

Quantum Theory of Relativity

What would the fate of the Universe be if energy is the ultimate frame of existence and if the elementary particle is the fundamental manifestation of the existence of energy? If mass and motion are two fundamental aspects of energy, with equal size, opposite direction of action and unbreakable relativity? If mass is the resistance to motion and, due to mass, energy would be intrinsically restricted to infinitely propagate in any given direction? And if motion is the exact opposite of mass and, due to motion, energy would be intrinsically restricted to be at rest?

If the above assumptions hold, consider a single elementary particle in vacuum. What would the behavior of that particle be? Would it be possible that, linearly, the elementary particle would be intrinsically restricted to infinitely travel in the direction of its travel? And would it be possible that the elementary particle travels at the speed of light exactly half the distance of its intrinsic linear limit? Then would it be possible that the elementary particle spontaneously starts to transform the speed of its linear motion into non-zero mass, respectively to travel linearly at decelerating speed, relative to the speed of light? And would it be possible that the elementary particle travels linearly at decelerating speed exactly one quarter of the distance of its intrinsic linear limit? Then would it be possible that the elementary particle spontaneously reverses its direction of linear travel to the exact opposite direction of the direction it had before the reversal? And would it be possible that it spontaneously starts to transform its non-zero mass into the acceleration of its linear speed of travel? And would it be possible that the acceleration continues exactly one quarter of elementary particle's intrinsic linear distance limit? Then would it be possible that the elementary particle reaches the speed of light and travels at the speed of light exactly half of its intrinsic linear distance limit? After that, would it be possible that it spontaneously decelerates its linear speed for exactly one quarter of its intrinsic linear distance limit? And after that would it be possible, spontaneously, to reverse the direction of its linear travel to the exact opposite of the direction it had before the reversal? Would it be possible that such linear action of the elementary particle would be infinite? If yes, then the duration for which the elementary particle travels between any of its two intrinsic linear distance limits will be equivalent to the duration for which the elementary particle linearly travels in reverse. The distance between the two linear limits would be equivalent, regardless of the direction of linear travel of the elementary particle. The average speed of linear travel of the elementary particle between the two limits would be equivalent, regardless of the direction.

If mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, act in opposite direction, then would it be possible that, four-dimensionally, the elementary particle increases the range within which it manifests its existence and increases the volume it occupies, when mass-motion act away from one another? And would it be possible that the elementary particles decreases the range within which it manifests its existence and decreases the volume it occupies, when mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, act against one another? Would it be possible that mass-motion act against one another until they reach a state of cancelation? A state at which the action of mass and motion perfectly "block" one another? And would it be possible that, once the action of mass-motion reaches the state of

cancelation, mass-motion simultaneously and spontaneously reverse the direction of their action from action against one another to action away from one another? Would it be possible that when mass-motion act away from one another, they do so until they reach the limit beyond which the relativity between them would break? And would it be possible that, when mass-motion reach that limit, they spontaneously and simultaneously reverse the direction of their action from action away from one another to action against one another? Would it also be possible that mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, act away and against one another simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) and infinitely? If yes, then the four-dimensional range within which the elementary particle manifests its existence and the volume it occupies simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) would increase and decrease. And the speed of the increase would be equivalent to the speed of the decrease and would be the speed of light, due to the small distance within which the elementary particle four-dimensionally manifests its existence. The four-dimensional range and volume increase would be equivalent and opposite to the four-dimensional range and volume decrease. And the duration of the increase would be equivalent to the duration of the decrease. Would it also be possible that the opposite interaction between mass-motion forms the substructure of the elementary particle with two "regions"? The cancelation "region," where the action of mass-motion would perfectly "block," and the relativity "region," where the action of mass-motion would not perfectly "block."

Would it be possible that mass-motion interact within energy non-linearly? As a result of that, would it be possible that mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, propagate toward and away from the cancelation "region," not perpendicularly to it, but in and from all possible directions, and as a result of that, mass-motion "twist" the cancelation and the relativity "regions"? Respectively, in the relativity "region", mass-motion would not be parallel to one another and separate, but would be "everywhere" and mixed. Would it be possible that the result of that non-linear, four-dimensional interaction of mass-motion would be the angular momentum of the elementary particle? And would it be possible that the elementary particle spontaneously reverses the direction of its angular momentum to the exact opposite direction of the direction it had before the reversal, simultaneously with the reversal by the elementary particle of the direction of its linear momentum? Would it be possible that the elementary particle infinitely reverses the direction of its angular momentum in such a manner? If yes, then the radians that the elementary particle makes in any of its two possible angular directions would be equivalent regardless of the direction. The duration of its angular momentum would be equivalent regardless of the direction. And the speed of the angular momentum would be equivalent, regardless of the direction. The speed of the angular momentum of the elementary particle would be the speed of light due to the small range at which the angular momentum occurs.

