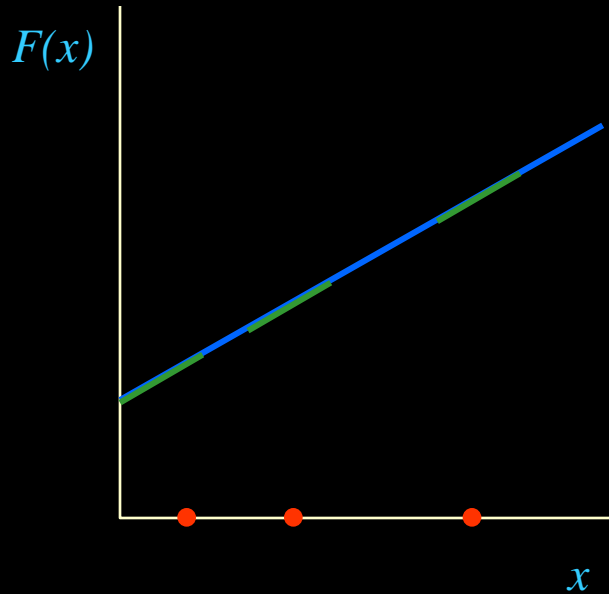


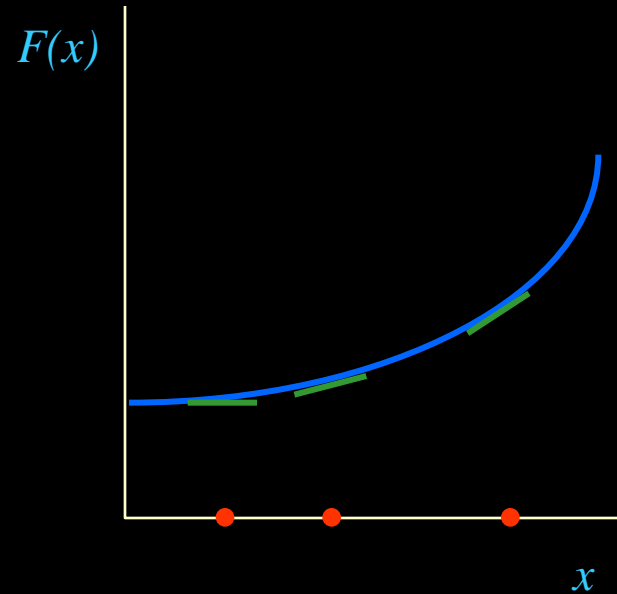
O problema não linear

Função linear



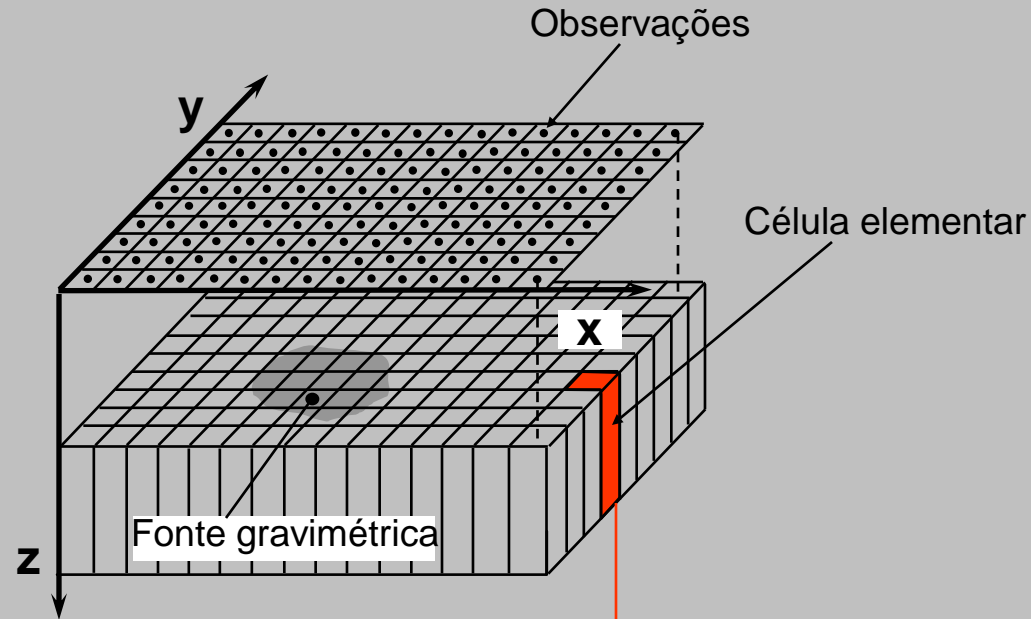
$$\frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} = \text{constante}$$

Função não linear



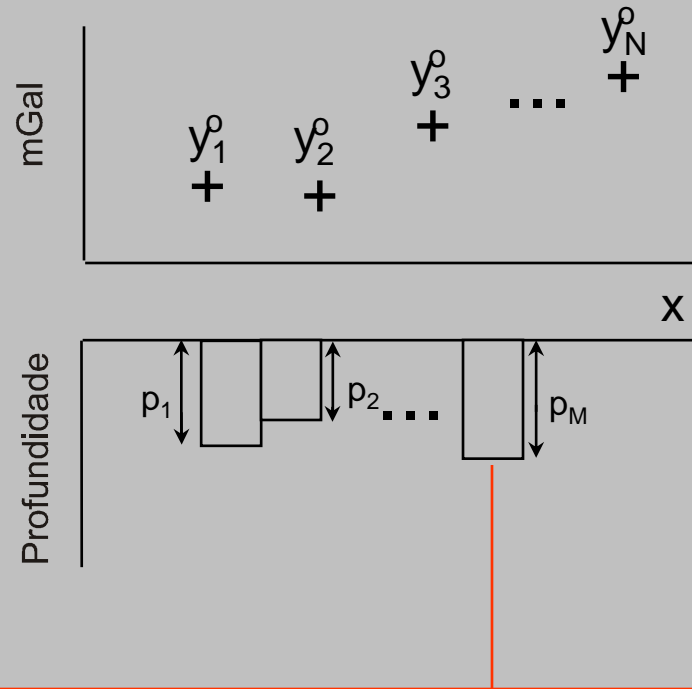
$$\frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} = f(x)$$

Problema linear



$$g_i = \gamma \sum_j p_j \int_{x_i-a}^{x_i+a} \int_{y_i-b}^{y_i+b} \int_{h_t}^{h_b} \frac{z - z'}{\left[(x_i - x'_j)^2 + (y_i - y'_j)^2 + (z_i - z'_j)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx'_j dy'_j dz'_j$$

Problema não linear



$$g_i = \gamma \sum_j d_j \int_{x_{oj}-a}^{x_{oj}+a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{p_j} \frac{z - z'}{\left[(x_i - x'_j)^2 + (y_c - y'_j)^2 + (z_i - z'_j)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx'_j dy'_j dz'_j$$

Problema linear:

$$A p = y^o$$

Para garantir existência de uma solução,
minimiza-se a forma quadrática:

$$(y^o - Ap)^T (y^o - Ap)$$

tomando-se o gradiente em relação a p e igualando ao vetor nulo,
o que leva à equação linear:

$$A^T A p = A^T y^o$$

Problema não linear:

$$A(p) p = y^o$$

Para garantir existência de uma solução,
minimiza-se a forma contendo derivadas de ordem arbitrária:

$$[y^o - f(p)]^T [y^o - f(p)]$$

que, mesmo após tomar o gradiente,
não leva a uma equação linear:

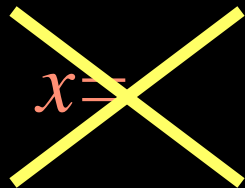
Desse modo, não há uma expressão explícita para o estimador
de p :

Analogia com uma equação escalar:

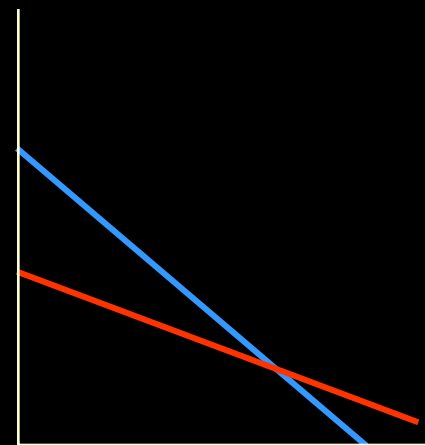
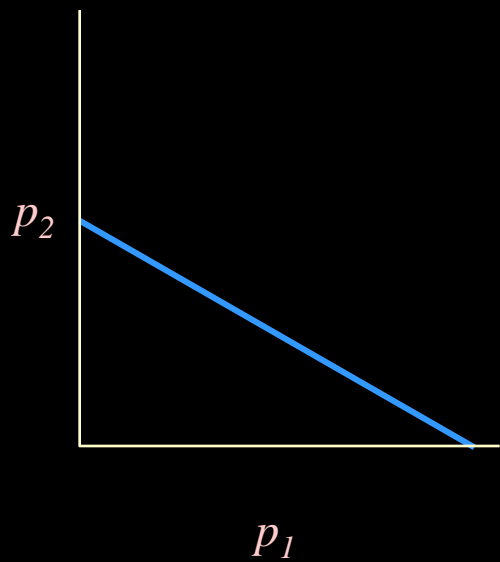
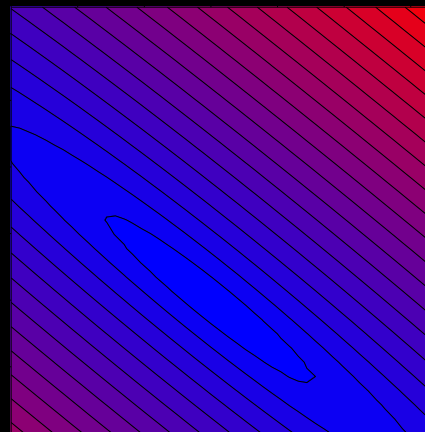
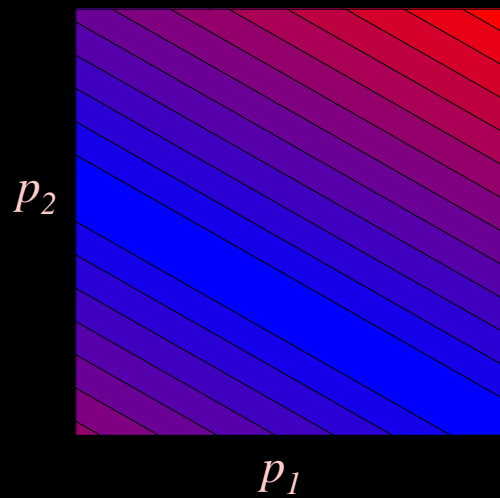
$$a x = b$$

$$x = a^{-1} b$$

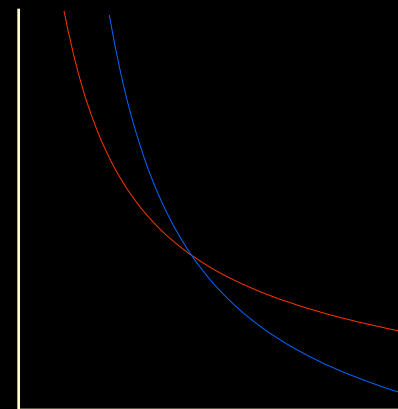
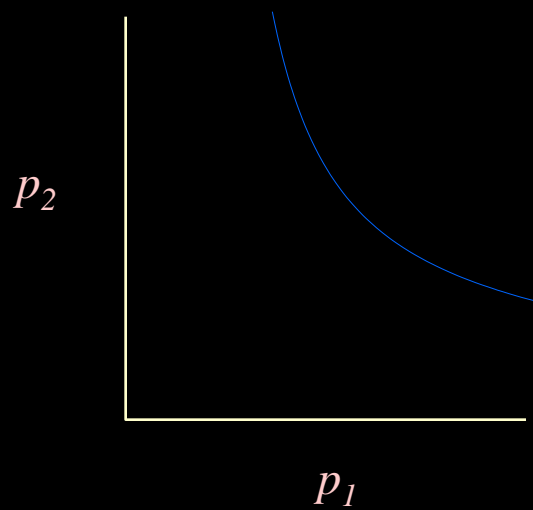
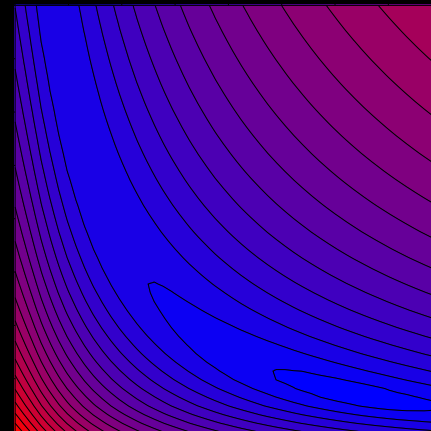
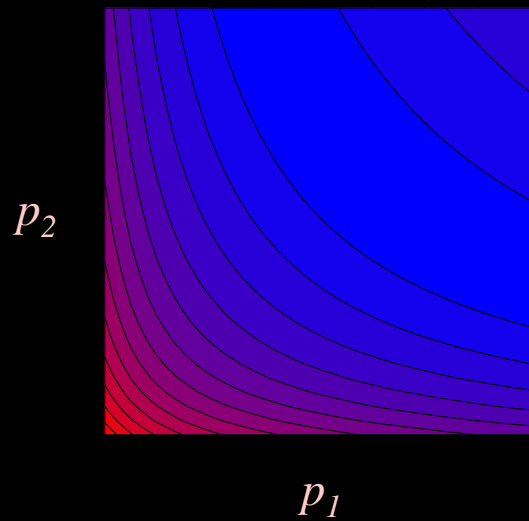
$$a x^8 + b \log(x) + c e^{\sin(x)} = d$$


$$x =$$

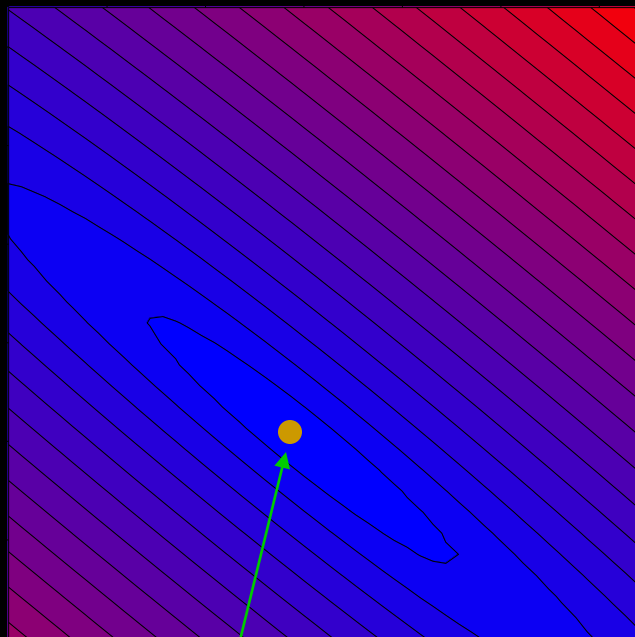
Problema linear



Problema não linear

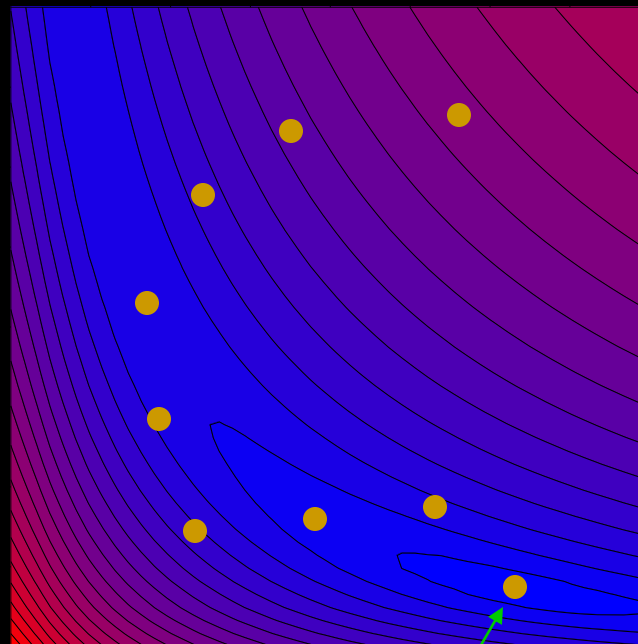


Linear



Solução analítica

Não linear



Solução por iteração

Incorporação de informação a priori

Problema linear

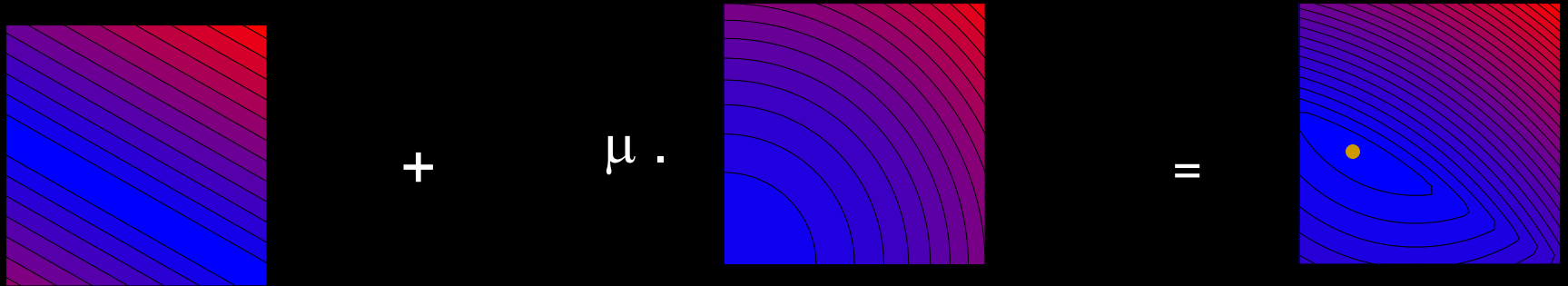
$$(\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p})^\top (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}) + \boxed{\mu \cdot \Phi(\mathbf{p})} = \tau$$

Problema não linear

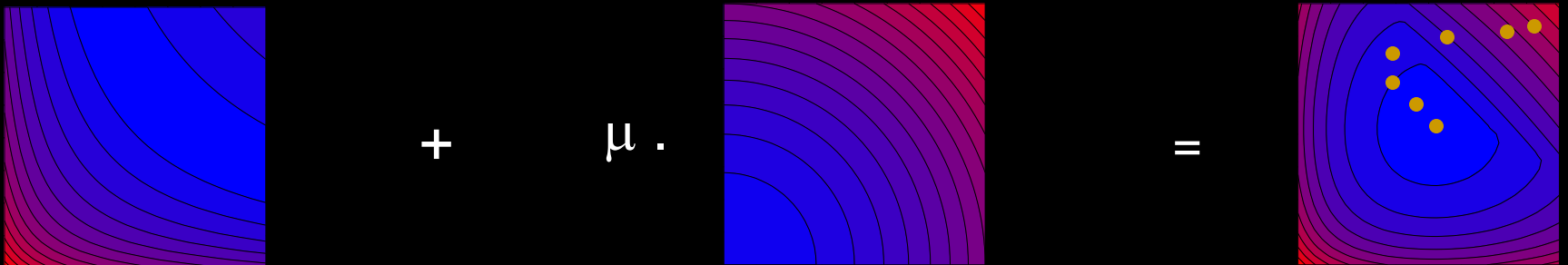
$$[\mathbf{y}^o - f(\mathbf{p})]^\top [\mathbf{y}^o - f(\mathbf{p})] + \boxed{\mu \cdot \Phi(\mathbf{p})} = \tau$$

Incorporação de informação a priori

Problema linear



Problema não linear



Incorporação de informação a priori

Problema linear

$$\min \Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$

sujeito a

$$(\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p})^T (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}) = \delta$$

Forma explícita:

$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}^o$$

Problema não linear

$$\min \Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$

sujeito a

$$[\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})]^T [\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})] = \delta$$

Forma explícita:

?

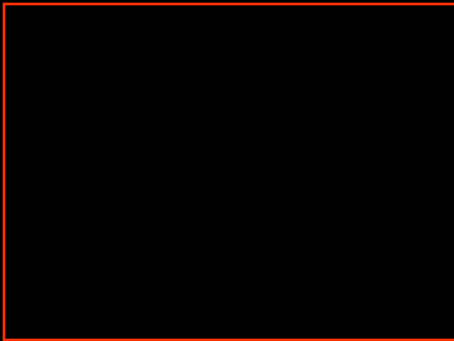
Problema linear

$$\min \Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$

sujeito a

$$(\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p})^T (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}) = \delta$$

$$\min \tau = (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p})^T (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}) + \mu \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$



$$-\mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}) + \mu \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}$$

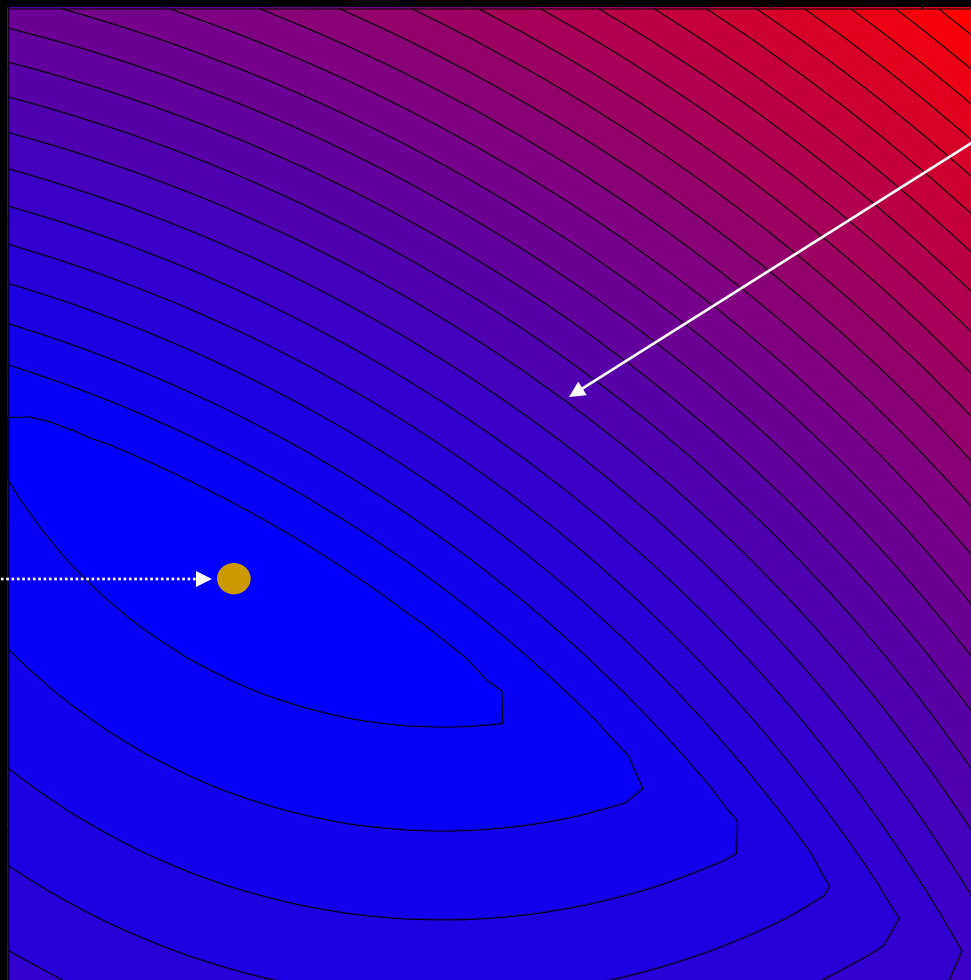


$$-\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}^o + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p} + \mu \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{W}) \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}^o$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}^o$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{y}^o$$



Problema não linear

$$\min \Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$

sujeito a

$$[\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})]^T [\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})] = \delta$$


$$\min \tau = [\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})]^T [\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})] + \mu \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{p}$$

