

?? 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 , λ , cumulative=TRUE) –

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

?? 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(α , $df1$, $df2$) – Returns a critical value such that the area in the right tail of the distribution is α (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(α , $df1$, $df2$) – Returns a critical value such that the area in the left tail of the distribution is α (probability).

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