How do I use the LOGNORM.INV function in Excel?

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The LOGNORM.INV function in Excel is a statistical function that allows users to find the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution. It takes three arguments: the probability, the mean, and the standard deviation. By using this function, users can determine the value at which a given lognormal distribution reaches a certain probability. This can be useful in analyzing financial data or other types of data that follow a lognormal distribution. To use the LOGNORM.INV function, simply input the necessary arguments into the formula bar and press enter. The function will return the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution. This can help users make informed decisions and perform complex statistical analyses in Excel.

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

Description

Returns the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution function of x, where ln(x) is normally distributed with parameters Mean and Standard_dev. If p = LOGNORM.DIST(x,...) then LOGNORM.INV(p,...) = x.

Use the lognormal distribution to analyze logarithmically transformed data.

Syntax

LOGNORM.INV(probability, mean, standard_dev)

The LOGNORM.INV function syntax has the following arguments:

Probability Required. A probability associated with the lognormal distribution.

Mean Required. The mean of ln(x).

Standard_dev Required. The standard deviation of ln(x).

Remarks

If any argument is nonnumeric, LOGNORM.INV returns the #VALUE! error value.

If probability <= 0 or probability >= 1, LOGNORM.INV returns the #NUM! error value.

If standard_dev <= 0, LOGNORM.INV returns the #NUM! error value.