



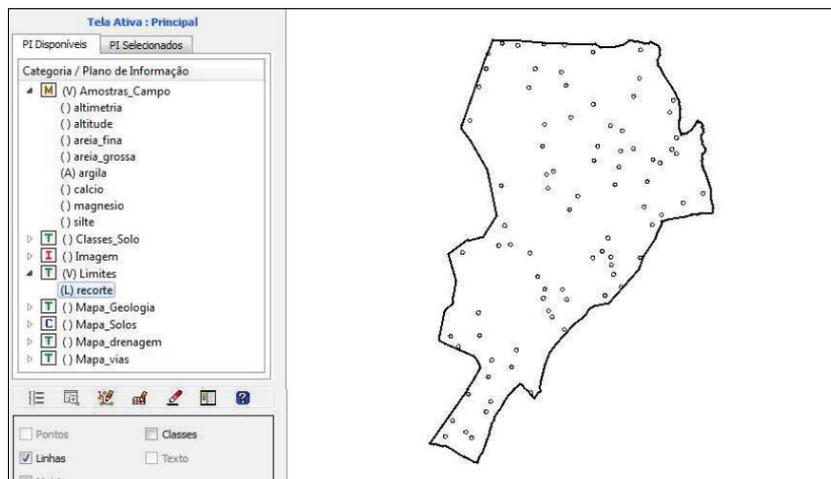
Renata Maciel Ribeiro

## Exercício de Prática de Geoprocessamento

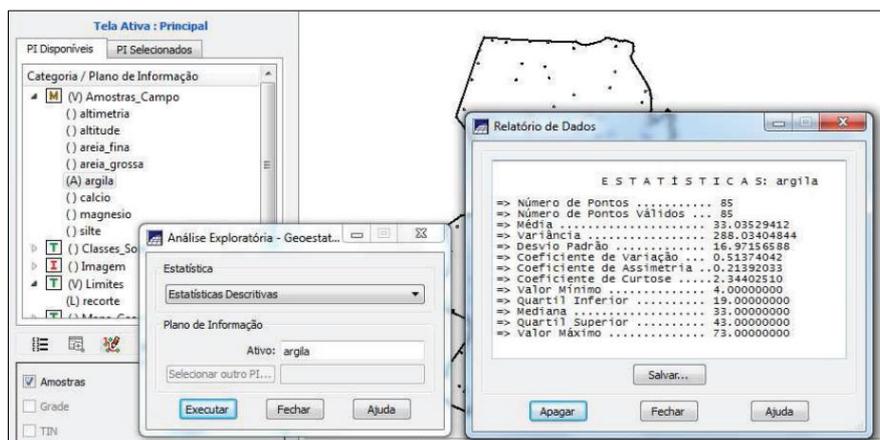
SER 300 – Introdução ao Geoprocessamento

