GENERAL RELATIVITY RAYTRACER

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A massively parallel free software alternative

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September 2016

Alejandro García Montoro: General Relativity raytracer, A massively parallel free software alternative, @ September 2016

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Omnia sunt communia

— Thomas Müntzer, 1524

ABSTRACT

Short summary of the contents in English...a great guide by Kent Beck how to write good abstracts can be found here:

https://plg.uwaterloo.ca/~migod/research/beck00PSLA.html

We have seen that computer programming is an art, because it applies accumulated knowledge to the world, because it requires skill and ingenuity, and especially because it produces objects of beauty.

— knuth:1974 [knuth:1974]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Put your acknowledgments here.

Many thanks to everybody who already sent me a postcard!

Regarding the typography and other help, many thanks go to Marco Kuhlmann, Philipp Lehman, Lothar Schlesier, Jim Young, Lorenzo Pantieri and Enrico Gregorio¹, Jörg Sommer, Joachim Köstler, Daniel Gottschlag, Denis Aydin, Paride Legovini, Steffen Prochnow, Nicolas Repp, Hinrich Harms, Roland Winkler, Jörg Weber, Henri Menke, Claus Lahiri, Clemens Niederberger, Stefano Bragaglia, Jörn Hees, and the whole Later Community for support, ideas and some great software.

Regarding LyX: The LyX port was intially done by Nicholas Mariette in March 2009 and continued by Ivo Pletikosić in 2011. Thank you very much for your work and for the contributions to the original style.

¹ Members of GuIT (Gruppo Italiano Utilizzatori di TEX e LATEX)

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| ACRONYM | a'S | | | | | |

Part I

INTRODUCTION

You can put some informational part preamble text here. Illo principalmente su nos. Non message *occidental* angloromanic da. Debitas effortio simplificate sia se, auxiliar summarios da que, se avantiate publicationes via. Pan in terra summarios, capital interlingua se que. Al via multo esser specimen, campo responder que da. Le usate medical addresses pro, europa origine sanctificate nos se.

INTRODUCTION TO DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

1.1 DIFFERENTIABLE MANIFOLDS

Roughly speaking, a manifold is a topological space that, locally, looks like the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n . This similitude is essential, and will let us control the manifold as if we were working in the Euclidean space; generally, its properties will be proved using the known properties of \mathbb{R}^n .

The following definition specifies the formal concept of a topological manifold:

Definition 1 (N-dimensional topological manifold) Let Mⁿ be an n-dimensional topological space. The space Mⁿ is called a topological manifold if the following properties are satisfied:

- 1. M^n is locally homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n .
- 2. Mⁿ is a Hausdorff space.
- 3. Mⁿ has a countable topological basis.

The first property states that, for every point $p \in M^n$, there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset M^n$ of p and a homeomorphism

$$h \colon U \to V$$

with $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ an open set.

The local homeomorphism does not imply the manifold to be Hausdorff, and this will be an essential property throughout the study of these spaces. The usual counterexample is the line with two origins: let $M = \mathbb{R} \cup p$ be the union of the real line and a point $p \notin \mathbb{R}$. Define a topology in this space with $\mathbb{R} \subset M$ as an open set and the neighbourhoods of p being the sets $(U \setminus \{0\}) \cup \{p\}$, where p is a neighbourhood of p is p in the space is locally Euclidean but not Hausdorff: the intersection of any two neighbourhoods of the points p is non-empty.

The last property will prove to be key in our study, as it will let us define metrics on the manifold.

1.1.1 Charts

We can now focus on the characteristic of the manifolds that will let us **Definition 2 (Coordinate chart)** A coordinate chart —or coordinate system— in a topological manifold M^n is a homeomorphism $h: U \to V$ from an open subset of the manifold $U \subset M$ onto an open subset of the Euclidean space $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

We call U a coordinate neighbourhood in M.

Definition 3 (Coordinate atlas) Let

$$A=\{h_\alpha\colon U_\alpha\to V_\alpha/\alpha\in I\}$$

be a set of coordinate charts in a topological manifold M^n , where I is a family of indices and the open subsets $U_{\alpha} \subset M$ are the corresponding coordinate neighbourhoods.

A is said to be an atlas of M if every point is covered with a coordinate neighbourhood; i.e., if $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} U_{\alpha} = M$.

1.1.2 *Differentiable structures*

Definition 4 (Transition maps)

Definition 5 (Smooth coordinate atlas)

Definition 6 (Maximal atlas)

Proposition 7 (Maximal atlas uniqueness)

Definition 8 (Differentiable structure)

Definition 9 (Differentiable manifold)

Part II APPENDIX



APPENDIX TEST

Lorem ipsum at nusquam appellantur his, ut eos erant homero concludaturque. Albucius appellantur deterruisset id eam, vivendum partiendo dissentiet ei ius. Vis melius facilisis ea, sea id convenire referrentur, takimata adolescens ex duo. Ei harum argumentum per. Eam vidit exerci appetere ad, ut vel zzril intellegam interpretaris.

More dummy text.

A.1 APPENDIX SECTION TEST

Test: Table 1 (This reference should have a lowercase, small caps A if the option floatperchapter is activated, just as in the table itself \rightarrow however, this does not work at the moment.)

| LABITUR BONORUM PRI NO | OUE VISTA | HUMAN |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| EABITER BONGROW IRI NO | QUE VISIA | HOWAN |
| fastidii ea ius | germano | demonstratea |
| suscipit instructior | titulo | personas |
| quaestio philosophia | facto | demonstrated |

Table 1: Autem usu id.

A.2 ANOTHER APPENDIX SECTION TEST

Equidem detraxit cu nam, vix eu delenit periculis. Eos ut vero constituto, no vidit propriae complectitur sea. Diceret nonummy in has, no qui eligendi recteque consetetur. Mel eu dictas suscipiantur, et sed placerat oporteat. At ipsum electram mei, ad aeque atomorum mea. There is also a useless Pascal listing below: Listing 1.

Listing 1: A floating example (listings manual)

```
for i:=maxint downto 0 do
begin
{ do nothing }
end;
```

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| DECLARATION | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Put your declaration here. | |
| Granada, September 2016 | |
| | |
| | Alejandro García Montoro |

COLOPHON

This document was typeset using the typographical look-and-feel classicthesis developed by André Miede. The style was inspired by Robert Bringhurst's seminal book on typography "The Elements of Typographic Style". classicthesis is available for both LATEX and LyX:

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