Metodologia: encontrar uma estratégia de descida para o mínimo de τ

Principais estratégias

Métodos de busca

Nelder-Mead

Simulated annealing

Algoritmos genéticos

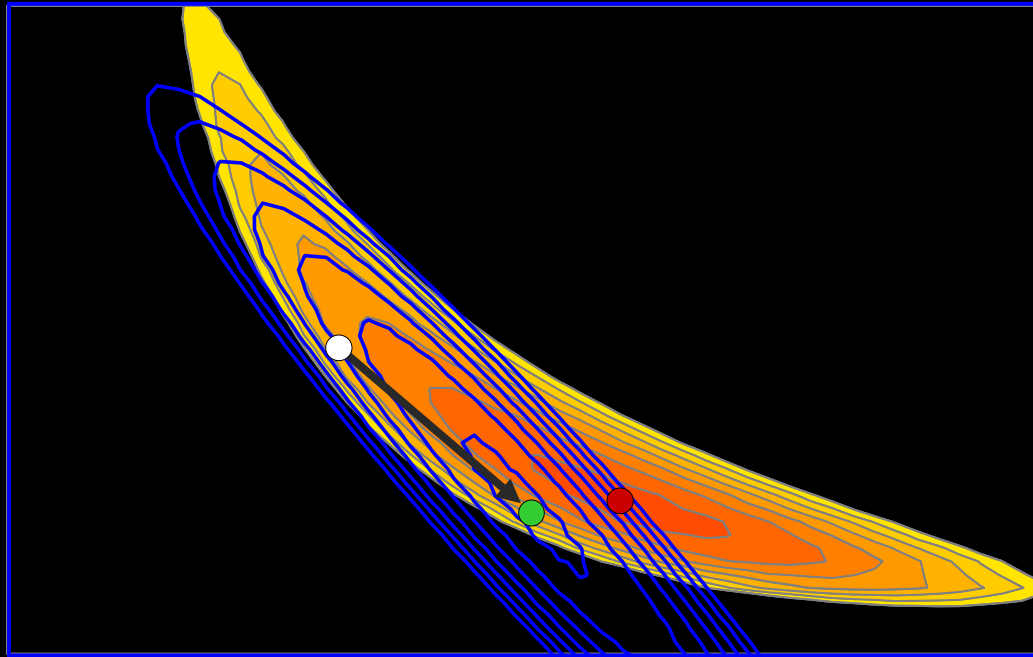
Métodos de gradiente

Máxima declividade

Newton / Gauss-Newton

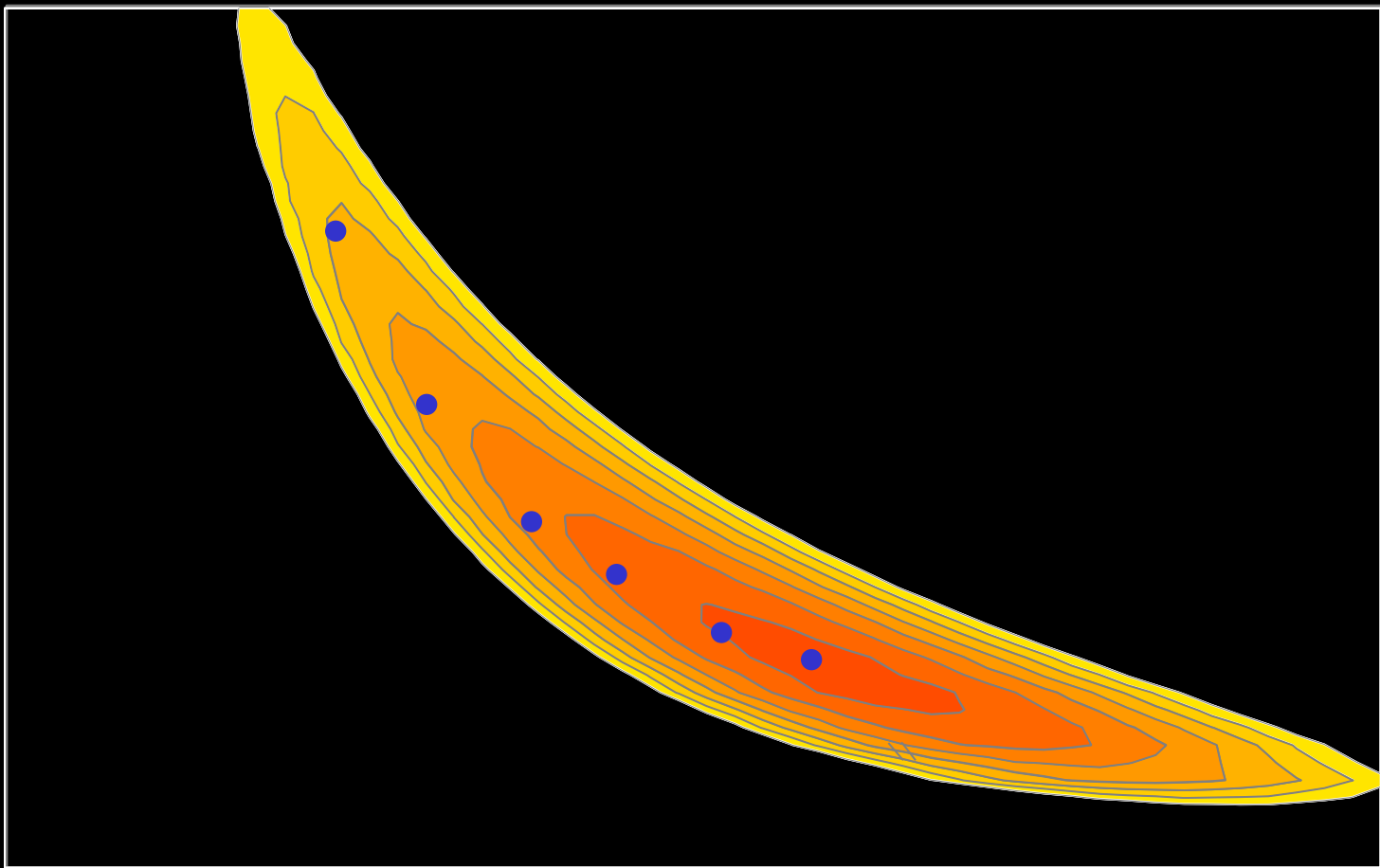
Marquardt

Estratégia de Newton

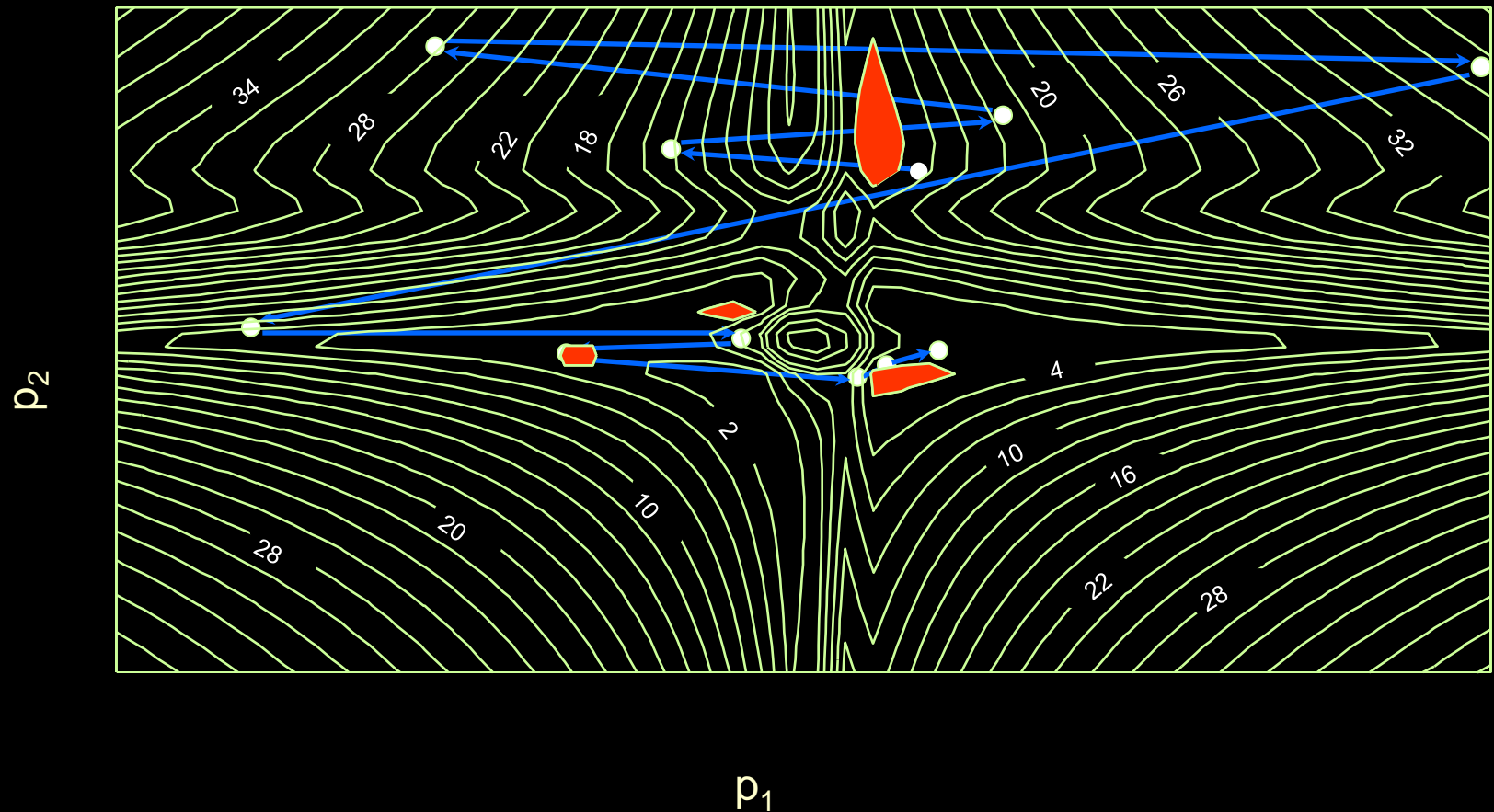


$$\Psi(\mathbf{p}) + \mu \Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \tau$$

$$[\Psi'' + \mu \Phi''](\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_0) = -[\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$$



Instabilidade do método de Newton



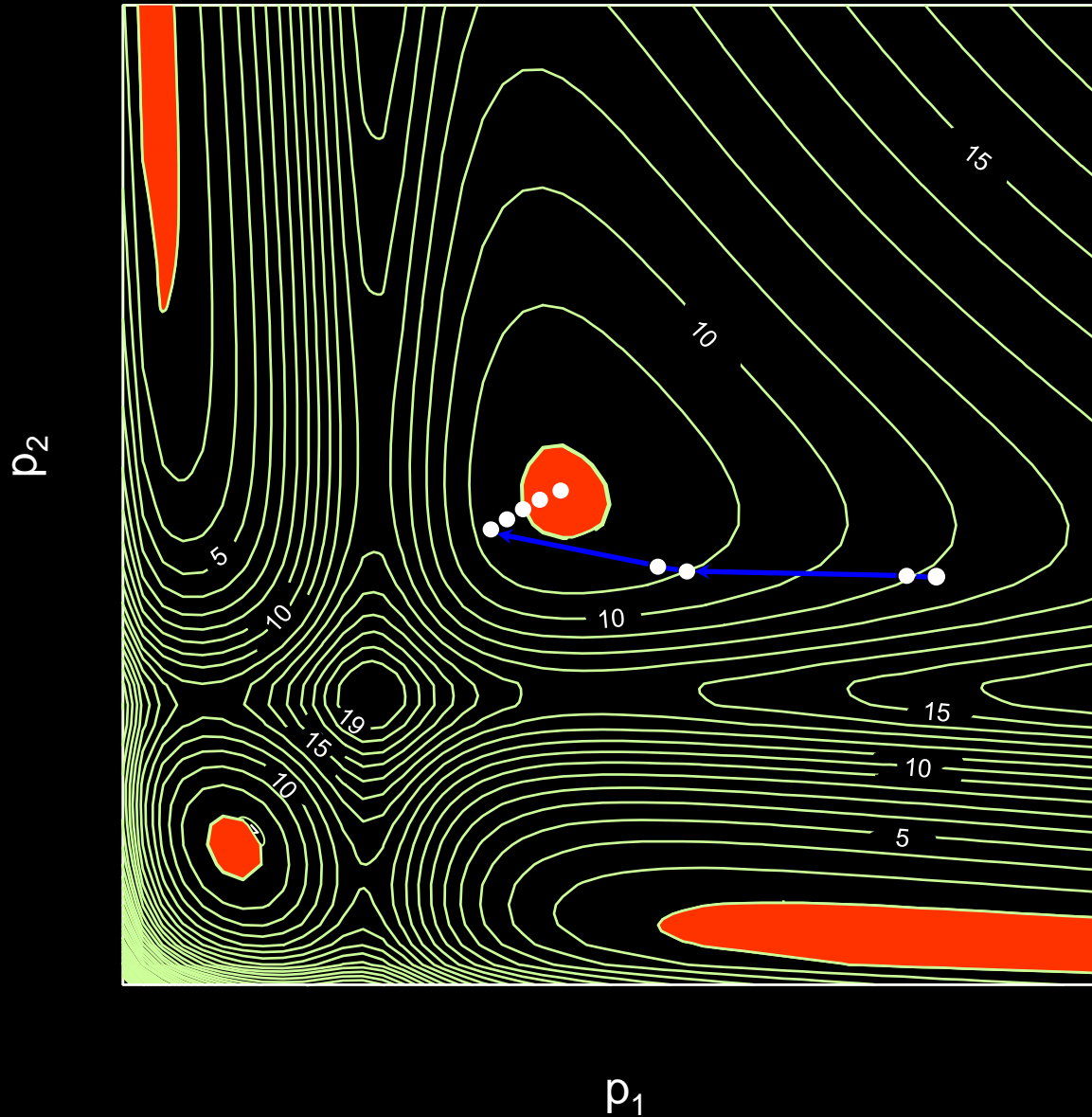
Estratégia de Marquardt

Newton: $[\Psi'' + \mu \Phi''] (p - p_0) = - [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$

Marquardt: $[\Psi'' + \mu \Phi'' + \lambda I] (p - p_0) = - [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$

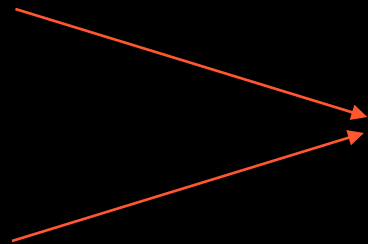
O parâmetro λ estabiliza o passo do processo iterativo

Estabilidade do método de Marquardt



Confusão entre: multiplicador de Lagrange e parâmetro de Marquardt

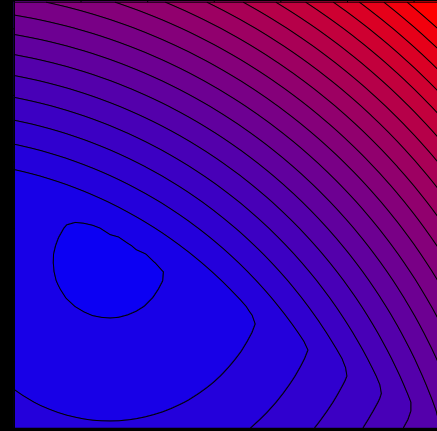
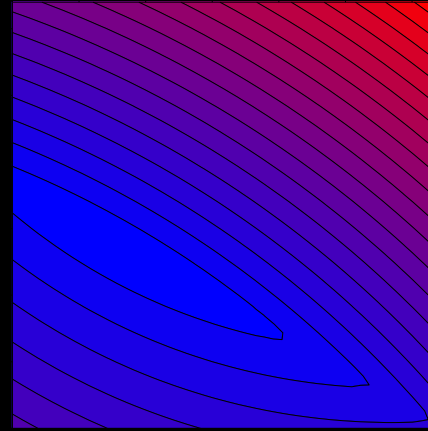
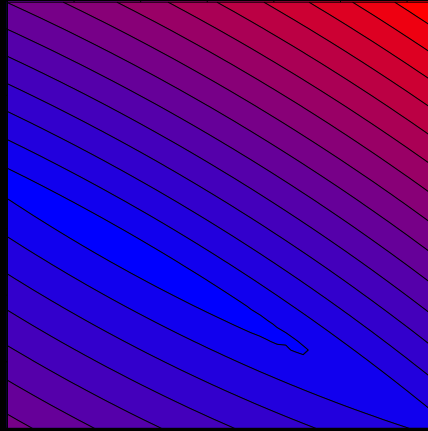
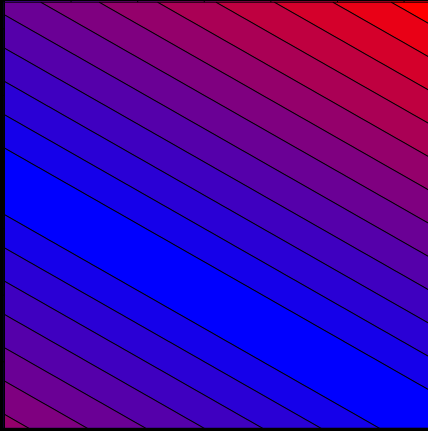
Problema linear estabilizado pela norma euclidiana (Ridge regression):


$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}^o$$

Problema não linear não estabilizado (passo de Gauss-Newton):

