

Relativistic canonical formalism and the invariant single-particle distribution function in the general theory of relativity

Ignat'ev Y.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

The relativistic canonical formalism is used to construct an eight-dimensional phase space and an invariant distribution function, and integral and differential operations in the phase space and statistical averages, associated with the field of geodesic observers, are introduced. Liouville's theorem is proved. © 1984 Plenum Publishing Corporation.

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