



Formulas and the Sum Function in Excel 2007

Formula Basics

A **formula** is a mathematical equation that calculates new values from existing values. In Excel, **each formula should begin with an equal sign**. The common operators used in formulas are: add (+), subtract (-), multiply (*), divide (/). As a rule, formulas do not contain spaces. When a formula is entered in a cell, **the content of the cell is the formula**. The value seen (the results of the formula) is displayed, **but is not the content of the cell**.

Sample Formulas

`=B7+C7+D7+E7` Sums the values of the 4 cells.

`=sum(b7:e7)` Sums the values of cells b7 through e7. Sum is a function.

`=g64-g65` Subtracts the value in g65 from the value in g64.

`=(e200/12) *.15` Divides the value in e200 by 12. Then, multiplies that answer by .15.

`=(f24*c10)-(f25*c10)`
First, multiplies the value in f24 by the value in c10.
Second, multiplies the value in f25 by the value in c10.
Third, subtracts the second value from the first value.

When typing a cell reference, you can use upper and/or lower case. B7 and b7 mean the same to Excel.

Order of Precedence

The order of precedence is the order in which Excel calculates a formula. A suggested acronym to help remember the order of precedence is **PEMDAS**. In each step, Excel will begin at the left of the formula and move to the right.

1. **Parentheses** – All calculations inside parentheses are performed first.
2. **Exponents** – All values with exponents are calculated.
3. **Multiplication and Division** – Any multiplication or division is performed.
4. **Addition and Subtraction** – Any addition or subtraction is performed.

content of cell results of formula

F10 =SUM(F4:F9)							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	January Sales						
2							
3	North	South	East	West	Total	Comparison to Salesperson Average	
4	Richards	3,000	3,500	5,000	4,500	16,000 Above	
5	Selznick	1,300	1,732	1,216	1,500	5,748 Below	
6	Robbins	13,200	13,200	13,100	14,100	53,600 Above	
7	Wells	2,000	3,500	2,000	3,100	10,600 Below	
8	Brown	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,600	5,500 Below	
9	Riveland	300	850	200	900	2,250 Below	
10		21,000	24,282	22,716	25,700	93,698	
11							
12	Salesperson Average						
13		15,616					

To Sum a Column of Values

1. Click in the cell in which to enter the formula.
2. Click on the **AutoSum tool** on the Home tab of the Ribbon.
3. The formula will be displayed. Example: `=SUM(F4:F9)`
4. Click on the checkmark on the Formula bar.

How does Excel determine the cells to include in the formula? Excel knows only two types of cell content, values and labels (non-values). Excel reads up from the active cell, looking for values. As soon as it finds a cell that contains a label (non-value), it stops. Only the cells with values are included in the AutoSum formula.

The SUM Function

AutoSum can be used to create a formula that sums the values in a range of cells. Sometimes, it may be preferable to enter the formula manually. To type the formula:

1. Type an equal sign.
2. Type the word **sum**.
3. Type a beginning parenthesis.
4. Type the name of the first cell in the group of cells.
5. Type a colon : .
6. Type the name of the second cell in the group of cells.
7. Type an ending parenthesis.

=sum(b4:e4)

Read as “equals sum b4 through e4.”

Function Basics

A function has three parts:

- Equal sign
- Function name
- Argument, enclosed in parentheses

=average(f4:f9)

There are no spaces in the formula.

Examples of Functions to Count

COUNTA Use this function to count the number of cells that contain data (are not empty) in the range specified within the parentheses.

Example: =COUNTA(A2:A653)

COUNT This function counts the number of cells that contain numbers (including values that are the result of formulas), dates or numbers stored as text in the range specified within the parentheses. Example: =COUNT(C2:C653)

COUNTIF Use this function to count the number of cells in the range specified that meet the criterion. The example formula would count the number of cells in the range E2 through E 653 that have the contents M.

Example: =COUNTIF(E2:E653,"M")


Additional examples of COUNTIF:

=COUNTIF(C2:C653,">=3.25") This formula counts the number of cells within the range that have a value greater than or equal to 3.25.


=COUNTIF(A2:C200,"") This formula counts the number of cells within the range that have no data. There is no character, no space between the quotation marks.

Help with Formulas

In the upper right corner of the window, click on

the **Help icon** . The Excel Help dialog box displays. In the Search box, type **examples of formulas** and click on the **Search button**.

Help with Excel Functions

Click on the **function tool**  in the formula bar. The Insert Function dialog box displays.

- Either type a description in the Search box **OR** select a category from the down arrow.
- Click on Go.
- Click once on a function name to select it.
- Click on the [Help on this function](#) link.

Ranges

Many formulas contain **ranges**, which are groups of cells that have common boundaries and form a rectangle in shape. Ranges may contain cells in a single row, a single column or may span several rows and columns. When typing a range, the range name is from the top left cell reference to the bottom right cell reference. A colon is entered between the first and the second cell reference. The colon is read as "through." Some examples of ranges are:

G4:G9 (G4 through G9)

B4:F9 (B4 through F9)

3-D Formulas

With multiple worksheets, some of the formulas may include values that are stored on different worksheets. A formula that references cells on more than one worksheet is using **3D references**. The formula is called a 3D formula. In a 3D formula, the cell reference will include the sheet name. For example, this formula sums the monthly totals for Richards, which are on sheet1 in cell B4, on sheet2 in cell B4 and on sheet3 in cell B4.

=sheet1!B4+sheet2!B4+sheet3!B4

In a 3-D formula, a cell is referenced by its sheet and cell name. **Sheet1!B4** is cell B4 on sheet1. An exclamation point is used to separate the sheet name from the cell name.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	January Sales						
2							
3		North	South	East	West	Total	Comparison to Salesperson Average
4	Richards	3,000	3,500	5,000	4,500	16,000	Above
5	Selznick	1,300	1,732	1,216	1,500	5,748	Below
6	Robbins	13,200	13,200	13,100	14,100	53,600	Above
7	Wells	2,000	3,500	2,000	3,100	10,600	Below
8	Brown	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,800	5,500	Below
9	Riveland	300	850	200	900	2,250	Below
10		21,000	24,282	22,716	25,700	93,698	
11							
12	Salesperson Average						
13		15,616					

	A	B	C
1	January Sales		
2			
3		North	South
4	Richards	3,000	3,500
5	Selznick		
6	Robbins		
7	Wells		
8	Brown		
9	Riveland		

	A	B	C
1	February Sales		
2			
3		North	South
4	Richards	24,000	26,000
5	Selznick	1,000	1,000
6	Robbins	12,000	15,000
7	Wells	2,000	2,000
8	Brown	8,000	8,000
9	Riveland	2,000	2,000

	A	B	C
1	March Sales		
2			
3		North	South
4	Richards	65,000	63,000
5	Selznick	6,000	6,500
6	Robbins	45,000	45,000
7	Wells	6,250	9,750
8	Brown	3,725	3,750
9	Riveland	1,250	1,250

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	First Quarter Sales					
2						
3		North	South	East	West	
4	Richards	93,000				
5	Selznick					
6	Robbins					
7	Wells					
8	Brown					
9	Riveland					