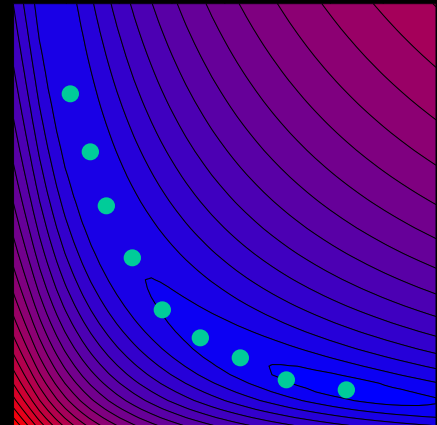
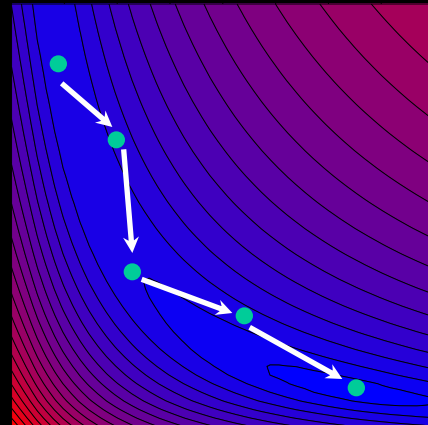
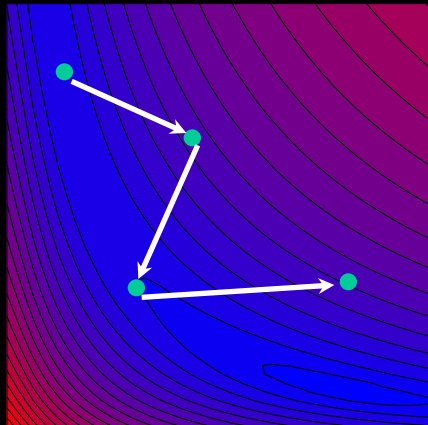
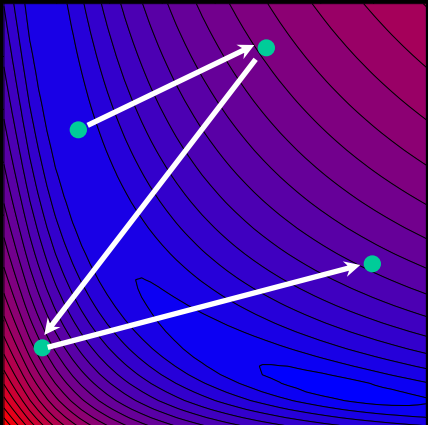

$$\Delta \mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \Delta \mathbf{y}$$

Problema linear ou não linear



Multiplicador de Lagrange \longrightarrow

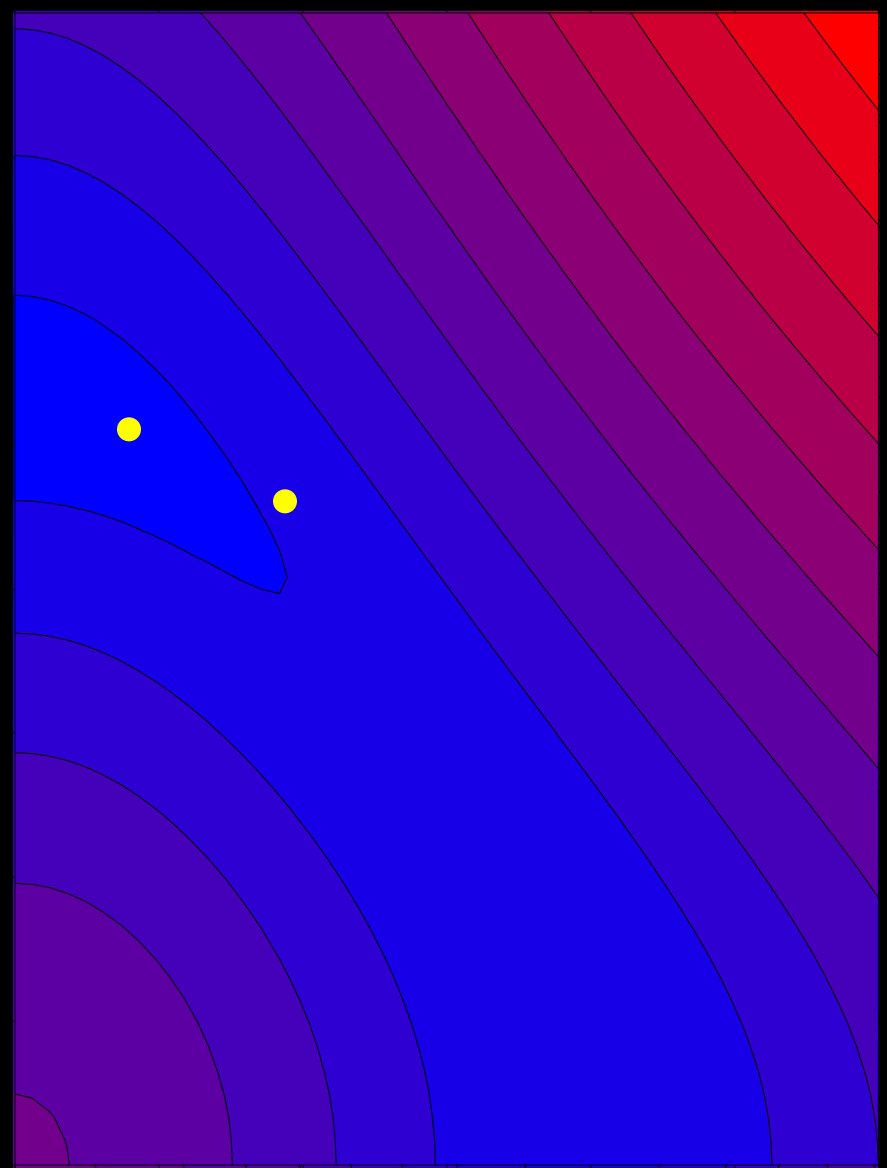
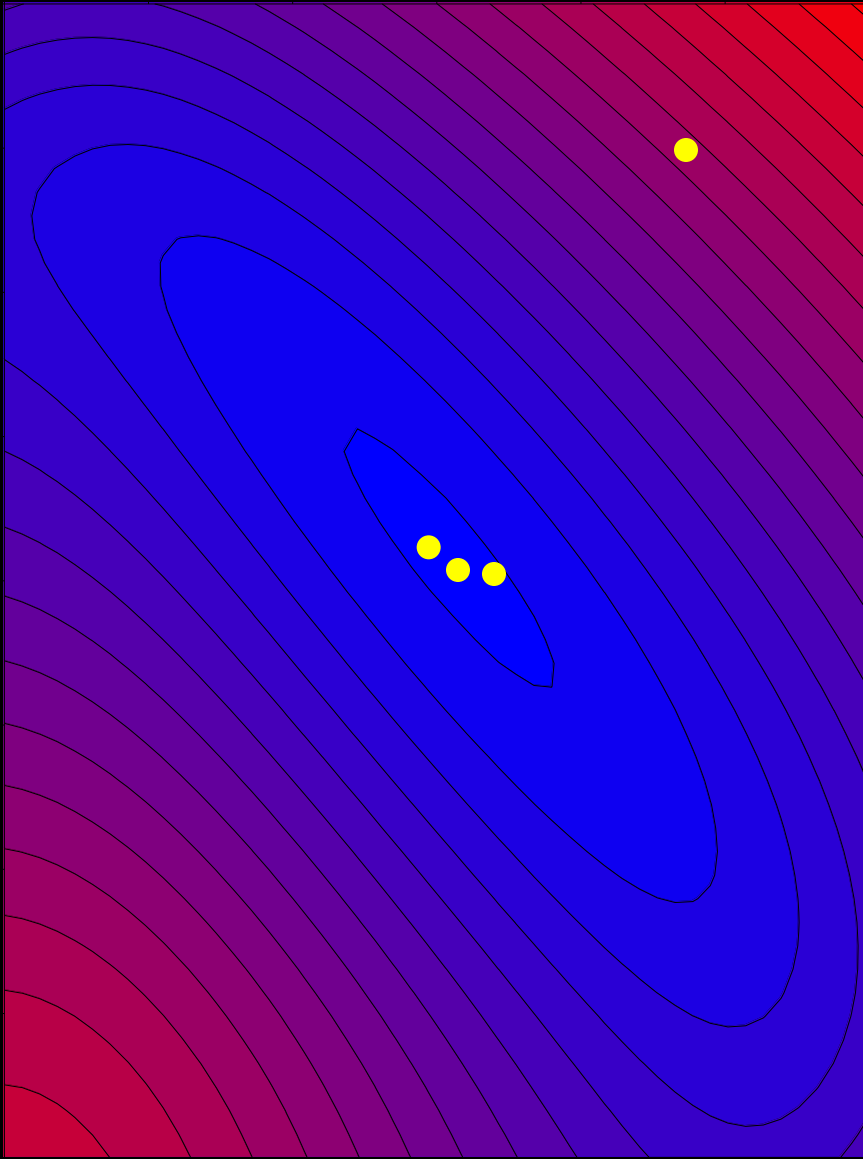
Problema não linear



Parâmetro de Marquardt \longrightarrow

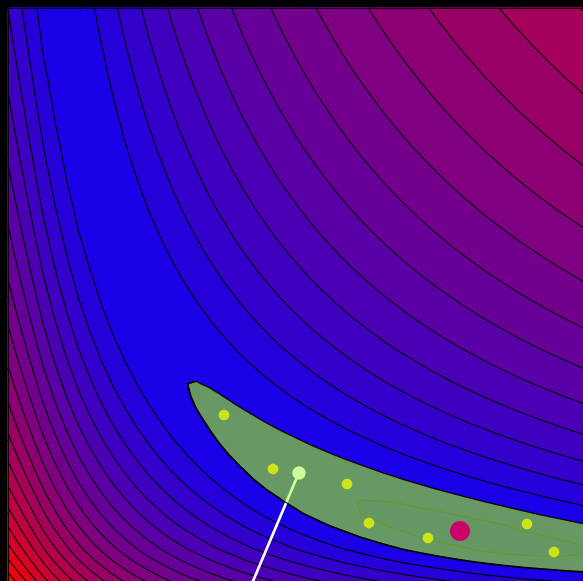
A confusão entre multiplicador de Lagrange e parâmetro de Marquardt pode levar o intérprete desavisado a uma perigosa cilada:

Usar somente o parâmetro de Marquardt com duplo papel de estabilizar o passo e os parâmetros diminuindo-o ao longo das iterações

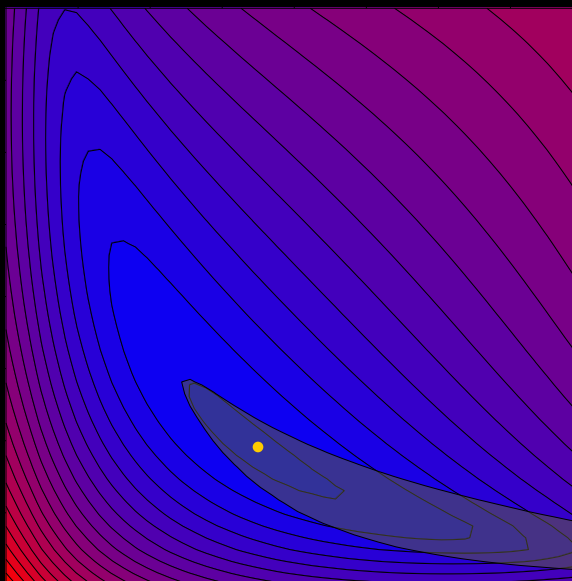


Outras três ciladas comuns no problema não linear são:

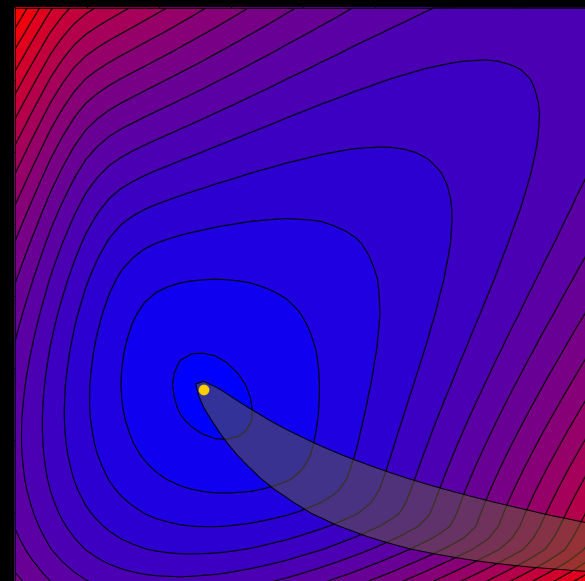
- Estimar o multiplicador de Lagrange como o maior valor positivo ainda produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
- Interromper o processo iterativo quando é encontrada uma solução produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
- Usar a técnica conhecida como “Jumping”



Ajuste aceitável

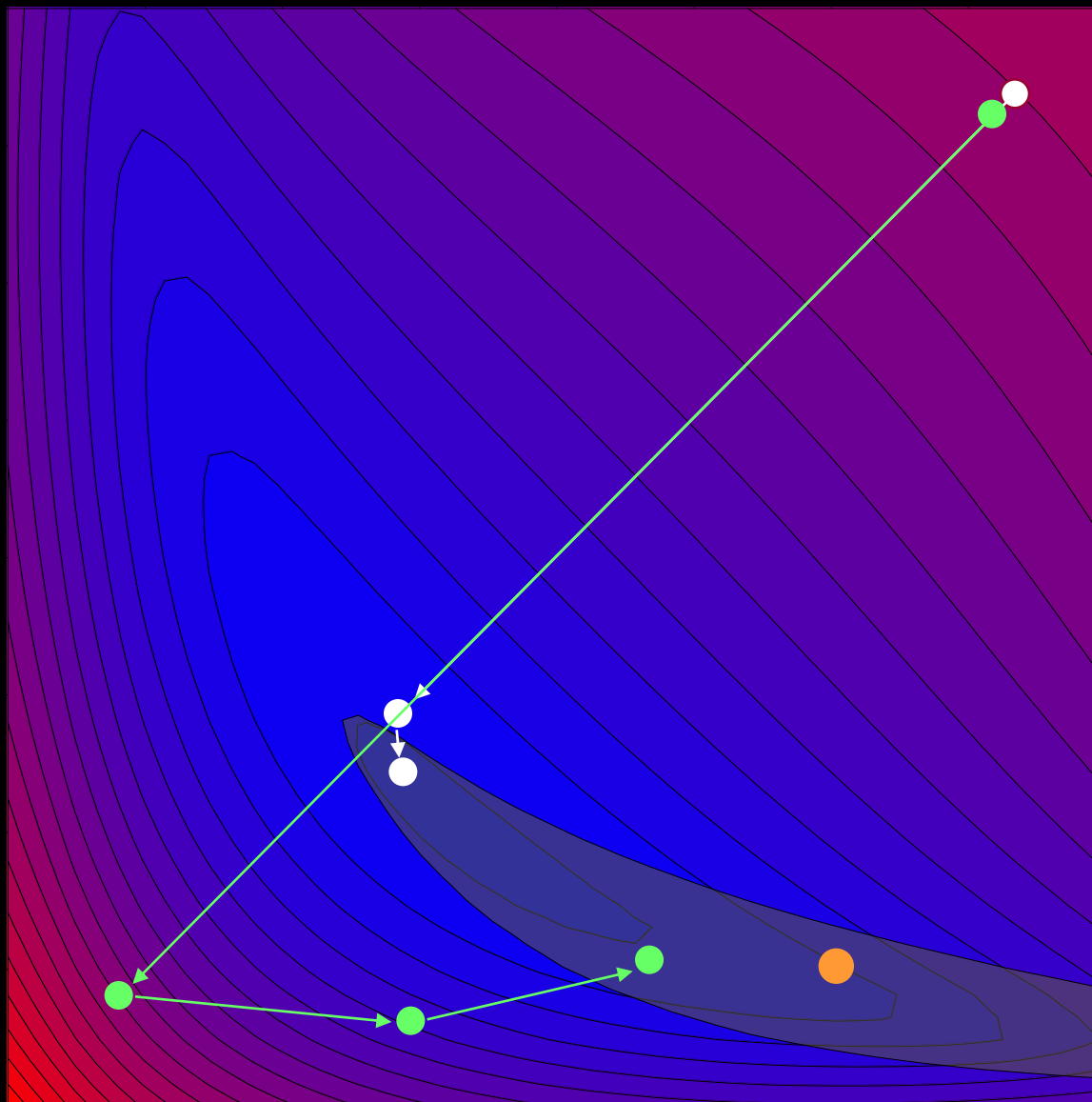


Multiplicador de Lagrange



Ciladas no problema não linear

- Estimar o multiplicador de Lagrange como o maior valor positivo ainda produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
- Interromper o processo iterativo quando é encontrada uma solução produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
- Usar a técnica conhecida como “Jumping”



Ciladas no problema não linear

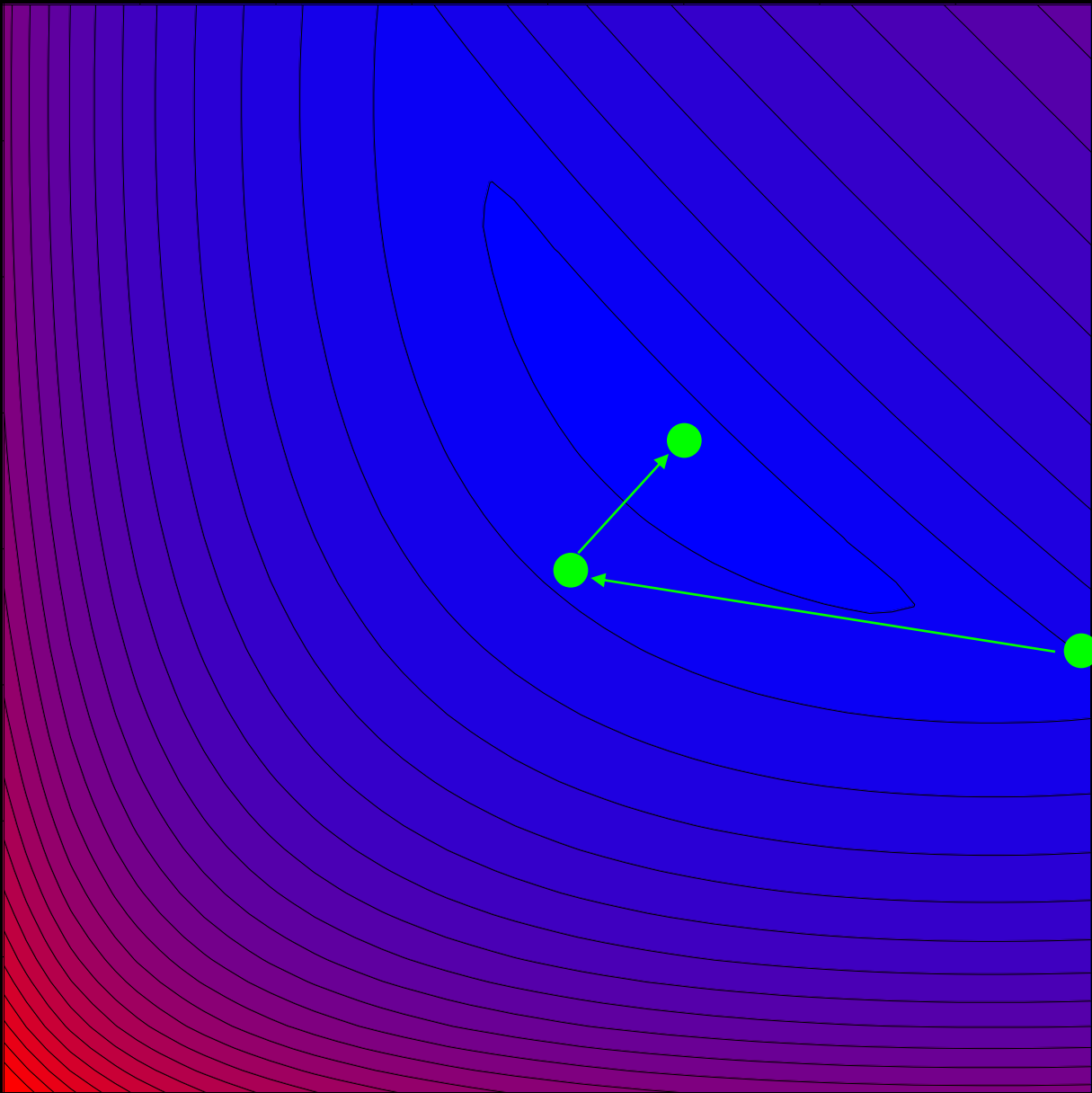
- Estimar o multiplicador de Lagrange como o maior valor positivo ainda produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
 - Interromper o processo iterativo quando é encontrada uma solução produzindo ajustes aceitáveis aos dados geofísicos
- Usar a técnica conhecida como “Jumping”

Newton:

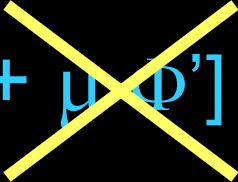
$$[\Psi'' + \mu \Phi''] (p - p_0) = - [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$$

$$(p - p_0) = - [\Psi'' + \mu \Phi'']^{-1} [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$$

$$p = p_0 - [\Psi'' + \mu \Phi'']^{-1} [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$$

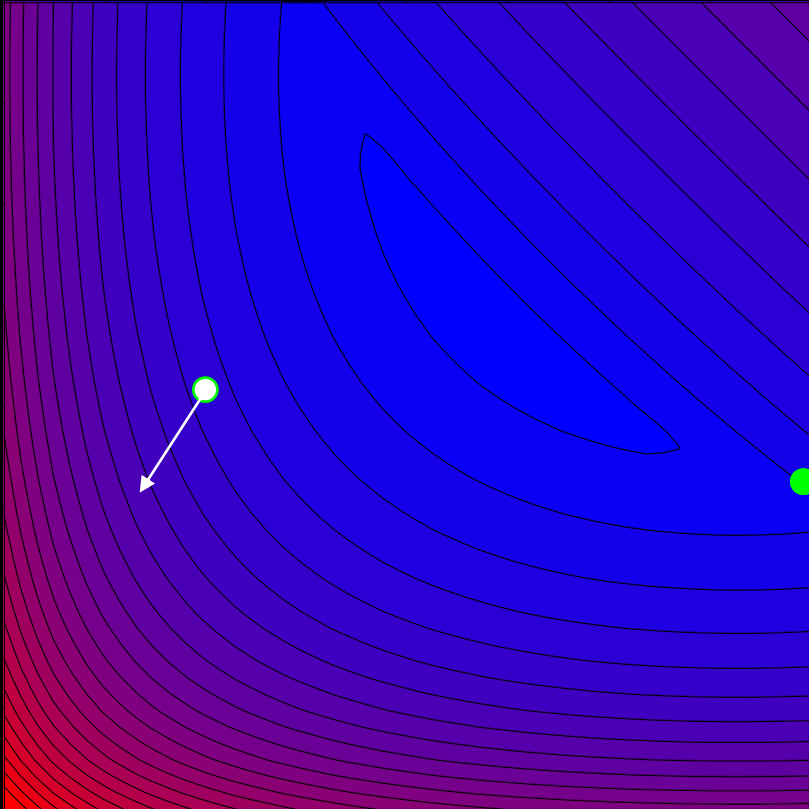


Newton:

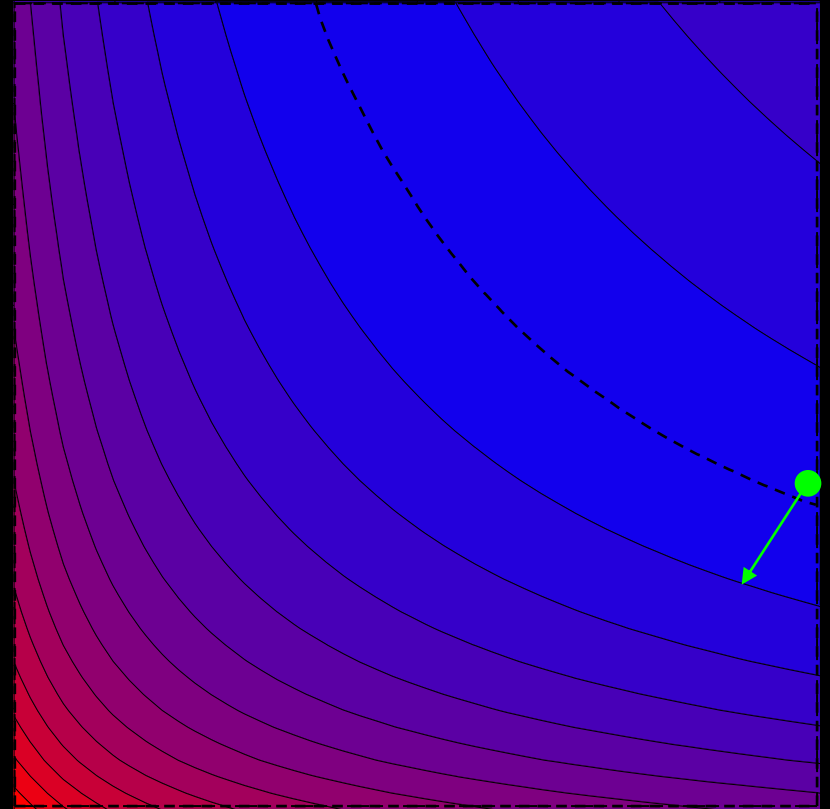
$$\rho = \rho_0 - [\Psi'' + \mu \Phi'']^{-1} [\Psi' + \mu \Phi']$$


Jumping:

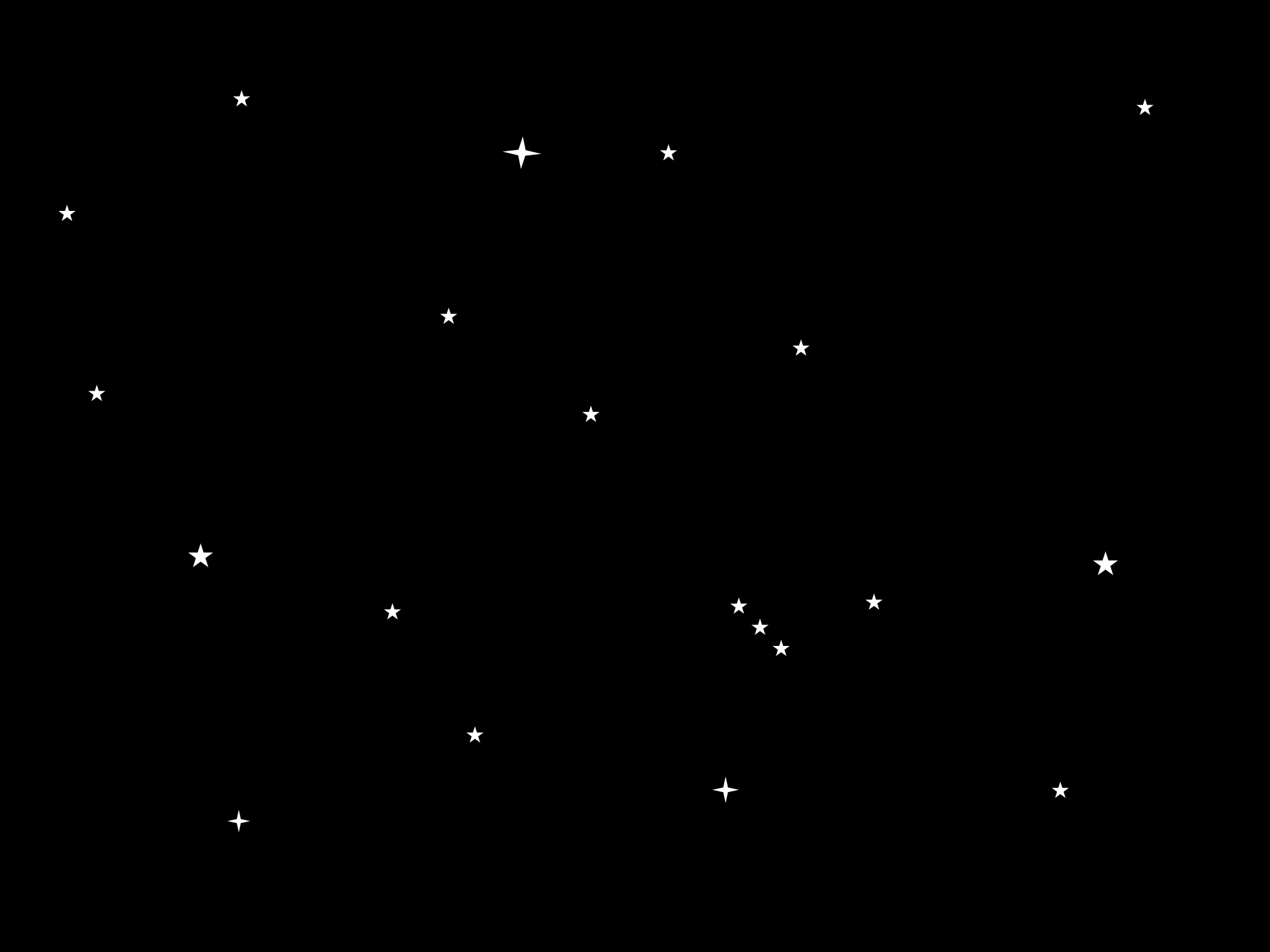
$$\rho = \mathbf{B} \rho_0 - [\Psi'' + \mu \Phi'']^{-1} \Psi'$$



