How can I use TREND in Google Sheets?

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TREND is a function in Google Sheets that allows users to analyze and track trends in data over a period of time. This function uses linear regression to calculate the future values of a data set based on its current trend. To use TREND in Google Sheets, users must first enter the data set they wish to analyze, followed by the range of cells that contain the independent variable (e.g. time) and the dependent variable (e.g. sales). Once the function is applied, it will generate a linear equation and a chart displaying the trend line, making it easy for users to visualize and interpret the data. This feature is particularly useful for businesses or individuals looking to make predictions and projections based on past trends in their data.

TREND

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

Sample Usage

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

```
TREND(B2:B10,A2:A10,A11:A13,TRUE)
```

Syntax

```
TREND(known_data_y, , , )
```

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

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 = m*x+b` for a curve fit, calculates `b` if `TRUE` or forces `b` to be `0` and only calculates the `m` values if `FALSE`, i.e. forces the curve fit to pass through the origin.

See Also

`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.

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

Examples