Laboratório de Análise Espacial de Dados Geográficos

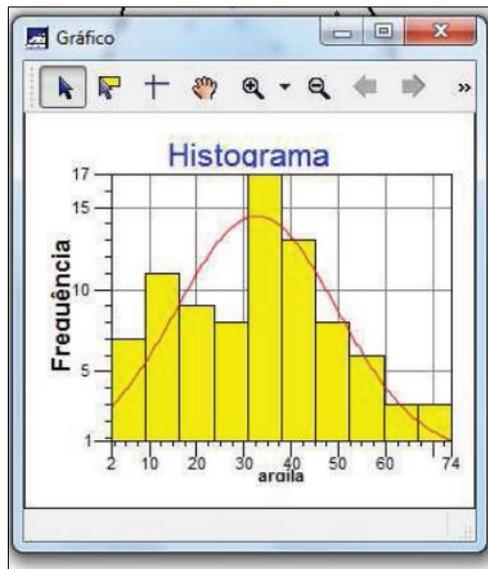
Passo 1: ativar banco de dados



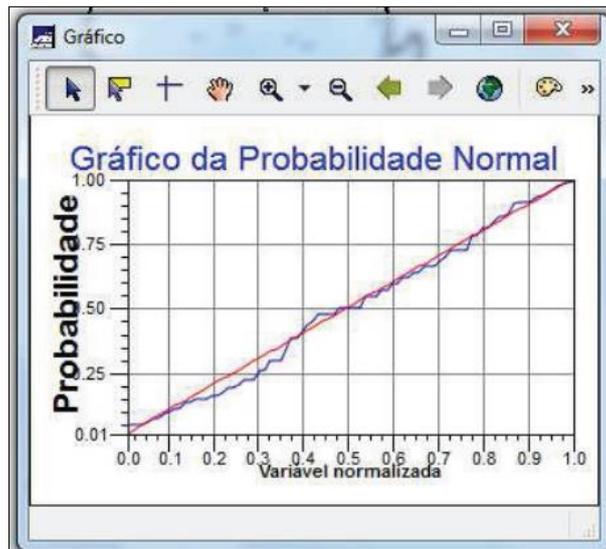
Passo 2: executar estatísticas descritivas



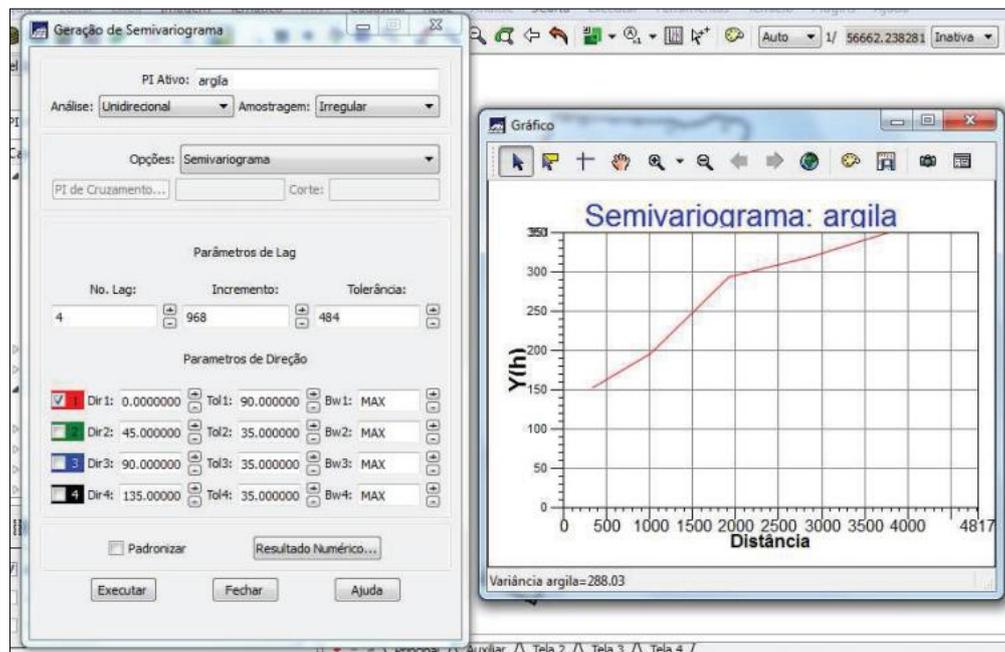
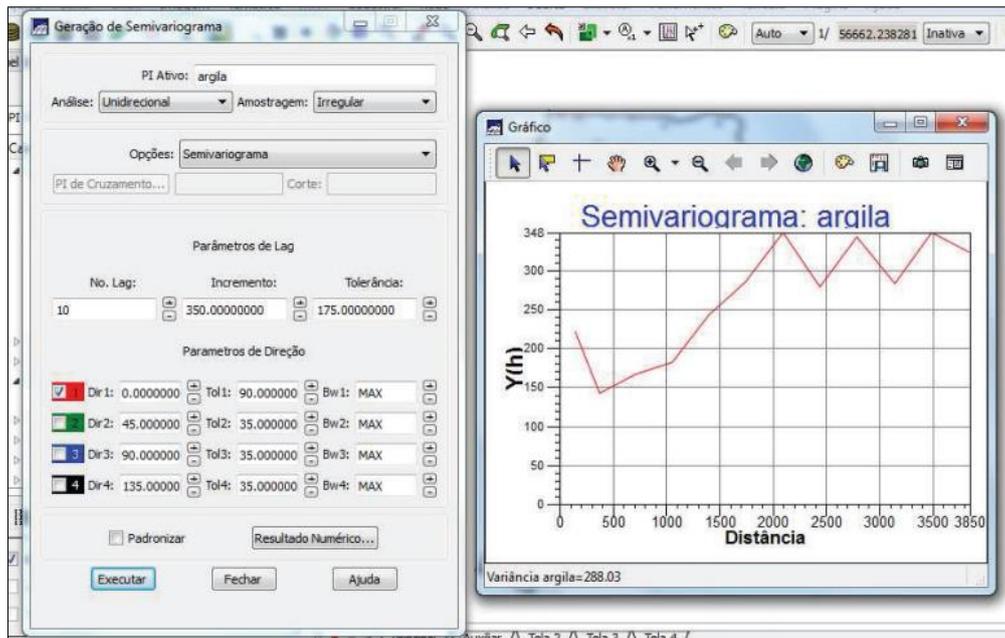
Passo 3: executar histograma