If the only action experienced by the elementary particle - linear, angular and four-dimensional - is the action carried by the elementary particle, then in no given instance would the elementary particle be in space-time. Then, it would be the other way around. Space-time would be in the elementary particle, if space-time are properties of energy, and if the elementary particle is the fundamental manifestation of the existence of energy. Time then, would be the duration for which mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, act away from the cancelation of their action. Space, then, would be the action of mass-motion away from cancelation. In other words: space would be a process,

time would be the duration of that process, the elementary particle would be the carrier of the process – space, and its duration - time. If mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, act simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle), away and against one another, then the time carried by the elementary particle would simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) starts over and expires, and the space carried by the elementary particle would simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) emerges and collapses. With the assumption that space-time are properties of energy and that the elementary particle is the fundamental manifestation of energy and the carrier of space-time, if we go back to the assumption of substructure and "regional" duality of the elementary particle and ask the question: around what would be the angular momentum of the elementary particle - the answer would be: around the center of space-time, carried by the elementary particle. If we ask the question, how the elementary particle "knows" when and where it should start to transform the speed of its linear travel into non-zero mass and to decelerate its linear speed (relative to the speed of light), how long and how much further it should linearly travel at decelerating speed (relative to the speed of light), when and where it should reverse, the direction of its linear travel to the exact opposite direction it had before the reversal, how long and how much further it should linearly travel at accelerating speed (relative to the speed of light), how it "knows" how long and how much further it should travel linearly at the speed of light, when and where it should start to decelerate its linear speed (relative to the speed of light), how long and how much further it should keep the direction of its angular momentum, when and where it should reverse the direction of its angular momentum to the exact opposite direction of the direction it had before the reversal, how long and how much further it should propagate inward-outward (increase the four-dimensional range within which it manifests its existence and increases the volume it occupies), how long and how much further it should propagate outward-inward (decrease the four-dimensional range within which it manifests its existence and decreases the volume it occupies). The answer to all these questions would be: the elementary particle "knows," because it is the carrier of space-time. And in that sense it would be the elementary particle that "tells" time how long it should continue before it expires and starts over, and "tells" space where it should be and what it should be. If we ask the question: why the elementary particle acts in exactly the opposite linear, angular and four-dimensional directions? The answer would be: because the nature of energy, of which the fundamental manifestation would be the elementary particle, is simultaneously singular and dualistic. If we ask the question why the elementary particle travels linearly? The answer would be: because nothing restricts it from doing so and because the elementary particle is intrinsically restricted to be at rest. If we ask the question: why the elementary particle has angular momentum? The answer would be: because the interaction between the two fundamental aspects of energy - mass and motion - is non-linear within the energy, respectively within the four-dimensional fundamental manifestation of energy, the elementary particle. If we ask the question: why the elementary particle acts four-dimensionally? The answer would be: because the elementary particle would be the carrier space-time. If we ask the question: what would make possible the existence of substructure and "regional" duality within the elementary particle? The answer would be: the dualistic nature of energy. If we ask the question: why the possible substructure and "regional" duality do not break the elementary particle or split it in two? The answer would be: because the nature of energy is simultaneously singular and dualistic. If we ask: what else mass and motion are, apart from fundamental aspects of energy? The answer would be: the two necessary conditions for the existence of space-time.

If The Planck constant is the manifestation of the cancelation of the action of mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle, then The Planck constant could not just be the minimum amount of manifestation of existence possible, but would be the only amount of manifestation of existence in which the action of the two aspects of the frame and the fundament of the existence - energy - are simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) in cancelation and in relativity. If the manifestation of existence is bigger than the Planck constant, then the action of mass-motion would not simultaneously be in cancelation and in relativity. In that case the action of mass-motion would either be in cancelation or in relativity. If the manifestation of existence is smaller than the amount of the Planck constant (should The Planck constant be the manifestation of the cancelation of the action of mass-motion, manifested through the elementary particle) then the action of mass-motion would neither be in cancelation, nor in relativity, which would be in violation of the conservation of energy. For that reason, any amount smaller than the Planck constant cannot exist (if The Planck constant is the manifestation of the cancelation of the action of mass-motion manifested through the elementary particle and if mass-motion are the two fundamental aspect of energy). If the wave associated with the Planck constant is the manifestation of the relativity between the action of mass-motion, (manifested through the elementary particle), then the wave associated with the Planck constant would be the manifestation of space-time carried by the elementary particle. In other words: even though at any given instance mass-motion might be opposite, they simultaneously would oppose and supplement each other within the frame of energy and within the fundamental manifestation of energy - the elementary particle.

