GLOSSARY

1. **Average**
   The result obtained by adding several quantities together and then dividing this total by the number of quantities.

2. **Constant**
   A specific quantity that is always invariable.

3. **Correlation**
   It is the simultaneous change in value of two numerically valued random variables.

4. **Covariance**
   Covariance is a measure of how much two random variables change together.

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

6. **Expectation**
   The expected value of a random variable.

7. **Integral**
   A number computed by a limiting process in which the domain of a function, often an interval or planar region, is divided into arbitrarily small units, the value of the function at a point in each unit is multiplied by the linear or areal measurement of that unit, and all such products are summed.

8. **Negative Covariance**
   Indicates that higher than average values of one variable tend to be paired with lower than average values of the other variable.

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

10. **Positive Covariance**
    Indicates that higher than average values of one variable tend to be paired with higher than average values of the other variable.

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

12. **Variable**
    A quantity capable of assuming any of a set of values.

13. **Variate**
    It is a random variable with a numerical value that is defined on a given sample space**.**

14. **Variance**
    The square of the standard deviation.

15. **Zero Covariance**
    If the two random variables are independent, the covariance will be zero.