

G.I.S.

2014



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2014



## Η Σατραπεία

Τι συμφορά, ενώ είσαι καμωμένος  
για τα ωραία και μεγάλα έργα  
η άδικη αυτή σου η τύχη πάντα  
ενθάρρυνσι κ' επιτυχία να σε αρνείται·  
να σ' εμποδίζουν ευτελείς συνήθειες,  
και μικροπρέπειες, κι αδιαφορίες.  
Και τι φρικτή η μέρα που ενδίδεις,  
(η μέρα που αφέθηκες κ' ενδίδεις),  
και φεύγεις οδοιπόρος για τα Σούσα,  
και πηγαίνεις στον μονάρχη Αρταξέρξη  
που ευνοϊκά σε βάζει στην αυλή του,  
και σε προσφέρει σατραπείες και τέτοια.  
Και συ τα δέχεσαι με απελπισία  
αυτά τα πράγματα που δεν τα θέλεις.  
Άλλα ζητεί η ψυχή σου, γι' άλλα κλαίει·  
τον έπαινο του Δήμου και των Σοφιστών,  
τα δύσκολα και τ' ανεκτίμητα Εύγε·  
την Αγορά, το θέατρο, και τους Στεφάνους.  
Αυτά πού θα σ' τα δώσει ο Αρταξέρξης,  
αυτά πού θα τα βρεις στη σατραπεία·  
και τι ζωή χωρίς αυτά θα κάμεις.

Κ.Π.Καβάφης



GUI, R, Matlab, GIS, Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC),

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(Haining, 1989).

(Openshaw 1990, Ding & Fotheringham, 1992).

(Goodchild 1987),

Geo-EAS (Geostatistical Environmental Assessment Software) Englund Sparks(1988) μμ FORTRAN,

1989 FORTRAN

μ μ Spiderand machintosh (Haslett et al. 1990, 1991, Unwin 1994),

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μ ESRIArcView μ GRASSGIS (Bao & Martin 1997, Bao et al. 2000).

R Matlab BMELib 1992 (Christakos et al. 2002).

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## 2.

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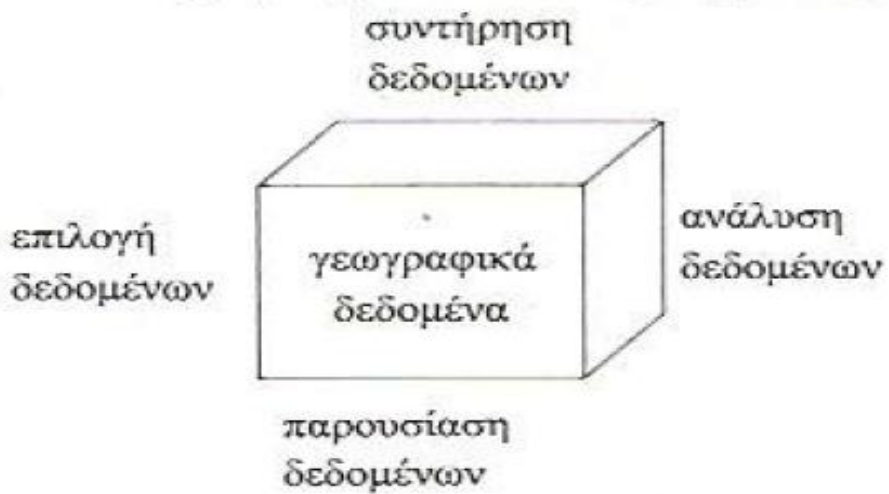
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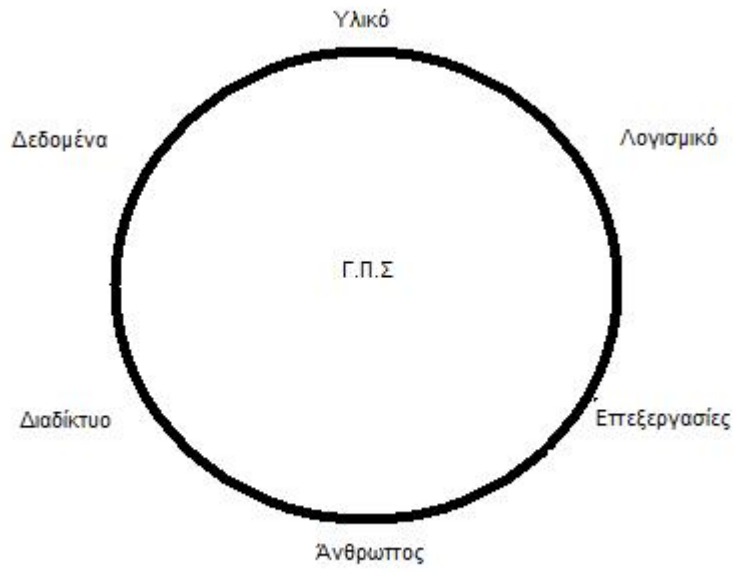
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## 2.2

## Python

### 2.2.1

Python is a high-level, interpreted, interactive, object-oriented programming language. It features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management. Python has a simple, clear, and concise syntax that allows for rapid prototyping and development. It is designed to be easy to learn and use, and it has a large and active community of users and developers. Python is used in a wide range of applications, from web development and data science to system administration and scientific computing. It is also used for teaching programming concepts due to its readability and ease of use.

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- Python is a high-level, interpreted, multi-paradigm programming language. It is designed to be easy to learn and use, and it has a wide range of applications. Python is a general-purpose programming language that can be used for a variety of tasks, including web development, data analysis, and scientific computing. It is a high-level, interpreted, multi-paradigm programming language. It is designed to be easy to learn and use, and it has a wide range of applications. Python is a general-purpose programming language that can be used for a variety of tasks, including web development, data analysis, and scientific computing.
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XML-RPC, HTML, WAV,  
(GUI : Graphical User Interfaces), μ  
μ . μ μ  
μ Python. ,  
wxPython,  
Twisted, PythonImagingLibrary .  
( ABiteofPython)

## 2.2.2

Python is a dynamically typed language. This means that variables can hold references to objects of any type. The type of a variable is determined at runtime by the object it points to. This is in contrast to statically typed languages where the type of a variable is known at compile time.

Python has a single global namespace. This means that there is only one global namespace for the entire program. This is in contrast to languages like C++ which have separate namespaces for different parts of the program.

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>>	$\mu$	bits $\mu$



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^		$\mu$ .
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<		$x$ $\mu$ y. True ( ) False ( ) $\mu$ $\mu$ $\mu$ .
>		$x$ $\mu$ y.
<=		$x$ $\mu$ $\mu$ y.
>=		$x$ $\mu$ $\mu$ y.
==		$\mu$ . x = 2; y = 2; x == y True.
!=		$\mu$ .
not		x True, False. x False, True.

and		<p>x and y: False, μ</p>
or		<p>x or y: True, μ</p>

( ABiteofPython)

## 2.2.3

- `if` block, `elif` block, `else` block.

```
x = -6
if x > 0:
    print "Positive"
elif x == 0:
    print "Zero"
else:
    print "Negative"
```

### 2.3: `if`

- `while` block.

```
x = 5
while x > 0:
    print x
    x = x - 1
```

### 2.4: `while`

- `do...while` block.

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μ for..in μ μ ,  
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μ μ .

```
for i in range(10, 0, -2):
    print i
```

**2.5: μ μ for**

- break  
break μ μ μ μ ,

- continue  
continue μ μ μ μ

```
while True:
    s = raw_input('Εισάγετε κάτι : ')
    if s == 'quit':
        break
    if len(s) < 3:
        print('Πολύ μικρό')
        continue
    print('Το μήκος των εισαχθέντων είναι επαρκές')
```

**2.6: μ brake continue**



## 2.2.5 μ μ

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```
# Αυτή είναι η λίστα αγορών μου  
shoplist = ['μήλο', 'μάνγκο', 'καρότο', 'μπανάνα']  
  
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
# Filename: using_list.py  
  
for item in shoplist:  
    print(item, end=' ')
```

2.8: μ

- 

```

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μ      μ      .
μ      μ      ,      μ      .

```

```

zoo = ('πύθωνας', 'ελέφαντας', 'πιγκούνος')
είναι προαιρετικές
print('Ο αριθμός των ζώων στο ζωολογικό κήπο είναι', len(zoo))

```

2.9: μ

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```

ab = { 'Swaroop' : 'swaroop@swaroopch.com',
       'Larry' : 'larry@wall.org',
       'Matsumoto' : 'matz@ruby-lang.org',
       'Spammer' : 'spammer@hotmail.com'
}

print("Swaroop's address is", ab['Swaroop'])

```

2.10: μ

## 2.2.6

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• **(Class):** (attributes)  
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• **μ (object):** μ μ μ ,  
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• **μ (Instance):** μ  
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• **(Method):** μ  
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• **μ ( inheritance):** μ  
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( ABiteofPython)



## 2.2.7

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- μμ μ μ
- μμ μ μ
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1. Python μ .
  2. ( name Error, type Error, index Error).
  3. .
  4. μ ,  
μμ μ μ .
  5. , μ traceback,  
μμ .  
( ABiteofPython)

## 2.3

### 2.3.1

Burroughs and McDonnell (1968) introduced the concept of Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation. This method is based on the principle that the value at an unknown location is inversely proportional to the distance from that location to the known values. The formula for IDW is given by:

$$Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i}{d_i^p}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{d_i^p}}$$

where  $Z$  is the estimated value at the unknown location,  $Z_i$  is the value at the known location  $i$ ,  $d_i$  is the distance between the unknown location and the known location  $i$ , and  $p$  is a power factor. Tobler (1970) suggested a power factor of 2. Fotheringham et al. (2002) discussed the advantages and disadvantages of IDW interpolation.

### 2.3.2

Burroughs and McDonnell (1998) discussed the concept of Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR). This method is based on the principle that the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables varies across space. The formula for GWR is given by:

$$Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

where  $Z$  is the dependent variable,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are the independent variables, and  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  are the regression coefficients. GWR is a local regression method, meaning that the regression coefficients are estimated for each location. Burroughs and McDonnell (1998) discussed the advantages and disadvantages of GWR. G. Matheron and D.G. Krige (1960) introduced the concept of Kriging, which is a geostatistical method for estimating the value of a variable at an unknown location based on the values at known locations. Kriging is based on the principle of spatial autocorrelation, which states that the value of a variable at a location is related to the values at nearby locations. Kriging is a global regression method, meaning that the regression coefficients are estimated for the entire study area. Burroughs and McDonnell (1998) discussed the advantages and disadvantages of Kriging.

“Regionalized” μ (Burrough & McDonnell, 1998).

### 2.3.3

1 (deterministic) μ  
 2 (stochastic, probabilistic) μ  
 Laplace,  
 πιθανότητα μ

$$P(A) = \frac{N(A)}{N(\Omega)}$$

(randomvariable) μ

$Z_i = m + e_i$

$$Z_i = m + e_i$$

$m$   $e_i$   $0$   $^2$  (Cressie, 1991).

$(Krige, 1951)$

(Cressie, 1991)

ιδίποτε υπολογισμό  $μ$  ,

αρχή μια περιφέρεια  $μ$

$$\{Z(x), x \in \Omega\}$$

$(x, y, z)$   $(Cressie, 1991)$

$(Cressie, 1991)$

(Cressie, 1991).



$h(\cdot)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $+ h$   $\mu$   
 $h$ ,  $\mu \epsilon$  το μηδέν.

$$E [Z(x) - Z(x + h)] = 0$$

$z(x)$ ,  $z(x+h)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $+h$ .  
 $\mu$   $h$   $\mu$   
 ο, οπότε:

$$E\{[Z(x) - Z(x + h)]^2\} = E\{[\epsilon'(x) - \epsilon'(x + h)]^2\} = 2\gamma(h)$$

$\gamma(h)$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (variogram).  
 $z(x)$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ) (Burrough & McDonnell,1998).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$$\hat{\gamma}(h) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{Z(x_i) - Z(x_i + h)\}^2$$

(Burrough & McDonnell,1998).

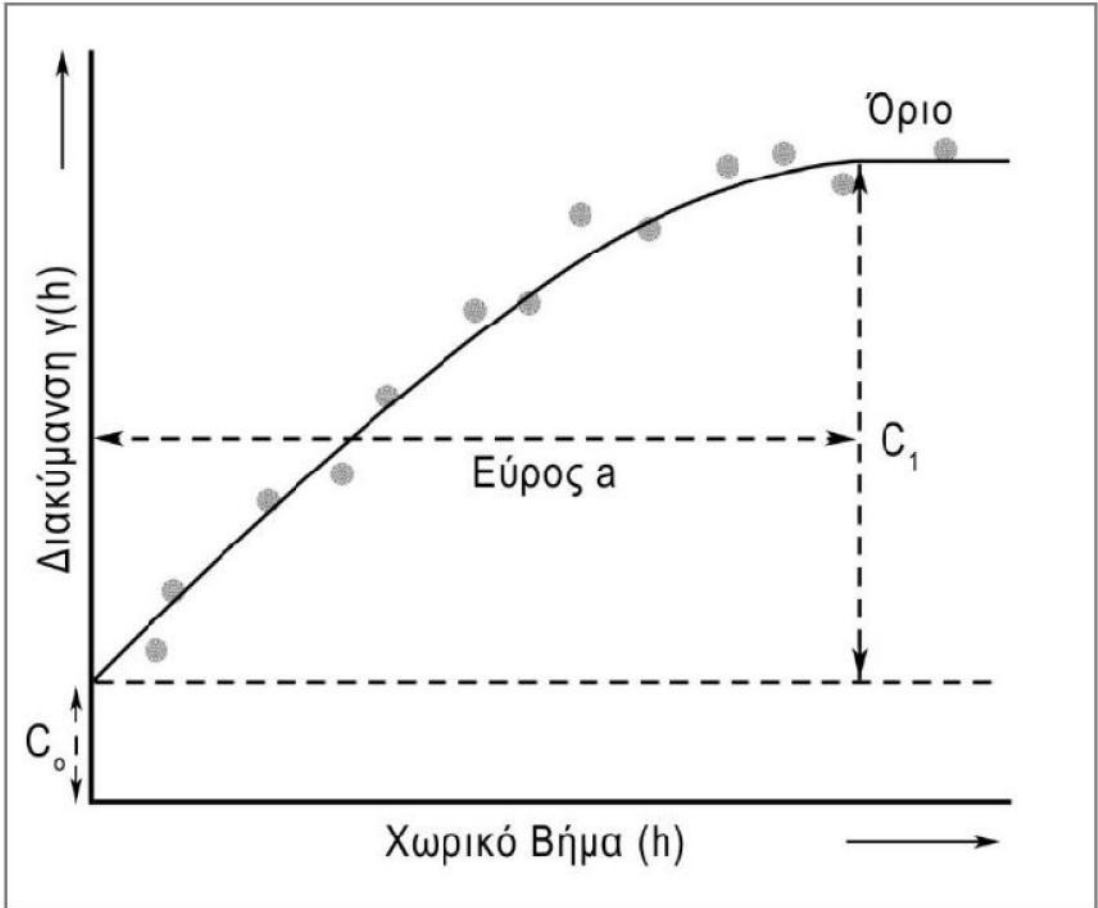
### 2.3.4 $\mu$ $\mu\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu\mu$ ,  
 $\mu$ ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (Atkinson, 1993, Cohen et al., 1990, Legendre Fortin 1989).  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
(Oliver and Webster, 1990).