Função a ser minimizada

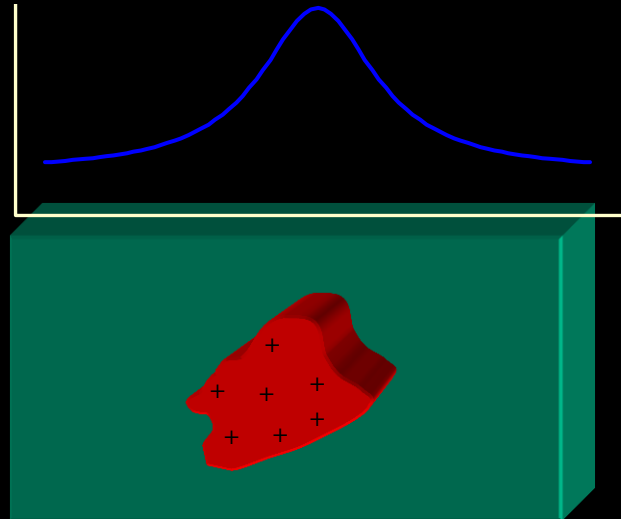


$(\text{Observação} - \text{ajuste})^2$



Delimitação de um corpo em profundidade

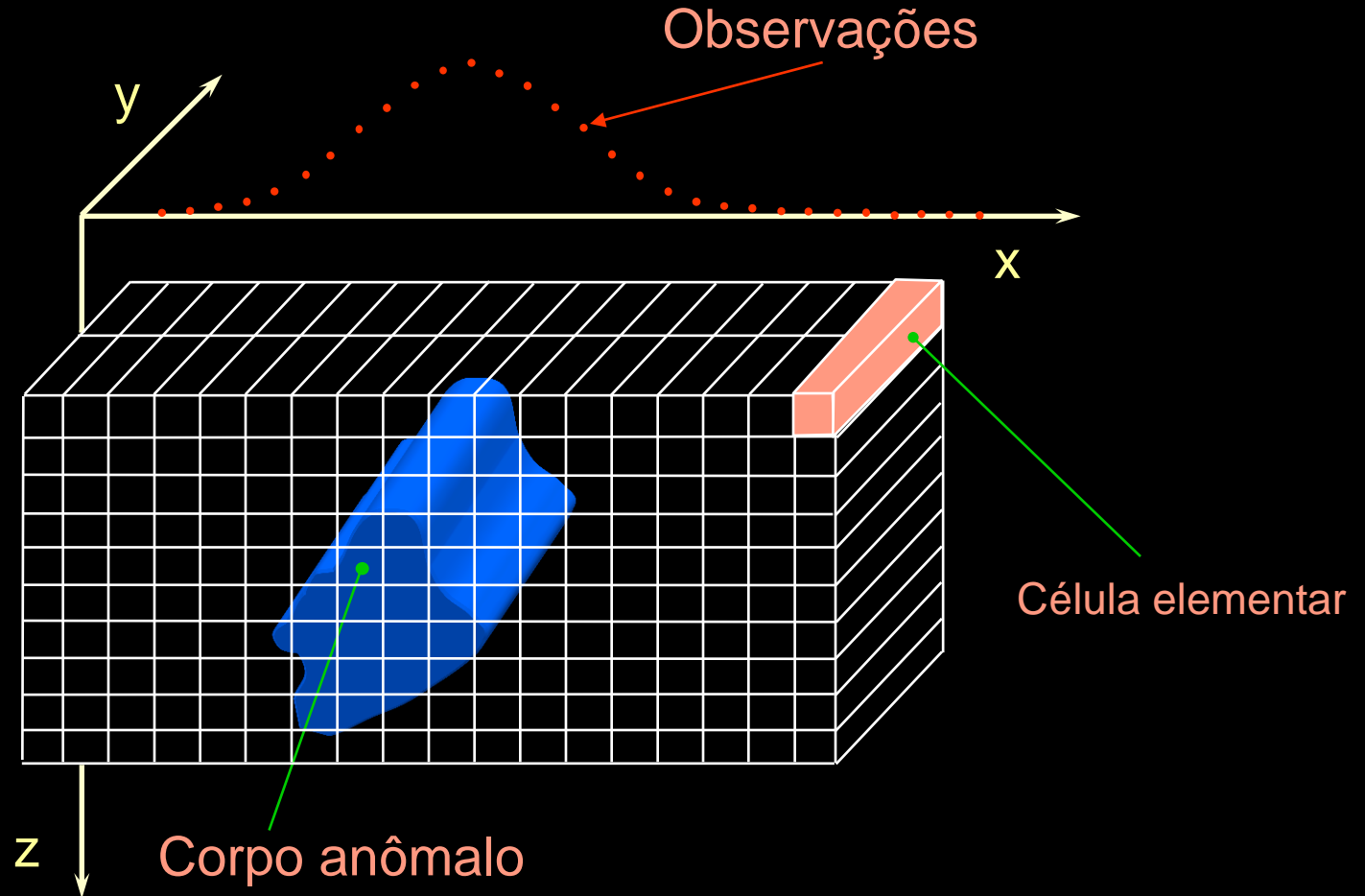
Ridge e suavidade



Problema geológico: localizar e delinear um corpo anômalo em profundidade a partir de um perfil gravimétrico ou magnético

Simplificação: corpo bidimensional

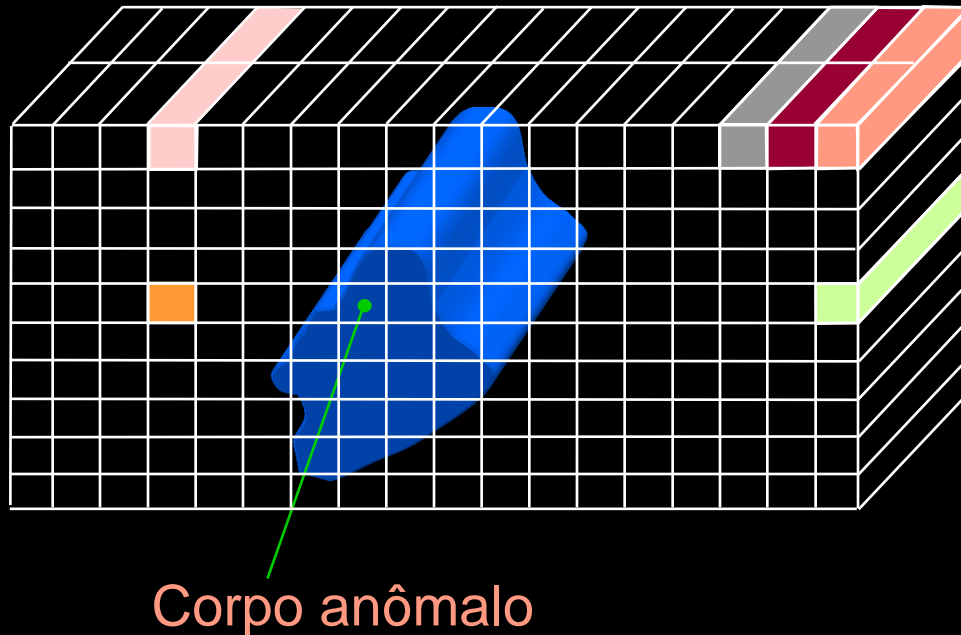
Modelo interpretativo



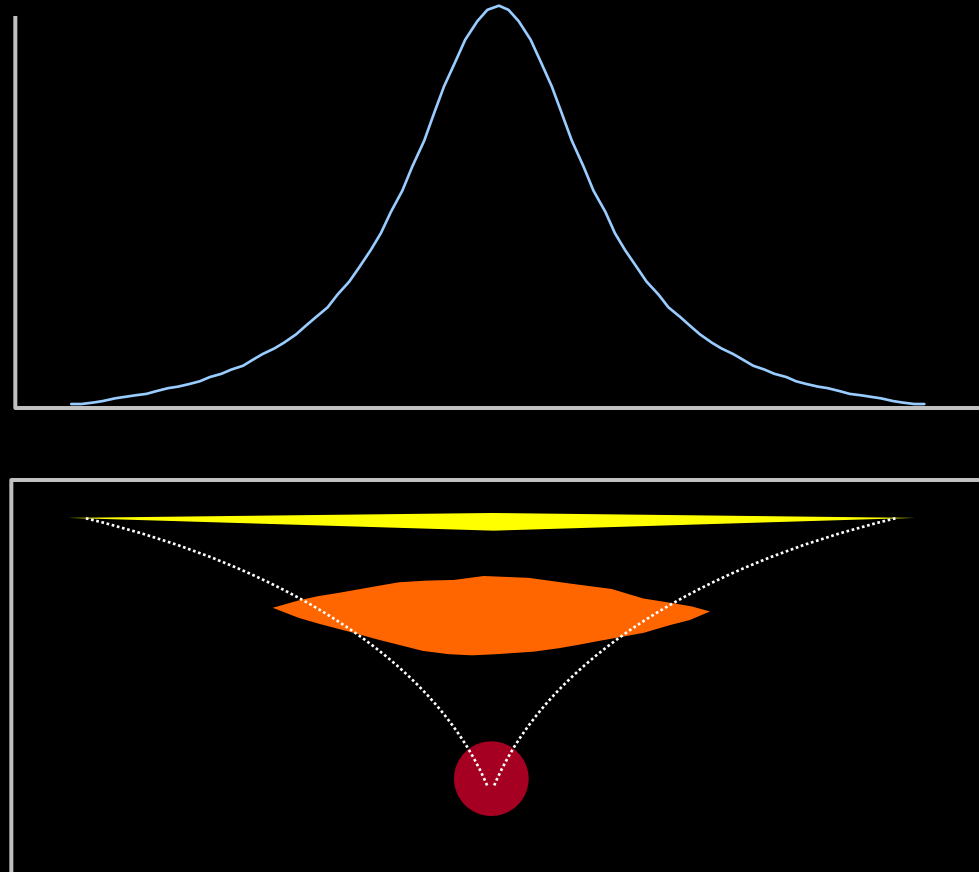
Estabilizadores:

Ridge: proximidade de todos os parâmetros de zero

Suavidade: proximidade entre todos os parâmetros adjacentes



“Cone de ambiguidade” (Nettleton, 1976)

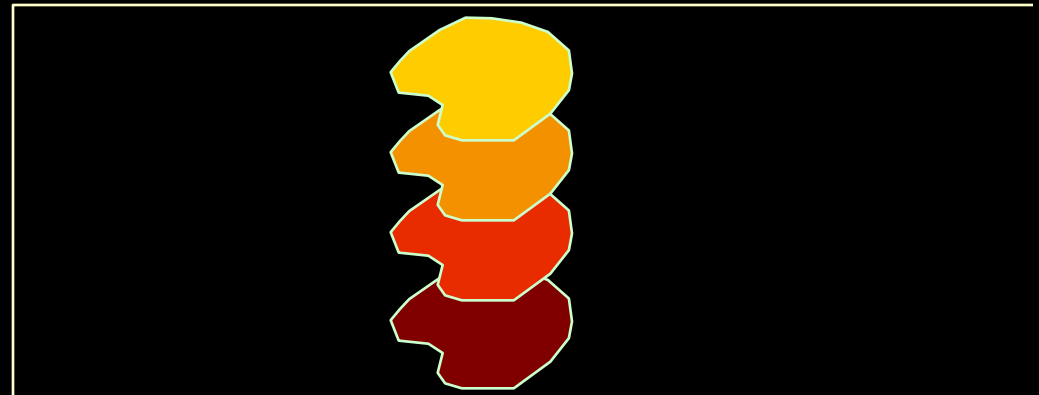
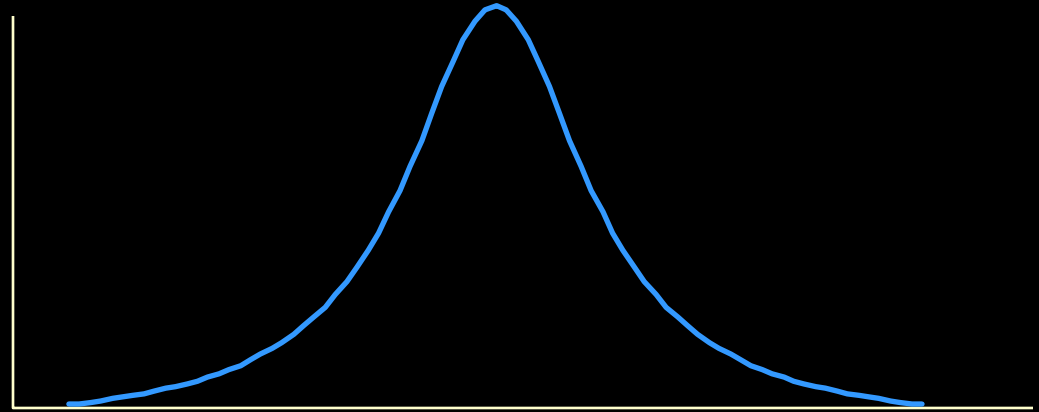


Ridge

$$\min \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p} \equiv \min [(p_1)^2 + (p_2)^2 + \dots (p_M)^2]$$

sujeito a

$$(\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p})^T (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}) = \delta$$

