

How can I invert a function in Google Sheets?

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Inverting a function in Google Sheets refers to the process of finding the input value of a function that produces a given output value. This can be achieved by using the built-in "Inverse" function in Google Sheets, which allows users to input the desired output and automatically calculates the corresponding input value. This feature is useful for solving various mathematical problems and can be accessed by selecting the desired cell and typing "=inverse(function)" in the formula bar. By using this function, users can efficiently and accurately invert functions in Google Sheets for their data analysis and calculations.

F.INV.RT

The F.INV.RT function calculates the inverse of the right-tailed F probability distribution. Also called the Fisher-Snedecor distribution or Snedecor's F distribution.

Sample Usage

```
F.INV.RT(0.42, 2, 3)
```

```
F.INV.RT(A2, B2, C2)
```

Syntax

```
F.INV.RT(probability, degrees_freedom1, degrees_freedom2)
```

probability - The probability associated with the right-tailed F-distribution.

Must be greater than 0 and less than 1.

degrees_freedom1 - The number of degrees of freedom of the numerator of the test statistic.

degrees_freedom2 - The number of degrees of freedom of the denominator of the test statistic.

Notes

Both **degrees_freedom1** and **degrees_freedom2** are truncated to an integer in the calculation if a non-integer is provided as an argument.

Both **degrees_freedom1** and **degrees_freedom2** must be at least 1.

All arguments must be numeric.

F.INV.RT is synonymous with **FINV**.

See Also

CHIINV: Calculates the inverse of the right-tailed chi-squared distribution.

F.DIST: Calculates the right-tailed F probability distribution (degree of diversity) for two data sets with given input x. Alternately called Fisher-Snedecor distribution or Snedecor's F distribution.

F.INV: Calculates the inverse of the left-tailed F probability distribution. Also called the Fisher-Snedecor distribution or Snedecor's F distribution.

F.TEST: Returns the probability associated with an F-test for equality of variances. Determines whether two samples are likely to have come from populations with the same variance.

TINV: Calculates the inverse of the two-tailed TDIST function.

Example

Suppose you want to find the cutoff for the F statistic associated with a p-value of 0.05. With 4 and 5 as the degrees of freedom, you can consider any F statistic larger than 5.19 to be statistically significant.

	A	B	C	D
1	Probability	Degrees freedom numerator	Degrees freedom denominator	Solution
2	0.05	4	5	5.192167773
3	0.05	4	5	=F.INV.RT(0.05, 4, 5)
4	0.05	4	5	=F.INV.RT(A2, B2, C2)