$\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ταρεμβολής Kriging και ορίζεται από την σι

$$\hat{\gamma}(h) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{Z(x_i) - Z(x_i + h)\}^2$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$ .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  : ( (x)-  
 $Z(x+h))^2$ .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (  $h$ )  $\mu$ .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ( , 1989).



2.11:      $\mu$                        $\mu\mu$

2.3.5                                       $\mu$                        $\mu\mu$

- (range)

$\mu$                        $\mu$       $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$



(Burrough&McDonnell,1998).

μ μ a.

- (Sill)

Journal & Huijbregts 1978. μ

μ μ

μ μ

μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ ( , 1989).

μ μ μ μ

μ (Chilès & Delfiner, 1999). μ μ

μ μ C<sub>1</sub>.

- μ (Nugget)

H μ (nugget) μ μ

μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ .

Cressie μ μ μ

μ μ .

Cambardella 1994 μ

, μ μ μ

$$\frac{nugget}{sill} * 100 = \%$$

μ μ μ 25%,

, μ μ 26-75%

, μ 75% .

μ μ μ μ C<sub>0</sub>.

### 2.3.6 $\mu$ $\mu\mu$

1. (transitive): " "  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (sill).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (range).
2. nuggeteffect :  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  lag  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .
3. :  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  drift trend,  
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .
4.  $\mu\mu$  :  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

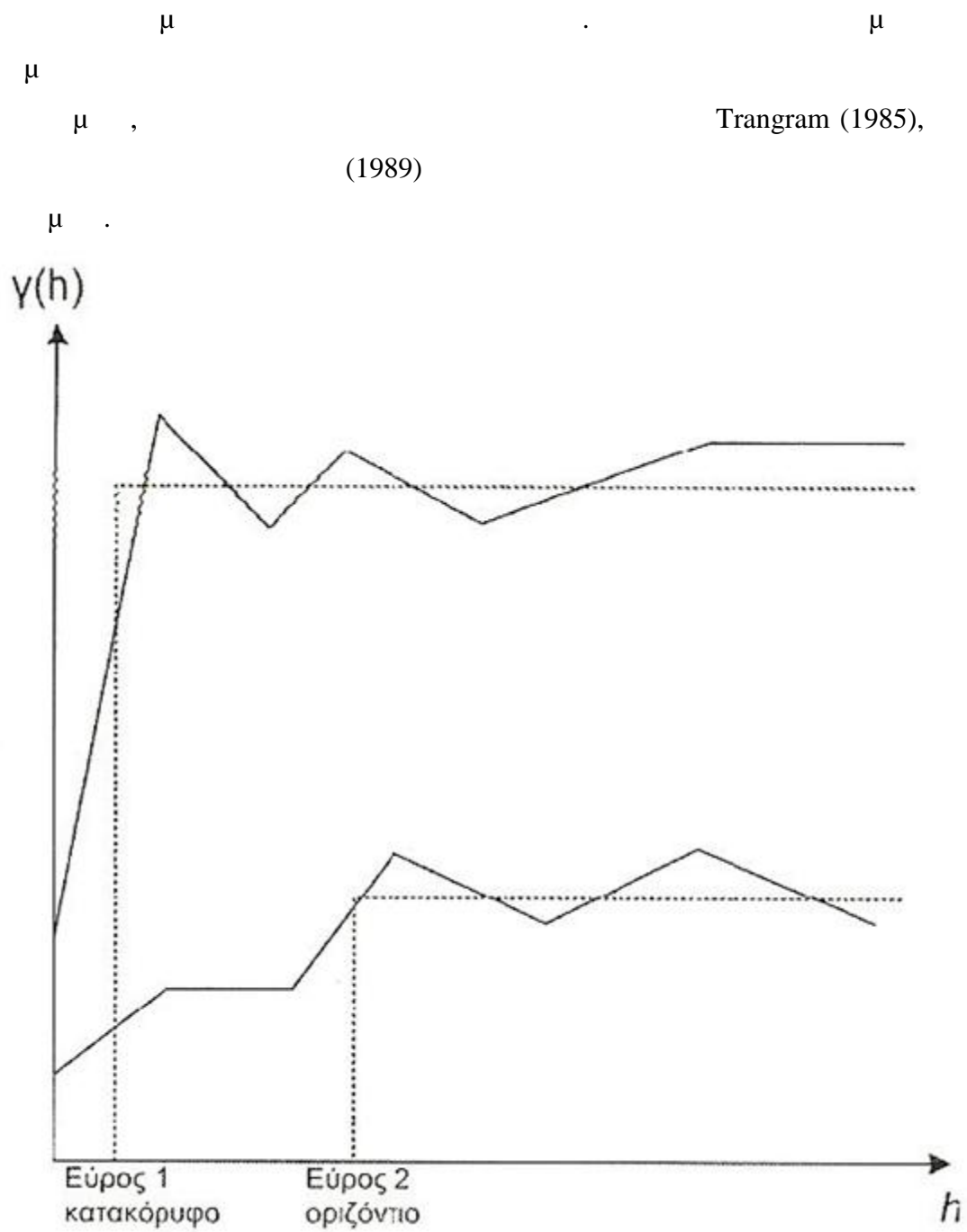
### 2.3.7

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ( , 1989) .  
 •

nugget anisotropy (LeMay, 1998)

$\mu$  (Isaaksand  
 Srivastava, 1989).  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (Journel & Huijbrects, 1978).  
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ( )  $\mu$



2.12:

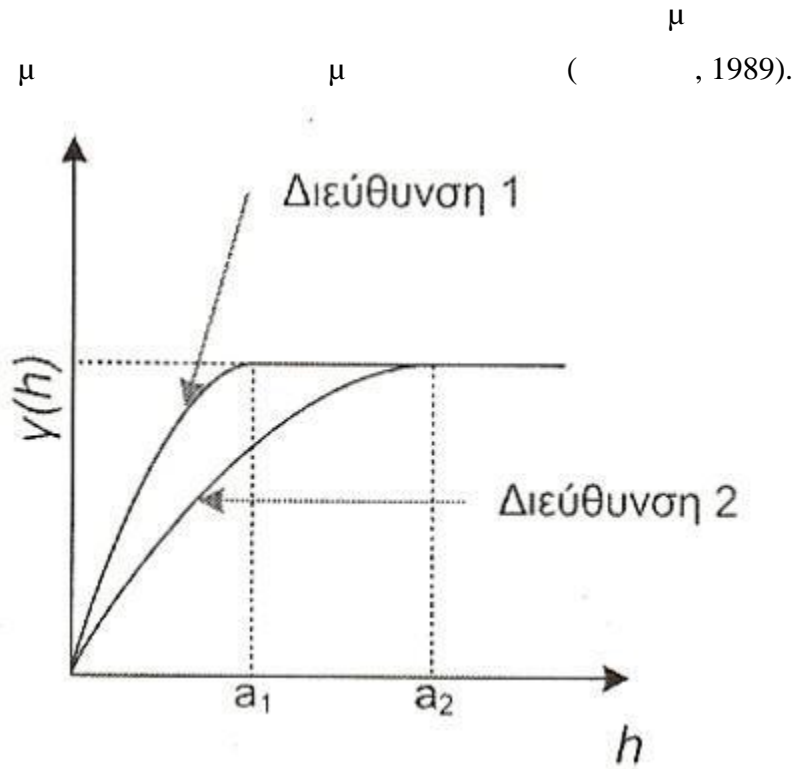
•  $\mu$

$\mu\mu$

(Journel & Huijbregts, 1978, Isaaksand

Srivastava, 1989).

$\mu\mu$     $\mu$     $\mu$     $\mu$    .    $\mu$     $\mu$     $\mu$   
 $\mu$     $h$     $\mu$     $\mu$     $\mu$     $\mu$   
 $\mu$     $k$     $h,$     $\mu$     $\mu$     $k$



2.13:  $\mu$   $\mu$  : (Kr miniene,2010)

1.  $\mu$   $\mu$  (range).
  2.  $\mu$   $\mu$  -
  3.  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
  - 1.
  4.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- (Kr miniene,2010)

κα ελαχιστο ύρος για το μέγιστο ήτε ο μειωχρηματισμο :

$$\begin{pmatrix} h'_x \\ h'_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_x \\ h_y \end{pmatrix} = TRh$$

$a_x/a_y$  ορίζεται (Kr miniene,2010)

$\mu$   $\mu$  0 1,  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\Gamma(h) = \Gamma(Ah)$  (Chiles & Delfiner, 1999).

### 2.3.8 $\mu\mu$

$\mu$  (Kriging),  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  lag,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  h, (h).  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (Isaaks & Srivastava, 1989).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ( , 2005),  
 (Webster, 1985).

$\mu$   $\mu$  :

- Lag: h
- Range: a
- Nugget variance:  $C_0$
- Sill:  $C_0 + C$

$T$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (exponential), (spherical),  $\mu$   
 (Gaussian)

2.3.8.1

μ

μ

μ

μ

μμ

(Olover, 1984)

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

(

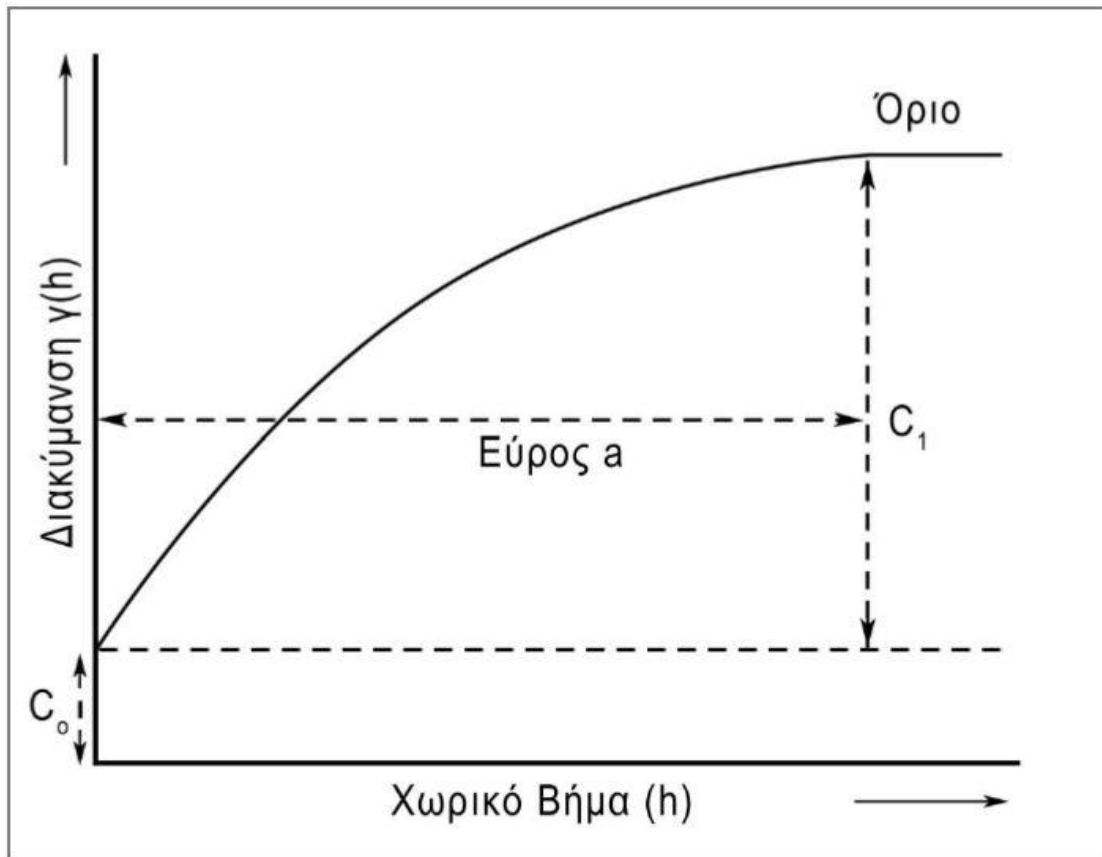
,

2005)

πλεονάζουσα αξία από την κλιμάκωση:

$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{|h|}{r}} \right] \quad |h| > 0$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0 \quad |h| = 0$$



2.14:

Tor

μ

μ

Armstrong (1998)

(effectiverange)  $a=3r$

μ

$C_0+0.95C$

2.3.8.2

μ

μ

μμ

μ

(Woodcock et al., 1988).

