and Tk is time the light has passed under no gravity.

[Math.2]

$$E=\sum_{K=1}^{T} c_1\ (1-T_K/T) \quad (1\leqq K\leqq T)$$

In addition, the formula below in [Math.3] sets up as derived from [Math.1] and [Math.2] . E as is defined here is the potential energy in a substance or light, m_1 is mass (at its initial value) , c_1 is velocity of light (at its initial value) , Tk is time the substance or light has passed under no gravity, and T is time the substance or light passes under no gravity, namely, the existence of time itself.

[Math.3]

When

$$E=\sum_{K=1}^{T} m_1c_1\ (1-T_K/T)^2 \quad (1\leqq K\leqq T)$$

and

$$E=\sum_{K=1}^{T} c_1\ (1-T_K/T) \quad (1\leqq K\leqq T)$$

,

and when $m_1=c_1=0$, then $E=0$ and $T=Tk=\infty$

Moreover, the method of creating reverse time for substances as can be seen in the formula below in [Math.4] . E as is defined here is the potential

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