Calculation of gravitational acceleration

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Because gravity is generated by the move of Space, the gravitational force produced by a substance is constant, and the amount of space flowing to the substance is also stable.

The annihilation of space is proportional to the number of particles, in other words proportional to mass. Presume there is a Mass-Space-Rate (MSR) in units of (m^3 /gs). Then the total amount of spatial movement produced by a certain mass is:

$$M \times MSR \ (m^3/s)$$

The total amount of space flowing through the SPHERICAL-SURFACEs is equivalent, which revolve the substance as the center. When the area of the SPHERICAL-SURFACE is larger, the intensity of the spatial flow is smaller. The spatial movement intensity which ***r*** away from the substance is:

$$\frac{M \times MSR}{S} = \frac{M \times MSR}{4\pi r^2} \quad (m/s)$$

Presume a Inertia-Rate is IR, the acceleration generated by the spatial flow is:

$$A = \frac{M \times MSR}{4\pi r^2} \times IR \quad (m/s)$$

for the purpose to calculate the acceleration between substance 1 and substance 2, we should add the accelerations of both:

$$A_{12} = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{M_1 \times MSR}{4\pi r^2} \times IR + \frac{M_2 \times MSR}{4\pi r^2} \times IR$$

$$= \frac{(M_1 + M_2) \times MSR}{4\pi r^2} \times IR = \frac{(M_1 + M_2)}{r^2} \times \left[\frac{MSR \times IR}{4\pi} \right] (m/s)$$

M_1, M_2 and r^2 mentioned here are variables, the others are constants.
Try to compare Newton's universal gravitational formula:

$$F= \frac{(M_1 \times M_2)}{r^2} \times G$$

If we use the Newton's universal gravitation formula to calculate acceleration:

$$A= \frac{F}{M_2} = \frac{(M_1 \times M_2)}{r^2 \times M_2} \times G= \frac{M_1}{r^2} \times G$$

Assuming the M_1 is the earth, M_2 is the observation object on Earth, M_2 could be calculated negligibly. The acceleration calculated by the method of spatial motion is:

$$A_{12} = \frac{(M_1 + M_2)}{r^2} \times \left[\frac{MSR \times IR}{4\pi} \right] = \frac{M_1}{r^2} \times \left[\frac{MSR \times IR}{4\pi} \right]$$

As we can see, the conclusions of these two methods are very similar.

I think that gravity acts on matter as acceleration, and force is just the expression of acceleration.