This paper talks about the mass-energy equivalence. This is how we derived some aspects of the equivalence principle. It is known that work is the force \( \times \) distance or \( W = Fd \) and that energy is work multiplied by time or \( E = wt \).

Now, \( E = Fdt \) which is equal to \( E = madt \) which is equal to \( E = m(d^2)/t \) which looks like \( E = m(x^2)/t \) which is equal to the equivalence principle \( E = mc^2 \).