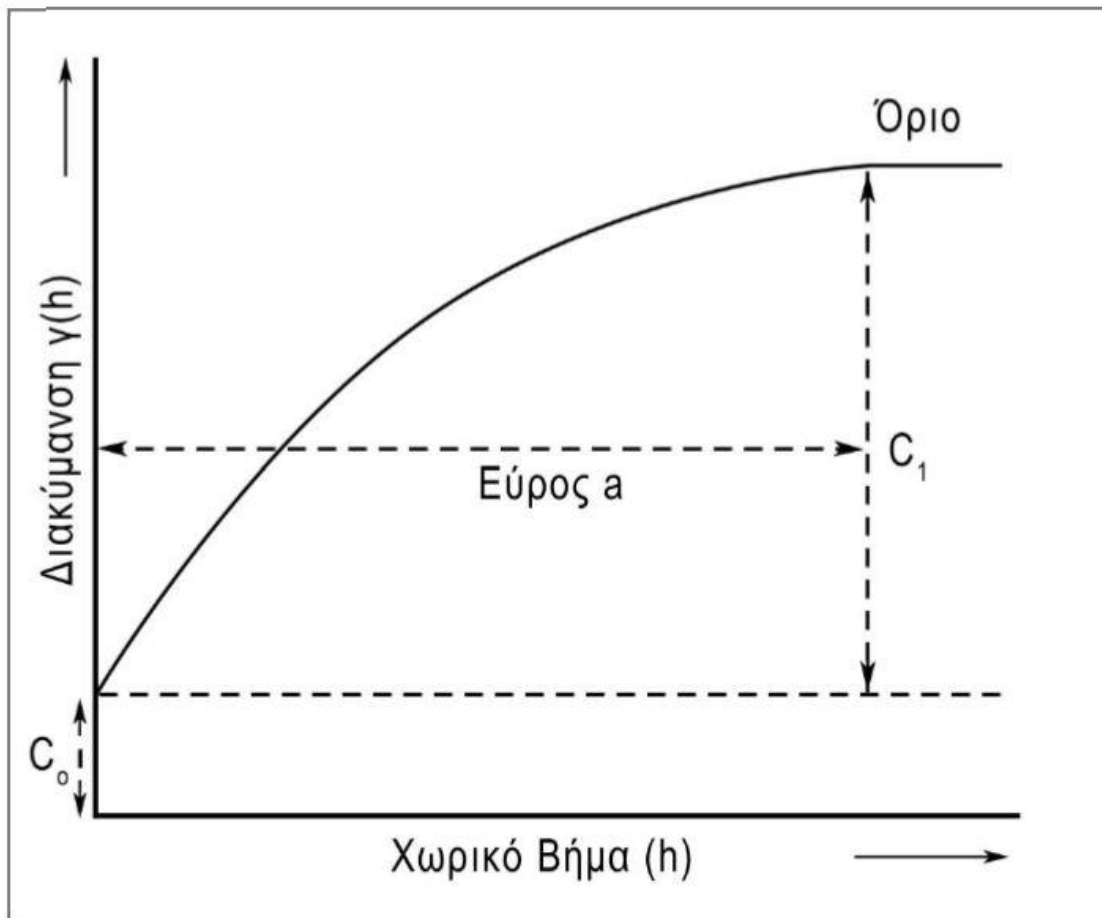
Armstrong (1998)

χρησιμοποιούμενο με

γεωστατιστική.

$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1,5 \frac{|h|}{a} - 0,5 \left( \frac{|h|}{a} \right)^3 \right] \quad 0 < |h| < a$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0 \quad h = 0$$



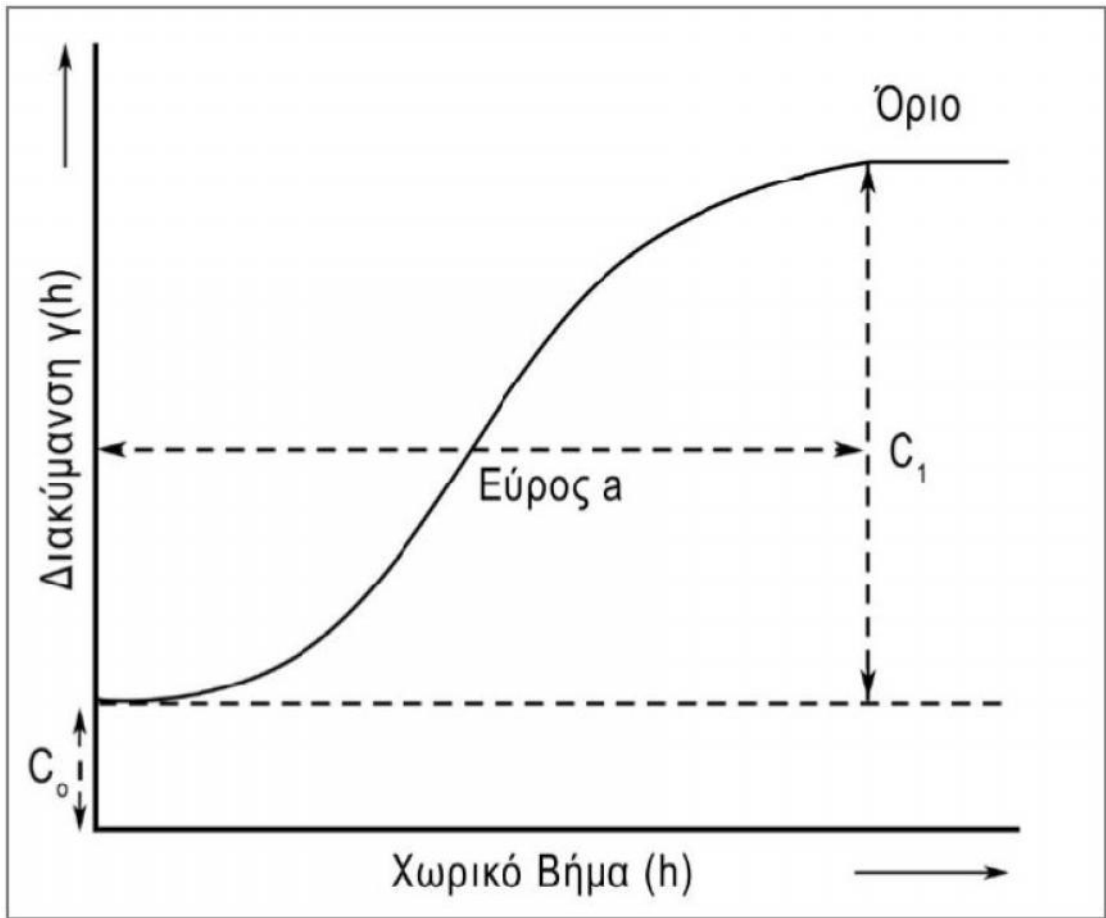
2.15:

2.3.8.3 μ (Gaussian)

μ , μ μ μ μ μ  
 (Morgan, 2005) μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ όροι .

$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1 - e^{\left(\frac{-|h|}{\tau}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0$$



2.16: (Gaussian)







### 2.4.3 Bayesian Information criterion (BIC)

Bayesian information criterion (BIC) Schwarz criterion

(SBC SBIC)  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

(AIC).  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

AIC  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$$BIC = -2 \ln \hat{L} + k (\ln(n) - \ln(2\pi))$$

$\hat{L}$  η τιμή της

k  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

n  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

μάτων μπορεί να υπολογιστεί και ως κά...

$$BIC = n \ln(\hat{L}) + k \ln(n)$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

(likelihood)

(M.B. Priestley,

1981)

$$BIC = n \ln(\hat{\sigma}_e^2) + k \ln(n)$$

$\hat{\sigma}_e^2$  η διακύμ μ

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\chi_i - \hat{\chi}_i)^2$$

μ μ , μ μ μ μ BIC  
 . μ BIC μ μ  $\sigma_e^2$  μ  
 μ (k) μ .  
 μ μ BIC μ  
 μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ .

## 2.4.4 Akaike Information Criterion

To Akaike information Criterion (AIC)

$$AIC = -2 \ln L(\hat{\theta}) + 2k$$
 where  $L(\hat{\theta})$  is the maximum likelihood function and  $k$  is the number of parameters.

Akaike information criterion (AIC)

Hirotugu Akaike, "Bayesian Information and Akaike's Criterion," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (1973).

Akaike 1974. Akaike

AIC

Akaike information criterion (AIC)

Hirotugu Akaike, "Bayesian Information and Akaike's Criterion," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (1973).

Akaike 1974. Akaike

AIC

AIC Takeuchi

(1976) "Asymptotically Efficient Selection of the Model Size (Criteria of Akaike Information and Its Competitors)," *Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics*

Takeuchi

AICc Sugiura (1978).

Hurvich & Tsai (1989),

Hurvich & Tsai

Brockwell & Davis (1991),

2002 Burnham & Anderson

Ludwig Boltzmann.

AIC

μ μ μ μ . μ μ 2  
 μ μ μ .

μ για η  
 $AIC = 2k - \ln(\hat{L})$   
 k μ μ μ  
 L μ  
 μ μ , μ μ μ μ BIC  
 . AIC μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ (overfitting) μ μ μ μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ  
 μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 AIC μ .

τω AIC1, AIC2, AIC3, ... AICn. μ AICmin μ AIC  
 AICi είναι οι διάφορα μ AIC. μ μ  
 $e^{((AIC_{min} - AIC_i)/2)}$  που μ μ  
 μ μ μ AIC.

μ μ 3 να μοντέλα, με μ  
 AIC μ 100, 102 110. μ  $e^{((100-102)/2)} = 0,368$   
 1

$$e^{((100-110)/2)} = 0,007$$

μ AkaikeInformationCriterion (AICc)

To μ μ μ  
 μ , AIC μ μ μ  
 μ , AIC μ μ  
 μ .

AICc.

AICc Hurvich&Tsai (1989). O Brockwell&Davis  
 1991 1997 Burnham&Anderson, andCavanaugh  
 μ kaike.

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .  
 μ μ AICc.

AICc μ μ k, AIC  
 μ α χρησιμο AIC .

AICc είναι:

$$AIC_c = AIC + \frac{2k(k + 1)}{n - k - 1}$$

k μ μ μ  
 n μ μ

$$AIC \mu^2$$

μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_i^2} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left( - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - f(x_i))^2}{2\sigma_i^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \ln(L) = \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_i^2} \right)^{1/2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - f(x_i))^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$$\therefore \ln(L) = C - \chi^2/2$$

C μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ λ.

ώς το AIC γίνεται:

$$AIC = 2k - 2 \ln(L) = 2k - 2 \left( C - \frac{\chi^2}{2} \right) = 2k - 2C + \chi^2$$

AIC μ α μόνο οι διαφορές, C μ

:

$$AIC = \chi^2 + 2k$$

μ εί και

$$AIC = n \ln(RSS/n) + 2k + C$$

$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

μ

C μ να αγνοηθεί στη σύγκριση των μονομορφών

$$AIC = n \ln(RSS/n) + 2k$$



## 2.4.5 Hannan–Quinn Information criterion (HQC)

Hannan–Quinn information criterion (HQC)

(AIC) Akaike information criterion  
 Bayesian information criterion (BIC).

:

$$HQC = n \log \left( \frac{RSS}{n} \right) + 2k \log(\log(n))$$

$n$   
 $RSS$   
 Burnham & Anderson (2002) HQC  
 C Kullback–Leibler HQC  
 Hjort (2008) HQC BIC  
 $\log(\log(n))$   
 $\mu$

### 3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu \qquad \qquad \mu\mu \\ (3.1. \quad & ) \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \quad . \qquad \qquad \mu \\ & \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \\ & \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \end{aligned}$$

### 3.1.

$\mu$ ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$ .

- Single Semivariogram :  $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ( $\mu$ -range,  
 $\mu$  - lagsize)  
 $\mu$   
(range) .

- Semivariogram Comparison :  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  
 $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
Single Semivariogram  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$ .

- Model Selection Criteria :  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), Akaike  
Information Criterion (AIC), Hannan-Quinn Information Criterion  
(HQC).

### 3.1.1.

- Python

μ

μ

.

:

  - arcPy: μ

ESRI μ ArcGIS μ μ

μ ,

μ ArcGIS. μ μ

arcpy μ

ArcGIS.
  - scipy: scipy μ

μ μ μ . μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

spatial.distance, μ

μ , pdist squareform.

μ μ x,y

μ μ

μ μ
  - Numpy: μ Python

μ , μ

μ μ , Numpy
  - matplotlib:

matlab, μ

μ μ μμ .
  - Tkinter: μ graphicaluserinterface (GUI),

μ

μ .

```

1 import arcpy
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import numpy as np
4 from scipy.spatial.distance import pdist, squareform
5 from Tkinter import *
6 from arcpy.sa import *

```

3.1:

μ                      ArcGIS                      μ

arcpy .

```

8 input = arcpy.GetParameter(0)
9
10 x = arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input, "SHAPE@X")
11 x = np.array( x, dtype=np.float )
12
13 y =arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input, "SHAPE@Y")
14 y = np.array( y, dtype=np.float )
15
16 zsth1h = arcpy.GetParameter(1)
17 zsth1h = str(zsth1h)
18
19 z = arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input, zsth1h)
20 z = np.array( z, dtype=np.float )
21
22 bw = arcpy.GetParameter(2)
23 bw = int(bw)
24
25 lag = arcpy.GetParameter(3)
26 lag = int(lag)

```

3.2:

μ                      ArcGIS10.1

μμ 8                      ,                      μ                      μ                      μ

μ                      ArcGIS,                      μ                      input                      μ

shapefile, μ                      μ                      μ .

μμ 10 13 , x,y ,  
 μ shapefile , Numpy  
 μ μ x, y.

μμ 11 14 , μ μ  
 μ . μ μ μ  
 μ μ μμ .

μμ 17 , μ μ μ  
 μ ArcGIS, μ zsthhl μ  
 μ , μ shapefile, μ  
 μ μ .

μμ 18 , μ μ μ  
 μ (str)

μμ 19,20 , μμ 10,11,12,13  
 μ Numpy μ  
 μ .

