Glossary

1. **Binomial Distribution**
   Binomial distribution applies for entities having two states.

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. **Correlation**
   The simultaneous change in value of two numerically valued random variables.

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. **Parameter**
   A constant in an equation that varies in other equations of the same general form, especially such a constant in the equation of a curve or surface that can be varied to represent a family of curves or surfaces.

8. **Probability**
   A number expressing the likelihood that a specific event will occur expressed as the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the number of possible occurrences.

9. **Summation**
   The act or process of determining a sum.

10. **Trial**
    The act or process of testing, trying, or putting to the proof.

11. **Trinomial Distribution**
    Trinomial distribution applies for entities having three states.

12. **Ternary Computer**
    A ternary computer (also trinary computer) is a computer that uses ternary logic (three possible values) instead of the more common binary logic (two possible values) in its calculations.

13. **Variate**
    A random variate is a particular outcome of a random variable: the random variates which are other outcomes of the same random variable would have different values.

14. **Variable**
    A symbol that represents a quantity in an algebraic expression.

15. Variance

In probability theory and statistics, the variance is used as a measure of how far a set of numbers are spread out from each other.