

$$f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta) \right)$$
$$T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{R_n} T(x) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{f(x, \theta)}{f(x, \theta)} \right) f(x, \theta) dx$$
$$-MT(\xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{R_n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{R_n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx$$
$$\left(\frac{\xi_1 - a}{\sigma} \right)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \ln f}$$

Getting Started Guide

ROV EXTRACTOR & EVALUATOR

R I S K
R I S K



ROV RISK EXTRACTOR AND EVALUATOR HELP

ROV Risk Extractor and Evaluator software is brought to you by Real Options Valuation, Inc. and is meant to work with Excel 2007 and later. This software is meant to be used inside of Microsoft Excel 2007 to extract an existing model into pure mathematical relationships and code such that the same model can be run outside of Excel. By running the extracted model, several items are accomplished, namely:

- All of the business intelligence and relationships are maintained but will no longer be visible to the end-user, allowing the model creator to safely and securely distribute the model without losing control of any intellectual property or company secrets.
- A large model that can take a long time to run in Excel can now be run at extremely fast speed in the lifted model.
- Large scale Monte Carlo Risk Simulations with large number of trials can be performed at very high speed.
- The extracted model can be locked using an AES 256 encryption (military strength protection) and can only be accessible using the correct password.
- Large models with many irrelevant parts are identified and additionally, you can identify the main key inputs and outputs you wish to have modeled. For instance, in a model such as $A+B+C=D$, $B+E=F$, and if F is chosen as the key output, only B and E are relevant. This decreases the computational time for the model by identifying critical inputs, and the model can then be optimized to run even faster once the model thread is identified.
- The large Excel model can now be turned into a calculator-like environment, where all the end user has to do is enter in the inputs and obtain the outputs. Imagine it as akin to creating a very large Visual Basic function in Excel, but instead of a simple function with several lines of computations, this function is an entire Excel workbook with many interconnected worksheets.
- The extracted model cannot be changed by the end user and this maintains a strict quality control and prevents malicious tampering or accidental breakage of the model (e.g., equations and functions with broken links, wrong functions and calculations, etc).
- The extracted file can also be used by third party software applications in a Component Based Modeling environment. For instance, the end user might have his or her own software or database with predefined calculations. The extracted file is linked into and is a part of this existing proprietary system. This proprietary system simply obtains the inputs to link into the extracted file and the extracted model will perform the computations at high speed and return the required outputs.

Please use the ROV Compiler software instead, if you wish to extract the model into a self-executable (EXE) file that runs inside Excel but all of its calculations are hidden, protected and can be licensed as its own software application. The ROV Compiler software complements this ROV Extractor and Evaluator software and is built by the same company.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The system requirements for the software include:

- Windows Vista or Windows XP
- Excel 2007 (older versions of Excel are not supported)
- 300MB free hard drive space
- 1GB RAM minimum
- Others: Microsoft .NET 3.5 Framework or later, VS Runtime, Microsoft Installer, and so forth

Please note that the .NET Framework 3.5 is included in the installation setup file, where the installer will first check your system and identify any missing prerequisites (e.g., .NET Framework 3.5, Microsoft Installer, VS Runtime, and other components) and automatically installs them for you before installing the ROV Extractor and Evaluator software.

GETTING STARTED

The software comprises two different parts, the Extractor and the Evaluator. The Extractor resides as an add-in within Excel. When you start Excel 2007, a new icon ribbon named Risk Extractor will be visible. It is very simple to use the software. Here are a few sample steps to get you started:

1. Create a model or open an existing model in Excel 2007.
2. *Select the output cells* you want modeled (in the example below, these are cells G4:G6) and click on *Add Output Cells* on the icon toolbar and these cells are highlighted by a color box.
3. *Select the input cells* you want modeled (in the example, these are cells C12:C14) and click on *Add Input Cells* on the icon toolbar.
4. Click on *Build Model* to extract the model. Provide a name for the extracted model and a location to save the extracted *EXP* file. You will be informed if the model extraction is successful.
5. You can now close Excel and double click on the newly saved EXP file to open ROV Risk Evaluator. Alternatively, you can open Evaluator by going to *Start, Program Files, Real Options Valuation, Risk Extractor*, and selecting *Risk Evaluator*. You will then see the user interface below.

Note that you can set as many inputs and outputs as you wish. You may also click on the *Add All Precedents* to identify the model outputs' precedents. For instance, if the model is $A+B=C$, $C+D=F$ and $D+F=G$, then if you select F and G as outputs, the precedents are automatically identified as A, B, D. Note that C and F are not identified as precedents as these are intermediate variables. Another note to remember is that you can keep opening new or existing models to extract their models but each time you do so, remember to first click *Clear Model* from memory in order to start setting inputs and outputs on the new model.

If the model extraction is successful, you will be notified with a short message (see below). Otherwise, you will be notified of any errors that may exist in the model or certain items that are not supported by ROV Extractor. Please see the section ***What is Supported and What is Not*** later in this help file for additional information.

