

## Glossary

1. **Curve**  
The graph of a function on a coordinate plane.
2. **Distribution**  
A set of numbers and their frequency of occurrence collected from measurements over a statistical population.
3. **Kurtosis**  
In Statistic, it is a measure of the concentration of a distribution around its mean.
4. **Monograph**  
A scholarly piece of writing of essay or book length on a specific, often limited subject.
5. **Moment Generating Function**  
In probability theory and [statistics](#), 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](#).
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. **Origin**  
The point of intersection of coordinate axes, as in the Cartesian coordinate system.
8. **Parameter**  
In Statistics, a quantity, such as a mean, that is calculated from data and describes a population.
9. **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.
10. **Probability Density Function**  
A function of a continuous random variable, whose integral across an interval gives the probability that the value of the variable lies within the same interval.
11. **Skewness**  
In Statistic, it is a measure of the symmetry of a distribution around its mean.
12. **Symmetry**  
An exact correspondence in position or form about a given point, line, or plane.
13. **Variate**  
A random variable with a numerical value that is defined on a given sample space
14. **Variable**  
A quantity capable of assuming any of a set of values.
15. **Variance**  
The square of the standard deviation.