Einstein's famous equation for general relativity is: E = mc^2 This equation essentially states the equivalence between mass (m) and energy (E). It shows that mass and energy are related and interchangeable, meaning that small amounts of mass can be converted into huge quantities of energy. This particular equation can be traced to Albert Einstein's theory of special relativity, which argues that the laws of physics remain constant in all inertial frames of reference regardless of how fast objects are moving. This ultimately explains why light stays the same whether traveling in a straight line or through a curved path, such as being warped by gravity.