DCF, ROI and Volatility.xls - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Review View Risk Simulator Risk Extractor

Build Model Clear Model Add All Precedents Inputs Add Output Cells Remove Output Cells

Risk Extractor Icons in Excel 2007

G4

Discounted Cash Flow / ROI Model

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Base Year | 2008 | Sum PV Net Benefits | \$4,762.09 | Discount Type | Discrete End-of-Year Discounting |
| Start Year | 2008 | Sum PV Investments | \$1,634.22 | Model | Include Terminal Valuation |
| Market Risk-Adjusted Discount Rate | 15.00% | Net Present Value | \$3,127.87 | | |
| Private-Risk Discount Rate | 5.00% | Internal Rate of Return | 55.68% | | |
| Terminal Period Growth Rate | 2.00% | Return on Investment | 191.40% | | |
| Effective Tax Rate | 40.00% | Profitability Index | 2.91 | | |

Selected Inputs

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Product A Avg Price/Unit | \$10.00 | \$10.50 | \$11.00 | \$11.50 | \$12.00 | \$12.50 | \$13.00 | \$13.50 | \$14.00 | \$14.50 |
| Product B Avg Price/Unit | \$12.25 | \$12.50 | \$12.75 | \$13.00 | \$13.25 | \$13.50 | \$13.75 | \$14.00 | \$14.25 | \$14.50 |
| Product C Avg Price/Unit | \$15.15 | \$15.30 | \$15.45 | \$15.60 | \$15.75 | \$15.90 | \$16.05 | \$16.20 | \$16.35 | \$16.50 |
| Product A Sale Quantity ('000s) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Product B Sale Quantity ('000s) | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Product C Sale Quantity ('000s) | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenues | \$1,231.75 | \$1,268.50 | \$1,305.25 | \$1,342. | | | | | | |
| Direct Cost of Goods Sold | \$184.76 | \$190.28 | \$195.79 | \$201. | | | | | | |
| Gross Profit | \$1,046.99 | \$1,078.23 | \$1,109.46 | \$1,140. | | | | | | |
| Operating Expenses | \$157.50 | \$157.50 | \$157.50 | \$157. | | | | | | |
| Sales, General and Admin. Costs | \$15.75 | \$15.75 | \$15.75 | \$15. | | | | | | |
| Operating Income (EBITDA) | \$873.74 | \$904.98 | \$936.21 | \$967. | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10. | | | | | | |
| Amortization | \$3.00 | \$3.00 | \$3.00 | \$3. | | | | | | |
| EBIT | \$860.74 | \$891.98 | \$923.21 | \$954. | | | | | | |
| Interest Payments | \$2.00 | \$2.00 | \$2.00 | \$2. | | | | | | |
| EBT | \$858.74 | \$889.98 | \$921.21 | \$952.45 | \$983.69 | \$1,013.93 | \$1,044.16 | \$1,074.40 | \$1,104.64 | \$1,134.88 |
| Taxes | \$343.50 | \$355.99 | \$368.49 | \$380.98 | \$393.48 | \$405.57 | \$417.67 | \$429.76 | \$441.86 | \$453.95 |
| Net Income | \$515.24 | \$533.99 | \$552.73 | \$571.47 | \$590.21 | \$608.36 | \$626.50 | \$644.64 | \$662.78 | \$680.93 |
| Noncash: Depreciation Amortization | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 |
| Noncash: Change in Net Working Capital | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Noncash: Capital Expenditures | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Free Cash Flow | \$528.24 | \$546.99 | \$565.73 | \$584.47 | \$603.21 | \$621.36 | \$639.50 | \$657.64 | \$675.78 | \$5,444.64 |
| Investment Outlay | \$500.00 | | \$1,500.00 | | | | | | | |
| Net Free Cash Flow | (\$1,105.97) | \$546.99 | \$565.73 | \$584.47 | \$603.21 | \$621.36 | \$639.50 | \$657.64 | \$675.78 | \$5,444.64 |

Model compiled successfully! Compile Time = 00:00:00.6240000. Average Threads = 2.057018.

OK

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Financial Analysis | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present Value of Free Cash Flow | \$528.24 | \$475.64 | \$427.77 | \$384.30 | \$344.89 | \$308.92 | \$276.47 | \$247.23 | \$220.91 | \$1,547.71 |
| Present Value of Investment Outlay | \$500.00 | \$0.00 | \$1,134.22 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Discounted Payback Period | 3.47 Years | | | | | | | | | |

When you open the EXP file by double clicking on it or when you start Risk Evaluator and click *File, Open* to open the saved EXP file, you will see a user interface similar to the one below. You will see the Project Explorer (A) where the input assumptions, output forecasts and the simulation results are available, the Input Variables section (B) where you can enter in the desired values, the Output variables (C) showing the computed results. There is also a menu and icon toolbar in the user interface (D). To get started, you can enter in any values in the input variables section and notice that the results in the output section are updated.

RUNNING SUPER SPEED SIMULATIONS

You can now run super speed simulations on your extracted model by first setting the input assumptions as distributions. The following are some simple steps to help you get started:

1. Find the assumption you wish to set a distribution on in the Project Explorer (A). Double click on the assumption you want.
2. You will then be presented with an Input Properties dialog. Here you can change the name of the input variable and change the value of the input if you wish (E).

- a. Select the *Apply Simulation* checkbox (F)
- b. *Select the distribution* (G) of choice (e.g., Triangular distribution)
- c. *Enter in the relevant input parameters* (H) for the selected distribution (e.g., for Triangular, enter in the Min, Mode and Max values). You can continue by adding more input assumptions if you wish
- d. When completed, you can click on the *Simulate* icon (I) and enter in the simulation name (this helps you identify which simulation results pertains to this simulation run in case you are running multiple simulations), the number of simulation trials , the random seed and number of computer CPU processors you wish to run on (J). When you click the *Simulate* icon, the simulation will start and you can watch the progress of the super speed simulation (K).
- e. When completed, you can double click on the *simulation results* in the Project Explorer section (L) to view the results (M). Here, you can view the simulation statistics, enter or change the percentile values to obtain the relevant value (and hit TAB), or enter in the value (and hit TAB) to obtain the corresponding percentile. You can also export the simulated data or print the simulation results (O).