Passo 4: executar gráfico de probabilidade normal

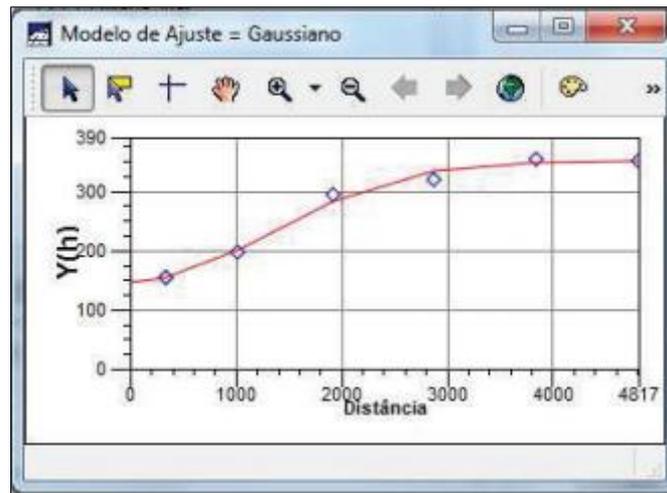


## Passo 5: análise de variabilidade espacial por semivariograma

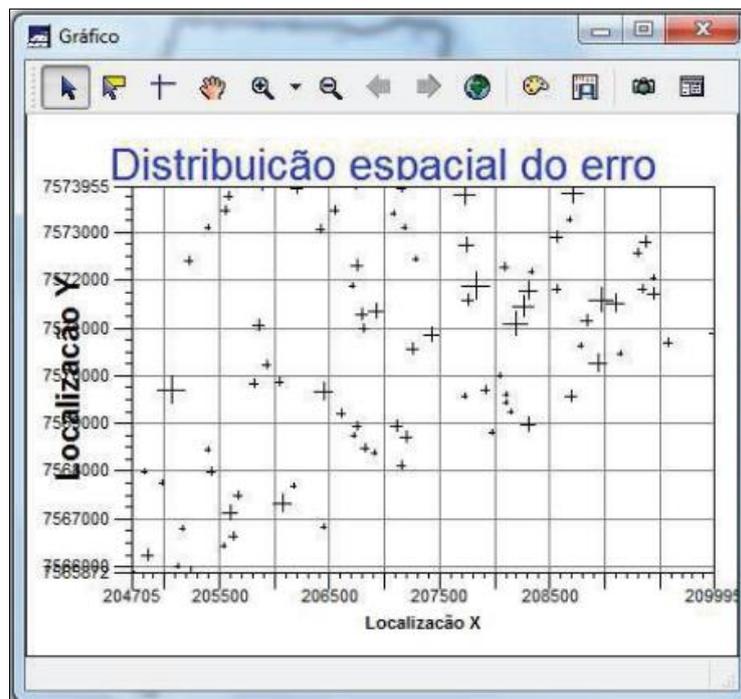


(semivariograma com parâmetros modificados)

