Firstly, when the relation between energy and a substance is formulated, it could be expressed as follows ;

[Math. 1]

(velocity of the substance×1／g) × (time the substance took to progress ×1 ／g) ×mass＝energy

$$E=(v\times 1/g)\times(t\times 1/g)\times m$$

The formula captures each moment of the lapse of time and calculates the total amount of energy that a substance standstill at each moment retains. Though it is said that mass=energy, this formula indicates that a substance with energy called mass continuously exists in something indicated as a total of time and space, which is velocity × time=distance. And although the terms velocity and distance are being used for the convenience to enhance understanding, this concept could also be applied to the velocity and moving distance of the movement and oscillation of elementary particles. In addition, g=the velocity of the substance／ velocity of light, that is, the impact of gravity on the substance. By multiplying 1／g, this formula calculates the energy needed for the substance to actually progress. When the principle of light and time mentioned above is substituted for this formula, the result is as follows ;

[0007]

[Math.2]

velocity of the substance × (velocity of light／velocity of the substance) × (distance over which the substance progressed／velocity of the substance) × (velocity of light／velocity of the substance) × mass＝energy