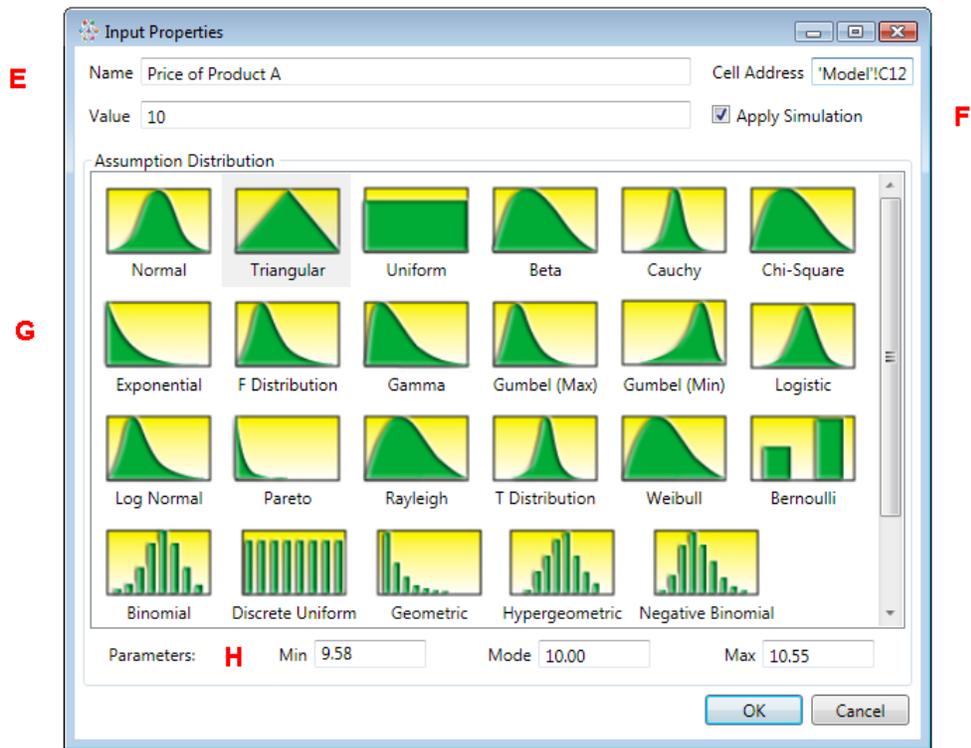
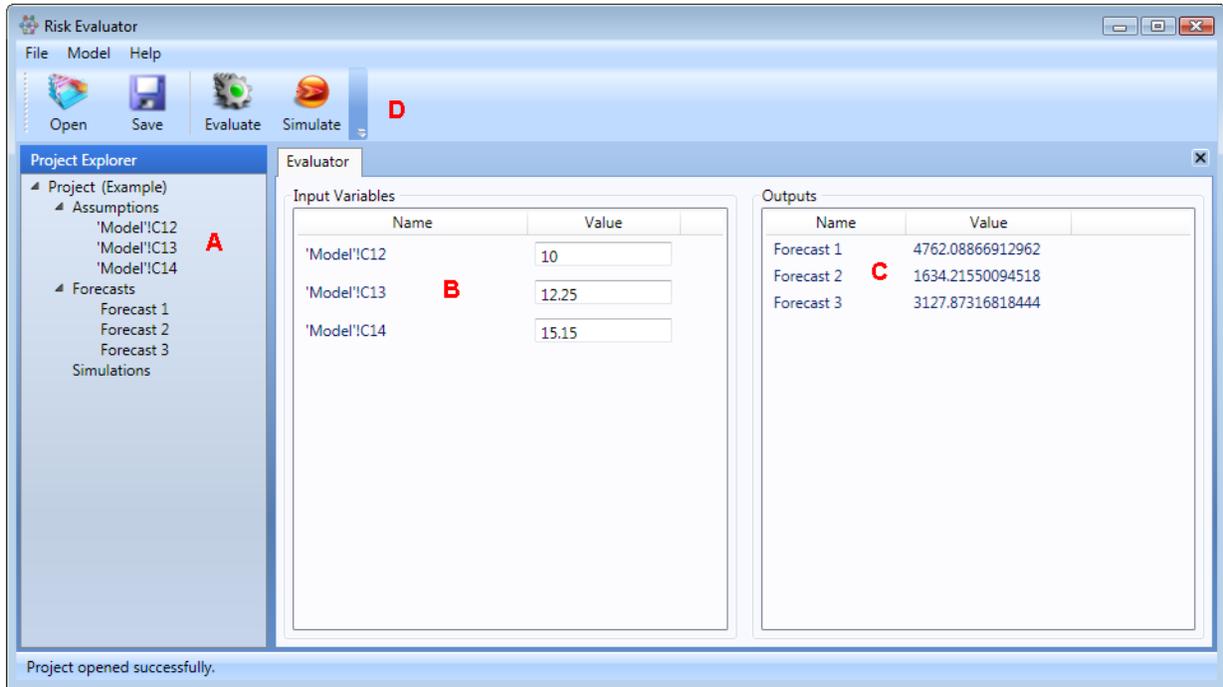
256 AES ENCRYPTION, MODEL OPTIMIZATION, AND SOFTWARE LICENSING