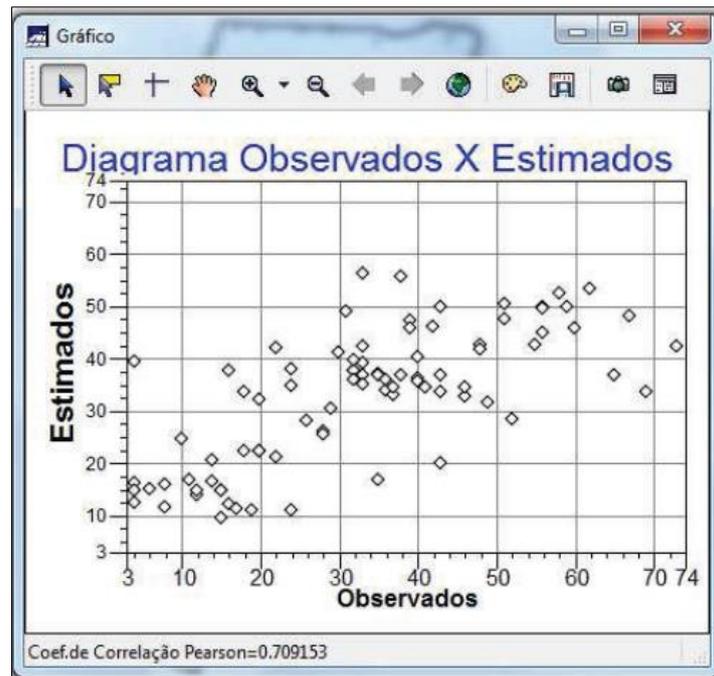
Passo 7: Ajuste gaussiano do semivariograma



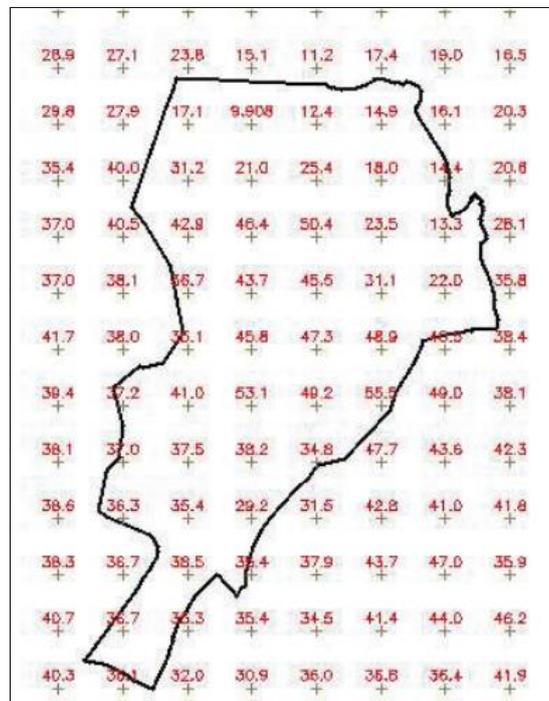
Passo 8: validação do modelo de ajuste: diagrama do erro



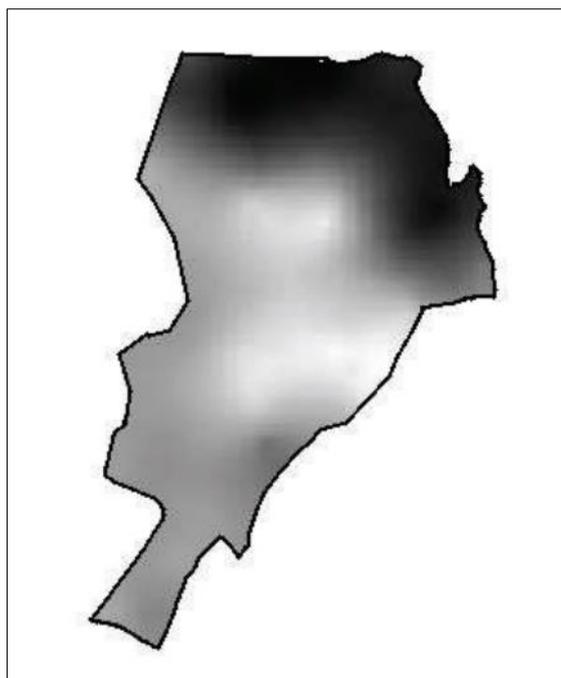
Passo 9: validação do modelo de ajuste: diagrama de “observado versus estimado”