μμ 22,23,25,26 μ  
 μ bandwidth lag μ  
 ArcGIS.

```
28 slag = np.arange(0,lag,bw)
29
30 pdis = squareform( pdist( Pin[:, :2] ))
```

**3.3:**

μμ 28 30 μ . μμ  
 28 μ ακας με τις αποστάσεις ε χωρικό βήμα μμ 30  
 μ μ μ α με τις αποστάσεις μεταξύ των σημείων με τ

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

3.1.2. Single Semivariogram

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

• distance:

distance  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 3.3,  $\mu$  32,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

παρῶν οἱς ἀξίαις εἶναι αἰσθητῆς .

$$(Z(x_i) - Z(x_j))^2$$

40 43  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

```

32 def distance(pin, pdis):
33     pdis2=[]
34     pdif = []
35     N = len(Pin[:,0])
36     for i in range(N):
37         for j in range((i+1),N):
38             pdis2.append(pdis[i,j])
39             pdif.append((Pin[i,2] - Pin[j,2] )**2.0)
40     ola = np.array([pdis2,pdif]).T
41     ind = np.lexsort((ola[:,1],ola[:,0]))
42     ola= ola[ind]
43     return ola

```

### 3.4: distance

- semi:

semi  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  (h).  
 , 3.5, 46  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  . 43,  $\mu$   
 distance ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 . 44 46,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  . 47 53,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  γράμματος για κάθε απίσταση βάση του τύπου

$$\hat{\gamma}(h) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{Z(x_i) - Z(x_i + h)\}^2$$



54,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  numpy  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  . 55,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

```

46 def semi (Pin,slag,bw,pdis):
47     Pin=distance(Pin, pdis)
48     se=list()
49     pingh=list()
50     piN=list()
51     for h in slag:
52         idx=Pin[:,0]<=h+bw
53         N=len(Pin[idx])
54         piN.append(int(N))
55         s = (np.sum(Pin[idx], axis=0))[1]
56         x=s/(N*2.0)
57         se.append(x)
58     pingh = [ [ slag[i], se[i], piN[i]]for i in range(len(slag)) if se[i]>0]
59     return np.array(pingh).T

```

### 3.5: semi

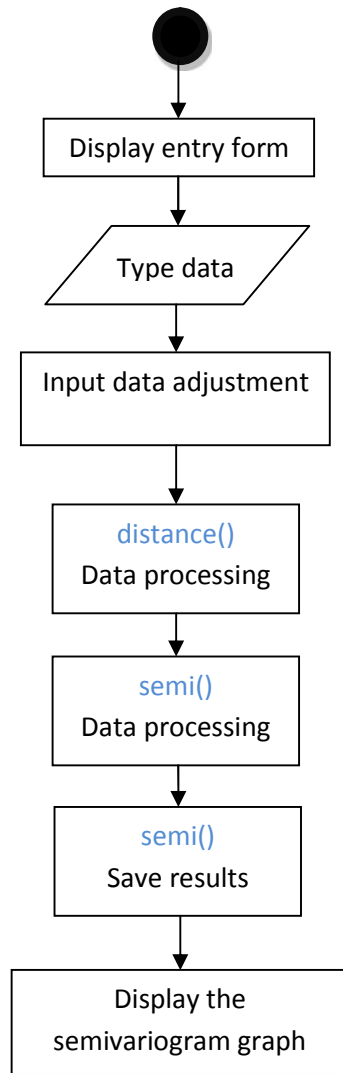
- 57 65,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 matplotlib,  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  .

```

57 sv = semi (Pin,slag,bw)
58 N =len(slag)
59 plt.plot( sv[0], sv[1], '-.' );
60 plt.ylabel('Semivariance')
61 plt.xlabel("Lag (m) ")
62 plt.savefig('semivariogram.png',fmt='png',dpi=200)
63 plt.show()

```

### 3.6: $\mu$ $\mu\mu$



3.7:

μμ

SingleVariogram

### 3.1.3. T Semivariogram Comparison.

single semivariogram  $\mu$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$h$ ,  $\mu$   $2h$   $h/2$ .

```

1  import arcpy
2  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #για να εισάγουμε το ματλαμπ (διαγράμματα)
3  import numpy as np
4  from scipy.spatial.distance import pdist, squareform #μας λύνει τα χέρια σε ότι αφορά τον υπολογισμό των αποστάσεων με συντεταγμένες
5  from Tkinter import *
6  from arcpy.sa import *
7  input = arcpy.GetParameter(0)
8  z = arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input, "SHAPE@X")
9  x = np.array( x, dtype=np.float )
10 y =arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input, "SHAPE@Y")
11 y = np.array( y, dtype=np.float )
12 zsthlh = arcpy.GetParameter(1)
13 zsthlh = str(zsthlh)
14 z = arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray(input,zsthlh)
15 z = np.array( z, dtype=np.float )
16 Pin= np.array([x,y,z]).T
17
18 bw = arcpy.GetParameter(2)
19 bw = int(bw)
20 lag = arcpy.GetParameter(3)
21 lag = int(lag)
22 lag += bw #έχει σχέση με την προσέλαση των δεδομένων στον πίνακα
23 slag = np.arange(0,lag,bw)
24 pdis = squareform( pdist( Pin[:, :2] ))
25
26 slag1 = np.arange(0,lag,bw)
27 slag2 = np.arange(0,lag,bw*2)
28 slag3 = np.arange(0,lag,bw/2)
29
30 def distance(pin):
31     pdis2=[]
32     pdif = []
33     N = len(Pin[:,0])
34     for i in range(N):
35         for j in range((i+1),N):
36             pdis2.append(pdis[i,j])
37             pdif.append((Pin[i,2] - Pin[j,2] )**2.0)
38     ola = np.array([pdis2,pdif]).T
39     ind = np.lexsort((ola[:,1],ola[:,0]))
40     ola= ola[ind]
41     return ola
42     ola=distance(Pin)
43
44 def semi (Pin,slag,bw):
45     Pin=distance(Pin)
46     se=list()
47     pingh=list()
48     piN=list()
49     for h in slag:
50         idx=Pin[:,0]<=h+bw
51         N=len(Pin[idx])
52         piN.append(int(N))
53         s = (np.sum(Pin[idx], axis=0))[1]
54         x=s/(N*2.0)
55         se.append(x)
56     pingh = [ [ slag[i], se[i], piN[i]]for i in range(len(slag)) if se[i]>0]
57     return np.array(pingh).T
58
59 sv1 = semi (Pin,slag,bw)
60 sv2 = semi (Pin,slag2,bw*2)
61 sv3 = semi (Pin,slag3,bw/2)
62 N =len(slag)
63 plt.plot( sv1[0], sv1[1], '-.' ),
64 plt.plot( sv2[0], sv2[1], '-.' ) ;
65 plt.plot( sv3[0], sv3[1], '-.' ) ;
66 plt.ylabel('Semivariance')
67 plt.xlabel("Lag (m)")
68 plt.savefig('semicomparison.png',fmt='png',dpi=200)
69 plt.show()

```

3.8: semivariogram comparison

### 3.1.4. Model Selection Criteria

The model selection criteria are used to compare different models and select the best one. The most common criteria are AIC, AICc, BIC, and HQC. These criteria are based on the likelihood function and the number of parameters in the model. The Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) is defined as  $AIC = -2 \ln(L) + 2k$ , where  $L$  is the likelihood function and  $k$  is the number of parameters. The corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) is defined as  $AICc = AIC + \frac{2k(k+1)}{n-k-1}$ , where  $n$  is the sample size. The Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) is defined as  $BIC = -2 \ln(L) + k \ln(n)$ . The Hannan-Quinn Criterion (HQC) is defined as  $HQC = -2 \ln(L) + k \ln(\ln(n))$ .

- distance:

$\mu \mu$  .

- semi:

$\mu \mu$  .

- evrosnugg:

The model selection criteria are used to compare different models and select the best one. The most common criteria are AIC, AICc, BIC, and HQC. These criteria are based on the likelihood function and the number of parameters in the model. The Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) is defined as  $AIC = -2 \ln(L) + 2k$ , where  $L$  is the likelihood function and  $k$  is the number of parameters. The corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) is defined as  $AICc = AIC + \frac{2k(k+1)}{n-k-1}$ , where  $n$  is the sample size. The Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) is defined as  $BIC = -2 \ln(L) + k \ln(n)$ . The Hannan-Quinn Criterion (HQC) is defined as  $HQC = -2 \ln(L) + k \ln(\ln(n))$ .

(3.9, 63,  $\mu$ ),  $\mu$   $\mu$  64,  
 ( $\mu$ ),  $\mu$  (h).  $\mu$  64,  
 (sill, C1),  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  . 65,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  500 50  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$        $\mu\mu$       500       $\mu$       61,       $\mu$        $\mu$   
                  (nugget)      50       $\mu$       67,       $\mu$        $\mu$   
                   $\mu$       nugget,       $\mu$       68      70,       $\mu$   
                   $\mu$        $\mu$       ,       $\mu$

$$r = \frac{RSS}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\chi}_i - \chi_i)^2$$

72,       $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
                  73,       $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
                   $\mu$       (nugget)

(sill,C1).

```

63 def evrosnugg( fct, x, y, meshSize=500,mesSize = 50 ):
64     C1=np.abs(y[-1]-y[0])
65     rs = np.zeros( (meshSize,mesSize) )
66     a = np.linspace( x[1], x[-1], meshSize )
67     nugget =np.linspace(0,y[0],mesSize)
68     for i in range( meshSize ):
69         for j in range(mesSize):
70             rs[i,j] = np.mean( ( y - fct( x, a[i], C1, nugget[j] ) )**2.0 )
71
72     z= np.unravel_index(rs.argmin(), rs.shape)
73     return rs[z[0],z[1]],a[z[0]],nugget[z[1]],C1
  
```

**3.9: evrosnugg**

- Η cvmodel:

Η  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .

3.10, 75,  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  (h), (bw)

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .

```

75 def cvmodel( Pin, model, slag,bw,pdis):
76     ...
77     sv = semi( Pin, slag, bw, pdis)
78     #υπολογιζουμε τις πραγματικες τιμες του βαριογραμματος
79
80     rs,evros,nugget,C1 = evrosnugg( model, sv[0], sv[1])
81
82     covfct = lambda h, a=evros: model( h, a, C1, nugget )
83
84     return covfct,sv,rs,evros,nugget

```

### 3.10: cvmodel

77, semi  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$

80 evrosnugg,

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  ( , ,

$\mu$  ),  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .

82  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

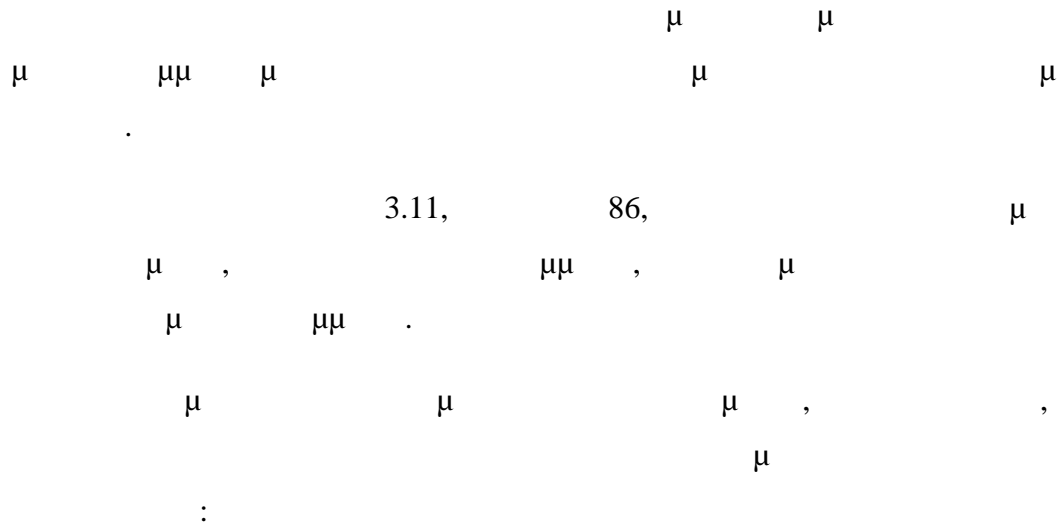
$\mu$   $\mu\mu$  80.

$\mu\mu$  84,  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

- spherical:



$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1,5 \frac{|h|}{a} - 0,5 \left( \frac{|h|}{a} \right)^3 \right] \quad 0 < |h| < a$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0 \quad h = 0$$

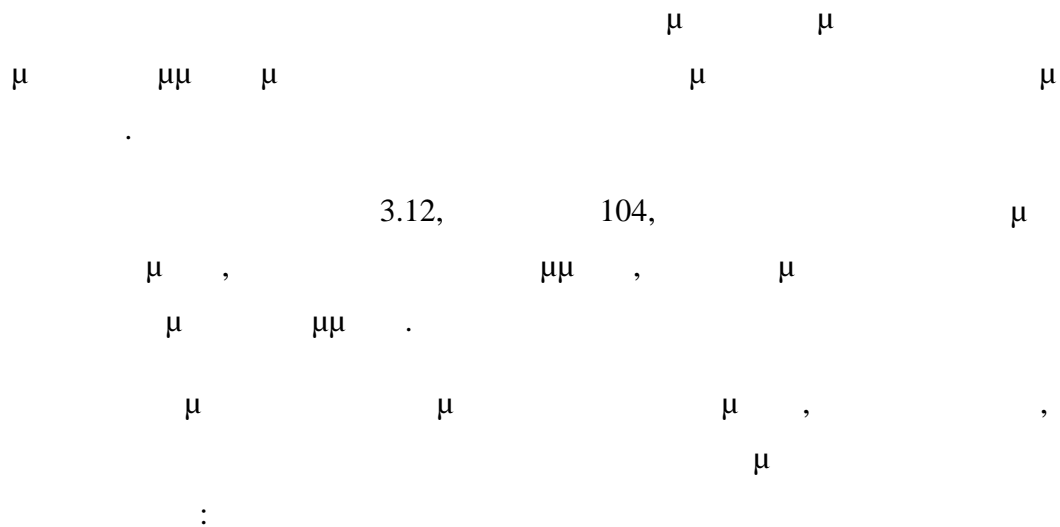
```

86 def spherical( h, a, C1, nugget):
87     '''
88     σφαιρικό μοντέλο
89     '''
90     # αν είναι δεκαδικά
91     if type(h) == np.float64:
92         # για το εύρος που δόθηκε υπολογίζει τις τιμές του μοντέλου
93         if h <= a:
94             return (C1*( 1.5*(h/a) - 0.5*(h/a)**3.0 ))+nugget
95         else:
96             return C1
97     # αλλιώς δημιουργεί τους ανάλογους πίνακες ώστε να είναι δυνατοί οι υπολογισμοί
98     else:
99         a = np.ones( h.size ) * a
100        C1 = np.ones( h.size ) * C1
101        nugget = np.ones(h.size)* nugget
102        return map( spherical, h, a, C1, nugget)

