Function	Description	Syntax
AVERAGE	Returns the average of its arguments	AVERAGE(number1, [number2], ...) Number1 The first number, cell reference, or range for which you want the average. Number2, .. Additional numbers, cell references or ranges for which you want the average, up to a maximum of 255.
CORREL	Returns the correlation coefficient between two data sets	CORREL(array1, array2) Array1 A cell range of values Array2 A second cell range of values.
COUNTIF	Counts the number of cells within a range that meet the given criteria	Use COUNTIF to count the number of cells that meet a criterion; for example, to count the number of times a particular city appears in a customer list. In its simplest form, COUNTIF says: =COUNTIF(Where do you want to look?, What do you want to look for?) For example: =COUNTIF(A2:A5,"London") =COUNTIF(A2:A5,A4)
COVARIANCE.S	Returns the sample covariance, the average of the products deviations for each data point pair in two data sets	COVARIANCE.S(array1,array2) Array1 The first cell range of number. Array2 The second cell range of number.
DEVSQ	Returns the sum of squares of deviations	DEVSQ(number1, [number2], ...) Number1, number2, ... You can also use a single array or a reference to an array instead of arguments separated by commas.
INTERCEPT	Returns the intercept of the linear regression line	INTERCEPT(known_y's, known_x's) Known_y's Required. The dependent set of observations or data. Known_x's Required. The independent set of observations or data.
LINEST	Returns the parameters of a linear trend	LINEST(known_y's, [known_x's]): known_y's Required. The set of y-values that you already know in the relationship y = mx + b known_x's A set of x-values that you know in the relationship y = mx + b. If known_x's is omitted, it is assumed to be the array {1,2,3,...} that is the same size as known_y's.
SLOPE	Returns the slope of the linear regression line	SLOPE(known_y's, known_x's) Known_y's Required. An array or cell range of numeric dependent data points. Known_x's Required. The set of independent data points.

Function	Description	Syntax
STDEV.P	Calculates standard deviation based on the entire population	STDEV.P(number1,[number2],...) Number1 The first number argument corresponding to a population Number2, .. Number arguments 2 to 254 corresponding to a population. You can also use a single array instead of arguments separated by commas.
STEYX	Returns the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression	STEYX(known_y's, known_x's) Known_y's An array or range of dependent data points. Known_x's An array or range of independent data points.
TREND	Returns values along a linear trend	TREND(known_y's, [known_x's], [new_x's], [const]) Known_y's Required. The set of y-values you already know in the relationship y = mx + b. Known_x's Required. An optional set of x-values that you may already know in the relationship y = mx + b. If known_x's is omitted, it is assumed to be the array {1,2,3,...} that is the same size as known_y's. New_x's Required. New x-values for which you want TREND to return corresponding y-values. f you omit new_x's, it is assumed to be the same as known_x's.
VAR.P	Calculates variance based on the entire population	VAR.P(number1,[number2],...) Number1 Required. The first number argument corresponding to a population. Number2, Optional. Number arguments 2 to 254 corresponding to a population