Glossary

1. **Binomial Distribution**
   The frequency distribution of the probability of a specified number of successes in an arbitrary number of repeated independent Bernoulli trials.

2. **Convergence**
   It refers generally to the notion that certain objects are approaching a limit in some sense.

3. **Deviant**
   Differing from a norm or from the accepted standards.

4. **Empirical Probability**
   Empirical probability, also known as relative frequency, or experimental probability, is the ratio of the number "favourable" outcomes to the total number of trials, not in a sample space but in an actual sequence of experiments.

5. **Expected Value**
   In Statistics, it is the sum or integral of all possible values of a random variable, or any given function of it, multiplied by the respective probabilities of the values of the variable.

6. **Gambler**
   To bet on an uncertain outcome, as of a contest.

7. **Mean**
   The average value of a set of numbers.

8. **Misinterpret**
   Misinterpret is to understand incorrectly, while thinking to have understood correctly.

9. **Precise**
   Clearly expressed or defined.

10. **Random Variable**
    A variable whose values are random but whose statistical distribution is known.

11. **Sample Size**
    The sample size of a statistical sample is the number of observations that constitute it.

12. **Shrinking**
    Become or make smaller in size or amount; contract or cause to contract.

13. **Supersede**
    To cause to be set aside, especially to displace as inferior or antiquated.

14. **Variable**
    A variable having discrete values that differ through random causes and when arranged in order, it forms a statistical distribution or array.

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