Glossary

1. **Binomial Distribution**
   The binomial distribution is the discrete probability distribution of the number of successes in a sequence of n independent yes/no experiments, each of which yields success with probability p.

2. **Fractional**
   The factorial of a non-negative integer n, denoted by n (!), is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n.

3. **Geometric Distribution**
   The geometric distribution describes the number of trials up to and including the first success, in independent trials with the same probability of success. The geometric distribution depends only on the single parameter p, the probability of success in each trial.

4. **Graph**
   A graphic is an image or visual representation of an object.

5. **Hypergeometric distribution**
   The hypergeometric distribution is a discrete probability distribution that describes the probability of *k* successes in *n* draws from a finite population of size *N* containing *m* successes without replacement.

6. **Infinity**
   Infinity refers to something without any limit, and is a concept relevant in a number of fields, predominantly mathematics and physics. Symbol is ∞.

7. **Lambda**
   In probability theory, lambda represents the density of occurrences within a time interval, as modelled by the Poisson distribution. Lambda uppercase symbol is **Λ** and lowercase symbol is **λ.**

8. **Leptokurtic curve**
   Leptokurtic curve is a description of the kurtosis in a distribution in which the statistical value is positive. Leptokurtic distributions have higher peaks around the mean compared to normal distributions, which leads to thick tails on both sides.

9. **Mesokurtic curve**
   Distributions with zero excess kurtosis are called mesokurtic, or mesokurtotic.

10. **Negative Binomial distribution**

A discrete probability distribution useful for characterizing the time between Bernoulli trials is known as Negative Binomial distribution.

11. Parameters

The term Parameter is used to identify a characteristic, a feature, a measurable factor that can help in defining a particular system.

12. Poisson Distribution

The Poisson distribution is a discrete probability distribution that expresses the probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time and/or space if these events occur with a known average rate and independently of the time since the last event.

13. Probability

The probability of an event is a number between zero and 100%. The meaning (interpretation) of probability is the subject of theories of probability, which differ in their interpretations.

14. Probability Mass Function

A probability mass function (pmf) is a function that gives the probability that a discrete random variable is exactly equal to some value.

15. Skewed

Skewed means to take an oblique course or direction.