

VOCABULARY

central tendency	method of summarizing or comparing single-variable sets of data
combination	a subset of a given set of elements
complement	if A is an event occurring, then A not occurring is the complement
compound events	two or more events
conditional relative frequency	the ratio of a joint relative frequency to a marginal relative frequency
correlation	a statistical measure to describe how two random variables are related
data	information; numbers
dependent events	events in which the outcome of one event impacts the probability of the other
dispersion	how data is distributed
event	a combination of one or more of the possible outcomes of an activity
experimental probability	the ratio of the number of ways an event <i>does</i> occur over the number of possible outcomes
extrapolate	estimate beyond data points
factorial	a shorthand notation for a product of consecutive integers from the given number down to one

independent events	the outcome of one event does not impact the probability of the other
interpolate	estimate between data points
inter-quartile range	the difference between the largest and smallest of the middle 50% of the data set
joint frequency	an entry in the body of a two-way frequency table
joint relative frequency	the ratio of a joint frequency to the total frequency
lower quartile	the median of the lower half of the data set; a value which 25% of the data set falls below
marginal frequency	an entry in the "Total" row and "Total" column of a two-way frequency table
marginal relative frequency	the ratio of a marginal frequency to the total frequency
mean	the average of a set of data; the sum of the elements divided by the number of elements
median	the middle item in a set of ordered data
mode	the item that appears most often in a set of data
outcome	a way in which an event can occur
outlier	a data value that is far from the others
percentile	a value below which a certain percentage of the data set falls; the median is the 50th percentile
permutation	a specific ordering or arrangement of elements
range	the difference between the largest and smallest of the numbers in a set
relative frequency	the ratio of a subtotal to the value of the total in a two-way frequency table

theoretical probability	the ratio of the number of ways an event <i>can</i> occur over the number of possible outcomes
two-way frequency table	a table that summarizes data of two categorical variables
upper quartile	the median of the upper half of the data set; a value which 75% of the data set falls below