“How can I use the DEVSQ function in Excel to calculate the sum of squared deviations from the mean?”

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The DEVSQ function in Excel is a useful tool for calculating the sum of squared deviations from the mean. This function takes a range of values as input and calculates the squared difference of each value from the mean, then sums these values to give the total squared deviation. This can be particularly helpful in statistical analysis, as it allows you to quickly and accurately measure the variability of a dataset. By using the DEVSQ function, you can efficiently calculate this important metric and gain valuable insights into your data. Simply input your range of values into the function and it will automatically return the sum of squared deviations from the mean, providing a comprehensive and reliable measure of variability.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **DEVSQ** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Returns the sum of squares of deviations of data points from their sample mean.

Syntax

DEVSQ(number1, , ...)

The DEVSQ function syntax has the following arguments:

Number1, number2, ... Number1 is required, subsequent numbers are optional. 1 to 255 arguments for which you want to calculate the sum of squared deviations. You can also use a single array or a reference to an array instead of arguments separated by commas.

Remarks

Arguments can either be numbers or names, arrays, or references that contain numbers.

Logical values and text representations of numbers that you type directly into the list of arguments are counted.

If an array or reference argument contains text, logical values, or empty cells, those values are ignored; however, cells with the value zero are included.

Arguments that are error values or text that cannot be translated into numbers cause errors.

The equation for the sum of squared deviations is: