light velocity and time are multiplied by three-dimensional mass, there appears steric time-space with distance. Inside the time-space, it's all at mass m. That is to say, that space turns out to be the track of energy.

[0010]

Now, there would be further integration of the elements of gradual diminution of mass and velocity into the relational formula of mass and energy in [0006][Math.1]. This is because any substance gradually loses its mass as it loses its energy and eventually stops its movement or progress. Firstly, as for mass, when an abscissa axis is taken as mass and an ordinate axis is taken as time the substance passes, the relation in [Fig.3] sets up. At this time, initial mass is indicated by $m_1$ , mass at time x as mx, total time the substance passes as t and time at time x as tx. Then, mass at time x, mx, would be expressed as follows ;

[Math.7]

$$m_x = m_1 - (t_x \times m_1 / t)$$
$$= m_1 (1 - t_x / t)$$

Next, as for velocity, when an abscissa axis is taken as the velocity and an ordinate axis is taken as the time the substance passes, the relation in [Fig.4] sets up. At this time, initial velocity is indicated as $v_1$ , velocity at time x as vx, total time the substance passes as t and time at time x as tx. Then, velocity at time x, vx, would be expressed as follows ;

[Math.8]

$$v_x = v_1 - (t_x \times v_1 / t)$$
$$= v_1 (1 - t_x / t)$$



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