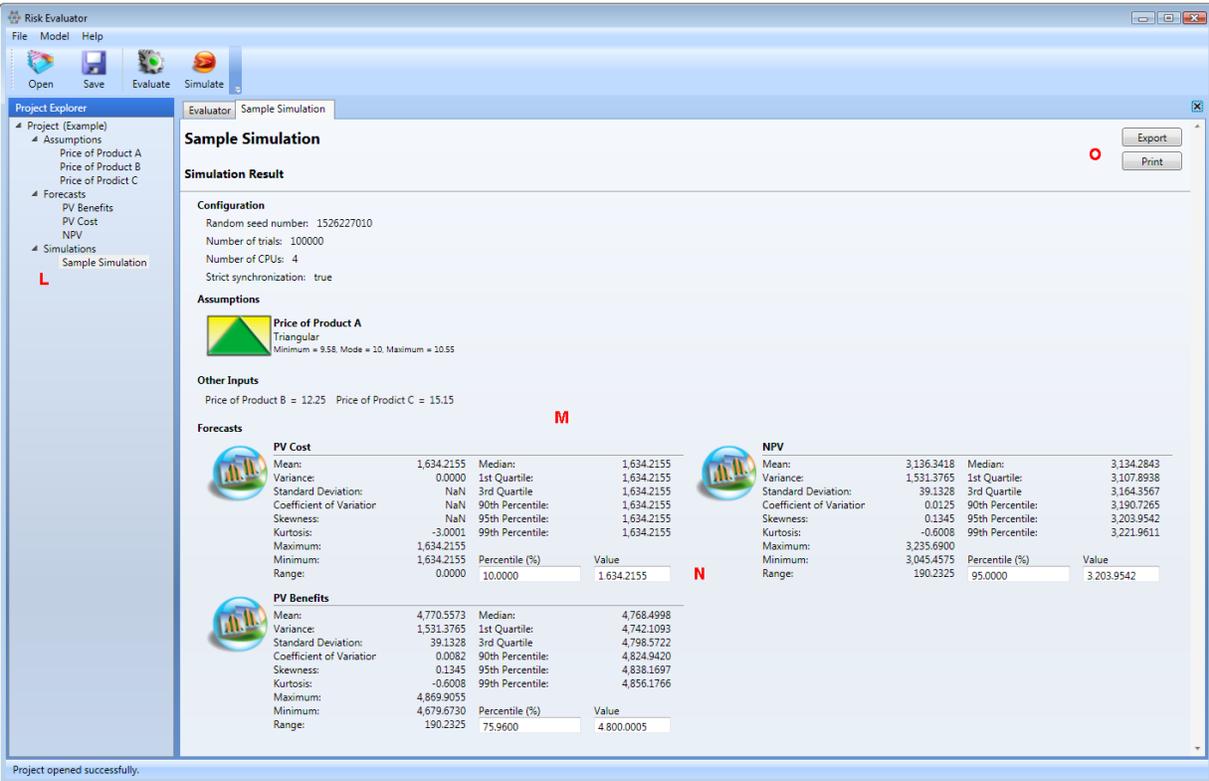
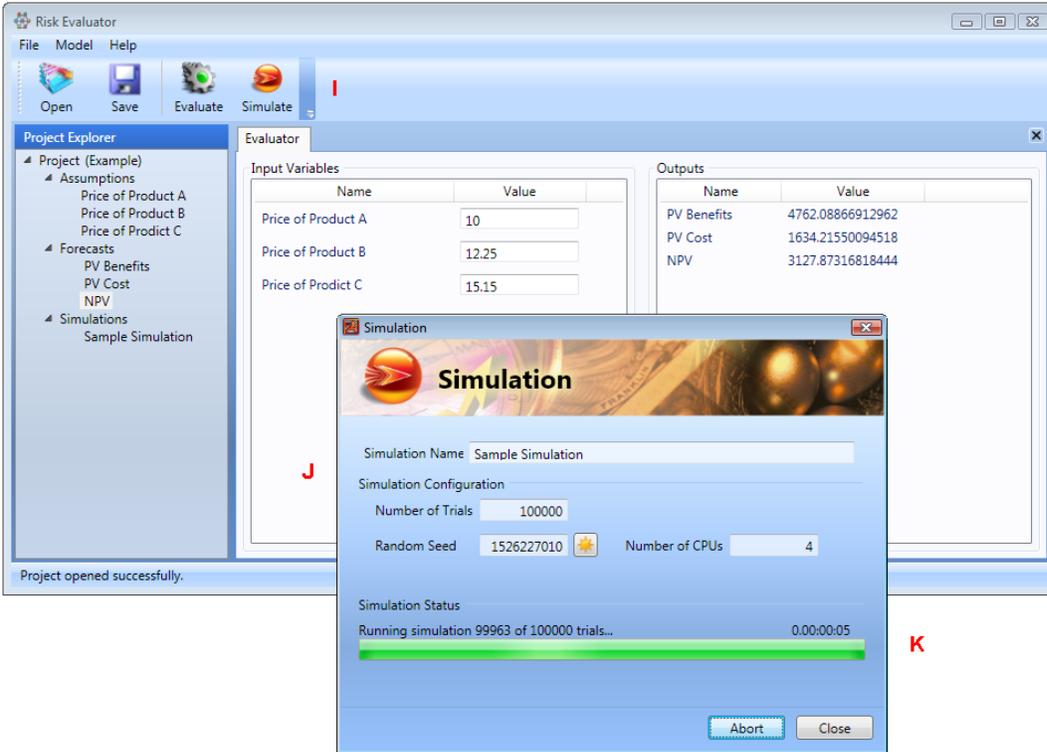
You can also add an AES 256 password encryption by clicking on *File* and *Protect Project* (P). Enter in a password (Q) to protect the EXP file from unauthorized access.

