#### Array [Formulas](Formulas.docx)

An array-entered [formula](formula.docx) shall be represented in XML just like other formulas, except that the array-entered formula’s [f](f.docx) element shall contain an attribute [t](t.docx), whose value shall be array.

For a single-cell [formula](formula.docx), the [r](r.docx) attribute shall designate that cell. [Example: Consider the array [formula](formula.docx) SUM(C11:C12\*D11:D12). The corresponding XML might be as follows:

<[row](row.docx) [r](r.docx)="11" spans="2:4" ht="300">
 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="B11" s="16">
 <[f](f.docx) [t](t.docx)="array" [r](r.docx)="B11">SUM(C11:C12\*D11:D12)</[f](f.docx)>
 <[v](v.docx)>110</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="C11" s="4">
 <[v](v.docx)>10</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="D11" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>3</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>
</[row](row.docx)>

<[row](row.docx) [r](r.docx)="12" spans="2:4" ht="285">
 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="C12" s="4">
 <[v](v.docx)>20</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="D12" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>4</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>
</[row](row.docx)>

As this [formula](formula.docx) is a single-cell [formula](formula.docx), the [r](r.docx) attribute contains the name of that [cell](cell.docx), B11. end example]

For a multi-cell [formula](formula.docx), the [r](r.docx) attribute of the top-left [cell](cell.docx) of the range of cells to which that [formula](formula.docx) applies shall designate the range of cells to which that [formula](formula.docx) applies. The [c](c.docx) elements for all cells except the top-left [cell](cell.docx) in that range shall not have an [f](f.docx) element; however, they shall each have a [v](v.docx) element. [Example: Consider the array [formula](formula.docx) A1:A3\*B1:B3, which is applied to the [cell](cell.docx) range C1:C3. The corresponding XML might be as follows:

<[row](row.docx) [r](r.docx)="1" spans="1:3">
 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="A1" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>112</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="B1" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>2.34</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="C1" s="0">
 <[f](f.docx) [t](t.docx)="array" [r](r.docx)="C1:C3">A1:A3\*B1:B3</[f](f.docx)>
 <[v](v.docx)>262.08</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>
</[row](row.docx)>

<[row](row.docx) [r](r.docx)="2" spans="1:3">
 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="A2" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>209</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="B2" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>1.28</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="C2" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>267.52</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>
</[row](row.docx)>

<[row](row.docx) [r](r.docx)="3" spans="1:3">
 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="A3" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>128</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="B3" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>3.12</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>

 <[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="C3" s="0">
 <[v](v.docx)>399.36</[v](v.docx)>
 </[c](c.docx)>
</[row](row.docx)>

As this [formula](formula.docx) is a multi-cell [formula](formula.docx), the [r](r.docx) attribute of cell C1 contains the name of that [cell](cell.docx) range, C1:C3, and cells C2 and C3 do not have an [f](f.docx) element. end example]