

Chapter 7

Excel Statistical Functions 6

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1. CHISQ.DIST.RT

a function used to returns the right-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=CHISQ.DIST.RT(x; deg_freedom)

x The value at which you want to evaluate the distribution (**required**).

deg_freedom The number of degrees of freedom (**required**).

2. CHISQ.DIST

a function used to determine the chi square distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=CHISQ.DIST(x; deg_freedom; cumulative)

x The value at which you want to evaluate the distribution (**required**).

deg_freedom The number of degrees of freedom (**required**).

cumulative A logical value that determines the form of the function. If cumulative is TRUE, CHISQ.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function (**required**).

3. CHISQ.INV.RT

a function used to returns the inverse of the right-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=CHISQ.INV.RT(probability; deg_freedom)

probability A probability associated with the chi-squared distribution (**required**).

deg_freedom The number of degrees of freedom (**required**).

4. CHISQ.INV

a function used to returns the inverse of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=CHISQ.INV(probability; deg_freedom)

probability A probability associated with the chi-squared distribution (**required**).
deg_freedom The number of degrees of freedom (**required**).

5. CHISQ.TEST

a function used to performs chi-squared contingency table tests and goodness-of-fit tests.

The syntax of the function is:

=CHISQ.TEST(actual_range; expected_range)

actual_range The range of data that contains observations to test against expected values (**required**).

expected_range The range of data that contains the ratio of the product of row totals and column totals to the grand total (**required**).

6. EXPON.DIST

a function used to returns the exponential distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=EXPON.DIST(x; lambda; cumulative)

x The value of the function (**required**).
lambda The parameter value (**required**).
cumulative A logical value that indicates which form of the exponential function to provide. If cumulative is TRUE, EXPON.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function (**required**).

7. F.DIST

a function used to returns the F probability distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=F.DIST(x; deg_freedom1; deg_freedom2; cumulative)

x The value at which to evaluate the function (**required**).
deg_freedom1 The numerator degrees of freedom (**required**).
deg_freedom2 The denominator degrees of freedom (**required**).
cumulative A logical value that determines the form of the function. If cumulative is TRUE, F.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function (**required**).

8. F.DIST.RT

a function used to returns the (right-tailed) F probability distribution (degree of diversity) for two data sets.

The syntax of the function is:

=F.DIST.RT(x; deg_freedom1; deg_freedom2)

x The value at which to evaluate the function (**required**).
deg_freedom1 The numerator degrees of freedom (**required**).
deg_freedom2 The denominator degrees of freedom (**required**).

9. F.INV

a function used to returns the inverse of the F probability distribution.

The syntax of the function is:

=F.INV(probability; deg_freedom1; deg_freedom2)

probability A probability associated with the F cumulative distribution (**required**).
deg_freedom1 The numerator degrees of freedom (**required**).
deg_freedom2 The denominator degrees of freedom (**required**).

10. F.TEST

a function used to returns the result of an F-test, the two-tailed probability that the variances in array1 and array2 are not significantly different.

The syntax of the function is:

=F.TEST(array1; array2)

array1 The first array or range of data (**required**).
array2 The second array or range of data (**required**).

11. FISHER

a function used to returns the Fisher transformation at x.

The syntax of the function is:

=FISHER(x)

x A numeric value for which you want the transformation (**required**).

12. FISHERINV

a function used to returns the inverse of the Fisher transformation.

The syntax of the function is:

=FISHER(y)

y The value for which you want to perform the inverse of the transformatio (**required**).

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