单词 P58-60

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bias

- bias n. 偏差; 偏见; 偏爱;
- The bias of an estimator is the difference between an estimator's expected value and the true value of the parameter being estimated.
估计量的偏差是估计量的期望值和被估计参数的真值之间的差。
- Observer bias arises when the researcher subconsciously influences the experiment due to cognitive bias where judgement may alter how an experiment is carried out.
当研究者由于认知偏差而下意识地影响实验时, 会产生观察者偏差, 因为判断可能会改变实验的执行方式。

biased, unbiased

- biased 有偏的，unbiased 无偏的
- biased estimator 有偏估计, unbiased estimator 无偏估计
- Supposing $\hat{\theta}$ is an estimator of parameter θ, define $B(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$. The estimator $\hat{\theta}$ is an unbiased estimator of θ if and only if $B(\hat{\theta}) = 0$.
- These estimators are unbiased under normality and less biased than estimator under non normality.

big, bigger, biggest, biggish, bigness

- $a < b$, a is less than b.
- $a > b$, a is greater than b.
- $a \leq b$, a is not greater than b.
- $a \geq b$, a is not less than b.
- $a = b$, a is equal to b.

binary

- binary 二进制的, binary number 二进制数
- decimal 十进制的, octal 八进制的, hexadecimal 十六进制的
- The modern binary number system was studied in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.
现代二进制数系统是 16 世纪和 17 世纪在欧洲研究的。

binary

- binary 二元的, binary operator 二元运算符, binary function 二元函数
- unary operator 一元运算符, ternary operator 三元运算符
- Typical examples of binary operations are the addition (+) and multiplication (×) of numbers and matrices as well as composition of functions on a single set.
  二元运算的典型例子是数字和矩阵的加 (+) 和乘 (×)，以及单个集合上函数的复合。
- A function f is binary if there exists sets X, Y, Z such that

$$f : X \times Y \to Z$$

where $X \times Y$ is the Cartesian product of X and Y.

binary

- binary 二分的，二叉的
- binary search 二分查找, bisection method 二分法, binary tree 二叉树, binary heap 二叉堆
- A binary tree is a tree data structure in which each node has at most two children.
  二叉树是一种树数据结构，其中每个节点最多有两个子节点。
- Binary heaps are a common way of implementing priority queues.
  二叉堆是实现优先级队列的常用方法。

bind

- bind v. 结合
- As in the case of vector spaces, we stipulate that multiplication binds stronger than addition, and we usually write λv for $\lambda \cdot v$.
  在向量空间的情况下，我们规定乘法比加法结合更强，我们通常将 $\lambda \cdot v$ 写作为 λv。
- Molecular binding is an attractive interaction between two molecules that results in a stable association in which the molecules are in close proximity to each other.
  分子结合是两个分子之间的一种吸引的相互作用，它导致一种稳定的结合，其中分子彼此非常接近。

bound

- bound 限制, 约束 bound variable 约束变量, free variable 自由变量
- A bound variable is a variable that was previously free, but has been bound to a specific value or set of values called domain of discourse or universe.
  约束变量是一个之前是自由的, 但被绑定到一个特定的值或一组称为论域的值上的变量。

- upper bound 上界, supremum 上确界, maximum 最大值
- lower bound 下界, infimum 下确界, minimum 最小值