How can I calculate the sum of squares of a data set in Google Sheets?

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Calculating the sum of squares in Google Sheets is a simple and efficient way to analyze data sets. This process involves finding the sum of the squares of each data point in the set, which can provide valuable insights into the distribution and variability of the data. To calculate the sum of squares in Google Sheets, one can use the "SUMSQ" function, which takes a range of cells as input and returns the sum of their squares. This function can be applied to both numerical and non-numerical data, making it a versatile tool for data analysis. By using the "SUMSQ" function, one can quickly and accurately calculate the sum of squares for any data set in Google Sheets, allowing for efficient and effective data analysis.

DEVSQ

Calculates the sum of squares of deviations based on a sample.

Sample Usage

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

```
DEVSQ(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
DEVSQ(value1, )
```

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

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

Notes

Although `DEVSQ` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

If the total number of values supplied as `value` arguments is not at least two, `DEVSQ` will return a value of `0`.

`DEVSQ` will ignore any text values found in ranges included in `value` arguments.

`DEVSQ` is equivalent to the variance of a sample multiplied by the number of elements in the sample minus one; that is, `(COUNT(...)-1)*VAR(...)` where `COUNT` and `VAR` are called on the same dataset.

See Also

`VARPA`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

`VARP`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population.

`VARA`: Calculates the variance based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

`VAR`: Calculates the variance based on a sample.

`STDEVPA`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

`STDEVP`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population.

`STDEVA`: Calculates the standard deviation based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

`STDEV`: The STDEV function calculates the standard deviation based on a sample.

`SKEW`: Calculates the skewness of a dataset, which describes the symmetry of that dataset about the mean.

`KURT`: Calculates the kurtosis of a dataset, which describes the shape, and in particular the "peakedness" of that dataset.

`DVARP`: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DVAR`: Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEVP`: Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEV`: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`AVEDEV`: Calculates the average of the magnitudes of deviations of data from a dataset's mean.

Examples