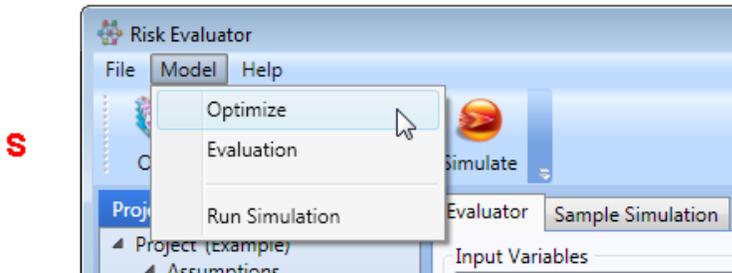
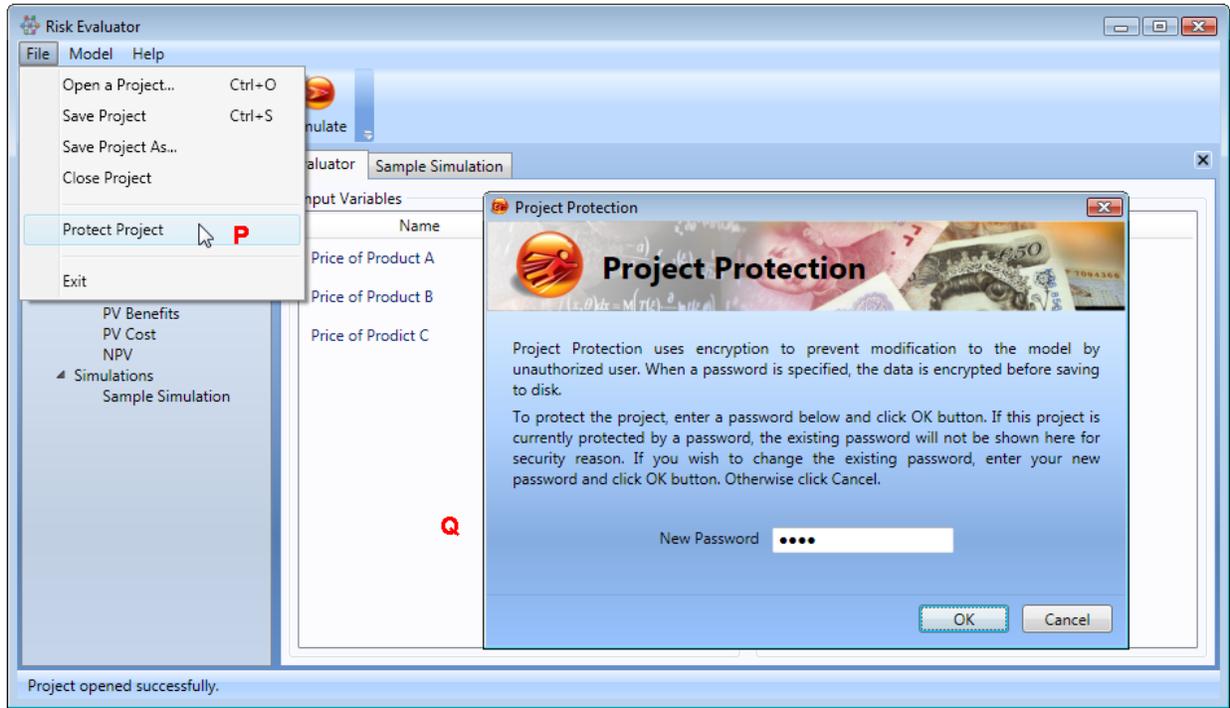
In addition, if you have a large Excel model to start with, and you have only selected a few input and output variables, then you can select *Model* and *Optimize* to optimize the extracted model. The software will apply some proprietary algorithms to identify the model threads and delete variables and computations that are irrelevant to the selected inputs and outputs. By optimizing the model, you can run the model and simulate the model at an even faster speed!

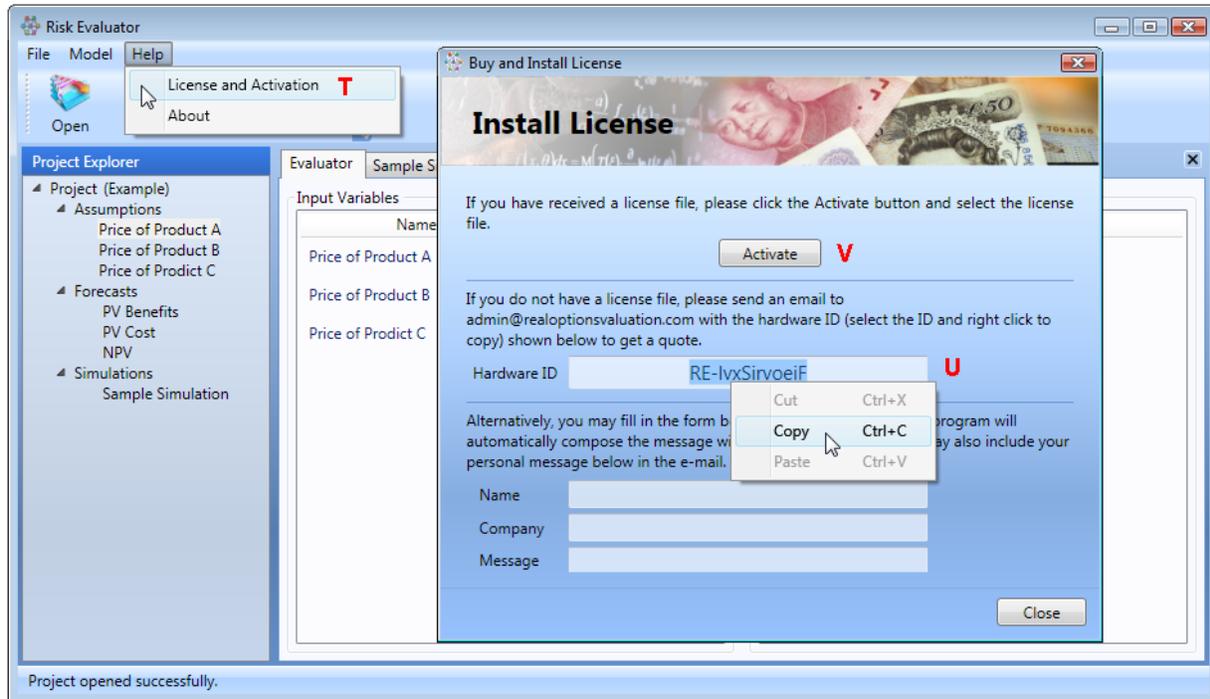
In order to use ROV Evaluator, you will need the software license.