```

**3.11: spherical**

- exponential:



$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{|h|}{r}} \right] \quad |h| > 0$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0 \quad |h| = 0$$

```

104 def exponential( h, a, C1, nugget):
105     """
106     εκθετικό μοντέλο
107     """
108     # αν είναι δεκαδικά
109     if type(h) == np.float64:
110         # για το εύρος που δόθηκε υπολογίζει τις τιμές του μοντέλου
111
112         return (C1*( 1-np.exp(-(np.absolute(h))/a ))) +nugget
113
114     # αλλιώς δημιουργεί τους ανάλογους πίνακες ώστε να είναι δυνατοί οι υπολογισμοί
115     else:
116         a = np.ones( h.size ) * a
117         C1 = np.ones( h.size ) * C1
118         nugget = np.ones(h.size)* nugget
119         return map( exponential, h, a, C1, nugget )

```

**3.12: exponential**



- gaussian:

$\mu$       $\mu\mu$       $\mu$       $\mu$       $\mu$       $\mu$      ( )  
 Gaussian)      $\mu$      .  
 3.13,     121,      $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,      $\mu\mu$  ,      $\mu$   
 $\mu$       $\mu\mu$  .  
 $\mu$       $\mu$       $\mu$  ,      $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$

$$\gamma(h) = C_0 + C_1 \left[ 1 - e^{\left(\frac{-|h|}{r}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma(h) = 0$$

```

121 def gaussian( h, a, C1, nugget):
122     """
123     γκαουσιανό μοντέλο
124     """
125     # αν είναι δεκαδικά
126     if type(h) == np.float64:
127         # για το εύρος που δόθηκε υπολογίζει τις τιμές του μοντέλου
128         return (C1*( 1-np.exp(-(np.absolute(h))**2/a**2 ))) +nugget
129
130     # αλλιώς δημιουργεί τους ανάλογους πίνακες ώστε να είναι δυνατοί οι υπολογισμοί
131     else:
132         a = np.ones( h.size ) * a
133         C1 = np.ones( h.size ) * C1
134         nugget = np.ones(h.size)* nugget
135         return map( gaussian, h, a, C1, nugget)

```

3.13: gaussian

- Η criteria

Η criteria  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  AIC, AICc, BIC,

HQC  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

3.14, 137,

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

138 cvmodel  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .

140, ζεται η τιμή του κριτηρίου AIC, για το  $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\xi$

$$AIC = n \ln(RSS/n) + 2k$$

141  $\mu$   $\mu$  του AIC  $\mu$  140

$\mu$  AICc, χρησιμοποιήθηκε ο τύπος

$$AIC_c = AIC + \frac{2k(k + 1)}{n - k - 1}$$

142,  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

$\mu$  τύπος

$$BIC = n \ln(RSS/n) + k \ln(n)$$

143, . . . μ , του κριτηρίου HQC, . . . μ ,  
 μ . τύπος

$$HQC = n \log\left(\frac{RSS}{n}\right) + 2k \log(\log(n))$$

145 μ 151 μ matplotlib  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ .

μ 155 167 μ  
 171 183 (Gaussian) μ .  
 μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ gui  
 .

```

137 def criteria(pin, slag, bw, pdis)
138     sp,sv,rs,evros,nugget=cvmodel (Pin,spherical,slag,bw,pdis)
139     N=len(sv[1])
140     A=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+4)
141     AC=np.abs(A+(12/(N-3)))
142     B=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+(2*np.log(N)))
143     H=np.abs((N*np.log10(rs))+(4*np.log10(np.log10(N))))
144
145     plt.plot( sv[0], sv[1], '-.' );
146     plt.plot( sv[0], sp( sv[0] ) ) ;
147     plt.title('Spherical Model')
148     plt.ylabel('Semivariance')
149     plt.xlabel("Lag (m)\n range : %d, nugget : %d"%(evros,nugget))
150     plt.savefig('semivariogram_model_spherical.png',fmt='png',dpi=200)
151     plt.show()
152
153     sp,sv,rs,evros,nugget=cvmodel (Pin,exponential,slag,bw,pdis)
154     A2=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+4)
155     AC2=np.abs(A2+(12/(N-3)))
156     B2=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+(np.log(N)))
157     H2=np.abs((N*np.log10(rs))+(4*np.log10(np.log10(N))))
158
159     plt.plot( sv[0], sv[1], '-.' );
160     plt.plot( sv[0], sp( sv[0] ) ) ;
161     plt.title('Exponential Model')
162     plt.ylabel('Semivariance')
163     plt.xlabel("Lag (m)\n range : %d, nugget : %d"%(evros,nugget))
164     plt.savefig('semivariogram_model_exponential.png',fmt='png',dpi=200)
165     plt.show()
166
167     sp,sv,rs,evros,nugget=cvmodel (Pin,gaussian,slag,bw,pdis)
168     A3=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+4)
169     AC3=np.abs(A3+(12/(N-3)))
170     B3=np.abs((N*np.log(rs))+(np.log(N)))
171     H3=np.abs((N*np.log10(rs))+(4*np.log10(np.log10(N))))
172
173     plt.plot( sv[0], sv[1], '-.' );
174     plt.plot( sv[0], sp( sv[0] ) ) ;
175     plt.title('Gaussian Model')
176     plt.ylabel('Semivariance')
177     plt.xlabel("Lag (m)\n range : %d, nugget : %d"%(evros,nugget))
178     plt.savefig('semivariogram_model_Gaussian.png',fmt='png',dpi=200)
179     plt.show()
180     apant="spherical model \n AIC : %d \n AICc : %d \n BIC : %d \n HQC : %d"
181     return apant
182

```

### 3.14: Criteria

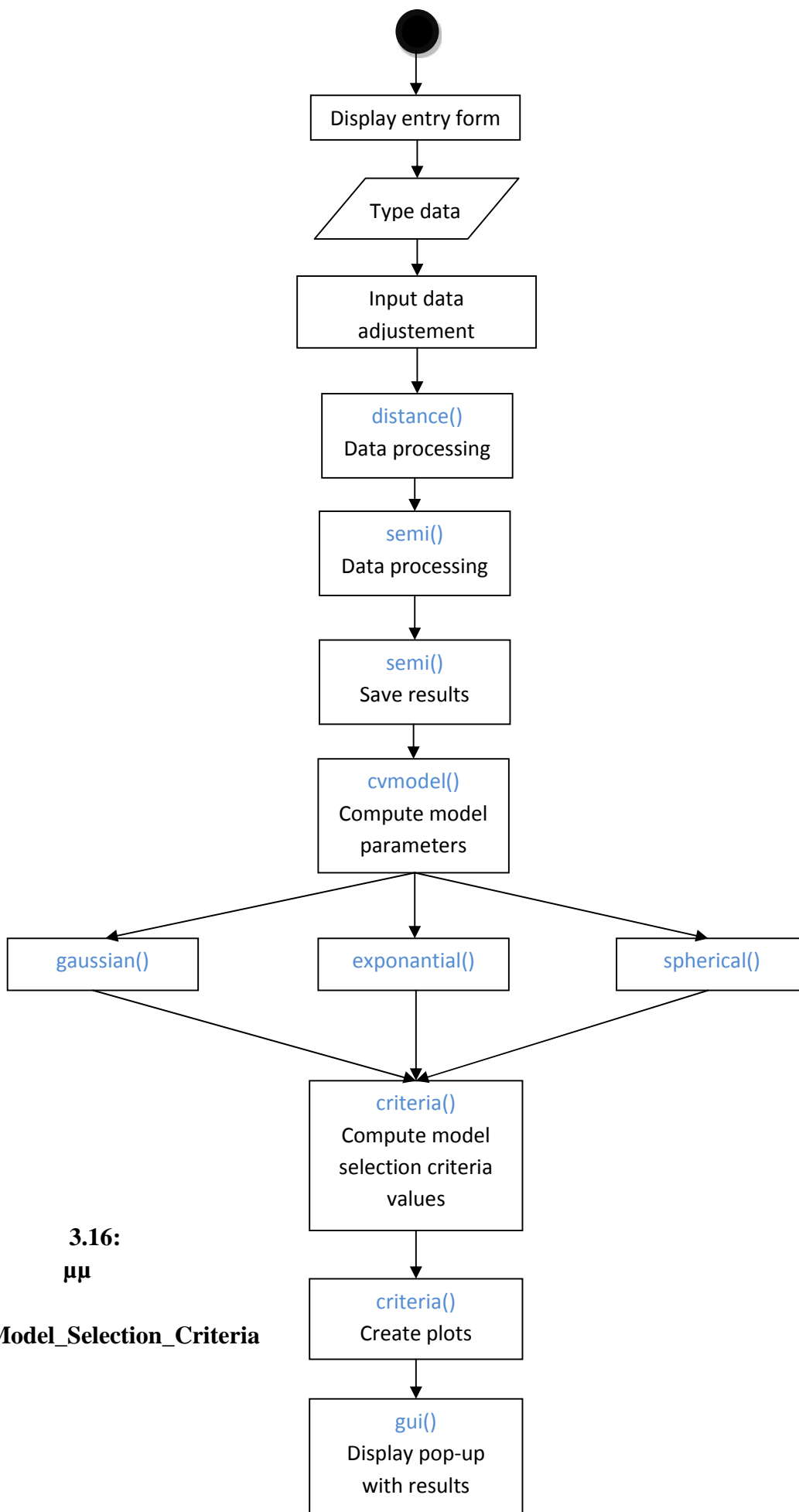
- `gui`
  - `criteria`
  - `3.15,` `188,`
  - `189,` `criteria,`
  - `190` `195` `Tkinter`

```

188 def gui(Pin, slag, bw, pdis, input):
189     apant = criteria(Pin, slag, bw)
190     master = Tk()
191     lbl = Label(master, text = apant)
192     lbl.pack()
193     Q = Button(master, text='quit', command= master.quit)
194     Q.pack()
195     master.mainloop()

```

**3.15:** `gui`



**3.16:**  
 $\mu\mu$   
**Model\_Selection\_Criteria**



### 3.2.1 $\mu$

$\mu$

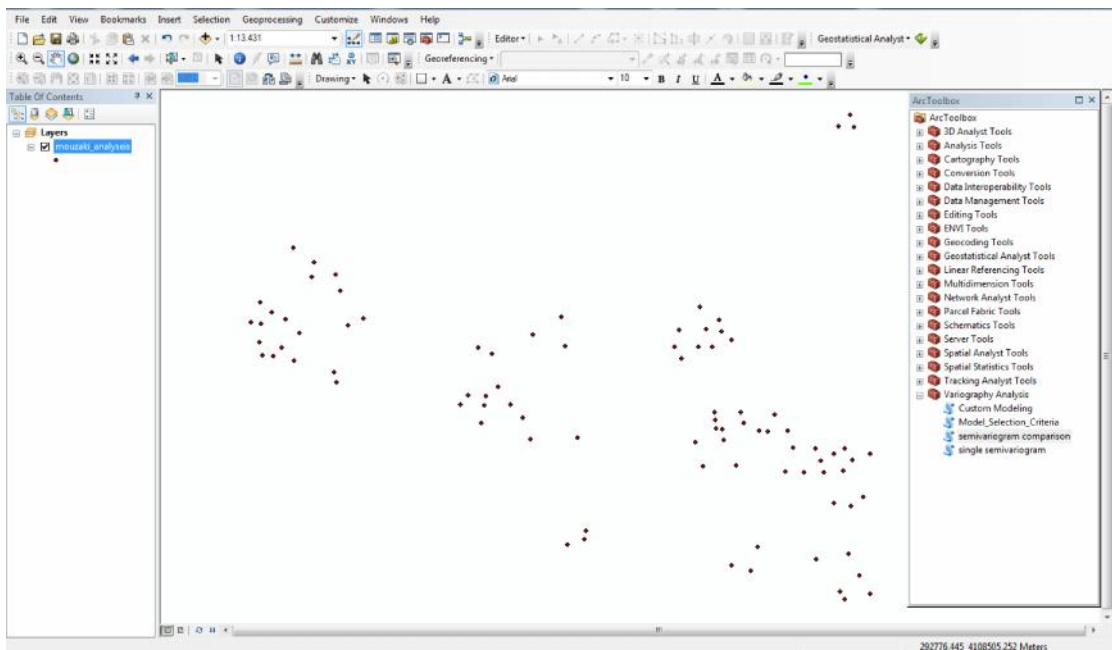
$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$



**3.18:  $\mu$  mouzaki ArcGIS10.1**

$\mu$   $\mu$  shapefile (.shp)

ArcGIS10.1 ( 3.18),  $\mu$   $\mu$  semivariogram comparison  $\mu$   $\mu$  ( 3.19)  $\mu$  shapefile

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $700 \mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$4000 \mu$   $\mu$  .

