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Regular user of this account you are ready to enjoy this movie.Q: What exactly is the role of the Kinetic Theory and where does it relate to the Thermodynamics? I just started learning the General Relativity, and I noticed a very strange coincidence with the Physical Theory. The only Physical Theory about which I have some knowledge, is the Classical Thermodynamics. The Thermodynamics defines as the study of systems that are in thermal equilibrium, where the rate of change of internal energy (enthalpy) is the same as the rate of change of entropy and, hence, the total amount of work needed to take the system from an initial state to a final state equals the negative of the change in free energy. And as I understand, the Kinetic Theory is a theory that studies systems where the density of probability of finding the particles in a region is constant. We define a phase space as the set of all points in the $(x,y,...)$ space which have the same value of the determinant of the Hessian of the potential. So, as I understood, the Kinetic Theory and the Thermodynamics are very similar theories. And in fact, some questions about the Kinetic Theory were posed with the goal to understand the Thermodynamics. And the General Relativity, as far as I know, was introduced to develop the Kinetic Theory further, so that we can move to the future, that is, to the black holes, in which, at present, our knowledge ends. So my question is: What is the real role of the Kinetic Theory and where does it relate to the Thermodynamics? Is it really the same theory or are they completely different? A: There are actually no deep connections. The two theories are so different, that they are rarely referred to as "the same thing". But there are some vague overlaps in terminology, such as "adiabatic processes", or "geodesics". In fact, the first of those seems to be the source of the confusion that led you to post this question in the first place. In thermodynamics, "adiabatic processes" (or rather, adiabatic processes with respect to the temperature, since the thermodynamic definition of "adiabatic process" was not defined until the 20th century) are processes in which the entropy change is zero. Now, in kinetic theory, "adiabatic processes" are f3e1b3768c