

# TANDY MULTIPLAN™

## Electronic Worksheet Quick Reference Guide

TRS-80 Model 2000

### Moving the Cell Pointer, Scrolling

(up arrow)  
(down arrow)  
(left arrow)  
(right arrow)

HOME  
END

(Home) Moves cell pointer to R1C1.  
(End) Moves cell pointer to lower right corner of the active portion of the worksheet.

F1  
F2  
F3 or PG.UP  
F4 or PG.DN  
F5  
F6

(Page Left) Scrolls left one window-size page.  
(Page Right) Scrolls right one window-size page.  
(Page Up) Scrolls up one window-size page.  
(Page Down) Scrolls down one window-size page.  
(Next Window) Moves cell pointer to next window.  
(Next Unlocked Cell) Moves cell pointer to next unlocked, nonblank cell.

See also: GOTO commands.

### Action Keys

BREAK  
ENTER  
SPACEBAR

(Cancel) Cancels present operation and returns to the main command menu.  
(Return) Starts a command selected from a menu or carries out a completed command.  
Selects next item on menu.

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### BACKSPACE

Selects previous item on menu.  
Moves to, and selects, entire contents of next field in command line.

### TAB

Requests information about the selected command or command in progress.

Recalculates entire worksheet. If typed in a formula, the formula will be replaced by its result.

### Example

### Editing Keys

Editing keys may be used any time command parameters are filled in. Text may be inserted in front of the selection just by typing it. Exceptions:

1. after a Tab (see above), the proposed response will be replaced by what is typed;
2. in reference fields, the characters typed are appended to the proposed response when appropriate.

BACKSPACE  
DELETE

Deletes character to the left of the selection.  
(Delete) Deletes selected characters.

R or C  
R[n] or C[m]

Specifies row number  $n$  (1 to 255) or column number  $m$  (1 to 63).

F9  
F10

(Character Left) Selects character to the left of the current selection.  
(Character Right) Selects character to the right of the current selection.

F11  
F12

(Word Left) Selects word to the left of the current selection.  
(Word Right) Selects word to the right of the current selection.

R[-n] or C[-n]

The active row or column.  
Row  $n$  below the active row or the column  $n$  to the right of the active column. The + sign may be omitted.  
Row  $n$  above the active row or the column  $n$  to the left of the active column.

A pair of R and C forms may be juxtaposed to denote the intersection of the references; e.g., R1C1 is an absolute reference to a single cell, R1C1-1 is the cell to the left of the active cell.

**Formulas**  
Formulas may be composed of constants, references to cells, and functions.

Specifies a union (e.g., R7C1,R8C2 means the cell in row 7, column 1 and the cell in row 8, column 2).  
Specifies an intersection: the cell(s) that belong to both operands (e.g., R10C4 is the single cell where row 10 intersects with column 4).

### Operations on Numeric and Text Values

(space)

### Names

+

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\*

Specifies a range: the smallest rectangle that includes both operands (e.g., R1:R5 means rows 1 through 5).

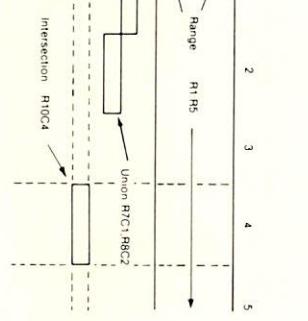
### Operations on Groups of Cells

%

### String Concatenation

&

String concatenation



<b>Functions of Groups of Cells</b>	<b>IF(Logical, Then Value, Else Value)</b>	SQRT(N)	The square root of N.
AND(List)	True if (and only if) all values are true; otherwise returns false.	TAN(N)	The tangent of the angle N.
AVERAGE(List)	The average of the values (SUM/COUNT).	TRUE()	The logical value True.
COUNT(List)	Number of values given as arguments or by reference.	VALUE(T)	The text T must contain the representation of a numeric constant. The value of that constant is returned.
MAX(List)	Largest of the values.		
MIN(List)	Smallest of the values.		
NPV(Rate,List)	Net present value of the cash flow represented by the values on the list.		
OR(List)	True if (and only if) any of the values are true; otherwise returns false.		
STDEV(List)	The standard deviation of the values.		
SUM(List)	The sum of the values.		
<b>Mathematical, Logical, and Text Functions</b>	<b>LOOKUP(Value,table)</b>	LOOKUP(Value,table)	LOOKUP(Value,table)
ABS(N)	Absolute value of N.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5)	Searches for Value in the first row or column of table. Returns the contents of a cell from the last row or column of table. Table is a group of cells on the worksheet.
ATAN(N)	Arctangent of N in radians.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,2)	The dimensions of table determine the direction of the search.
COS(N)	Cosine of the angle N given in radians.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,3)	
COLUMN()	Current column number.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,4)	
DOLLAR(M)	The text string showing the value N in \$ format.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,5)	
EXP(N)	$e$ to the power N.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,6)	
FALSE()	The logical value False	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,7)	
FIXED(N,m)	The text containing N in Fix format with m decimals. m = 0 is the same as int format.	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,8)	
SQRT(N)		SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,9)	
TAN(N)		SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,10)	
TRUE()		SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,11)	
INDEX(Area, Subscript)	INDEX(Area, Subscript)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,12)	
INT(N)	INT(N)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,13)	
ISERROR(Value)	ISERROR(Value)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,14)	
ISNA(Value)	ISNA(Value)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,15)	
LEN(T)	LEN(T)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,16)	
LN(N)	LN(N)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,17)	
LOG10(N)	LOG10(N)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,18)	
MID(T,s,c)	MID(T,s,c)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,19)	
MOD(Dividor, Dividend)	MOD(Dividor, Dividend)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,20)	
NOT(Logical)	NOT(Logical)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,21)	
PI()	PI()	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,22)	
REPT(T,n)	REPT(T,n)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,23)	
ROUND(N,m)	ROUND(N,m)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,24)	
ROW()	ROW()	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,25)	
SIGN(N)	SIGN(N)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,26)	
SIN(N)	SIN(N)	SEARCH("Value",A1:A5,27)	