

Excel allows you to perform basic arithmetic operations using simple formulas. Instead of a specific function for each, you use the standard mathematical operators. Every formula in Excel must begin with an **equals sign (=)**.

1. Addition **+**

Addition is used to find the sum of two or more numbers.

Operator: + (plus sign)

Syntax:

=number1 + number2

Examples:

- =200 + 500 would return 700.
- To add the values in cells A1 and B1, the formula would be =A1 + B1.

Note:

For adding a range of cells, it's more efficient to use the **SUM function**.

- =SUM(A1:A5) adds all numbers from cell A1 to A5.
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2. Subtraction **-**

Subtraction is used to find the difference between two numbers.

Operator: - (minus sign)

Syntax:

=number1 - number2

Examples:

- =500 - 200 would return 300.
 - To subtract the value of cell B1 from A1, the formula would be =A1 - B1.
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3. Multiplication *****

Multiplication is used to find the product of two or more numbers.

Operator: * (asterisk)

Syntax: =number1 * number2

Examples:

- `=45 * 2` would return 90.
- To multiply the values in cells A1 and B1, the formula would be `=A1 * B1`.

Note:

For multiplying a range of cells, you can use the PRODUCT function.

- `=PRODUCT(A1:A5)` would multiply all numbers from A1 to A5.
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4. Division ÷

Division is used to divide one number by another.

Operator: / (forward slash)

Syntax:

`=number1 / number2`

Examples:

- `=46 / 2` would return 23.
- To divide the value of cell A1 by B1, the formula would be `=A1 / B1`.

Note:

There is no dedicated DIVIDE function in Excel. However, the QUOTIENT function can be used to return the integer portion of a division, discarding any remainder.

- `=QUOTIENT(numerator, denominator)`
- `=QUOTIENT(10, 3)` would return 3, while `=10/3` would return 3.333....

Here is a video demonstrating how to perform subtraction in Excel. [How to Subtract in Excel - Quick and Easy Tutorial](#)