<u>Glossary</u>

1. Class Interval

It is one of the intervals into which the range of a variable of a distribution is divided, esp one of the divisions of the base line of a bar chart or histogram.

2. Curve

The graph of the solutions to any equation of two variables.

3. Cumulative Distribution Function

In Statistics, a function defined on the sample space of a distribution and taking as its value at each point the probability that the random variable has that value or less.

4. Distribution

A set of numbers and their frequency of occurrence collected from measurements over a statistical population.

5. Estimate

To calculate approximately.

6. Exponential Distribution

In Statistics, a continuous single-parameter distribution used esp when making statements about the length of life of certain materials or waiting times between randomly occurring events.

7. Frequency

The number of measurements in an interval of a frequency distribution.

8. Function

A variable so related to another that for each value assumed by one there is a value determined for the other.

9. Mean

A number that typifies a set of numbers, such as a geometric mean or an arithmetic mean.

10. Normal Distribution

A theoretical frequency distribution for a set of variable data, usually represented by a bell-shaped curve symmetrical about the mean.

11. Parameter

A quantity, such as a mean, that is calculated from data and describes a population.

12. Probability

A number expressing the likelihood of the occurrence of a given event, especially a fraction expressing how many times the event will happen in a given number of tests or experiments.

13. Standard Deviation

A statistic used as a measure of the dispersion or variation in a distribution, equal to the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviations from the arithmetic mean.

14. Summation

The act or process of determining a sum.

15. Variable

A quantity capable of assuming any of a set of values.