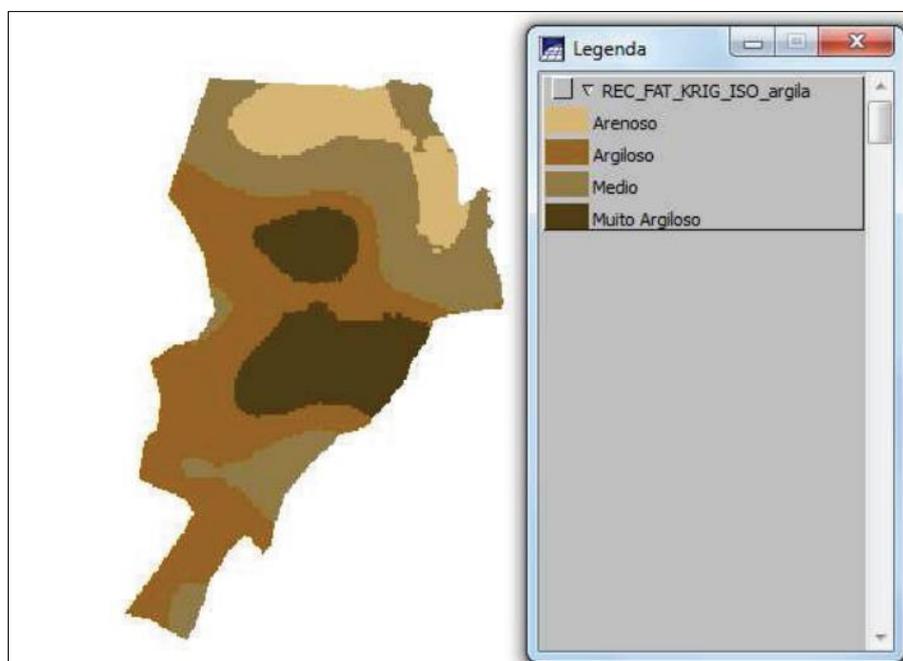
Passo 10: grade feita por método de interpolação de krigeagem ordinária



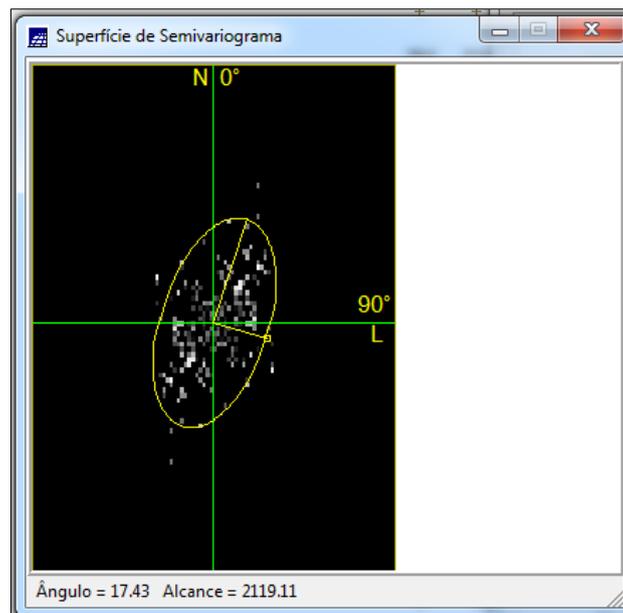
Passo 11: recorte da grade de teor de argila (imagem)



