

Article title

Spencer Woody*

April 27, 2018

Abstract

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam maximus tristique lorem, et dignissim dolor fermentum a. Aenean hendrerit convallis mauris nec mattis. Nunc imperdiet malesuada tellus. Sed pulvinar libero ac tortor condimentum, a fringilla eros tincidunt. In ut dolor eu dolor rhoncus blandit. Sed placerat viverra elementum. Pellentesque tortor mauris, sollicitudin ut rutrum id, efficitur eu magna. Donec sit amet libero non nulla blandit congue. Proin ultrices id metus a tristique. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Suspendisse interdum pretium varius. Proin sit amet risus vitae enim mattis venenatis. Phasellus bibendum ultricies risus, non semper arcu tincidunt id. Nullam dictum enim ac felis vestibulum elementum eu a tortor. Sed at diam faucibus, accumsan lectus vitae, condimentum ante.

1 Introduction

Einstein (1905) showed mass-energy equivalence

$$E = mc^2, \tag{1}$$

for speed of light, $c = 2.99792458 \times 10^8$ m/s.

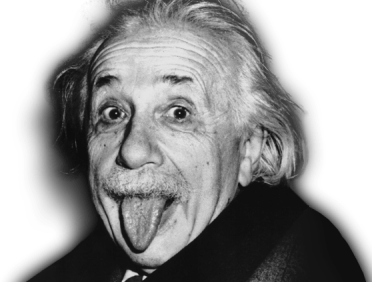


Figure 1: Albert Einstein

References

Albert Einstein. Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]. *Annalen der Physik*, 322(10):891–921, 1905. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.

*The University of Texas at Austin, Department of Statistics and Data Science. Email: spencer.woody@utexas.edu