

Homework 3: Geostatistics (Change of support)

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Exercise 1. (★) Suppose a large volume V is partitioned into n smaller units v of equal size. Show that the dispersion variance $\sigma^2(v|V) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_E^2(v_j, V)$ can be written in term of variogram integrals

$$\bar{\gamma}(v, V) = \frac{1}{|v||V|} \int_{s \in v} \int_{s' \in V} \gamma(s - s') \, ds ds'$$

as

$$\sigma^2(v|V) = \bar{\gamma}(V, V) - \bar{\gamma}(v, v)$$

Exercise 2. (★) Consider a statistical model which is a stochastic process $(Z_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}}$ (so s has dimension 1), where $Z(\cdot) \sim \text{GP}(\mu(\cdot), c(\cdot, \cdot))$ with mean function $\mu(s) = 1$ and covariance function $c(s, t) = \exp\left(-(s - t)^2\right)$ for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Assume there is available a dataset $\{(Z_i, s_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ where $Z_i = Z(s_i)$ and $s_i \in \mathbb{R}$ are point sites.

1. Compute the length $|v|$ of the block $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$.
2. Compute the block mean $\mu(v)$ for some block $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and point $s \in \mathbb{R}$.
3. Compute the block covariance function $c(v, s)$ for some block $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and point $s \in \mathbb{R}$.
4. Compute the block covariance function $c(v, v')$ for some blocks $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and $v' = [a', b'] \subset \mathbb{R}$.
5. Denote $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_n)^\top$, and $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$. Let $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and $v' = [a', b'] \subset \mathbb{R}$ be two intervals. Compute the joint distribution of $(Z(v), Z(v'), Z)^\top$ as a function of $c(\cdot, \cdot)$, S , v , v' , Z , and $\mu(\cdot)$. What is the name of the distribution and what are the parameter functions defining it?
6. (Bayesian Kriging) Compute the predictive stochastic process $[Z(v)|Z]$ at blocks $v = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $|v| > 0$.

Hint-1: Let $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$, and $x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$. If

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N_{d_1+d_2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_{21}^\top \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

then it is

$$x_2|x_1 \sim N_{d_2}(\mu_{2|1}, \Sigma_{2|1})$$

where

$$\mu_{2|1} = \mu_2 + \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_1^{-1}(x_1 - \mu_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{2|1} = \Sigma_2 - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_1^{-1}\Sigma_{21}^\top$$

Hint-2 Assume known function $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-t^2) dt$. Then $\int \text{erf}(x) dx = x\text{erf}(x) + \frac{\exp(-x^2)}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \text{const}$
