# The Relationship between the Magnitudes of $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2}\right)$ and $\operatorname{SSR}\left(\mathrm{x}_{2} \mid \mathrm{x}_{1}\right)$ : A Geometric Description 

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#### Abstract

We use geometric methods to investigate the relative magnitudes of $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2}\right)$, the sum of squares for regression on $x_{2}$ alone, and $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2} \mid x_{1}\right)$, the increase in the regression sum of squares resulting from the addition of $x_{2}$ to a model that already contains $x_{1}$. We examine a variety of cases, emphasizing those in which $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2} \mid x_{1}\right)>\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2}\right)$. We also point out that $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2}\right)$ and $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2} \mid x_{1}\right)$ can be equal even when $x_{1}$ and $x_{2}$ are correlated. We present contrived data sets illustrating these points, and examine the relative magnitudes of $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2}\right)$ and $\operatorname{SSR}\left(x_{2} \mid x_{1}\right)$ for two real data sets.


