<u>Glossary</u>

1. Bivariate

Having two variables.

2. Covariance

A statistical measure of the variance of two random variables that are observed or measured in the same mean time period. This measure is equal to the product of the deviations of corresponding values of the two variables from their respective means.

3. Discrete

Defined for a finite or countable set of values.

4. Distribution

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

5. Expectation

The expected value of a random variable.

6. Function

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

7. Integral

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

8. Intersection

A set that contains elements shared by two or more given sets.

9. Mean

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

10. Marginal Distribution

In probability theory and <u>statistics</u>, the marginal distribution of a subset of a collection of random variables is the probability distribution of the variables contained in the subset.

11. 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.

12. Random Variable

In probability and <u>statistics</u>, a random variable or stochastic variable is a variable whose value is not known.

13. Summation

The act or process of determining a sum.

14. Variable

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

15. Variance

The square of the standard deviation.