#### KURT

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

KURT ( argument-list )

Description: Computes the kurtosis of a data set. Kurtosis characterizes the relative peakedness or flatness of a distribution compared with the normal distribution. Positive kurtosis indicates a relatively peaked distribution. Negative kurtosis indicates a relatively flat distribution.

Mathematical Formula:

Kurtosis [is](is.docx) defined as:



where s is the sample standard deviation.

Arguments:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| argument-list | array [reference](reference.docx) to an array, number, name, or [reference](reference.docx) to number. | The arguments in argument-list are the values for which kurtosis is to be calculated. Any argument in argument-list can be an array or a [reference](reference.docx) to an array. Logical values and text representations of numbers that are directly entered into the list of arguments are included. If an array or [reference](reference.docx) argument contains text, logical values, or empty cells, those values are ignored; however, cells with the value 0 are included. |

Return Type and Value: number – The kurtosis of a data set.

However, if

* There are fewer than four data points, the return value is unspecified.
* The standard deviation of the sample equals zero, the return value is unspecified.

[Example:

KURT(10.5,12.4,19.4,23.2) results in -3.644621343
KURT(10.5,{12.4,19.4},23.2) results in -3.644621343

end example]