How can I use GROWTH function in Google Sheets?

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The GROWTH function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to forecast future values based on existing data. To use the GROWTH function, simply input the range of cells containing the existing data, and the function will automatically calculate the predicted values based on the provided growth rate. This function is useful for budgeting, financial analysis, and any other scenario where future values need to be estimated based on historical data. With its user-friendly interface and accurate calculations, the GROWTH function in Google Sheets is a valuable tool for data analysis and planning.

GROWTH

Given partial data about an exponential growth trend, fits an ideal exponential growth trend and/or predicts further values.

Sample Usage

`GROWTH(B2:B10,A2:A10)`

`GROWTH(B2:B10,A2:A10,A11:A13)`

Syntax

`GROWTH(known_data_y, , , )`

`known_data_y` - The array or range containing dependent (y) values that are already known, used to curve fit an ideal exponential growth curve.

If `known_data_y` is a two-dimensional array or range, `known_data_x` must have the same dimensions or be omitted.

If `known_data_y` is a one-dimensional array or range, `known_data_x` may represent multiple independent variables in a two-dimensional array or range. I.e. if `known_data_y` is a single row, each row in `known_data_x` is interpreted as a separated independent value, and analogously if `known_data_y` is a single column.

`known_data_x` - - The values of the independent variable(s) corresponding with `known_data_y`.

If `known_data_y` is a one-dimensional array or range, `known_data_x` may represent multiple independent variables in a two-dimensional array or range. I.e. if `known_data_y` is a single row, each row in `known_data_x` is interpreted as a separated independent value, and analogously if `known_data_y` is a single column.

`new_data_x` - - The data points to return the `y` values for on the ideal curve fit.

The default behavior is to return the ideal curve fit values for the same `x` inputs as the existing data for comparison of known `y` values and their corresponding curve fit estimates.

`b` - - Given a general exponential form of `y = b*m^x` for a curve fit, calculates `b` if `TRUE` or forces `b` to be `1` and only calculates the `m` values if `FALSE`.

See Also

`TREND`: Given partial data about a linear trend, fits an ideal linear trend using the least squares method and/or predicts further values.

`LOGEST`: Given partial data about an exponential growth curve, calculates various parameters about the best fit ideal exponential growth curve.

`LINEST`: Given partial data about a linear trend, calculates various parameters about the ideal linear trend using the least-squares method.

Examples