

## Using Excel For Calculations

The data was entered in columns labeled **x** (cells B2-B11) and **y** (cells C2-C11) (see figure 1).

**Multiplication:** The values in column D result from the multiplication of the values in column B by the values in column C. For example, in cell D2 the formula entered was: `=B2*C2` (To fill column D with the products of column B and C, highlight the cells D2 to D11 and under Edit on the menu bar click Fill Down or use Ctrl D).

**Division:** The values in column E result from the division of the values in column B by the values in column C. For example, the formula entered in cell E2 was: `=B2/C2`

**Using an exponent:** The values in column F are a result of squaring the values in column B. For example, in cell F2 the formula entered was: `=B2^2` (You could have also entered `B2*B2` ).

**Taking the sum of a column (or row) of numbers:** In row 13, the sum of columns B through F are calculated. For example, in cell B13 the formula entered was: `=sum(B2:F13)` (To fill row 13 with the sums of columns C through column F, highlight cells B13 to F13 and under Edit on the menu bar click Fill Right (or use Ctrl R)).

**Taking the average of a column (or row):** In row 14, the averages of columns B through F are calculated. For example, in cell B14 the formula entered was: `=average(B2:F13)`

**Taking the standard deviation of a column (or row).** In row 15, the standard deviation of columns B through F are calculated. For example, in cell B15 the formula entered was: `=stdev(B2:F13)`

**Taking the mean deviation of a column (or row):** In row 16, the mean deviation of columns B through F are calculated. For example, in cell B16 the formula entered was: `=avedev(B2:F13)`

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Figure 1: An example of an Excel Spreadsheet used for calculations.