If the only action experienced by a single elementary particle in vacuum is the action carried by the single elementary particle, and if all action carried by a single elementary particle in vacuum is experienced by the elementary particle, then the vacuum would be a false existence or an existence of the non-existing. This is because the vacuum would not experience action, would not carry action, would not absorb action. The vacuum would not have any of the fundamentals of energy - motion and resistance to motion. Or indeed any of the properties of energy – a change in the range in which it manifest its existence and duration of that change. Or indeed any of the attributes of energy - distance, speed, size, volume, duration, direction.

Up until now that theory made assumptions about the behavior of a single elementary particle in vacuum. Let's now consider what would be the behavior of two identical elementary particles in range of interaction with one another in vacuum. For neither of the two elementary particles, the only action experienced will not only be the action carried by the elementary particle, but also the action absorbed from the interacting particle. This is because the two particles are in range of interaction, and they interact. The total action experienced by any of the two particles would only be the action carried by each of the elementary particles - the action exerted-absorbed on/from the particles within their interaction and the own action absorbed. This is because both of the elementary particles are in vacuum and nothing else but their own action, and its distribution by their interaction, acts on them. The vacuum would be a false existence, which does not exert, absorb or carry action. If the action experienced by the two elementary particles from their own action carried is equal to the action exerted-absorbed on/from the interacting particle, then would it be possible that the two particles remain identical?

Now let's consider the behavior of "n" number ($n > 2$) identical elementary particles in range of interaction with each other in vacuum. For neither of the "n" numbers identical elementary particles, the only action experienced will not only be the action carried by the elementary particle, but also the action absorbed from the interacting particle. This would be because all of the "n" number identical elementary particles interact with other particles out of the set of particles in range of interaction. The total action experienced by any of the "n" number identical elementary particles would be only the action carried by each and every one of the "n" number identical elementary particles - the action exerted-absorbed on/from the particles within the interaction with other particles and the own action absorbed. This is because all of the "n" number identical elementary particles are in vacuum and nothing else but their own action, and its distribution through their interaction, acts on the particles. The vacuum would be a false existence, which does not exert, absorb or carry action. Is it possible that the distribution of the interaction to restrict all of the "n" numbers' identical elementary particles exert-absorb on/from the particles, with which they interact, an action equal to the action experienced from their own action carried? Then, is it possible that any elementary particle experiences either more action from the action it carries, relative to the action it exerts-absorbs on the interacting with it particles, or less action from the action it carries relative to the action it exerts-absorbs on/from the interacting with it particles? Then would it be possible that the interaction between "n" number of what would be identical elementary particles, should they have not interacted with each other, would transform the identical elementary particles into non-identical elementary particles with different features and properties - different forms of the manifestation of the existence of energy? Would it be possible that the particles which experience more action from the their own action carried, relative the action they exert-absorb on/from the particles with which they interact, follow Pauli's exclusion principle, cannot occupy the same quantum state, have half integer spin number and are identify by us, the human observers as fermions? Would it be possible that the particles which experience less action from their own action carried, relative the action they exert-absorb on/from the particles with which interact, following the Bose-Einstein statistic, can occupy the same quantum state, have integer spin numbers and are identified by us, the human observers, as bosons? Would it be possible that, despite the different forms of manifestation of its existence, the nature of energy remains unchanged - singular and dualistic? And would it be possible that mass-motion remain the two fundamental aspects of energy, with equal size, opposite direction of action and unbreakable relativity? If yes, then would it be possible that more than two identical/non-identical elementary particles in range of interaction, would form a single interacting system, the Universe, with different forms of manifestation of existence of energy within it? Would it be possible that the single interacting system, the Universe four-dimensionally, could act in two possible directions: inward-outward (the expansion of the Universe) and outward-inward (the contraction of the Universe)? Due to the opposite direction of action of the total mass-motion, manifested through the existence of the Universe? Would it be possible that when the total mass-motion (manifested through the Universe) act away from each other, the result would be increases of the four-dimensional range within which the total energy (and its manifestation, the Universe) manifest their existence and increases also of the volume the total energy and the Universe occupy? Would it be possible that when the total mass-motion(manifested through the Universe) act against each other, the result would be a decrease of the four-dimensional range within which the total energy (and its manifestation, the Universe) manifest their existence and a decrease of the volume of total energy and the Universe occupies? If yes, would it be

