

How can I calculate the geometric mean in Google Sheets?

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The geometric mean is a useful statistical tool for calculating the average of a set of numbers that are related to each other through multiplication. In order to calculate the geometric mean in Google Sheets, follow these steps:

1. Enter the set of numbers you want to calculate the geometric mean for in a column or row in your Google Sheets document.
2. In an empty cell next to the numbers, enter the formula "`=GEOMEAN(range)`" where "range" is the range of cells that contains the numbers you want to calculate the geometric mean for.
3. Press enter and the cell will display the calculated geometric mean for the set of numbers.
4. You can also use the "GEOMEAN" function in more complex formulas to incorporate the geometric mean in your calculations.

By following these steps, you can easily calculate the geometric mean in Google Sheets and use this statistical measure to analyze your data.

GEOMEAN

Calculates the geometric mean of a dataset.

Sample Usage

```
GEOMEAN(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
```

```
GEOMEAN(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
GEOMEAN(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range of the population.

`value2, ...` - Additional values or ranges to include in the population.

Notes

The geometric mean of a population is the n th root of the product of all the data points, where n is the size of the population.

See Also

TRIMMEAN: Calculates the mean of a dataset excluding some proportion of data from the high and low ends of the dataset.

SMALL: Returns the nth smallest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

RANK: Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

QUARTILE: Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

PERCENTRANK: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) of a specified value in a dataset.

PERCENTILE: Returns the value at a given percentile of a dataset.

MINA: Returns the minimum numeric value in a dataset.

MIN: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

MEDIAN: Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

MAXA: Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

LARGE: Returns the nth largest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

HARMEAN: Calculates the harmonic mean of a dataset.

AVERAGEA: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.

AVERAGE: The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

Examples