Glossary

1. Biometrician

Biostatistics (a portmanteau of biology and statistics also referred to as biometry or biometrics) is the application of statistics to a wide range of topics in biology.

2. Bivariate Distribution

In the study of probability, two given random variables X and Y are defined on the same probability space, the joint distribution for X and Y defines the probability of events defined in terms of both X and Y. Whereas in the case of only two random variables, is called a bivariate distribution.

3. Coefficient

A coefficient is a multiplicative factor in some term of an expression (or of a series); it is usually a number, but in any case does not involve any variables of the expression.

4. Correlation

In statistics, correlation refers to any of a broad class of statistical relationships involving dependence. In other words correlation is a single number that describes the degree of relationship between two variables.

5. Covariance

Covariance is a measure of how much two random variables change together.

6. Intersection

The intersection (denoted as \cap) of two sets A and B is the set that contains all elements of A that also belong to B (or equivalently, all elements of B that also belong to A), but no other elements.

7. Modulus

The modulus function returns positive value of a variable or an expression.

8. Probability

Probability is ordinarily used to describe an attitude of mind towards some proposition of whose truth is not certain.

9. Product Moment Correlation Coefficient

This is a measure of the correlation (linear dependence) between two variables X and Y, giving a value between +1 and -1 inclusive.

10. Quadratic

The term quadratic describes something that pertains to squares, to the operation of squaring, or equations or formulas that involve such terms.

11. Random variable

A random variable or stochastic variable is a variable whose value is subject to variations due to chance.

12. Schwarz inequality

Schwarz inequality is a useful inequality encountered in many different settings, such as linear algebra, analysis, probability theory, and other areas. It is considered to be one of the most important inequalities in all of mathematics.

13. Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (represented by the symbol σ) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average (mean, or expected value).

14. Summation

Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total. Summation is denoted as Σ .

15. Trigonometric

Trigonometry is a branch of mathematics that studies triangles and the relationships between their sides and the angles between these sides.