

Theorem of Trinamics

Trinamics is the dynamics of the number three. It is the combination of two units that gives rise to a third distinct and new unit. In Trinamics three always represents a birth, which occurs by fortuitous or deliberate combination of two subjects.

Trinamics comes into effect in the process of conjunction, connection, combination, conjugation, interaction and fusion of two elements that are in themselves simple or complex. The Trinamic phenomenon occurs in chemistry and in physics, extends to the physiology of bodies and can even be applied to social life in its cultural, political, economic and religious aspects. The *sign-formula* of Trinamics consists of three circles in a line. The two outer circles represent all opposites and any kind of duality. In the Theorem of Trinamics the middle circle, generated from the conjunction of the two outer circles, represents a third and previously nonexistent subject. Trinamics acts in the natural sphere as well as in the artificial one, including every area and aspect of human society. We find it at work for example in the reaction between oxygen and hydrogen that gives rise to water; in the interaction between masses of warm and cold air, causing thunderstorms; in the connection between positive and negative poles which produces electric power; in the union between male and female that generates a new being; in the dialectic between thesis and antithesis that produces synthesis; in the fusion of the opposing political models of absolutism and anarchy out of which democracy has developed. Trinamics is the principle of creation, the science of relations and balances.

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