Why

[1]

Definition

The mutual information graph of a distribution over a product of a n sets is a weighted graph which is complete and whose edge weights are given by the mutual information between the marginals over pairs of components.

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[1]Future editions will include.

Mutual Information Graph

Mutual Information

Relative Entropy — Marginal Distributions

Similarity Functions

Metrics

Absolute Value — Distance

Space Distance

Plane Distance — Cross Entropy — Discrete Entropy — Joint Distributions

Interval Length — Logarithm — Probability Distributions

Intervals

Real Plane — Real Line — Real Space

Integral Line — Real Order — Real Summation — Weighted Graphs

Geometry — Sequences — Real Numbers — Directed Graphs

Direct Products — Rational Numbers — Undirected Graphs

Integer Arithmetic — Set Numbers

Natural Multiplicative Identity — Natural Additive Identity — Finite Sets

Arithmetic — Identity Elements — Natural Summation

Integer Products — Natural Powers — Family Operations — Equivalent Sets

Integer Sum — Natural Products — Family Unions and Intersections — Algebras — Function Inverse

Integer Numbers — Natural Sums — Operations — Families — Function Images — Function Composites

Recursion Theorem — Natural Order — Equivalence Relations — Functions

Peano Axioms — Relations

Natural Induction — Uncertain Outcomes — Cartesian Products

Natural Numbers — Generalized Set Dualities — Set Powers

Set Dualities — Successor Sets — Intersection of Empty Set — Unordered Triples — Set Unions and Intersections — Partitions

Set Complements — Pair Unions — Set Intersections — Ordered Pairs

Set Differences — Pair Intersections — Set Unions

Empty Set — Unordered Pairs

Set Specification

Set Inclusion

Standardized Accounts

Accounts

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Sets — Identities

Names

Letters — Objects

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