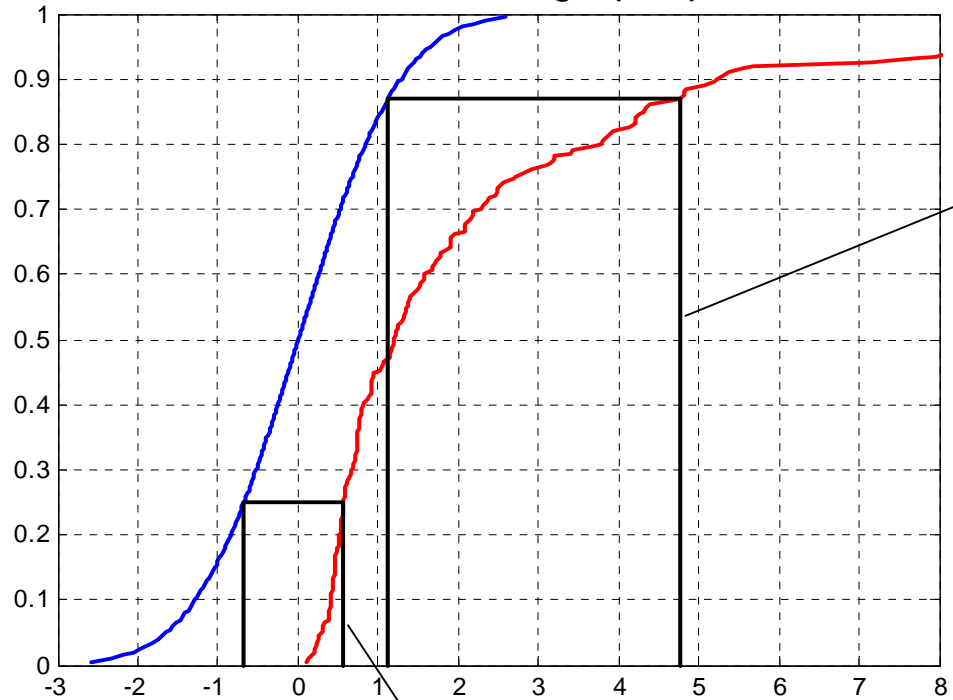

Méthodes non-linéaires: approche gaussienne

Principe de la méthode

- Cas multigaussien : la variable $Z(x)$ est transformée vers $Y(x)$, $Y(x)$ est $N(0,1)$, $Y(x)=g(Z(x))$
- Le krigage simple en x_0 fournit la distribution conditionnelle de $Y_0|Y_1\dots Y_n \Rightarrow Y_0 \sim N(Y_0^*, \sigma_k^2)$
- On applique la transformation inverse à $f_Y(Y_0|Y_1\dots Y_n)$ pour déduire la distribution de $f_Z(Z_0|Z_1\dots Z_n)$.

Prob.

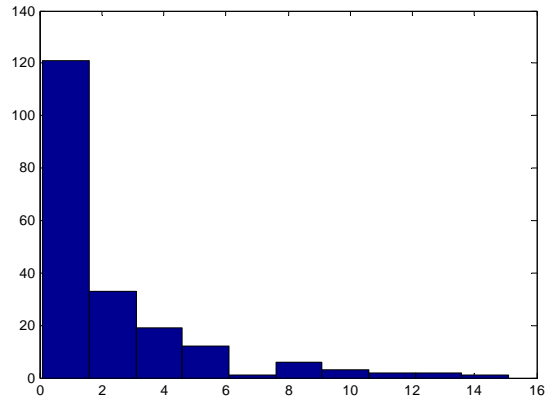
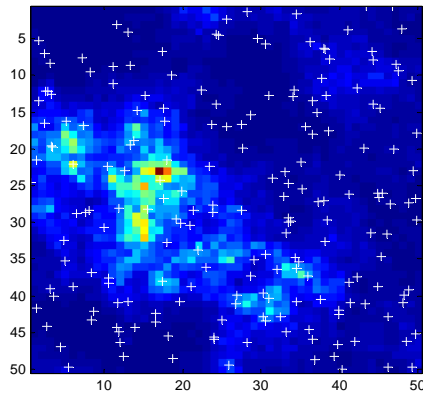
Transformation graphique