\*(  $\mu$  )  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

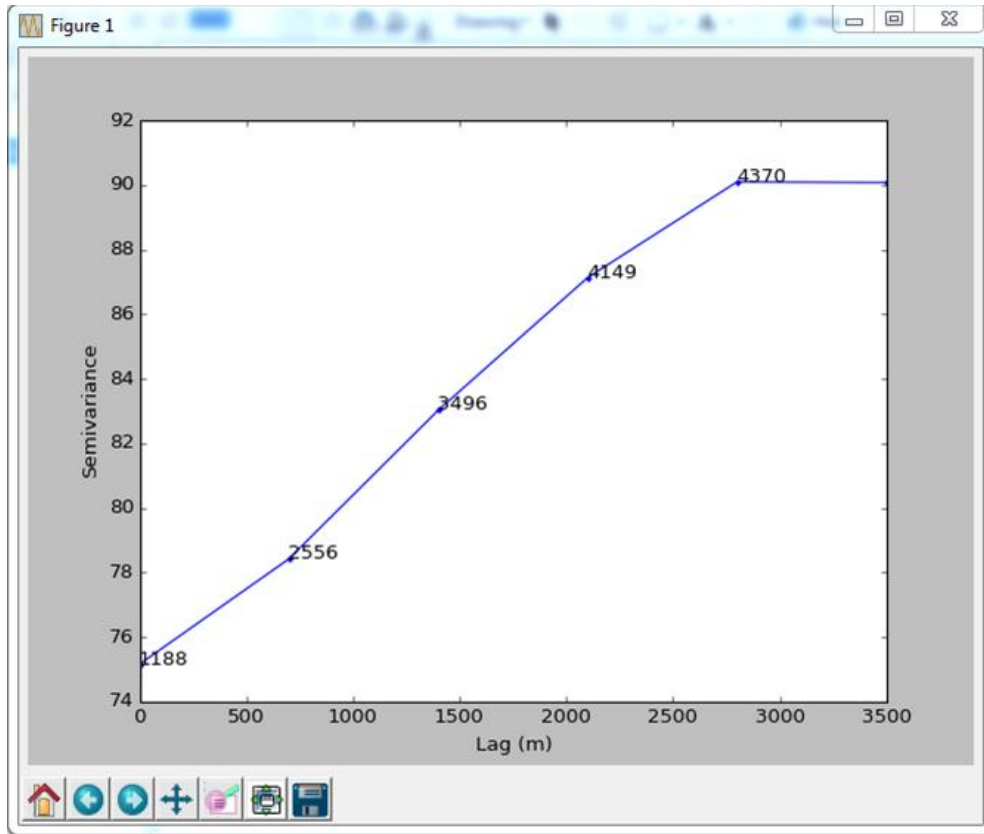
$\mu$

ArcGIS10.1.

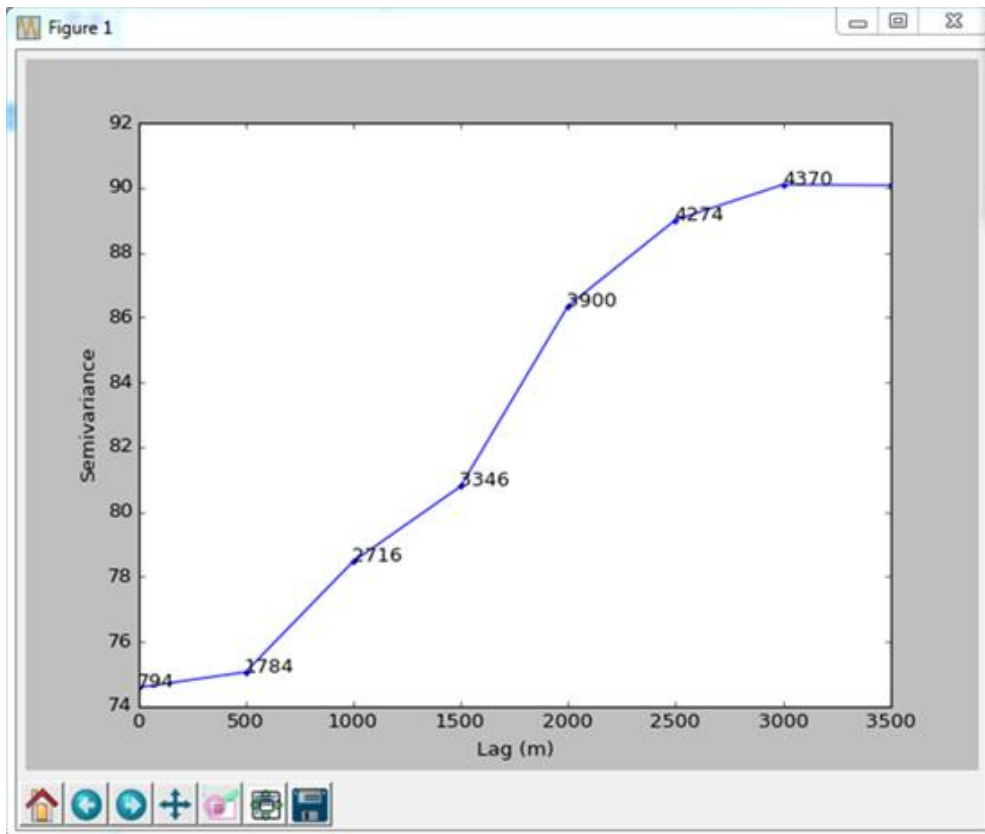




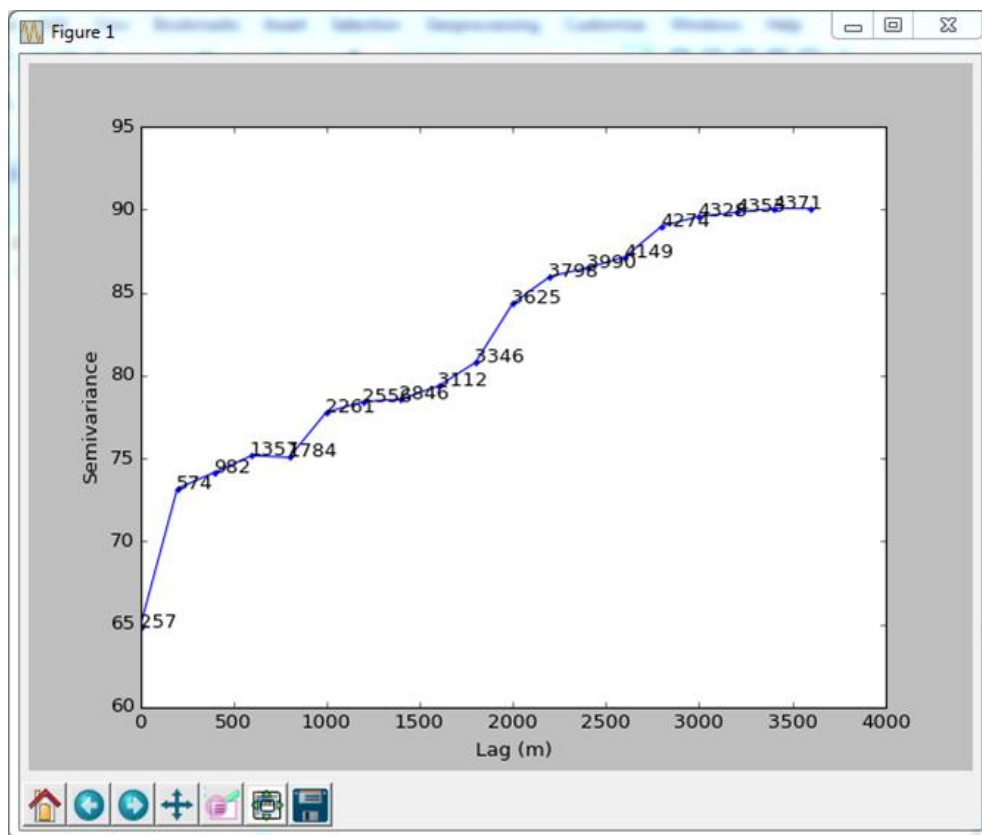
$\mu\mu$  3.20  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 3500  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 Single Semivariogram  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  700, 500 250  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$



3.21:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  700  $\mu$

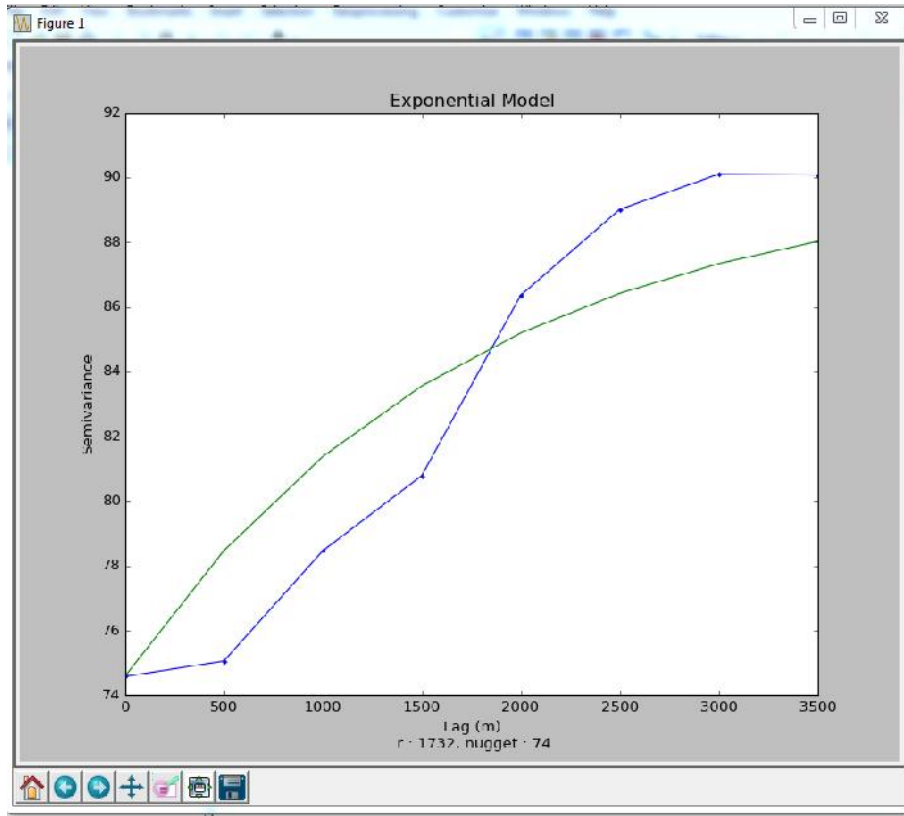


3.22:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $500 \mu$

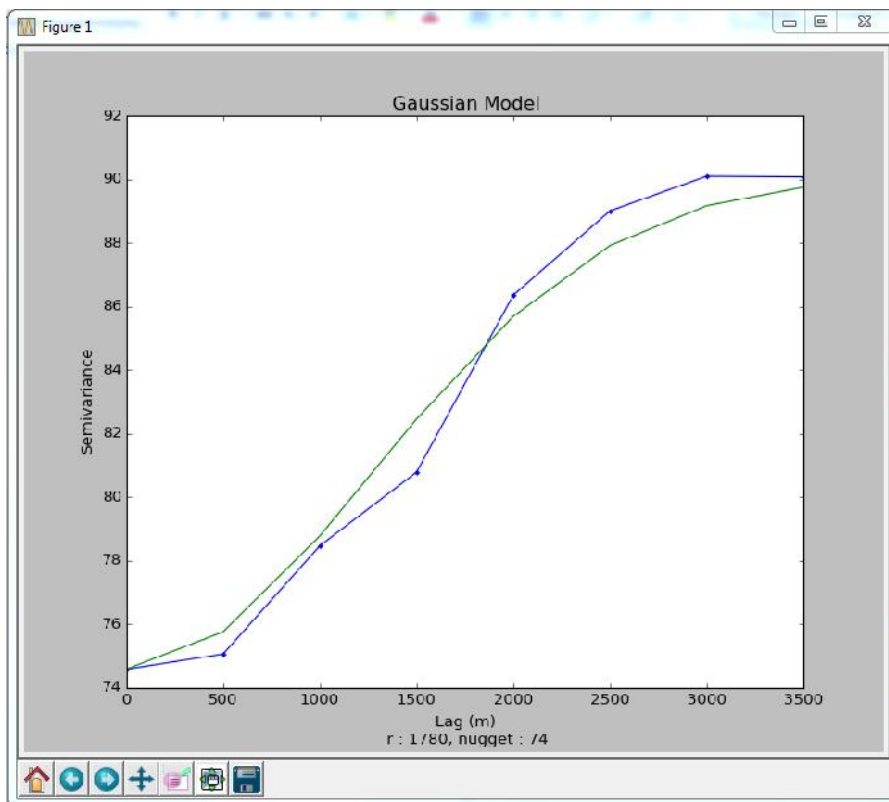


3.23:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $250 \mu$



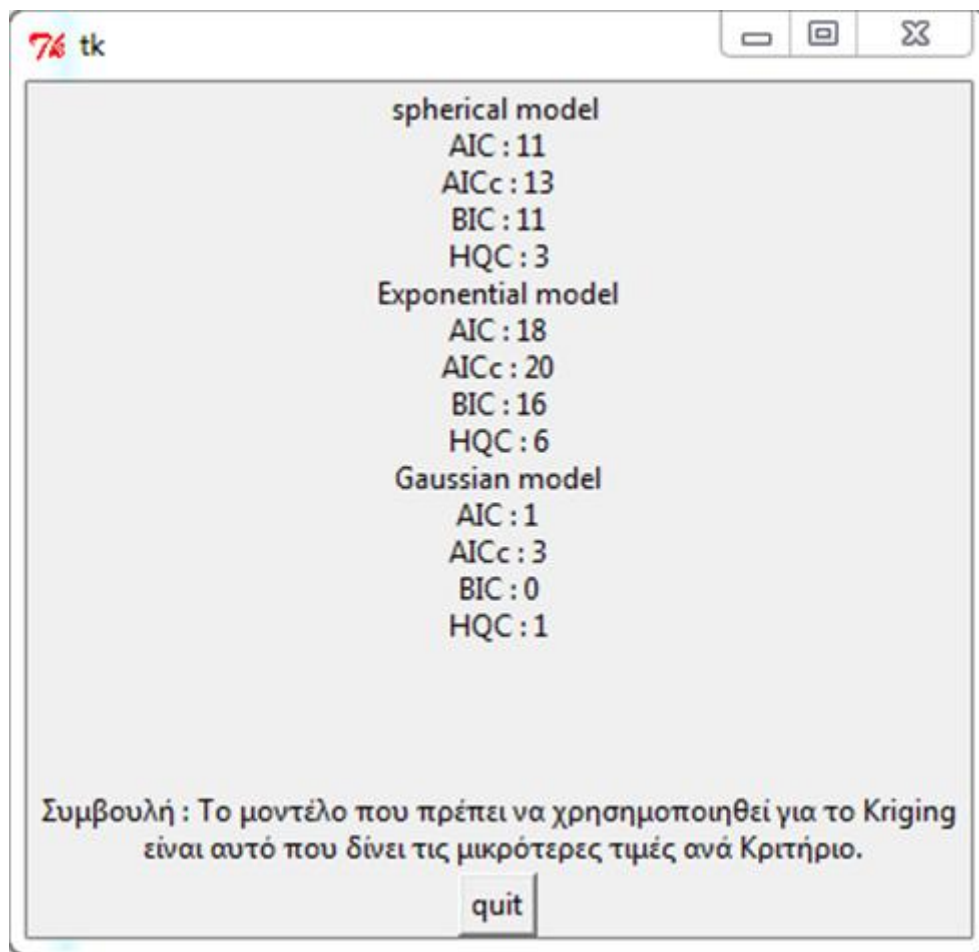


3.25:  $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$



3.26:  $\mu$        $\mu\mu$       (Gaussian)  $\mu$

$\mu$  ( 3.24, 3.25, 3.26)  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (gaussian)  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  , (range)  
 1780  $\mu$   $\mu$  (nugget) 74  $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  (gaussian)  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ( 3.27)  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .



