How can I calculate the harmonic mean in Google Sheets?

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The harmonic mean is a mathematical measure used to calculate the average of a set of numbers, taking into account their reciprocals. In order to calculate the harmonic mean in Google Sheets, you can use the built-in function "HARMEAN". This function takes the values of the numbers you want to find the harmonic mean of and calculates the reciprocal of each value, adds them together, and then divides the result by the total number of values. The resulting value is the harmonic mean of the given set of numbers. It is a useful tool for finding the average of rates or ratios, and can be easily implemented in Google Sheets for efficient data analysis.

HARMEAN

Calculates the harmonic mean of a dataset.

Sample Usage

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

`HARMEAN(A2:A100)`

Syntax

`HARMEAN(value1, )`

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

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

Notes

The harmonic mean of a population is the size of the population divided by the sum of the reciprocals of each of the data points in 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.

`GEOMEAN`: Calculates the geometric 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