How do I create a matrix of prices in Excel?

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To create a matrix of prices in Excel, follow these steps:
1. Open a new Excel spreadsheet.
2. Label the first row with the names of the items or products you want to include in the matrix.
3. Label the first column with the different price points or categories you want to compare.
4. Enter the corresponding prices in the cells below each item and price point.
5. Use the "Auto Fill" function to quickly fill in the rest of the matrix.
6. Format the matrix as desired, including adding borders and changing cell colors.
7. You now have a matrix of prices that can be easily updated and analyzed in Excel.

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

Description

Returns the price per $100 face value of a security that pays interest at maturity.

Syntax

PRICEMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, yld,)

Important: Dates should be entered by using the DATE function, or as results of other formulas or functions. For example, use DATE(2008,5,23) for the 23rd day of May, 2008. Problems can occur if dates are entered as text.

The PRICEMAT function syntax has the following arguments:

Settlement Required. The security's settlement date. The security settlement date is the date after the issue date when the security is traded to the buyer.

Maturity Required. The security's maturity date. The maturity date is the date when the security expires.

Issue Required. The security's issue date, expressed as a serial date number.

Rate Required. The security's interest rate at date of issue.

Yld Required. The security's annual yield.

Basis Optional. The type of day count basis to use.

Basis	Day count basis
0 (zero) or omitted	US (NASD) 30/360

Basis	Day count basis
1	Actual/actual
2	Actual/360
3	Actual/365
4	European 30/360

Remarks

Microsoft Excel stores dates as sequential serial numbers so they can be used in calculations. By default, January 1, 1900 is serial number 1, and January 1, 2008 is serial number 39448 because it is 39,448 days after January 1, 1900.

The settlement date is the date a buyer purchases a coupon, such as a bond. The maturity date is the date when a coupon expires. For example, suppose a 30-year bond is issued on January 1, 2008, and is purchased by a buyer six months later. The issue date would be January 1, 2008, the settlement date would be July 1, 2008, and the maturity date would be January 1, 2038, which is 30 years after the January 1, 2008, issue date.

Settlement, maturity, issue, and basis are truncated to integers.

If settlement, maturity, or issue is not a valid date, PRICEMAT returns the #VALUE! error value.

If rate < 0 or if yld < 0, PRICEMAT returns the #NUM! error value.

If basis < 0 or if basis > 4, PRICEMAT returns the #NUM! error value.

If settlement ≥ maturity, PRICEMAT returns the #NUM! error value.

PRICEMAT is calculated as follows:

$$PRICEMAT = \frac{100 + (\frac{DIM}{B} \times rate \times 100)}{1 + (\frac{DSM}{B} \times yld)} - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times rate \times 100\right)$$

where:

B = number of days in year, depending on year basis.

DSM = number of days from settlement to maturity.

DIM = number of days from issue to maturity.

A = number of days from issue to settlement.