Dark energy and the law of the invariance of the total amount of movement

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Dark energy and the repulsive gravity was observed by Saul Perlmutter's team in 1998.

The repulsive gravitational energy involved for far more quickly super clusters one of the other galaxies is caused by the attractive gravitational energy reconciliation
galaxies from one another in their clusters of galaxies, from this it is clear that the law
the invariance of the total amount of movement is respected, in other words;

the sum of the momentum of the galaxies which approach one another in their clusters
galaxies is equal to the sum of the momentum of the super clusters of galaxies moving away
from one another, this law is valid at least for our observable universe.

I know this law as follows:

Before the sum of momentum equal the sum of the momentum after
I give a small example;
m is an object that has a mass of one kilogram has an initial velocity of 1 m / s sticks to a
M object has a mass of one million kg and initial speed of 0 m / s,
Once assembled these two objects, we observe that:

[(1 kg) (1 / m / s)] + [(1 million kg) (0 m / s)] = [(1 + 1 000 000) kg] V

speed after the contact of these two objects is that the velocity V is:

(1/1 000 001) (m / s) = V

About V = (. 000 001) m / s.

Here is a simple example, the total sum of the amount of movement of the galaxies in our Universe observable seems nil.

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It should be noted momentum of contraction and momentum of expansion, then the law become :

The sum of momentum of contraction equal the sum of momentum of expansion.

First discussion and reference:

Stepen Hawking says that the Higgs boson can destroy the universe

Dark energy and the repulsive gravity discovered in 1998 by Saul Perlmutter team

Articles on the dark energy of Peter Jones-Savard