Glossary

1. Curve

A line that deviates from straightness in a smooth, continuous fashion.

2. Distribution

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

3. Function

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

4. Inflexion Point

In differential calculus, an inflection point, point of inflection, flex, or inflection (inflexion) is a point on a curve at which the curvature or concavity changes sign from plus to minus or from minus to plus. The curve changes from being concave upwards (positive curvature) to concave downwards (negative curvature), or vice versa.

5. Kurtosis

In Statistic, it is a measure of the concentration of a distribution around its mean.

6. Median

The middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values.

7. **Mode**

The value or item occurring most frequently in a series of observations or statistical data.

8. Moment Generating Function

The moment-generating function of any random variable is an alternative definition of its probability distribution. Thus, it provides the basis of an alternative route to analytical results compared with working directly with probability density functions or cumulative distribution functions.

9. Mean Deviation

In a statistical distribution, the average of the absolute values of the differences between individual numbers and their mean.

10. Parameter

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

11. Skewness

In Statistic, it is a measure of the symmetry of a distribution around its mean.

12. Symmetric

Having similarity in size, shape, and relative position of corresponding parts

13. Variable

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

14. Variate

A random variable with a numerical value that is defined on a given sample space.

15. Variance

The square of the standard deviation.