possible that the duration for which the Universe expands would be equivalent to the duration for which the Universe contracts? Would it be possible that the range and the volume increase would be equivalent and opposite to the range and the volume decrease? Would it be possible that the acceleration of the expansion of the Universe would be equivalent to the acceleration of the contraction of the Universe? Why would the expansion and the contraction of the Universe be accelerating? The lower the pressure between the total mass-motion (manifested through the Universe), the faster the expansion, per unit of time, and vice versa. The higher the pressure between the total mass-motion, the faster the contraction per unit of time. Would it be possible that the expansion continues until the total mass-motion (manifested through The Universe) reaches the limit, beyond which the relativity between them would break? Would it be possible that, at that limit, the total mass-motion simultaneously and spontaneously reverse the direction of their action from action away from each other to action against each other? Would it be possible that the total mass-motion (manifested through the Universe) would act against one another until they reach a state of cancelation? A state at which the action of the total mass-motion perfectly "block" each other? Would it be possible that at the state of cancelation, the total mass-motion, simultaneously and spontaneously reverse their direction of action to the exact opposite? From action against each other to action away from each other? Would it be possible, that the four-dimensional action reverse of mass-motion (manifested through the Universe) is infinite? Would it also be possible that, at state of cancelation, the direction of the general angular momentum of the Universe also reverses to the exact opposite direction it had, before the reversal? In other words: would it be possible that, if the Universe was generally left-handed before the cancelation, after the cancelation it will become right-handed and vice versa?

What would such a model look like on cosmic scale? If it is possible, that the entire Universe can be reduced to the features, the properties and the interactions of the elementary particles it is made of. And if it is possible, the entire Universe would be a gigantic replica of the elementary particle. Is it possible that the Universe replicates the substructure of the elementary particle and has two distinct "regions" - the center of space-time carried by the Universe, and the surrounding of the center of space-time? Would it be possible that in the center of space-time, carried by the Universe, the elementary particles would be at their most excited state? Would it be possible that the elementary particles in the center of space-time would be simultaneously (within the uncertainly principle) identical and non-identical? And would it be possible that all elementary particles in the center of the space-time of the Universe would be the manifestations of a single form of existence of energy? A form of energy, which would exist should it be manifested by a single elementary particle in vacuum. In other words: would it be possible that the elementary particles, simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) interact with one another and do not interact with one another - asymptotic freedom? Would it be possible that simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) the elementary particles in the center of space-time carried by the Universe, would not be manifestations of a single form of existence of energy? Would it be possible that in the surrounding of the center of space-time, carried by the Universe, the elementary particles would not be at their most excited state? And therefore would not be simultaneously identical and non-identical? Would the elementary particles be clearly different, with different features and properties, and would they be manifestations of many different forms of existence of energy? Would it be possible that, as long as the density of the center of space-time, carried by the Universe, is more than

the density of the surrounding of the center of space-time, the Universe expands? Would it be possible when the density of the surrounding of the center of space-time, carried by the Universe, becomes more than the density of the center of space-time, the Universe to starts contract? Would it be possible that it contracts until it reaches a state of cancelation? A state at which the action of the total mass-motion would perfectly "block" each other and simultaneously and spontaneously reverse to the exact opposite four-dimensional direction? Instead, outward-inward reverses to inward-outward. Would it be possible, throughout the contraction of the Universe, that the density of the center of space-time, carried by the Universe, to remains more than the density of any other physical object from the surrounding of the center of space-time, but no longer more than the combined density of all physical objects in the surrounding? Would it be possible, at the state of cancelation of the total mass-motion, that the time carried by the Universe simultaneously expires and starts over? For the space carried by the Universe to simultaneously collapses and emerges again? In other words: the Big Crunch to reach its edge and for the Big Bang to commence. At that state of cancelation the entire existence would be reduced to elementary particles only. With no bounds between the elementary particles, no composite particles, no structures except the substructures of the elementary particles. And all the elementary particles simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) would be identical and non-identical. Energy would manifest its existence in only one single form and simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle), not only in one single form. The space carried by the manifestation of the total energy - the Universe - would go out of existence and simultaneously come into existence. The time carried by the Universe would reach its end and go out of existence and simultaneously would comes into existence and start over. All elementary particles would be in the center of space-time and simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) all elementary particles would be out of the center of space-time. All elementary particles would be in the surrounding of center of the space-time and simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle) all elementary particles would be out of it. If the elementary particle has substructure and "regional duality," then we, the human observers, would never be able to observe that substructure directly, because nothing would be able penetrate into the elementary particle if it is a fundament of the conserved energy. Otherwise the conservation of energy would be violated. At the same time, the elementary particle - the fundamental manifestation of the existence of energy - would be in everything, and everything that exists would be based on the existence of the elementary particle.

