How can I use the YIELDMAT function in Google Sheets?

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The YIELDMAT function in Google Sheets is a financial formula that allows users to calculate the yield of a security with a maturity date. This function takes into account the maturity date, the settlement date, the price, the redemption value, and the basis of the security, and returns the annual yield as a percentage. To use the YIELDMAT function, simply input the required parameters into the formula and it will automatically calculate the yield. This function is particularly useful for investors and financial analysts who need to determine the yield of a security for investment decisions.

YIELDMAT function

The `YIELDMAT` function calculates the annual yield of a security paying interest at maturity, based on price.

Parts of a YIELDMAT formula

The `YIELDMAT` formula is formatted as `=YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, price, )`.

Part	Description	Notes
`settlement`	The settlement date of the security, the date after issuance when the security is delivered to the buyer.	
`maturity`	The maturity or end date of the security, when it can be redeemed at face or par value.	
`issue`	The date the security was initially issued.	
`rate`	The annualized rate of interest.	
`price`	The price at which the security is bought.	

`day_count_convention`	An indicator of what day count method to use.	Optional - 0 by default.0 indicates U.S. (NASD) 30/360 - This assumes 30-day months and 360-day years as per the National Association of Securities Dealers standard and performs specific adjustments to entered dates which fall at the end of months.1 indicates Actual/Actual - This calculates based upon the actual number of days between the specified dates and the actual number of days in the intervening years. Used for U.S. Treasury Bonds and Bills, but also the most relevant for non-financial use.2 indicates Actual/360 - This calculates based on the actual number of days between the specified dates, but assumes a 360-day year.3 indicates Actual/365 - This calculates based on the actual number of days between the specified dates, but assumes a 365-day year.4 indicates European 30/360 - Similar to `0`, this calculates based on a 30-day month and 360-day year, but adjusts end-of-month dates according to European financial conventions.

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Sample formulas

```
YIELDMAT(DATE(2010,01,02),DATE(2039,12,31),DATE(2010,01,01),3,100.47)
```

```
YIELDMAT(A2,B2,C2,D2,E2,1)
```

Notes

`settlement`, `maturity`, and `issue` should be entered using `DATE`, `TO_DATE`, or other date parsing functions rather than by entering text.

Examples

	A	B	C	D
1			**Formula**	**Result**
2	`settlement`	1/2/2010	=YIELDMAT(B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7)	0.13
3	maturity	12/31/2010		
4	`issue`	1/1/2008		
5	`rate`	2%		
6	`price`	90		

	A	B	C	D
7	`day_count_convention`	2		

Related functions

`PRICEMAT`: Calculates the price of a security paying interest at maturity, based on expected yield.

`YIELDDISC`: Calculates the annual yield of a discount (non-interest-bearing) security, based on price.