3.27:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   
 $\mu$  (Kriging)  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (Gaussian)  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  1780  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 74  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### 3.2.2 $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

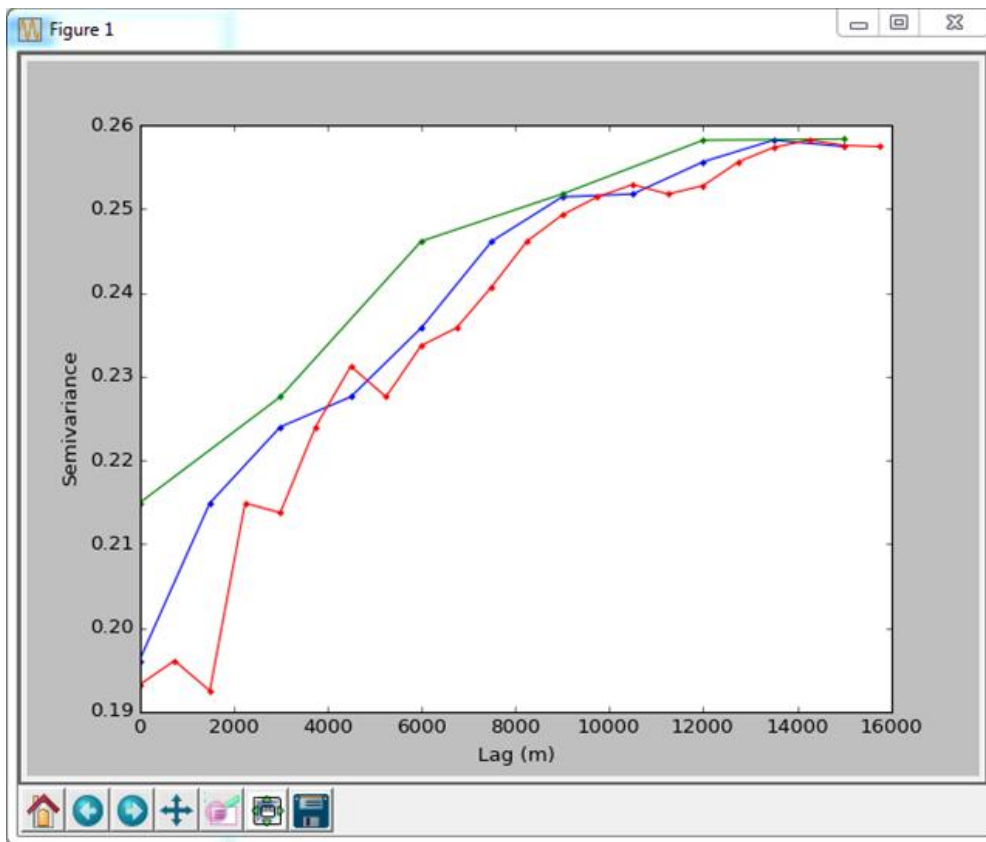
$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$



3.28:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$

#### Semivariogram Comparison $\mu$ $\mu$

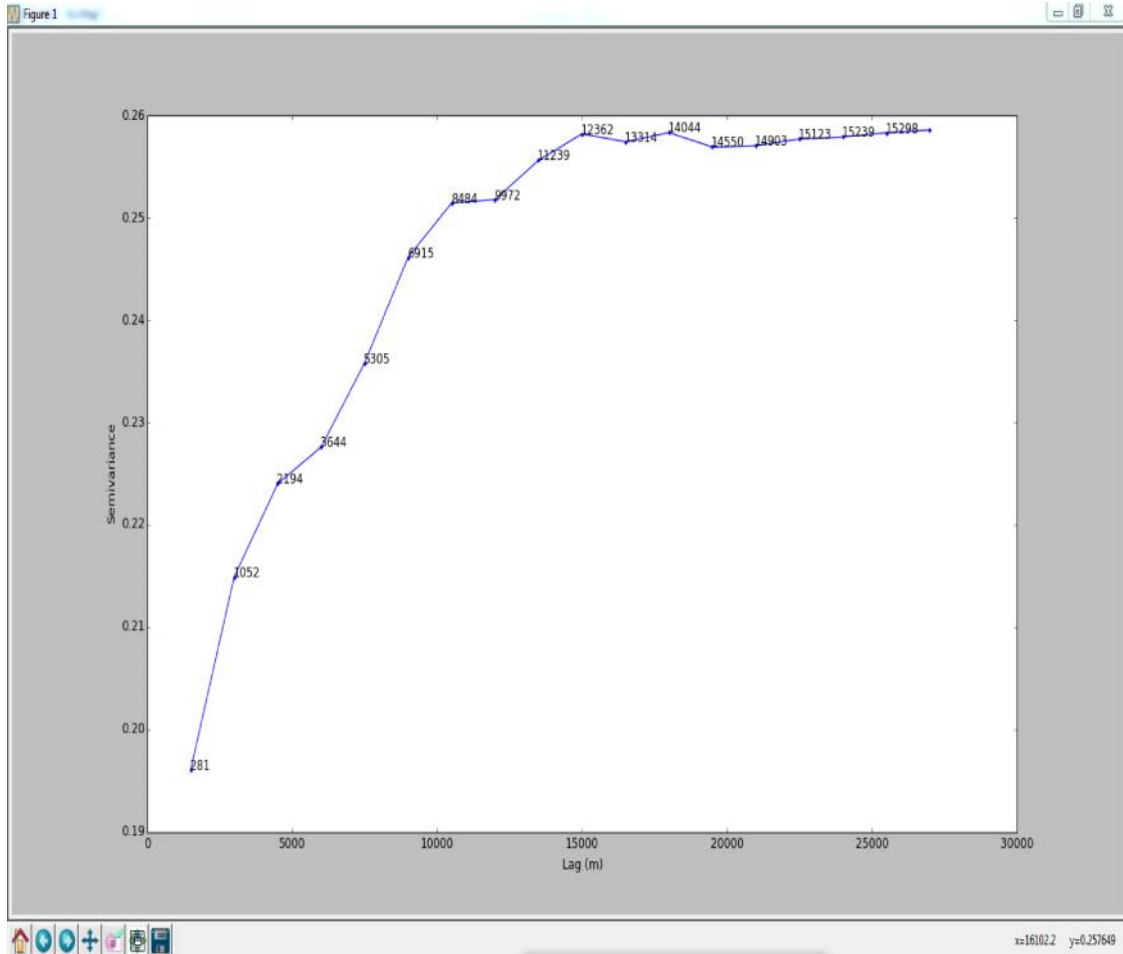
15000  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  700, 1500 3000  $\mu$

$\mu\mu$  ( 3.28)  $\mu$   $\mu$

1500  $\mu$  .

Single Semivariogram.

3.29,  $\mu$   $\mu$  1500  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  27000  $\mu$  .



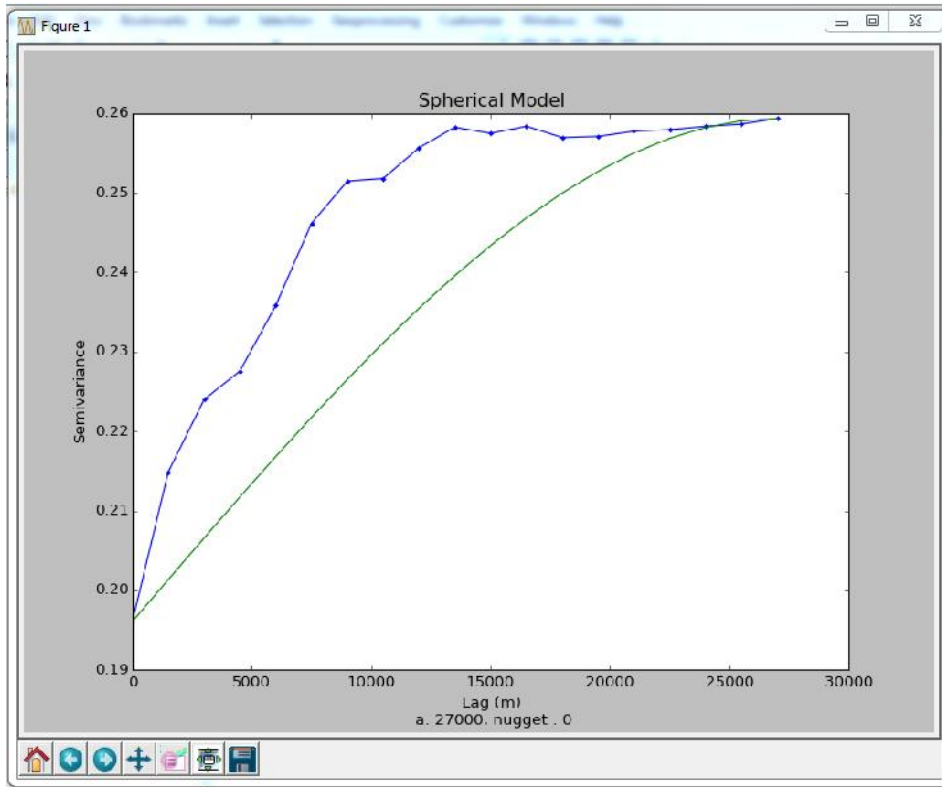
3.29:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  pH



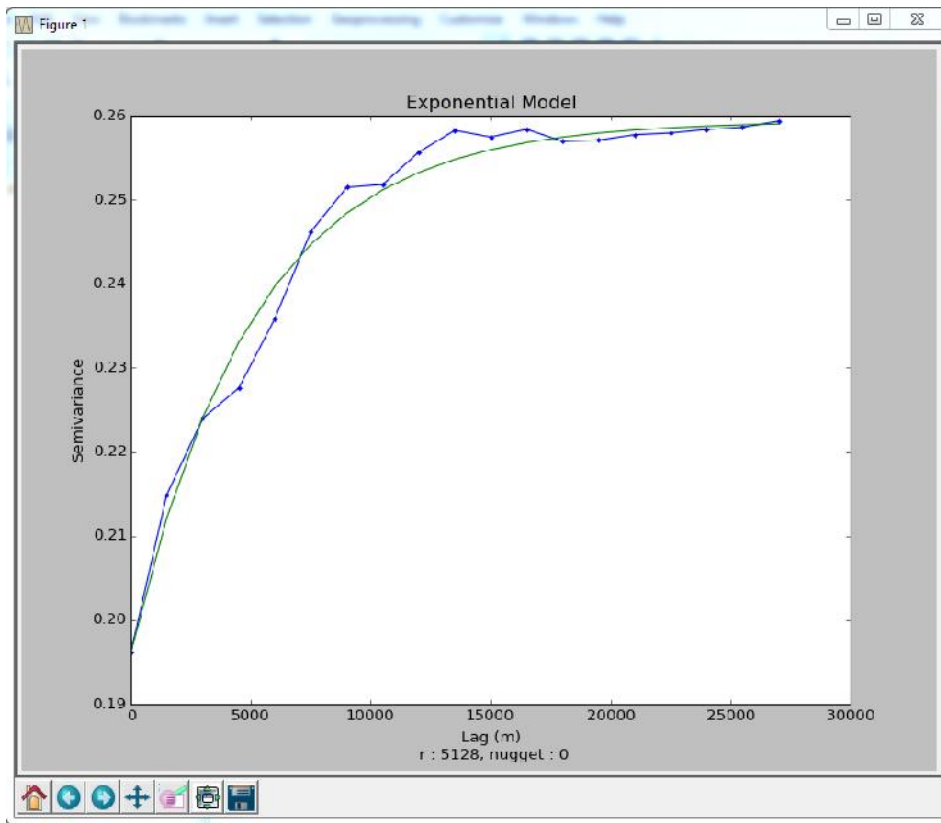
Model Selection Criteria

Single Semivariogram, 1500  $\mu$ , 27000  $\mu$ .