If energy is the frame and fundament of existence and space-time are the properties of energy, than the curvature of space-time would not be the cause, but only the manifestation of gravity. The cause of gravity, then, would be the intrinsic limit of action of energy; the limit within which energy manifests its existence, the limit beyond which the conservation of energy could be violated. Inertia, then, would be the limit within which the physical bodies manifest their existence. The limit beyond which the conservation of energy, manifested through the physical bodies, would be violated. And gravity and inertia would still be equivalent, although both slightly different from what we usually think they are and from what Newton and Einstein teach.

If the elementary particle is the carrier of space-time, then we could speak of two "types" of space-time: Planck space-time and cosmic space-time. Planck time would has a beginning and an end. It would simultaneously expires and starts over, starts over and expires. Cosmic time would has a

beginning and end. It would simultaneously expires and starts over, but would not simultaneously starts over and expires. This would be due to the different size of the total energy (manifested through the cosmos) and the size of energy manifested through a single elementary particle. The difference between the start of cosmic time and the expiration of cosmic time would be what we, the human observers, experience as time. Planck space would has a beginning and an end. It would simultaneously emerges and collapses, collapses and emerges. Cosmic space would has a beginning and end. It simultaneously would collapses and emerges, but would not simultaneously emerges and collapses. The difference between the emergence of the cosmic space and the collapse of cosmic space would be what we, the human observers, experience as space. The reason why Planck space-time and cosmic space-time are different would be because the Planck constant would be the carrier of space-time, while the cosmos would be in space-time, if the Planck constant is the manifestation of the smallest amount possible to exist. And if the cosmos is the different forms of the manifestations of the existence of energy; different forms, which would not exist, should the elementary particles, through which energy manifests its existence, were not interacting. Both Planck space-time and cosmic space-time would change only in one direction: from their beginning to their end, never in the opposite direction. Once space-time reaches its end, it would start over, rather than returning back. The reason for this would be because space and time would be a secondary, emerging phenomena, which existence would not be conserved, unlike energy and mass-motion, which would be primary, fundamental phenomena, which existence would be conserved. In that sense, motion would not just be what we usually think it is: change of the position of a physical object relative to a certain reference point in space or time. Motion would be one of the two necessary conditions for the very existence of space-time. This would mean that motion manifests its existence, through space-time, but would exist beyond space-time. The same would goes for mass. The same would go for energy, only that the energy would not be a condition for the existence of space-time, but would be the frame in which the space-time exists.

One of the most obvious contradictions of such a cosmic model is The Second Law of Thermodynamics. This law postulates that entropy increases over time, that natural processes are irreversible and that an isolated thermodynamic system would spontaneously evolve from an initial state of non-equilibrium to a final state of equilibrium. However, The Second Law of Thermodynamics assumes that energy is a property of physical bodies, respectively a property of the physical system. Let's instead assume that energy is the frame and fundament of existence. Mass-motion are two fundamental aspects of energy, with equal size, opposite direction of action and unbreakable relativity. And, due to mass, energy is intrinsically restricted to infinitely propagate in any given direction. And, due to motion, energy is intrinsically restricted to be at rest. Then the entire isolated thermodynamic system would be the manifestation of the existence of energy (would be within the frame of energy) and would be restricted by energy to infinitely be in states of both equilibrium and non-equilibrium. Instead, the isolated thermodynamic system would infinitely evolve from a state of equilibrium, to a state of non-equilibrium and from a state of non-equilibrium to a state of equilibrium. In a state of equilibrium, the isolated thermodynamic system could not exist for a longer duration than the duration within the uncertainty principle, otherwise the conservation of energy, mass-motion, manifested through the isolated thermodynamic system, would be violated. In a state of non-equilibrium, the isolated thermodynamic system could be for a constant duration, before it briefly (within the uncertainty principle) returns to a

