“How can I find the standard error of the predicted y-values in Google Sheets?”

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Finding the standard error of predicted y-values in Google Sheets involves using the "STEYX" function, which calculates the standard error of the predicted y-values based on a given set of x and y data. This function uses the linear regression method to estimate the standard error, providing a measure of the accuracy of the predicted y-values. By utilizing this function, users can easily obtain the standard error of their predicted y-values and assess the reliability of their data analysis in Google Sheets.

STEYX

Calculates the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression of a dataset.

Sample Usage

```
STEYX(A2:A100,B2:B100)
```

Syntax

```
STEYX(data_y, data_x)
```

`data_y` - The range representing the array or matrix of dependent data.

`data_x` - The range representing the array or matrix of independent data.

Notes

Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored.

See Also

`SLOPE`: Calculates the slope of the line resulting from linear regression of a dataset.

`RSQ`: Calculates the square of r, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

`PEARSON`: Calculates r, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

`INTERCEPT`: Calculates the y-value at which the line resulting from linear regression of a dataset will intersect the y-axis (x=0).

`FORECAST`: Calculates the expected y-value for a specified x based on a linear regression of a dataset.

`COVAR`: Calculates the covariance of a dataset.

`CORREL`: Calculates r, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

Examples