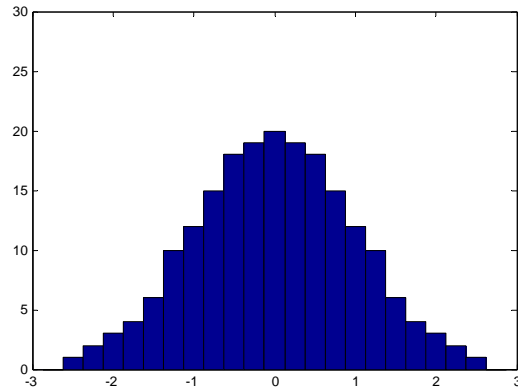
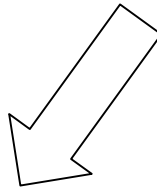
Z(x) et Y(x)

$$Z(x)=4.78 \Rightarrow Y(x)=1.13$$

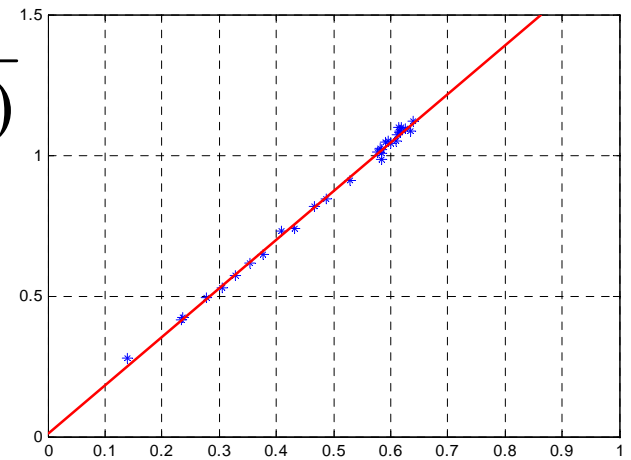
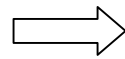
$$Z(x)=0.56 \Rightarrow Y(x)=-0.68$$



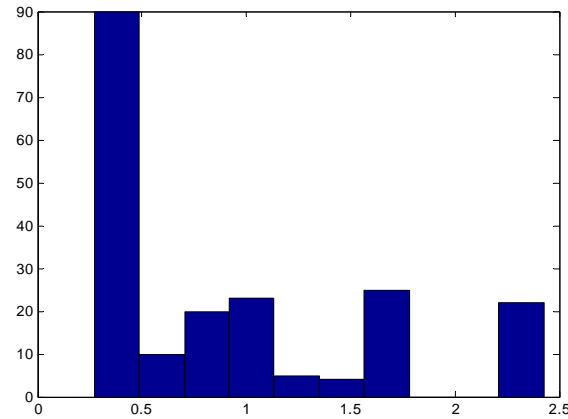
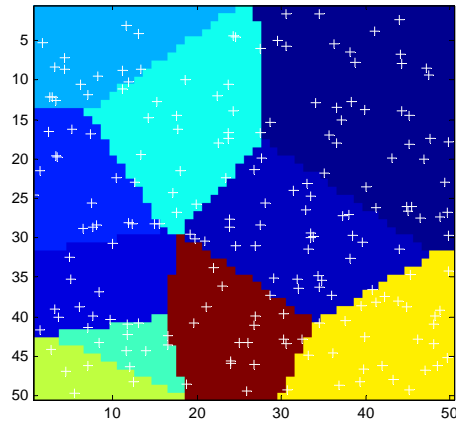
Transformation
graphique



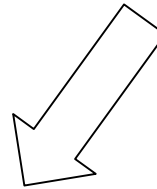
$$\sqrt{\gamma_2(\mathbf{h})}$$



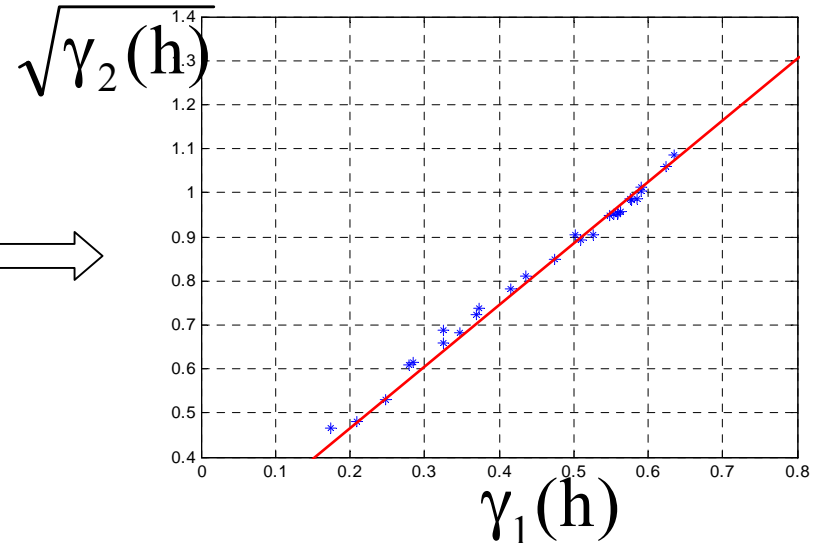
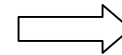
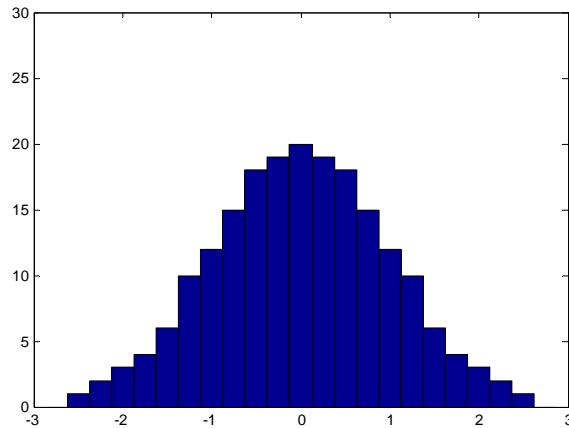
$$\gamma_1(\mathbf{h})$$