1. In ROV Evaluator, click on *Help* and select *License and Activation* (T). Here you will be shown your computer's *Hardware ID* (U). This hardware identification is derived from several hardware serial numbers of your computer (motherboard, memory, hard drive, and others) and we apply a proprietary algorithm to create this unique identification number. Every computer will have a unique Hardware ID and the license you obtain will only work on your computer.
2. *Select the Hardware ID* and right mouse click to *Copy* and you can now paste it into an e-mail to admin@realoptionsvaluation.com to request a license file.
3. When you receive the license file, save it to your hard drive. Start ROV Evaluator, click on *Help* then select *License and Activation*, and then *Activate*. Browse to the license file you just saved and you will be licensed immediately.









WHAT IS SUPPORTED AND WHAT IS NOT

The ROV Risk Extractor and Evaluator software supports many functions in Excel. However, there are certain things that are not supported. You can use the ROV Compiler software to perform these functions if you wish. ROV Compiler supports everything that can be done in Excel.

ROV Risk Extractor and Evaluator software does not support models with:

- Links outside of the current Excel file, i.e., linked to other Excel files, other databases or other data sources
- VBA functions and macros
- Ranges of multiple cells with a single range name
- Invalid operations such as:
 - A matrix multiplied by a value { $\text{TRANSPOSE}(xxx) * A3$ } is not supported. Correct functions are supported such as { $\text{TRANSPOSE}(xxx)$ } and { $-\text{TRANSPOSE}(xxx)$ }
 - Range calculations such as $A1:A10+B1:B10$ is not supported
- Mixed strings and values such as:
 - $\text{IF}(A1=3, 4, "")$ or $\text{IF}(A1=3, "4", "")$ are not supported, but numerical values in IF statements and nested IF statements are supported, such as $\text{IF}(1 < 2, 3, 4)$, $\text{IF}(A1 < 5, 3, 4)$, $\text{IF}(4 <> B3, 3, 4)$, $\text{IF}(A1=3, 4, 0)$
- $\text{IF}(A1=B1, 4, 5)$ is not supported, but a workaround can be performed if A1 and B1 are numerical values, change the formula to $\text{IF}(A1+0=B1, 4, 5)$. If A1 and B1 are text, change the formula to $\text{IF}(A1\&" "=B1, 4, 5)$, and if A1 and B1 are Boolean, change the formula to $\text{IF}(\text{NOT}(A1)=\text{NOT}(B1), 4, 5)$

Other than these few quirks, many most commonly used functions are supported, including:

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| ABS | DATEVALUE | MMULT | PV | SUMPRODUCT |
| ACOS | DAY | MOD | QUOTIENT | T |
| AND | EOMONTH | MONTH | RADIANS | SUMSQ |
| ASIN | EXP | MULTINOMIA | RAND | SUMX2MY2 |
| ATAN | FACT | L | RANDBETWEE | SUMXMY2 |
| ATAN2 | FLOOR | NORMDIST | N | TABLE |
| AVEDEV | FV | NORMINV | RANK | TAN |
| AVERAGE | HLOOKUP | NORMSDIST | RATE | TANH |
| BIN2DEC | IF | NORMSINV | ROUND | TRANSPOSE |
| CEILING | INT | NOT | ROUNDDOW | TRUNC |
| CHOOSE | IRR | NPER | N | VAR |
| COMBIN | ISERROR | NPV | ROUNDUP | VARP |
| CORREL | ISNUMBER | OR | SIGN | VLOOKUP |
| COS | LN | PERCENTILE | SIN | XIRR |
| COSH | LOG | PERCENTRAN | SINH | XNPV |
| COUNT | LOG10 | K | SQRT | YEAR |
| COUNTA | MAX | PI | STDEV | |
| COUNTIF | MEDIAN | PMT | STDEVP | |
| COVAR | MIN | POWER | SUM | |
| DATE | MIRR | PRODUCT | SUMIF | |