state of equilibrium and simultaneously re-enters into a state of non-equilibrium for the same constant duration it was before in state of non-equilibrium. Would that transition between the two states be infinite? The duration of the constant time for which the isolated thermodynamic system can be in a state of non-equilibrium would be directly related and determined by the size of the total energy, manifested through the isolated thermodynamic system. The bigger the size of the total energy, the longer the duration and vice versa. The same goes for the range within which the isolated thermodynamic system can manifest its existence: the bigger the size of the total energy, the larger the maximum range within which the isolated thermodynamic system can manifest its existence. Entropy would always change in only one direction: from its lowest level to its maximum level, never in reverse, because entropy would be a secondary, emerging phenomena. When entropy is at its maximum level possible (at a state of equilibrium) simultaneously (within the uncertainty principle), entropy would go out of existence and would re-emerge into existence at its lowest level possible and would start to increase again.

Any elementary particle, should it remain single in vacuum, spontaneously transforms the linear speed of its speed of light travel into non-zero mass in order to decelerate its linear speed, relative to the speed of light and after a certain distance traveled and duration passed reverses the direction of its linear travel to the exact opposite direction it had before the reversal. In this case the Higgs field would not be what generally gives mass to the particles with mass. However, if the Higgs field does not permeate "the entire space" but only certain areas of "the entire space," areas in which the "ordinary matter" is positioned, then would it possible the emergence of the Higgs boson, the Higgs field, the Higgs mechanism and the ordinary matter to be simultaneous? For that theory, ordinary matter would be elementary particles, which possess properties and features that allow them to form stable bounds and subatomic, atomic, molecular, planetary structures, stars, galaxies, clusters of galaxies and the luminous Universe. If the "dark matter" permeates the "entire space," then is it possible that the "dark matter" is similar to what the "General Theory of Relativity" describes as the space-time continuum, or even identical to it? For that theory, "dark matter" would be the elementary particles, which do not possess properties and features that allow them to form stable bounds and structures, and which do not absorb and emit light. If "dark energy" is the accelerating elementary particles distribution away from the center of the space-time of the Universe or the accelerating elementary particles distribution toward the cancelation of the total mass-motion (manifested through the Universe), then the abundance of "dark and ordinary matter" and "dark energy" would be inversely related. The bigger the abundance of "dark and ordinary matter," the less the abundance of "dark energy" (expansion of the Universe); the less the abundance of "dark and ordinary matter," the more the abundance of the "dark energy" (contraction of the Universe). This would mean that the "dark energy" would not just be the cause behind the accelerating expansion of the Universe, but will also be the cause behind the accelerating contraction of the Universe.

Instead of conclusion: Is it possible that energy is the ultimate frame and fundament of existence? Is it possible that mass-motion are two fundamental aspects of energy, with equal size, opposite direction of action and unbreakable relativity? Is it possible that mass is an intrinsic restriction on energy to infinitely propagate in any given direction? Is it possible that motion is an intrinsic

restriction on the energy to be at rest? Is it possible that energy and mass-motion exist beyond space-time, but manifest their existence through space-time? Is it possible that space-time are properties of energy? Is it possible that space is a process? Is it possible that time is the duration of the process of space? Is it possible that the duration of time is constant? Is it possible that the elementary particle is the fundamental manifestation of the existence of the energy? Is it possible that all elementary particles would be identical, should they have not interacted with each other? Is it possible that neutrino oscillation is the manifestation of spontaneous acceleration and deceleration of the linear speed of elementary particles, relative to the speed of light? Is it possible that the elementary particle is the carrier of space-time? Is it possible that the elementary particle has substructure, which is invisible directly? Is it possible that particle wave duality is the manifestation of the singular and dualistic nature of energy? Is it possible that the entire Universe is a gigantic replica of the elementary particle? Is it possible that the Universe expands and collapses in an equivalent way? Is it possible that gravity is an intrinsic limit, within which energy, manifests its existence? Is it possible that inertia is the distance limit within which the physical objects manifest their existence and the limit beyond, which the conservation of energy, manifested through the physical objects would be violated? Is it possible that "dark matter" and the General Theory of Relativity's space-time continuum are identical? Is it possible that "dark energy" causes both the accelerating expansion and the accelerating contraction of the Universe? Is it possible that the assumptions in that theory are correct? Or the assumptions in that theory are incorrect?