

Chapter 4

Excel Statistical Functions 3

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1. VAR.S

function used to calculate variance based on one sample.

The syntax of the function is:

=VAR.S(number1, [number2], ...)

number1, [number2], ... Arguments 1 to 255 relating to the population sample.

2. VARA

functions used to calculate variance based on a sample include numbers, text, and logical values.

The syntax of the function is:

=VARA(value1, [value2], ...)

value1, [value2], ... Arguments 1 to 255 relating to the one population sample

3. VAR.P

function used to calculate variance based on the entire population.

The syntax of the function is:

=VAR.P(number1, [number2], ...)

number1, [number2], ... Arguments 1 to 255 relating to the population sample.

4. VARPA

function used to calculate variance values based on the entire population, including numbers, text and logical values.

The syntax of the function is:

=VARPA(value1, [value2], ...)

value1, [value2], ... Arguments 1 to 255 relating to the one population sample

5. COVARIANCE.P

a function used to determine population covariance, the mean product deviation for each pair of data points in two data sets.

The syntax of the function is:

=COVARIANCE.P(array1, array2, ...)

array1 The first range of integers.

array2 The second range of integers.

6. COVARIANCE.S

a function used to determine the sample covariance, the average product of the deviations for each pair of data in two data sets.

The syntax of the function is:

=COVARIANCE.S(array1, array2, ...)

array1 The first range of integers.

array2 The second range of integers.

7. PERMUT

function used to find the number of permutations for a certain number of objects that can be selected from the number of objects.

The syntax of the function is:

=PERMUT(number; number_chosen)

number An integer that describes the number of objects.

number_chosen An integer that describes the number of objects in each permutation.

8. PERMUTATIONA

function used to find the number of permutations for a number of objects (with loops) that can be selected from the total object.

The syntax of the function is:

=PERMUTATIONA(number; number_chosen)

number An integer that describes the number of objects.

number_chosen An integer that describes the number of objects in each permutation

9. CONFIDENCE.NORM

function used to determine the confidence interval for the population mean using a normal distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

`=CONFIDENCE.NORM(alpha; standard_dev; size)`

alpha	The level of significance used to calculate the level of confidence.
standard_dev	The population standard deviation for this data range is assumed to be known.
size	Sample size.

10. MODE.SNGL

function that is used to find out the most frequently repeated or repetitive values in an array or range of data.

The syntax of the function is:

`=MODE.SNGL(number1; [number2], ...)`

number1, [number2], ... Arguments 1 to 255 for which you want to calculate the mode.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/>