

Appendix B: Partitioning the Sums of Squares

The deviation of any single observation, y_{ti} , from the mean of all observations, \bar{y}_{\square} , can always be partitioned into two components. In the terminology of Wannacott and Wannacott, the

total deviation = explained deviation + unexplained deviation.

$$y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{\square} = (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square}) + (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}).$$

The equation is obviously true, since we have added then subtracted $\bar{y}_{t\square}$ to the left side of the equation.

Now, square both sides of the equation and sum over t and i .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_t \sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 &= \sum_t \sum_i [(\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square}) + (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square})]^2 \\ &= \sum_t \sum_i \left[(\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 + 2(\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})(y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}) + (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square})^2 \right] \\ &= \sum_t \sum_i (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 + 2 \sum_t \sum_i (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})(y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}) + \sum_t \sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square})^2. \end{aligned}$$

Simplify the middle term in this expansion to show that it is always zero.

$$2 \sum_t \sum_i (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})(y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}) = 2 \sum_t \left[(\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square}) \sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}) \right]$$

We know that the sum $\sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square}) = 0$ since this is just the total variation from the mean, which is always zero.

Also note that $\sum_t \sum_i (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 = n_t \sum_t (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2$, since the summand is independent of the subscript i .

So, we can now rewrite $\sum_t \sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 = n_t \sum_t (\bar{y}_{t\square} - \bar{y}_{\square})^2 + \sum_t \sum_i (y_{ti} - \bar{y}_{t\square})^2$. This equation states that the

Total Sums of Squares = Treatment Sums of Squares + Residual Sums of Squares

Reference:

Wannacott, Thomas H. and Ronald J. Wannacott, *Introductory Statistics*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, New York, 1969.

