Where V_1 is the volume of particle one, S_1 being the velocity of particle one, S_2 and V_2 being the speed and volume of particle two, where particle two is the particle subject to the pressure/ acceleration field of particle one, the total pressure being P while its two constituent components being R the radial pressure field while L is the linear pressure field;

$$R = \frac{S_1 V_1 V_2}{D^2}$$

$$L = \frac{S_1 V_1 S_2 V_2}{D^2}$$

The direction of the radial and linear pressure's of particle one (imposed on particle two) vary with respect to one another based on the spacial position of particle two, where by the pressure vectors are in opposition the total (net) pressure, P , is , $L - R$, while for non-opposition the total pressure is; $L + R$.

For opposition of pressure vectors in direction on particle two;

$$P = \frac{S_1 V_1 S_2 V_2}{D^2} - \frac{S_1 V_1 V_2}{D^2}$$

For non-opposition of pressure vectors in direction on particle two;

$$P = \frac{S_1 V_1 S_2 V_2}{D^2} + \frac{S_1 V_1 V_2}{D^2}$$

Given the variable, S_2 at a sufficiently high quantity the difference in pressure for opposition and non-opposition of linear and radial pressure can be sufficiently low, due to the difference in the pressures , $(L - R)$, so as to enable the radial pressure, R , to be ignored, in this situation;

$$P = \frac{S_1 S_2 V_1 V_2}{D^2}$$

Where the acceleration of particle two is over a sufficiently short distance at a sufficiently great distance D the change in acceleration towards particle one is sufficiently negligible while the distance over which the acceleration occurs being sufficiently short allows the effect; acceleration (as a change in speed) to be sufficiently small so as to enable the acceleration to be virtually constant; with these conditions the acceleration due to radial acceleration A_R;

$$A_R = \frac{S_1 V_1}{S_2 D^2}$$

While the acceleration due to linear acceleration, A_L;

$$A_L = \frac{S_1 V_1}{D^2}$$

Where by the quantity of velocity is sufficiently high the approximation can be made;

$$A = \frac{S_1 V_1}{D^2}$$

Where A is the acceleration of particle two as a product of the radial and linear acceleration of particle one.

Now the velocity value being a property of particles one and two is considered as being relative to the space, however the relative stationary position of space can obtain a velocity (which in and of itself is relative to space). This condition is a field condition which is a product the qualities of particles (being volume and velocity).

Where by the field with stationary position of a velocity greater than zero relative to space is represented in terms of its volume by, H, the volume being a product of particles one and two;

$$H = \frac{(S_1 V_1 S_2 V_2)^2}{D^4}$$

Where by particles one and two are either internal or external to the field , H , viewed as the opposite, now H not being a product of particles one and two the rate of change in the fields volume, $\frac{DH}{Dt}$ is directly proportional to the rate of change in both quantities S_1 and S_2 independent of distance.

$$\frac{DS_1}{Dt} = \frac{DH}{Dt}$$

$$\frac{DS_2}{Dt} = \frac{DH}{Dt}$$
