

?? `STDEV.S( $x_1, x_2, \dots$ )` – Sample standard deviation of a population.

?? `BINOM.DIST(# of successes in trials, # of trials, probability of success)` – returns the individual term binomial distribution probability.

?? `POISSON.DIST( $x$ , mean, cumulative=TRUE)` –

?? `NORM.S.DIST( $z$ , cumulative=TRUE)` – gets the probability given  $z$ .

?? `NORM.S.INV(probability)` – returns the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution. Finds the  $z$ -value given a probability.

?? `EXPON.DIST( $x, \lambda$ , cumulative=TRUE)` –

?? `LOGNORM.DIST( $x, \mu, \sigma$ , cumulative=TRUE)` – Returns the lognormal distribution of  $x$ , where  $\ln(x)$  is normally distributed with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .

?? `T.DIST( $x, df$ , cumulative=TRUE)` – returns the probability for the (left-tailed)  $t$ -distribution.

?? `T.DIST.2T( $x, df$ )` – returns the probability for the two-tailed  $t$ -distribution.

?? `T.INV.2T(probability, df)` – Returns the two-tailed inverse of the  $t$ -distribution. Gets the two-tailed  $t$ -value for a given probability.

?? `F.DIST.RT( $X, df1, df2$ )` – Returns the (right-tailed)  $F$ -probability distribution.

?? `F.INV.RT( $\alpha, df1, df2$ )` – Returns a critical value such that the area in the right tail of the distribution is  $\alpha$  (probability).

?? `F.DIST( $X, df1, df2$ , cumulative=TRUE)` – Returns the (left-tailed)  $F$ -probability distribution. If cumulative is TRUE, returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function.

?? `F.INV( $\alpha, df1, df2$ )` – Returns a critical value such that the area in the left tail of the distribution is  $\alpha$  (probability).

?? `COVARIANCE.S(array1, array2)` – Calculates the correlation coefficient between two arrays.