Glossary

1. Curve

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

2. Distribution

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

3. 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.

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. Interval

A set of numbers consisting of all the numbers between a pair of given numbers along with either, both, or none of the endpoints.

7. Parameter

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

8. Peaked

Having a peak or pointed.

9. Probability Density Function

It is a function representing the relative distribution of frequency of a continuous random variable from which parameters such as its mean and variance can be derived and having the property that its integral from a to b is the probability that the variable lies in this interval.

10. Slope

The rate at which an ordinate of a point of a line on a coordinate plane changes with respect to a change in the abscissa.

11. Skew

Not symmetrical about the mean.

12. Steep

Having a sharp inclination.

13. Symmetric

Relating to or exhibiting symmetry.

14. Variable

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

15. Variance

The square of the standard deviation.