

X Y

case (1)

simple example:

$p(x,y)$	0	y	i
n	2/4	0	0
m	0	2/4	0
b	0	2/4	1/4

marginals

$$P(X = n) = 1/4$$

$$P(X = m) = 1/4$$

$$P(X = b) = 1/2$$

$$P(Y = 0) = 1/4$$

$$P(Y = y) = 1/2$$

$$P(Y = i) = 1/4$$

$$I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

$$= \sum_x p(x) \cdot \log(p(x)) + \sum_y p(x,y) \log(p(x|y))$$

$$H(X) = \sum_y p(y) \cdot H(X|Y=y)$$

averages across the entire distribution and not just the case of $Y = "0"$

Mutual information is symmetric "on average" reduction in uncertainty

is now equivalent to a class problem and thus not solving ahead.