

trivariate and higher order entropies

for three discrete random variables X , Y and Z the trivariate entropy is bounded

$$H(X, Y) \leq H(X, Y, Z) \leq H(X, Z) + H(Y, Z) - H(Z)$$

the two increments of the inequalities around $H(X, Y, Z)$:

☑ expected joint entropy

$$EJ(X, Y|Z) = H(X, Z) + H(Y, Z) - H(Z) - H(X, Y, Z)$$

non-negative and equal to 0 iff $(X, Y) \perp Z$

} association graph
divergence statistic

☑ expected conditional entropy

$$EH(Z|X, Y) = H(X, Y, Z) - H(X, Y)$$

non-negative and equal to 0 iff $X \rightarrow Y$

} prediction power

similarly for $H(X, Y, Z, U)$, $H(X, Y, Z, U, V)$, $H(X, Y, Z, U, V, W)$, ...

example: network study of corporate law firm

☑ univariate and bivariate entropies of vertex variables

##	senior	status	gender	office	years	age	practice	lawschool
## senior	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
## status	NA	1.00	1.70	2.08	2.01	2.28	1.98	2.46
## gender	NA	NA	0.82	1.93	2.23	2.38	1.80	2.32
## office	NA	NA	NA	1.12	2.69	2.67	2.09	2.61
## years	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.58	2.75	2.56	3.01
## age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.58	2.56	2.88
## practice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.98	2.51
## lawschool	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.53

redundancy

```
# matrix with bivariate entropies
H <- entropy_bivar(dat)
diag(H) # univariate entropies
```

☑ redundant variables

##	senior	status	gender	office	years	age	practice	lawschool
## senior	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
## status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## lawschool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
# detect redundancy
redundancy(dat, dec = 3)
```