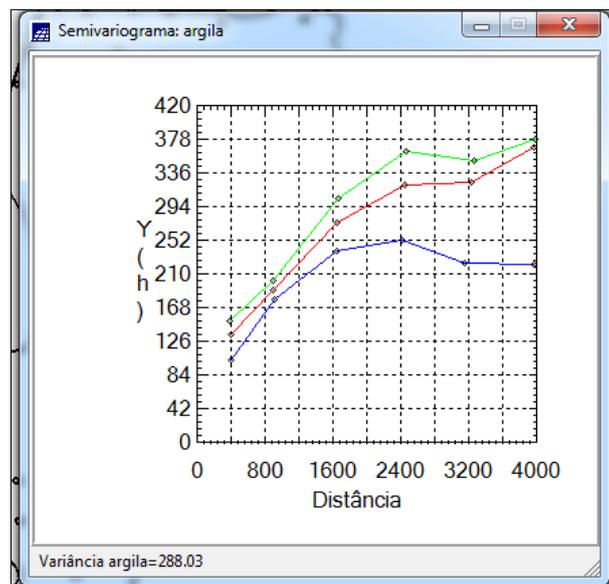
Passo 12: fatiamento da grade de teor de argila



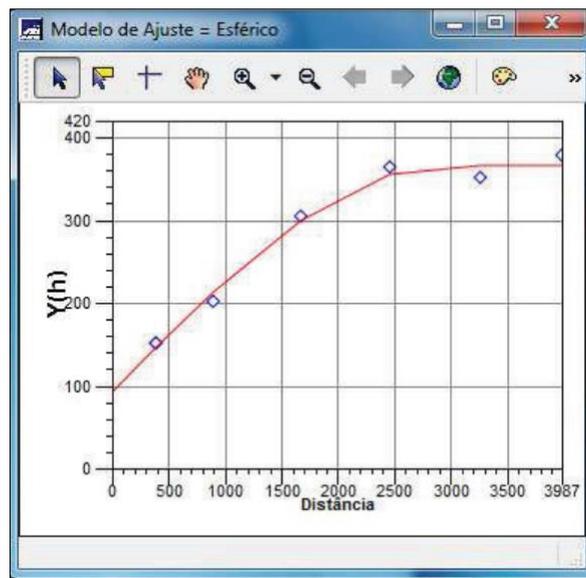
Passo 13: detecção de anisotropia



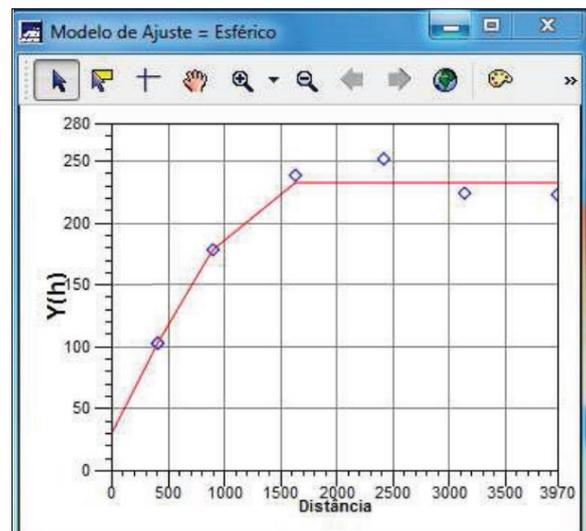
Passo 14: semivariograma da argila (anisotropia)



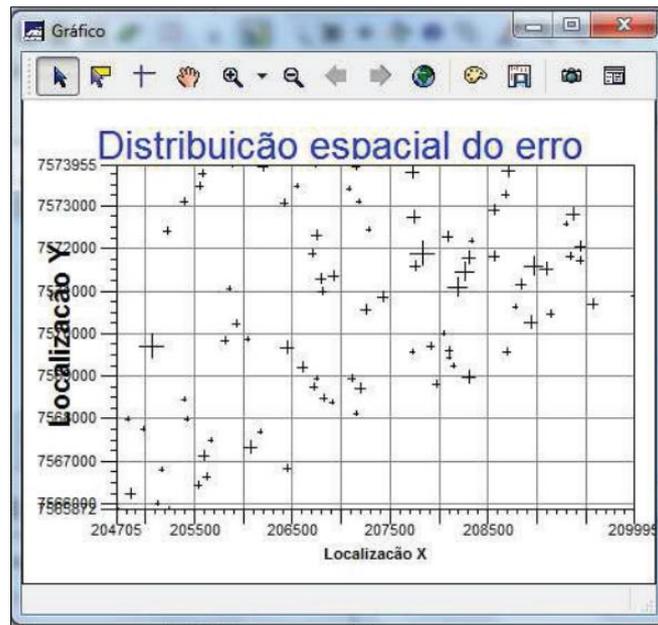
Passo 15: modelo de ajuste (17 graus)



