

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. **Median**
The middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values.
4. **Mode**
The value or item occurring most frequently in a series of observations or statistical data.
5. **Kurtosis**
In Statistic, it is a measure of the concentration of a distribution around its mean.
6. **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.
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.