All of these functions are language independent. This means that you can be using German Excel or Finnish Excel versus U.S.A. English Excel, the equivalent functions will be usable. The following table illustrates some most common languages of Excel and their corresponding function names that are supported by ROV Risk Extractor and Evaluator.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ENGLISH | FRENCH | GERMAN | SPANISH | PORTUGUESE | ITALIAN | SWEDISH | DUTCH | FINNISH |
| ABS | ABS | ABS | ABS | ABS | ASS | ABS | ABS | ITSEISARVO |
| ACOS | ACOS | ARCCOS | ACOS | ACOS | ARCCOS | ARCCOS | BOOGCOS | ACOS |
| AND | ET | UND | Y | E | E | OCH | EN | JA |
| ASIN | ARCSIN | ARCSIN | ASENO | ASEN | ARCSEN | ARCSIN | BOOGSIN | ASIN |
| ATAN | ARCTAN | ARCTAN | ATAN | ATAN | ARCTAN | ARCTAN | BOOGTAN | ATAN |
| ATAN2 | ARCTAN2 | ARCTAN2 | ATAN2 | ATAN2 | ARCTAN.2 | ARCTAN2 | BOOGTAN2 | ATAN2 |
| AVEDEV | ECART.MOYEN | MITTELABW | DESV.PROM | DESV.MÉDIO | MEDIA.DEV | MEDELAVV | GEM.DEVIATIE | KESKIPOIKKEAMA |
| AVERAGE | MOYENNE | MITTELWERT | PROMEDIO | MÉDIA | MEDIA | MEDEL | GEMIDDELDE | KESKIARVO |
| BINZDEC | | | | | | | | |
| CEILING | PLAFOND | ÜBERGRENZE | MULTIPLO.SUPERIOR | TETO | ARROTONDA.ECESSO | RUNDA.UPP | AFRONDEN.BOVEN | PYÖRISTÄ.KERR.YLÖS |
| CHOOSE | CHOISIR | WAHL | ELEGR | ESCOLHER | SCEGLI | VÄLJ | KIEZEN | VALITSE.INDEKSI |
| COMBIN | COMBIN | KOMBINATIONEN | COMBINAT | COMBIN | COMBINAZIONE | KOMBIN | COMBINATIES | KOMBINAATIO |
| CORREL | COEFFICIENT.CORRELATION | KORREL | COEF.DE.CORREL | CORREL | CORRELAZIONE | KORREL | CORRELATIE | KORRELAATIO |
| COS | COS | COS | COS | COS | COS | COS | COS | COS |
| COSH | COSH | COSHYP | COSH | COSH | COSH | COSH | COSH | COSH |
| COUNT | NB | ANZAHL | CONTAR | CONT.NÚM | CONTA.NUMERI | ANTAL | AANTAL | LASKE |
| COUNTA | NBVAL | ANZAHL2 | CONTARA | CONT.VALORES | CONTA.VALORI | ANTALV | AANTALARG | LASKE.A |
| COUNTIF | NB.SI | ZÄHLENWENN | CONTAR.SI | CONT.SE | CONTA.SE | ANTALOM | AANTALALS | LASKE.JOS |
| COVAR | COVARIANCE | KOVAR | COVAR | COVAR | COVARIANZA | KOVAR | COVARIANTIE | KOVARIAANSSI |
| DATE | DATE | DATUM | FECHA | DATA | DATA | DATUM | DATUM | PÄIVÄYS |
| DATEVALUE | DATEVAL | DATWERT | FECHANUMERO | DATA.VALOR | DATA.VALORE | DATUMVÄRDE | DATUMWAAARDE | PÄIVÄYSARVO |
| DAY | JOUR | TAG | DIA | DIA | GIORNO | DAG | DAG | PÄIVÄ |
| EOMONTH | | | | | | | | |
| EXP | EXP | EXP | EXP | EXP | EXP | EXP | EXP | EKSPONENTTI |
| FACT | FACT | FAKULTÄT | FACT | FATORIAL | FATORIALE | FAKULTET | FACULTEIT | KERTOMA |
| FLOOR | PLANCHER | UNTERGRENZE | MULTIPLO.INFERIOR | ARREDMULTB | ARROTONDA.DIFETTO | RUNDA.NER | AFRONDEN.BENEDEN | PYÖRISTÄ.KERR.ALAS |
| FV | VC | ZW | VF | VF | VAL.FUT | SLUTVÄRDE | TW | TULEVA.ARVO |
| HLOOKUP | RECHERCHEH | WVERWEIS | BUSCARH | PROCH | CERCA.ORIZZ | LETAKOLUMN | HORIZ.ZOEKEN | VHAKU |
| IF | SI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INT | ENT | GANZZAHL | ENTERO | INT | INT | HELTAL | INTEGER | KOKONAIUSLUKU |
| IRR | TRI | IKV | TIR | TIR | TIR.COST | IR | IR | SISÄINEN.KORKO |
| ISERROR | ESTERREUR | ISTFEHLER | ESERROR | ÉERROS | VAL.ERRORRE | ÄRFEL | ISFOUT | ONVIRHE |
| ISNUMBER | ESTNUM | ISTZAHL | ESNUMERO | ENÚM | VAL.NUMERO | ÄRTAL | ISGETAL | ONLUKU |
| LN | LN | LN | LN | LN | LN | LN | LN | LUONNLOG |
| LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG | LOG |
| LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 | LOG10 |
| MAX | MAX | MAX | MAX | MÁXIMO | MAX | MAX | MAX | MAKS |
| MEDIAN | MEDIANE | MEDIAN | MEDIANA | MED | MEDIANA | MEDIAN | MEDIAAN | MEDIAANI |
| MIN | MIN | MIN | MIN | MÍNIMO | MIN | MIN | MIN | MIN |
| MIRR | TRIM | QKV | TIRM | MTIR | TIR.VAR | MODIR | GIR | MSSÄÄINEN |
| MMULT | PRODUITMAT | MMULT | MMULT | MATRIZ.MULT | MATR.PRODOTTO | MMULT | PRODUKTMAT | MKERRO |
| MOD | MOD | REST | RESIDUO | MOD | RESTO | REST | REST | JAKOJ |
| MONTH | MOIS | MONAT | MES | MÉS | MESE | MÄNAD | MAAND | KUKUKAUSI |
| MULTINOMIAL | | | | | | | | |
| NORMDIST | LOLNORMALE | NORMVERT | DISTR.NORM | DIST.NORM | DISTRIB.NORM | NORMFÖRD | NORM.VERD | NORM.JAKAUMA |
