For example, if $\rho_s = \rho_{vW}$ in the stage of the big bang nucleosynthesis, the evolving equations $(7) - (8)$ become

$$\dot{R}^2(t) + K = \eta \rho_{vF} R^2(t)$$

$$\ddot{R}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\eta\left(\rho_{vF} + 3p_{vF}\right) R(t),$$

This is consistent with the conventional theory.

III.   THE SORTS AND AVERAGE DENSITY OF DARK MATTER

Recent astronomical observations show that the universe expanded with a deceleration early and is expanding with an acceleration now. This implies that there is dark energy[6]. $\rho_{de}/\rho_{tot} = 0.73$, $\rho_M/\rho_{tot} = 0.27$, $\rho_M = \rho_{VM} + \rho_{DM}$, $\rho_{VM} \sim \rho_B$, $\rho_{DM}/\rho_{tot} = 0.23$ and $\rho_B/\rho_{tot} = 0.04$, here ρ_{de} is the density of dark energy, ρ_{tot} is the density of the total energy of the universe $(c = 1)$, ρ_{VM} is the energy density of visible matter, ρ_{DM} is the energy density of dark matter, and ρ_B is the energy density of visible baryon matter. According to the cosmological model without singularity[5], in the $V - breaking$, the effects of $s - matter$ are equivalent to that of the so-called dark energy, and $\rho_v = \rho_M$. According to this dark-matter model [3, 4], because of the symmetry of $F - matter$ and $W - matter$, we have

$$\rho_M = \rho_v = \rho_{vF} + \rho_{vW} = 2\rho_{vF}, \quad \rho_B = \rho_{vFB},$$

$$\rho_{vF} = \rho_{vFB} + \rho_{vFu}, \quad \rho_{vW} = \rho_{vWB} + \rho_{vWu},$$

$$\rho_{vFB} = \rho_{vWB}, \quad \rho_{vFu} = \rho_{vWu}, \quad \rho_{vD} = \rho_{vFu} + \rho_{vW} = \rho_{DM}, \tag{9}$$

where ρ_v is the total energy density of $v - matter$, ρ_{vF} and ρ_{vW} are respectively the energy density of $v - F - matter$ and the energy density of $v - W - matter$, ρ_{vFB} and ρ_{vWB} are respectively the energy density of $v - F - baryon$ matter $(v - FBM)$ and the energy density of $v - W - baryon$ matter $(v - WBM)$, ρ_{vFu} is the energy density of unknown $v - F - matter$ $(v - UFM)$, ρ_{vWu} is the energy density of $v - W - matter$ $(v - UWM)$ corresponding to $v - UFM$, and ρ_{vD} is the total energy density of invisible $v - matter$. Here $v - FBM$ is the given and visible matter which contains given baryon matter, black holes and neutrinos etc., $F - matter$ contains $v - FBM$ and invisible and unknown $v - UFM$. Considering $\rho_{vF} = \rho_{vW}$ because $F - matter$ and $W - matter$ are symmetric and can transform from one into another when temperature is high enough, we can determine the ratios of a density to another.