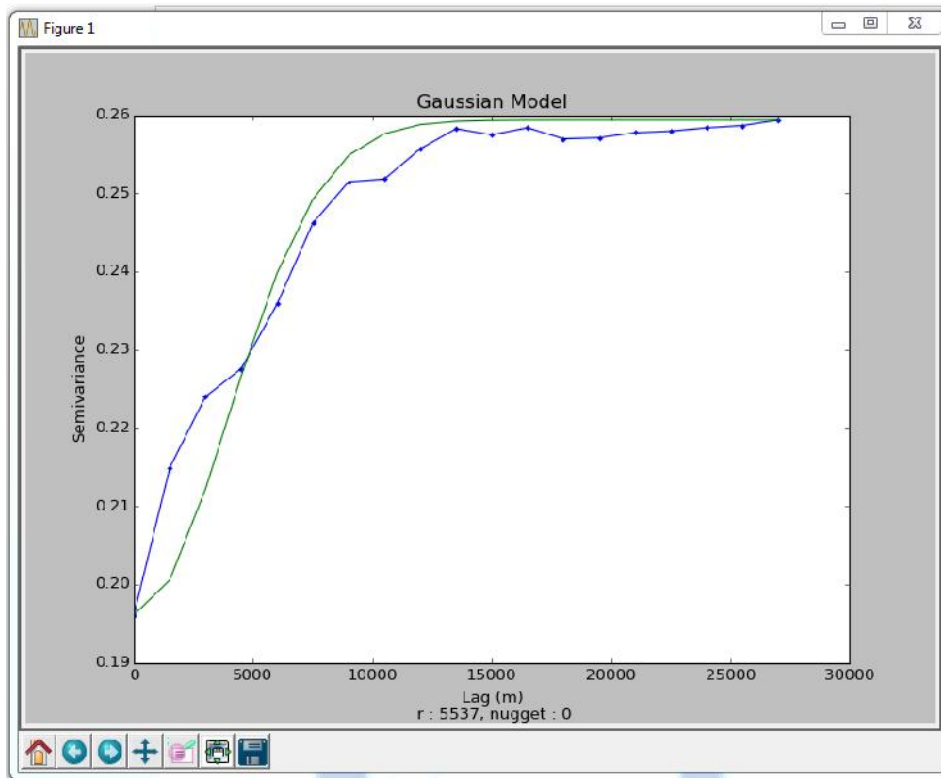
(3.30, 3.31, 3.32)



3.30:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$



3.31:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$



3.32:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (Gaussian)  $\mu$



### 3.2.3

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

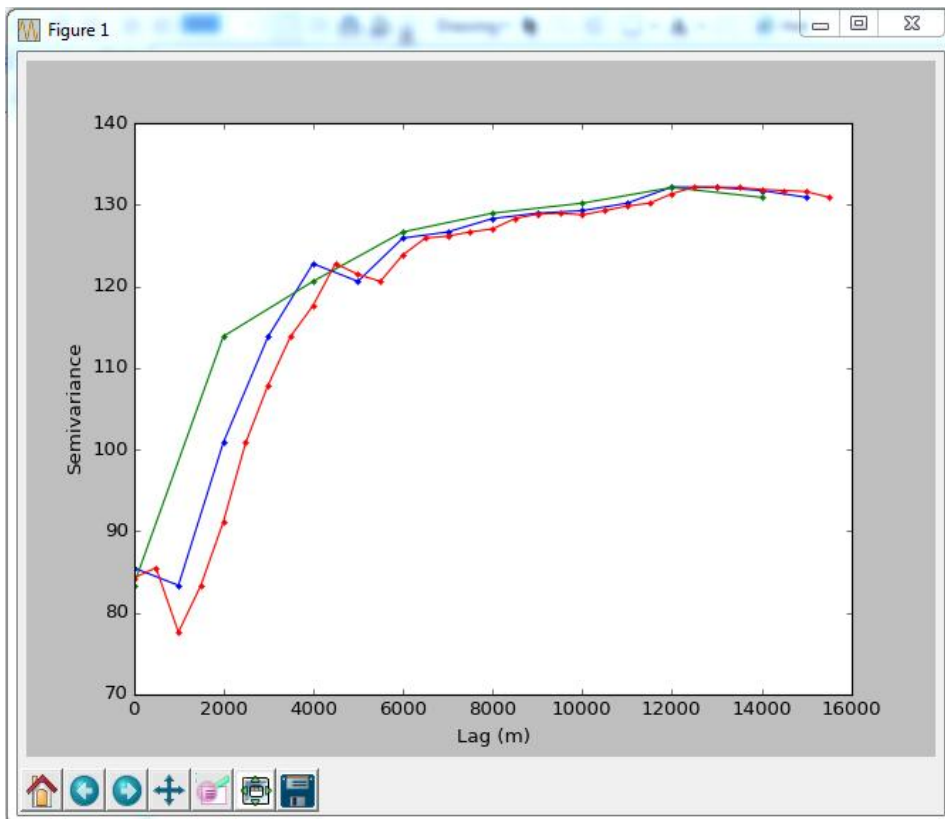
$\mu$

,  $\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$



3.34:

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu\mu$

Semivariogram Comparison  $\mu$   $\mu$

15000  $\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

500, 1000

2000  $\mu$

$\mu\mu$  ( 3.34)

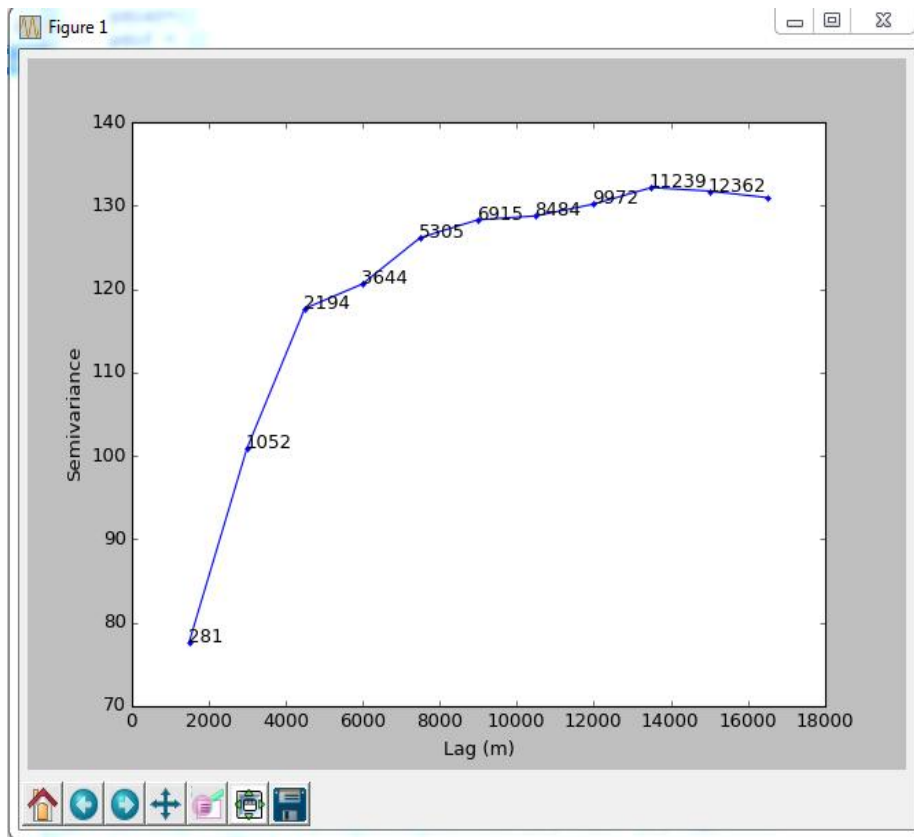
$\mu$

$\mu$

1500  $\mu$

Single Semivariogram.

3.35,  $\mu$   $\mu$  1500  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  15000  $\mu$  .

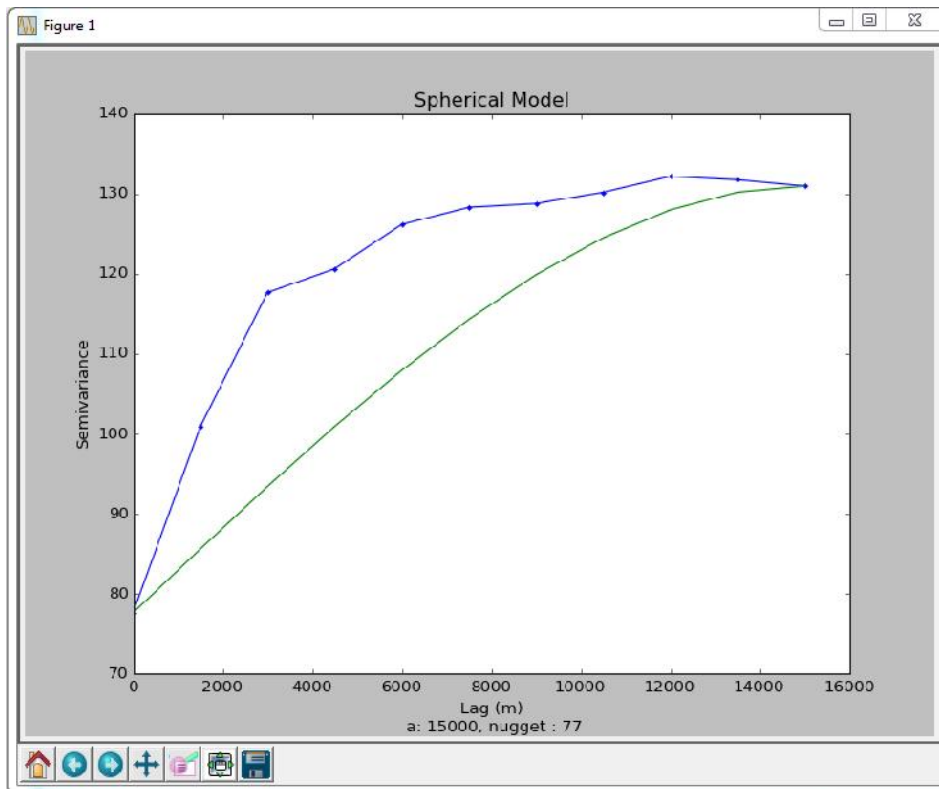


3.35:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$

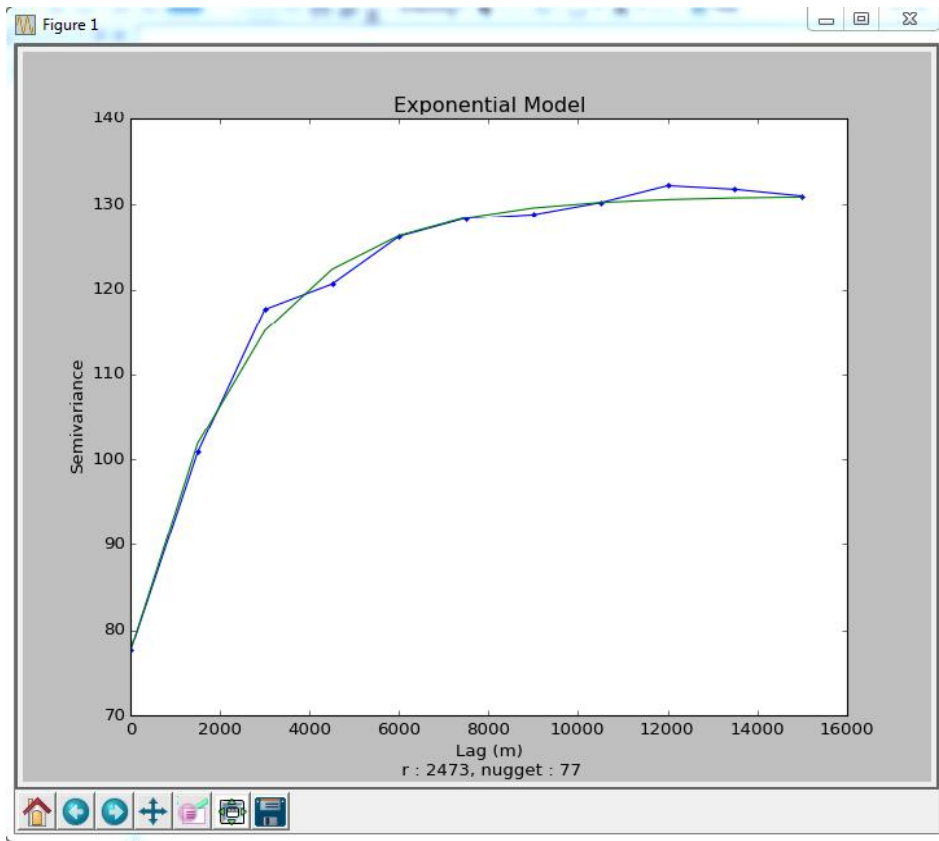
Model Selection Criteria

Single Semivariogram, 15000

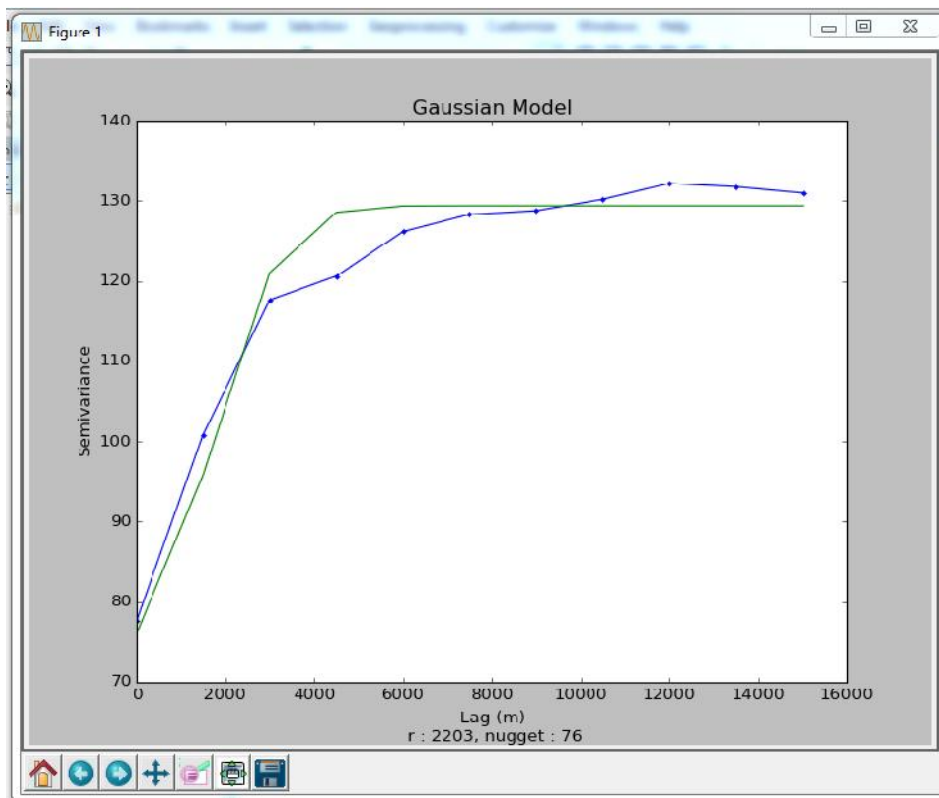
37, 3.38)



3.36:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$



3.37:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$



3.38:  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (Gaussian)  $\mu$





#### 4.

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μ μ μ . μ

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ArcGIS μ

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Johnson  
 Simple Kriging Connor  
 L.Pesquer . .(2011)  
 C. Kriging  
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 rcGIS,

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 Akaike (AIC) Bayesian(C)  
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 Bayesian Akaike.  
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