| NORMINV | LOLNORMALE.INVERSE | NORMINV | DISTR.NORM.INV | INV.NORM | INV.NORM | NORMINV | NORM.INV | NORM.JAKAUMA.KÄÄNT |
| NORMSDIST | LOLNORMALE.STANDARD | STANDONORMVERT | DISTR.NORM.ESTAND | DISTR.NORMP | DISTRIB.NORM.ST | NORMSFÖRD | STAND.NORM.VERD | NORM.JAKAUMA.NORMIT |
| NORMSINV | LOLNORMALE.STANDARD.INVERSE | STANDONORMINV | DISTR.NORM.ESTAND.INV | INV.NORMP | INV.NORM.ST | NORMSINV | STAND.NORM.INV | NORM.JAKAUMA.NORMIT.KÄÄNT |
| NOT | NON | NICHT | NO | NÃO | NON | ICKE | NIET | EI |
| NPER | NPM | ZZR | NPER | NPER | NUM.RATE | PERIODER | NPER | NJAKSO |
| NPV | VAN | NBW | VNA | VPL | VAN | NETNULVÄRDE | NHW | NNA |
| OR | OU | ODER | O | O | ELLER | OF | OF | TAI |
| PERCENTILE | CENTILE | QUANTIL | PERCENTIL | PERCENTIL | PERCENTILE | PERCENTIL | PERCENTIEL | PROSENTTIPISTE |
| PERCENTRANK | RANG.POURCENTAGE | QUANTILSRANG | RANGO.PERCENTIL | ORDEM.PORCENTUAL | PERCENT.RANGO | PROCENTRANG | PERCENT.RANG | PROSENTTILÄRJESTYS |
| PI | PI | PI | PI | PI | PI.GRECO | PI | PI | PII |
| PMT | VPM | RMZ | PAGO | PGTO | RATA | BETALNING | BET | MAKSU |
| POWER | PUISSANCE | POTENZ | POTENCIA | POTENCIA | POTENZA | UPPHÖJT.TILL | MACHT | POTENSII |
| PRODUCT | PRODUIT | PRODUKT | PRODUCTO | MULT | PRODOTTO | PRODUKT | PRODUKT | TULO |
| PV | VA | BW | VA | VP | VA | NUVÄRDE | HW | NA |
| QUOTIENT | | | | | | | | |
| RADIANS | RADIANS | RADIANT | RADIANES | RADIANOS | RADIANTI | RADIANER | RADIALEN | RADIAANIT |
| RAND | ALEA | ZUFALLSZAHL | ALEATORIO | ALEATÓRIO | CASUALE | SLUMP | ASELECT | SATUNNAISLUKU |
| RANDBETWEEN | | | | | | | | |
| RANK | RANG | RANG | JERARQUIA | ORDEM | RANGO | RANG | RANG | ARVON.MUKAAN |
| RATE | TALIX | ZINS | TASA | TAXA | TASSO | RÄNTA | RENTE | KORKO |
| ROUND | ARRONDI | RUNDEN | REDONDEAR | ARRED | ARROTONDA | AVRUNDA | AFRONDEN | PYÖRISTÄ |
| ROUNDDOWN | ARRONDI.INF | ABRUNDEN | REDONDEAR.MENOS | ARRREDONDAR.PARA.BAIXO | ARROTONDA.PER.DIF | AVRUNDA.NEDÄT | AFRONDEN.NAAR.BENEDEN | PYÖRISTÄ.DES.ALAS |
| ROUNDUP | ARRONDI.SUP | AUFBRUNDEN | REDONDEAR.MAS | ARRREDONDAR.PARA.CIMA | ARROTONDA.PER.ECC | AVRUNDA.UPPÄT | AFRONDEN.NAAR.BOVEN | PYÖRISTÄ.DES.YLÖS |
| SIGN | SIGNE | VORZEICHEN | SIGNO | SINAL | SEGNO | TECKEN | POS.NEG | ETUMERKKI |
| SIN | SIN | SIN | SENO | SEN | SEN | SIN | SIN | SIN |
| SINH | SINH | SINHYP | SENOH | SENH | SENH | SINH | SINH | SINH |
| SQRT | RACINE | WURZEL | RAIZ | RAIZ | RADQ | ROT | WORTEL | NELIÖJUURI |
| STDEV | ECARTYPE | STABW | DESVEST | DESVPAD | DEV.ST | STDAV | STDEV | KESKIHAJONTA |
| STDEVP | ECARTYPEP | STABWN | DESVESTP | DESVPADP | DEV.ST.POP | STDAVP | STDEVP | KESKIHAJONTAP |
| SUM | SOMME | SUMME | SUMA | SOMA | SOMMA | SUMMA | SOM | SUMMA |
| SUMIF | SOMME.SI | SUMMEWENN | SUMAR.SI | SOMASE | SOMMA.SE | SUMMA.OM | SOM.ALS | SUMMA.JOS |
| SUMPRODUCT | SOMMEPROD | SUMMENPRODUKT | SUMAPRODUCTO | SOMAPRODOTTO | MATR.SOMMA.PRODOTTO | PRODUKTSUMMA | SOMPRODUKT | TULOJEN.SUMMA |
| SUMSQ | SOMME.CARRES | QUADRATESUMME | SUMA.CUADRADOS | SOMAQUAD | SOMMA.Q | KVADRATSUMMA | KVADRATENSOM | NELIÖSUMMA |
| SUMX2MY2 | SOMME.X2MY2 | SUMME.X2MY2 | SUMAX2MENOSY2 | SOMMAX2DY2 | SOMMA.DIFF.Q | SUMMAX2MY2 | SOM.X2MINY2 | NELIÖSUMMIEN.EROTUS |
| SUMXXMY2 | SOMME.XMY2 | SUMME.XMY2 | SUMMAXMENOSY2 | SOMMAXMY2 | SOMMA.Q.DIFF | SUMMAXMY2 | SOM.XMINY.2 | EROTUSTEN.NELIÖSUMMA |
| TABLE | | | | | | | | |
| TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN | TAN |
| TANH | TANH | TANHYP | TANH | TANH | TANH | TANH | TANH | TANH |
| TRANSPOSE | TRANSPOSE | MTRANS | TRANSPONER | TRANSPOR | MATR.TRASPOSTA | TRANSPONERA | TRANSPONEREN | TRANSPONDI |
| TRUNC | TRONQUE | KÜRZEN | TRUNCAR | TRUNCAR | TRONCA | AVKORTA | GEHEEL | KATKAISE |
| VAR | VARIANZ | VAR | VAR | VAR | VAR | VARIANS | VAR | VAR |
| VARP | VAR.P | VARIANZEN | VARP | VARP | VAR.POP | VARIANSP | VARP | VARP |
| VLOOKUP | RECHERCHEV | SVERWEIS | BUSCARV | PROCV | CERCA.VERT | LETARAD | VERT.ZOEKEN | PHAKU |
| XIRR | | | | | | | | |
| XNPV | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR | ANNEE | JAHR | AÑO | ANO | ANNO | ÅR | JAAR | VUOSI |