

# How do I use the RECEIVED function in Google Sheets?

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The RECEIVED function in Google Sheets is used to calculate the amount received at maturity for an investment with a fixed interest rate. To use this function, you need to provide the investment's face value, the annual interest rate, the number of periods, and the number of periods per year. The result will be the total amount received at maturity, including both the face value and the accumulated interest. This function can be useful for individuals and businesses to track their investment returns accurately. To use this function, simply type "=RECEIVED" in a cell and follow the prompts to input the necessary values.

## RECEIVED

Calculates the amount received at maturity for an investment in fixed-income securities purchased on a given date.

### Sample Usage

```
RECEIVED( DATE( 2010 , 02 , 01 ) , DATE( 2019 , 12 , 31 ) , 1000 , 0.05 )
```

```
RECEIVED( A2 , A3 , A4 , A5 , 1 )
```

### Syntax

```
RECEIVED( settlement , maturity , investment , discount , )
```

**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.

**investment** - The amount invested (irrespective of face value of each security).

**discount** - The discount rate of the security invested in.

**day\_count\_convention** - - An indicator of what day count method to use.

0 indicates US (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 US 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.

## Notes

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

## See Also

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

`YIELD`: Calculates the annual yield of a security paying periodic interest, such as a US Treasury Bond, based on price.

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

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

`PRICE`: Calculates the price of a security paying periodic interest, such as a US Treasury Bond, based on expected yield.

`MDURATION`: Calculates the modified Macaulay duration of a security paying periodic interest, such as a US Treasury Bond, based on expected yield.

`DURATION`: Calculates the number of compounding periods required for an investment of a specified present value appreciating at a given rate to reach a target value.

`DISC`: Calculates the discount rate of a security based on price.

`COUPPCD`: Calculates last coupon, or interest payment, date before the settlement date.

`COUPNCD`: Calculates next coupon, or interest payment, date after the settlement date.

`COUPDAYSNC`: Calculates the number of days from the settlement date until the next coupon, or

interest payment.

**COUPDAYS:** Calculates the number of days in the coupon, or interest payment, period that contains the specified settlement date.

**COUPDAYBS:** Calculates the number of days from the first coupon, or interest payment, until settlement.

**ACCRINTM:** Calculates the accrued interest of a security that pays interest at maturity.

**ACCRINT:** Calculates the accrued interest of a security that has periodic payments.

## Examples

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