Transformation
graphique



Les points sont moins alignés
que dans l'exemple précédent



Cas des blocs

- Hypothèses supplémentaires

ou

- Simulation de points pour représenter les blocs. L'ensemble des points est simulé selon les distributions conditionnelles des points dans le bloc étant donnée l'information actuelle.

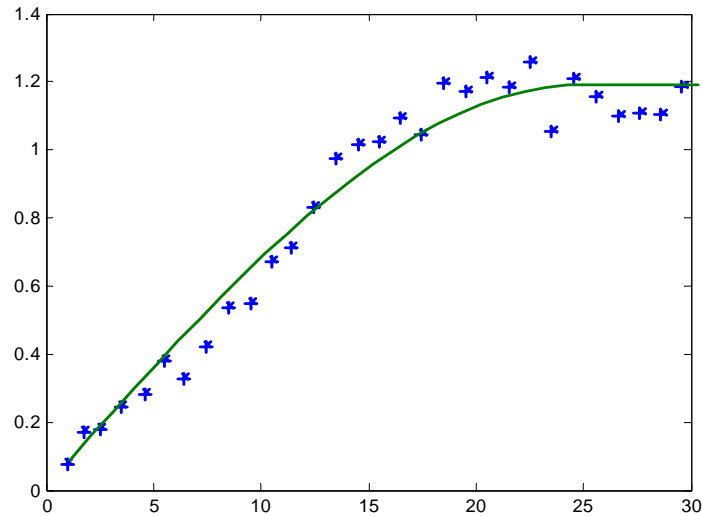
Cas particulier : krigage lognormal (ponctuel)

	Z	Y=ln(Z)
Moyenne	$m_Z = e^{m_Y + \sigma_Y^2/2}$	$m_Y = \ln(m_Z) - \sigma_Y^2/2$
Variance	$\sigma_Z^2 = m_Z^2 (e^{\sigma_Y^2} - 1)$	$\sigma_Y^2 = \ln\left(\frac{\sigma_Z^2}{m_Z^2} + 1\right)$

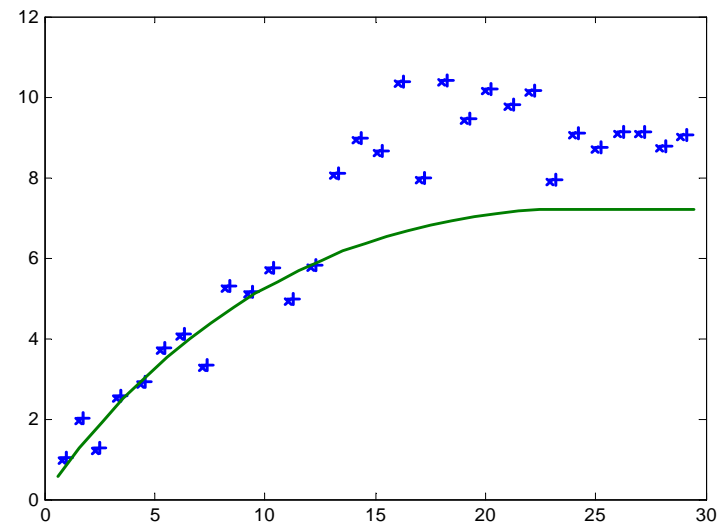
Lien entre covariance de $Y(x)$ et covariance de $Z(x)$

$$C_Z(h) = m_Z^2 (\exp(C_Y(h)) - 1)$$

Y



Z



Notez comme la forme du variogramme change avec la transformation !