Glossary

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

2. Cumulative Distribution Function
It is 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.

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

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

5. Integral
It is the limit of an increasingly large number of increasingly smaller quantities, related to the function that is being integrated (the integrand).

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

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

8. 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.

9. Probability Density Function
In probability theory, a probability density function (pdf), or density of a continuous random variable is a function that describes the relative likelihood for this random variable to occur at a given point.

10. Random Numbers
It is a sequence of numbers that do not form any progression, used to facilitate unbiased sampling of a population.

11. Sample
A set of elements drawn from and analyzed to estimate the characteristics of a population.

12. Symmetry
Relating to or exhibiting symmetry.

13. Transformation
Replacement of the variables in an algebraic expression by their values in terms of another set of variables.

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

15. Variance
The square of the standard deviation.