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Title: MIRACLE EQUATION-CAN BE USED TO SOLVE 3 VARIABLES IN A SINGLE EQUATION IS PROOF OF TRINITY IN NATURE
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Abstract:
Before 2014, you required 3 equations to solve 3 variables. Now it isn't necessary.
PROOF
MIRACLE EQUATION-CAN BE USED TO SOLVE 3 VARIABLES IN A SINGLE EQUATION.
Seems impossible.
But here is the proof.
MIRACLE EQUATION:

$$[(NX)^2 - \{(N-2)X\}^2] = [N-(1-X^2)]^2 - [N-(1+X^2)]^2$$

The above equation which is true for all real values of N and X,is actually analogous to the equation $[A^2-B^2] = C^2-D^2$ where $A = NX$,$B = (N-2)X$, $C = [N-(1-X^2)]$ & $D=[N-(1+X^2)]$ where .A,B.C & D are four variables. One way of analyzing the same is, if anyone chooses one of these four variables either A,B,C or D,the remaining 3 variables can be found out,by applying suitable values (by trial and error)to N and X, in the considered variable and the other variables turn out correspondingly to the same.
The second case or application is given below.
Now ,there is an interesting application wherein ,we can utilize this equation to solve 3 unknown variables in a single equation.
Assuming the 3 variabled equation is of the form $ax + by + dz = k$ where a ,b ,d are coefficients x , y , z are variables and k is the constant . Solution is given by $x = A^2/a$, $y = B^2/(-b)$ and $z= D^2/d$, since equaton is of the form $A^2-B^2+D^2 = C^2$
Hence the solution to the equation $2x + 3y + 4z = 16$
Here $C = 4$. Arbitrarily selected values of $N = 1$, $X = 2$ to satisfy $C=[N-(1-X^2)]$
Ergo , $x = 2$, $y = -4/3$ and $z = 4$. Alternatively. let us substitute X as any rational number .X can assume infinite values.(Albeit, if X is real ie for instance the irrational number case, we need not get exact solutions and might therefore get only approx. solutions). We could generate different values of $N = C + 1 - X^2$,corresponding to X equal any rational number.We can threreby get infinite solutions to this equation,since the three variables are related to N and X only.We could resort to algorithm and programming at this stage,since a general equation is involved and a trinitarian aspect could be proved. Please note that $C = \sqrt{k}$
PN: When k is a perfect square , calculations are simple. Otherwise,multiply k by itself.For the equation to remain unchanged multiply each term of LHS by k and then resort to the steps like

below

Suppose one need to solve

$2x+3y+4z=13$ Taking the necessary steps,the equation becomes ie multiplying each term in the given equation by $k = 13$,it transforms into

$26x+39y+52z= 169$,therefore $x= A^2/a$,$y= B^2/(-b)$ and $z= D^2/d$

HERE C= 13, If selected value of X=2, $N = k+1 - X^2=13+1- 4=10$

Therefore $x= 400/26=200/13$, $y=256/-39= -256/39$ and $z= 25/52$

Take another value of $X = 15$,then $N= k+1 - X^2= 13+1-225= -211$.

$A= NX= -3165$

$B= (N—2) X= -3195$

$D=[N—(1+X^2)] = -437$

$x= A^2/a= 385277.8846$

$y= B^2/(-b)= -261744.2308$ and

$z= D^2/d = 3672.480769$

Verification $26x+39y+52z= 169$

26(385277.8846)- 39(261744.2308)+52(3672.480769)=169 (hence

We can obtain infinite solutions to(x,y, z) for rational or real number solutions,but they need not be exact solutions,for set of irrational numbers. Suppose the equation is of the form $lx +my + nz = k$ where if $l = a$ then $x= A^2/a$,if otherwise $l = -a$ then $x= A^2/(-a)$ and if $m = b$ then $y= B^2/(-b)$.otherwise if $m=-b$ then $y= B^2/(b)$ and finally if $n=+d$ then $z= D^2/d$,otherwise if $n=-d$ then $z= D^2/(-d)$.Hence x,y and z can attain all sets of values pertaining to real numbers excepting 0 and few trivial solutions Hence,using a quantumn computer a billion solutions can be obtained in a few minutes.