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{n(\gamma)t}} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{n(\gamma)t}}\).

By solving we get:
\[
\begin{align*}
\left[1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} + q_1 - \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & + \frac{\gamma l}{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}} \\
\left[1 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} - q_1 + \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & - \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}(t_0 - t) \\
\left[p_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda} - q_1 + \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & + \frac{\gamma l}{\sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}} e \\
\left[p_4 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} + q_1 - \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & - \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}(t_0 - t) \\
\left[e^{\sqrt{n(\gamma)(t_0-t)}}\right] & + \frac{1}{2} \\
z_1(t, \gamma) = & \frac{1}{2}
\end{align*}
\]

Similarly,
\[
\begin{align*}
\left[1 - \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} + q_1 - \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & + \frac{\gamma l}{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}} e \\
\left[1 - \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} - q_1 + \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & - \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}(t_0 - t) \\
\left[p_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda} - q_1 + \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & - \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}(t_0 - t) \\
\left[p_4 + \frac{\gamma l}{\Omega} + q_1 - \frac{\gamma q}{\psi} \right] & - \sqrt{n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda}}(t_0 - t) \\
\left[e^{-\sqrt{n(\gamma)(t_0-t)}}\right] & + \frac{1}{2} \\
z_2(t, \gamma) = & \frac{1}{2}
\end{align*}
\]
Solution of type 3.3.2 and type 3.3.3

Consider:

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d^2 z_1 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} &= n_2 (\gamma) z_2 (t, \gamma) \\
\frac{d^2 z_2 (t, \gamma)}{dt^2} &= n_1 (\gamma) z_1 (t, \gamma) \\
\frac{d^2 z_1 (t, \delta)}{dt^2} &= n'_2 (\delta) z'_2 (t, \delta) \\
\frac{d^2 z'_2 (t, \delta)}{dt^2} &= n'_1 (\delta) z'_1 (t, \delta)
\end{align*}
\]

With same initial conditions and coefficients;

\[
\begin{align*}
n_1 (\gamma) &= n_1 + \frac{n}{\lambda} n'_1 (\delta) &= n_2 - \frac{n}{\phi}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
n_2 (\gamma) &= n_4 - \frac{n}{\lambda} n'_2 (\delta) &= n_3 + \frac{n}{\phi}
\end{align*}
\]

The general solution is given by:

\[
z_1 (t, \gamma) = c_1 e^{\gamma t} + c_2 e^{\gamma t} + c_3 \sin k (\gamma) t + c_4 \cos k (\gamma) t
\]

\[
z_2 (t, \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_2 (\gamma)}} \left( c_1 e^{\gamma t} + c_2 e^{\gamma t} - c_3 \sin k (\gamma) t - c_4 \cos k (\gamma) t \right)
\]

Where \( k (\gamma) = \sqrt{n_1 (\gamma) n_2 (\gamma)} \) and \( k' (\delta) = \sqrt{n_1 (\delta) n'_2 (\delta)} \)

\[
c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ p_1 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) p_2 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) \right] e^{\gamma t}
\]

\[
c_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ p_1 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) p_2 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) \right] e^{\gamma t}
\]

\[
c_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ p_1 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) p_2 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) \right] \sin \gamma (\gamma t)
\]

\[
c_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ p_1 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) p_2 + \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) - \gamma \frac{n}{\lambda} n (\gamma) \right] \cos \gamma (\gamma t)
\]

4. Application

It has numerous applications and it is mainly useful to find the equilibrium position of the weight when it is suspended from a particular height.

5. Conclusion

The linear homogeneous intuitionistic fuzzy second order ordinary differential equations are solved by taking the initial condition and coefficient as generalized trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy number.

6. Reference

5. Kanagarajan K, Suresh R. Numerical solution of fuzzy differential equations under generalized differentiabil-