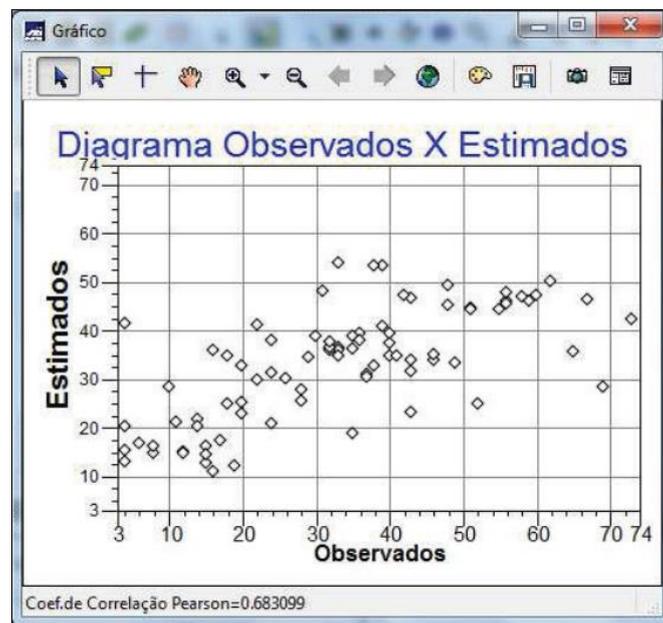
Passo 16: modelo de ajuste (107 graus)



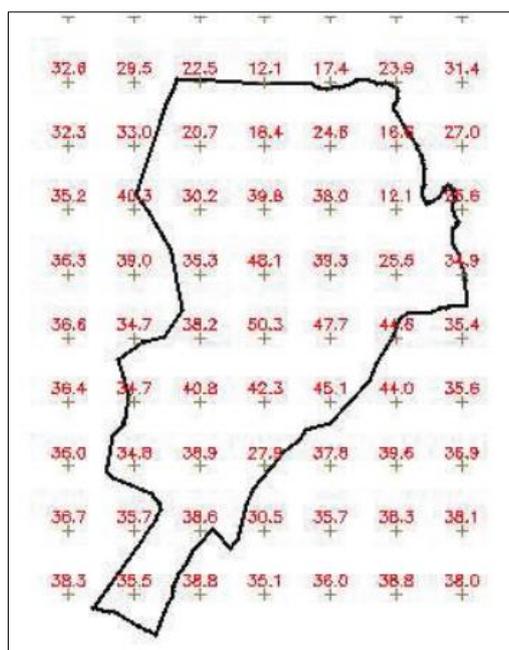
Passo 17: validação do modelo de ajuste: diagrama do erro



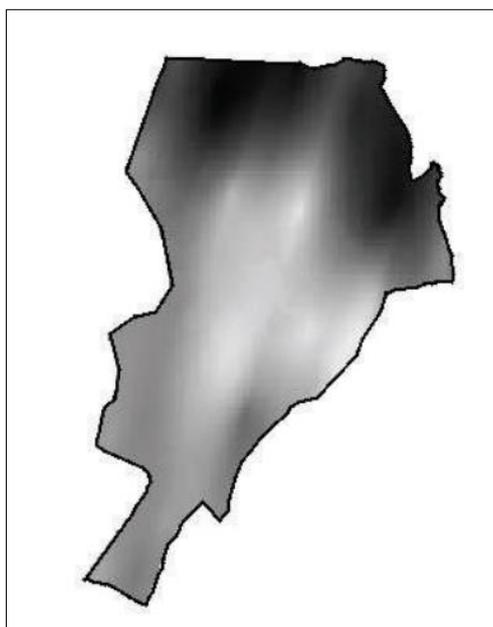
Passo 18: validação do modelo de ajuste: digrama de “observado versus estimado”



Passo 19: grade de krigagem de modelo anisotrópico



Passo 20: recorte da grade de teor de argila



Passo 21: agrupamento para o caso isotrópico (esquerda) e anisotrópico (direita)