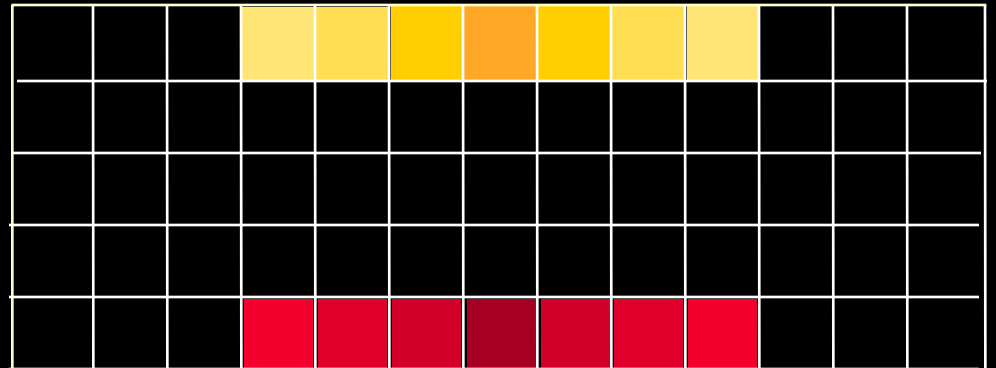
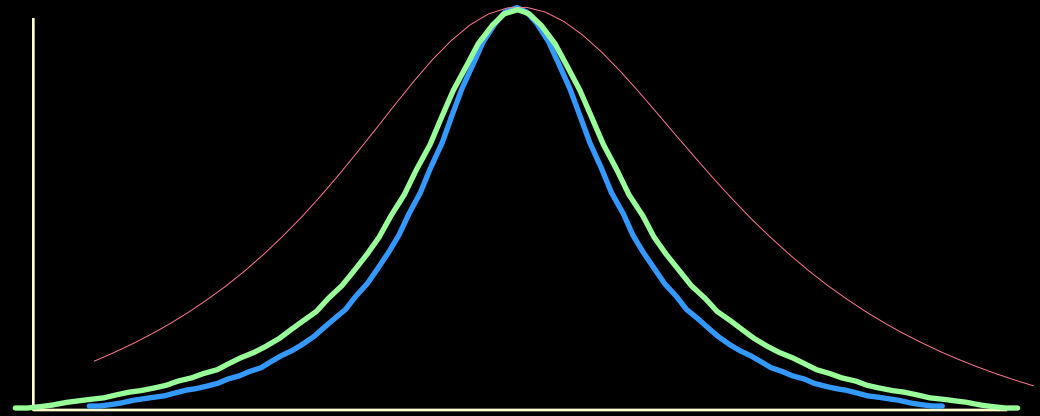


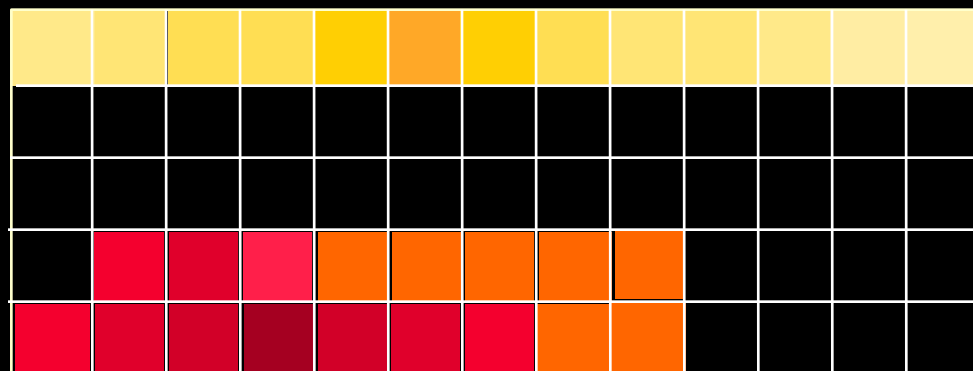
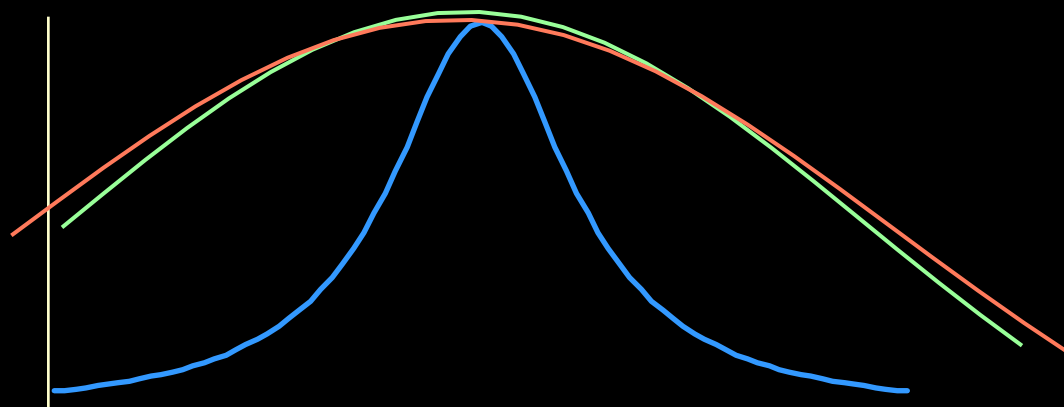
Suavidade

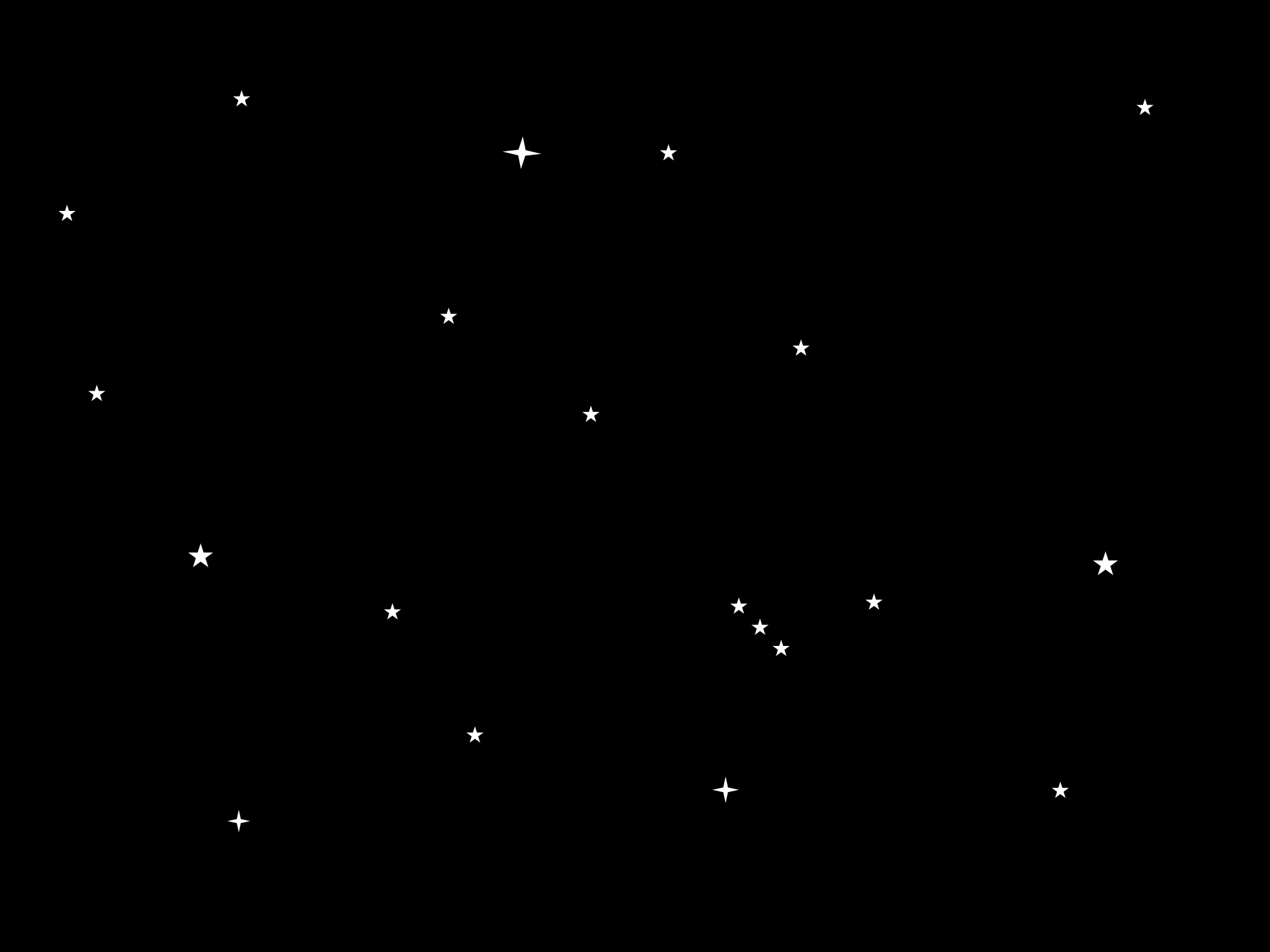
$$\min [(p_1-p_2)^2 + (p_2-p_3)^2 + \dots (p_{M-1}-p_M)^2] \longrightarrow (p_1 \blacklozenge p_2) + (p_2 \blacklozenge p_3) + \dots (p_{M-1} \blacklozenge p_M)$$

sujeito a

$$(\mathbf{y}^0 - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p})^\top (\mathbf{y}^0 - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}) = \delta$$

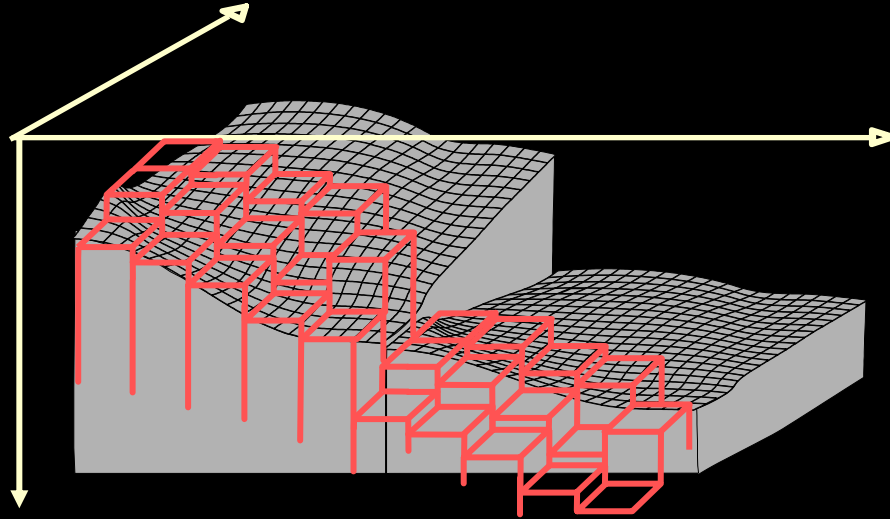






Mapeamento em planta de uma interface descontínua.

Suavidade ponderada, Desigualdade e Igualdade absoluta

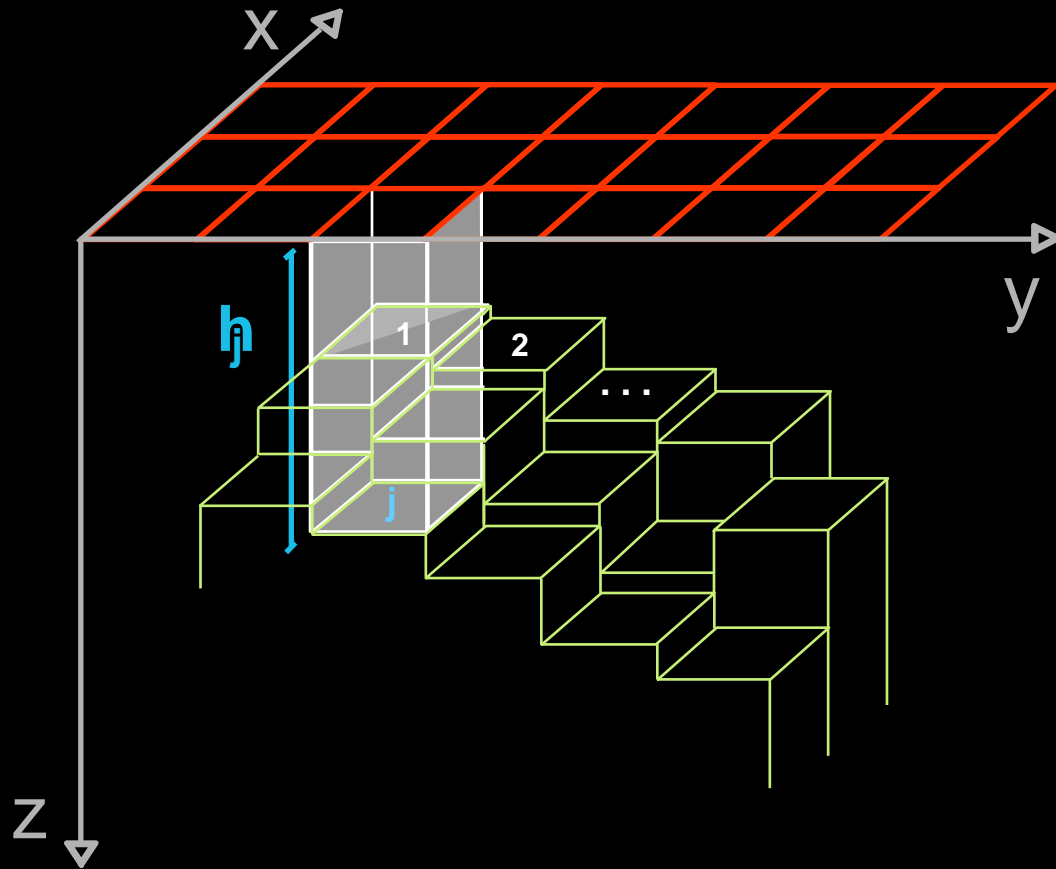


Problema geológico: mapeamento em planta do relevo de uma interface contínua e suave por partes como por exemplo o embasamento de bacias formadas por falhas

Simplificações:

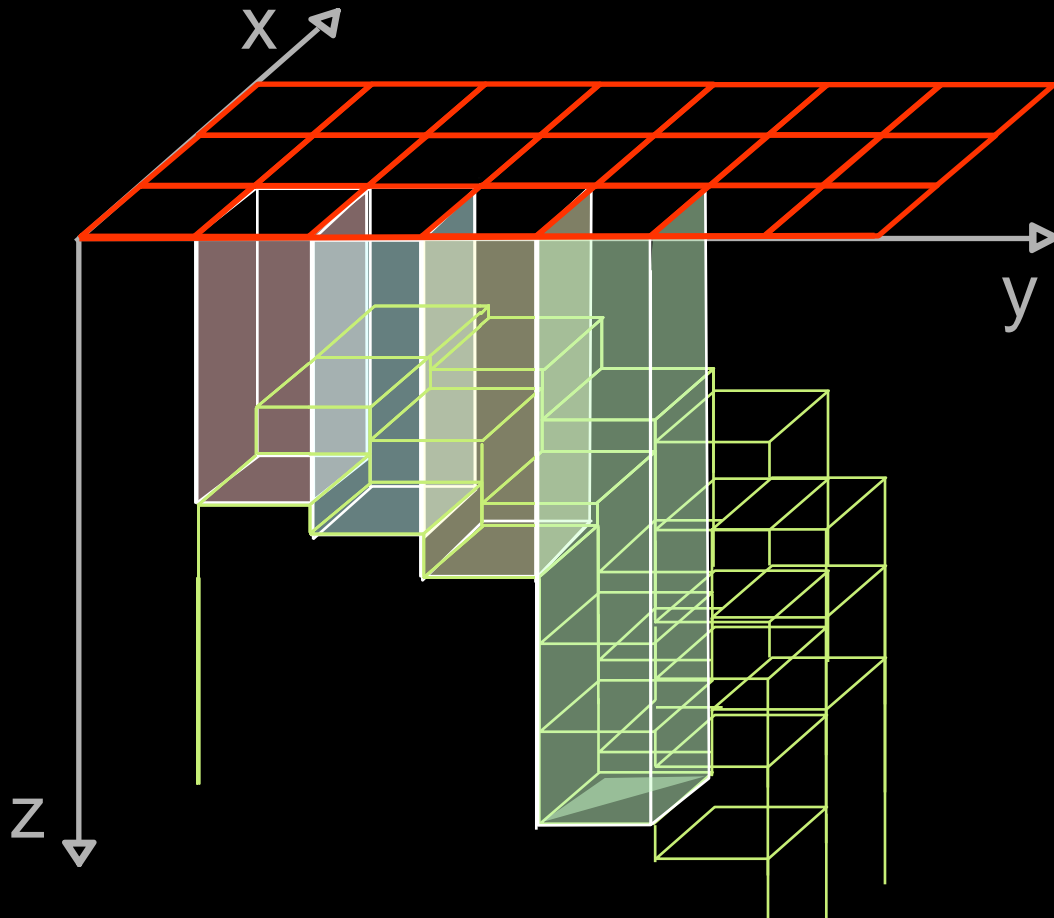
- a) a resposta geofísica é causada por uma única interface
- b) a interface separa dois meios homogêneos cujo contraste de propriedade física entre eles é conhecido
- c) A parte mais profunda da interface é achatada e tem profundidade conhecida

Modelo interpretativo



Vínculo principal:

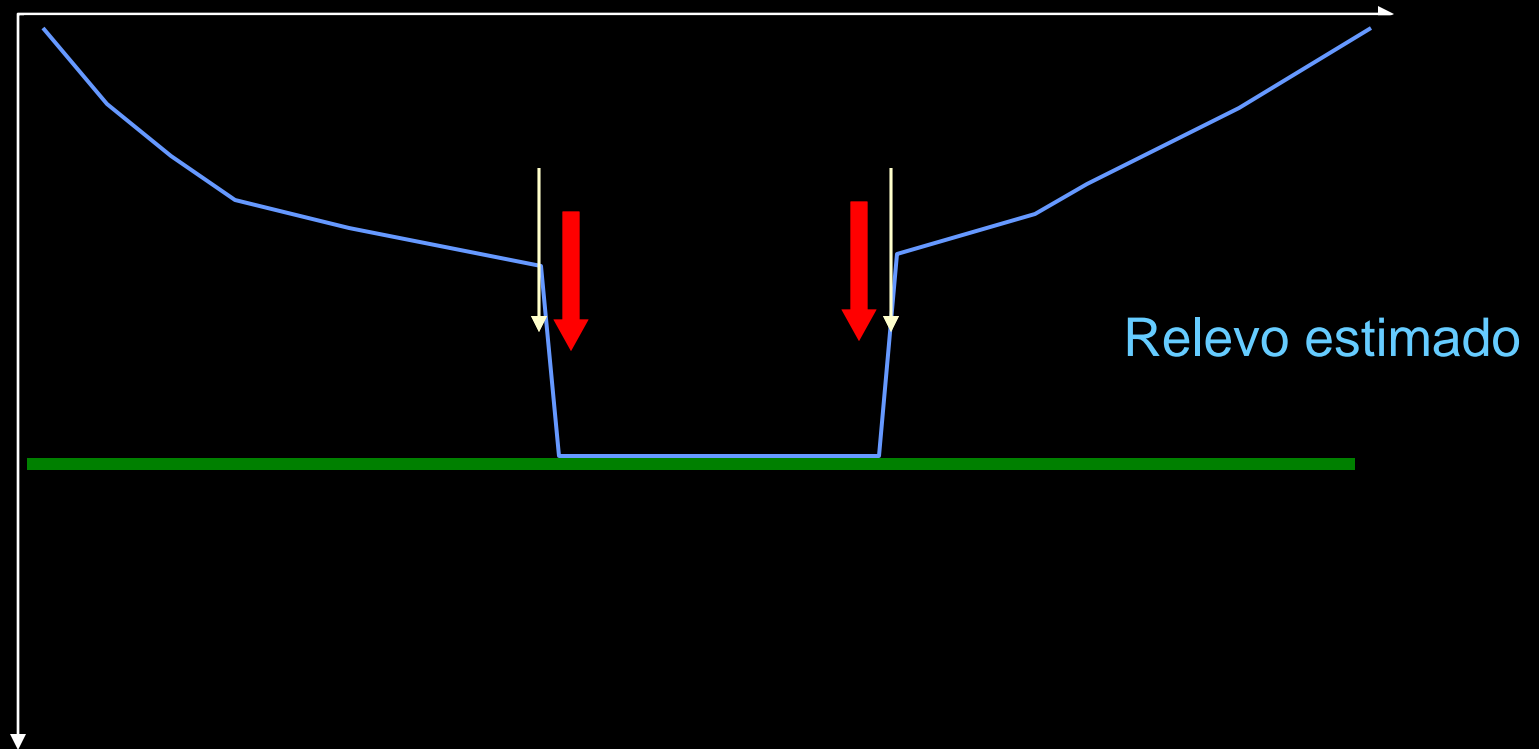
Igualdade relativa ponderada: proximidade entre alguns grupos de parâmetros adjacentes



Igualdade relativa ponderada

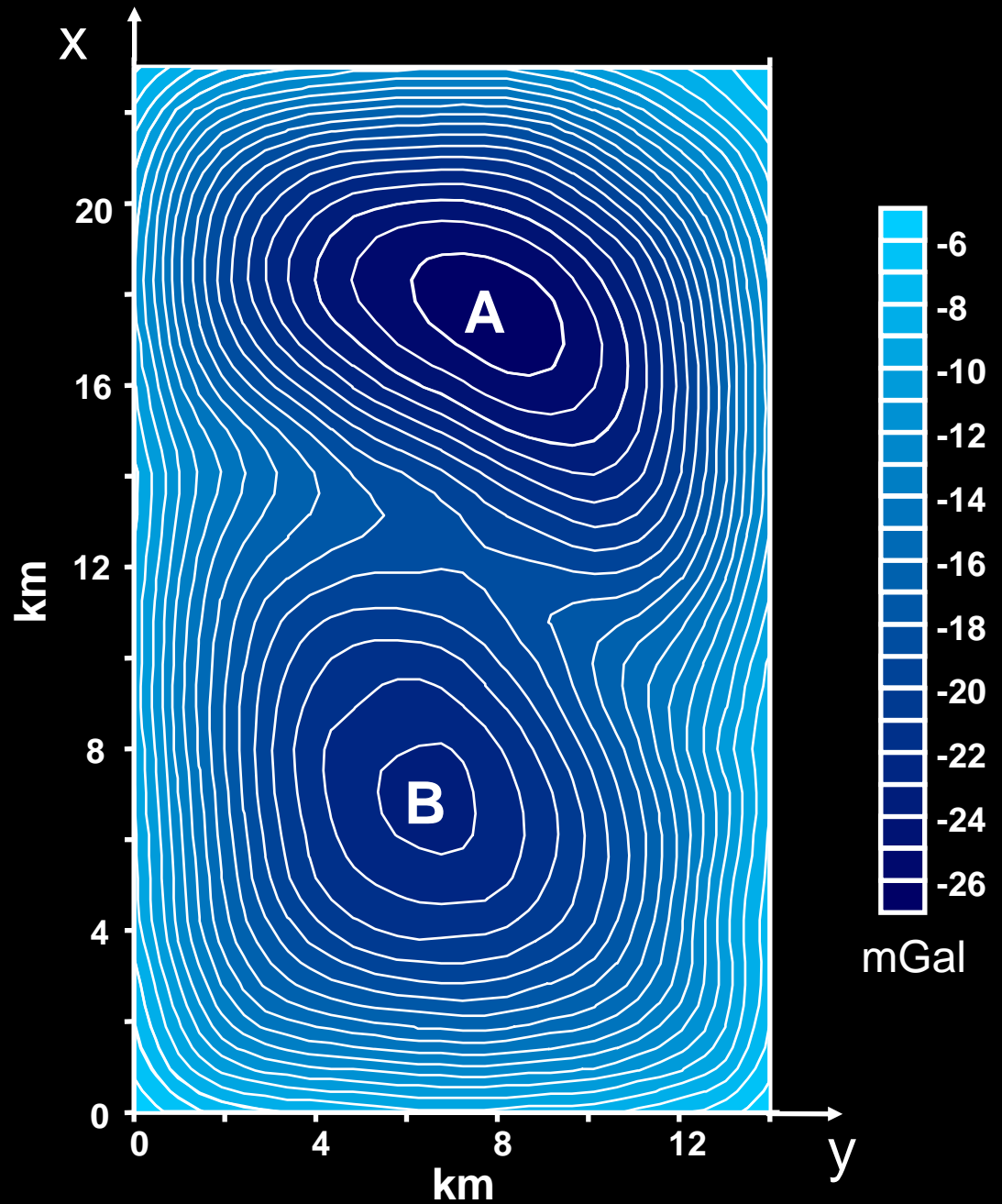
Desigualdade

Igualdade absoluta



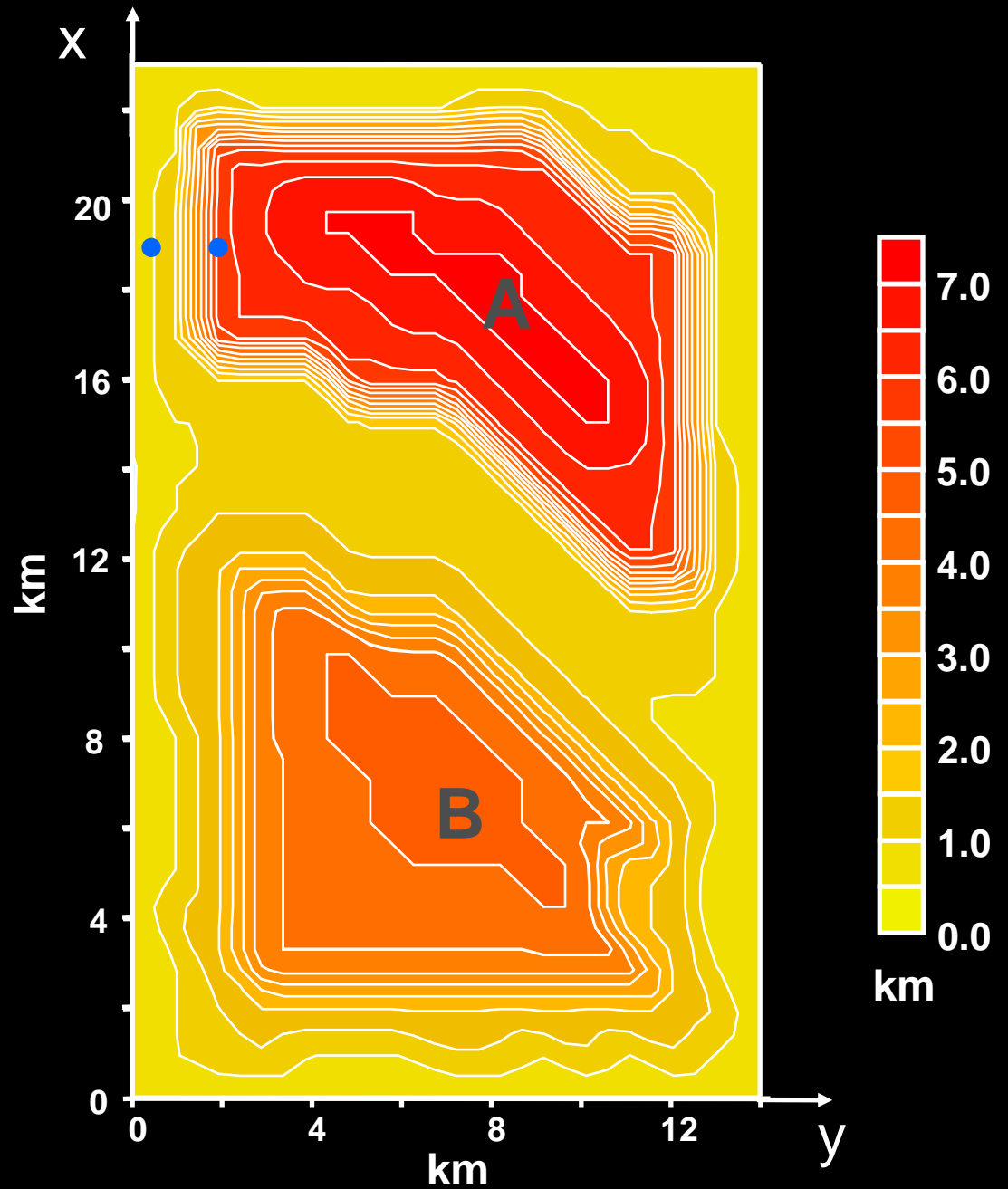
Anomalia Bouguer

Dados sintéticos



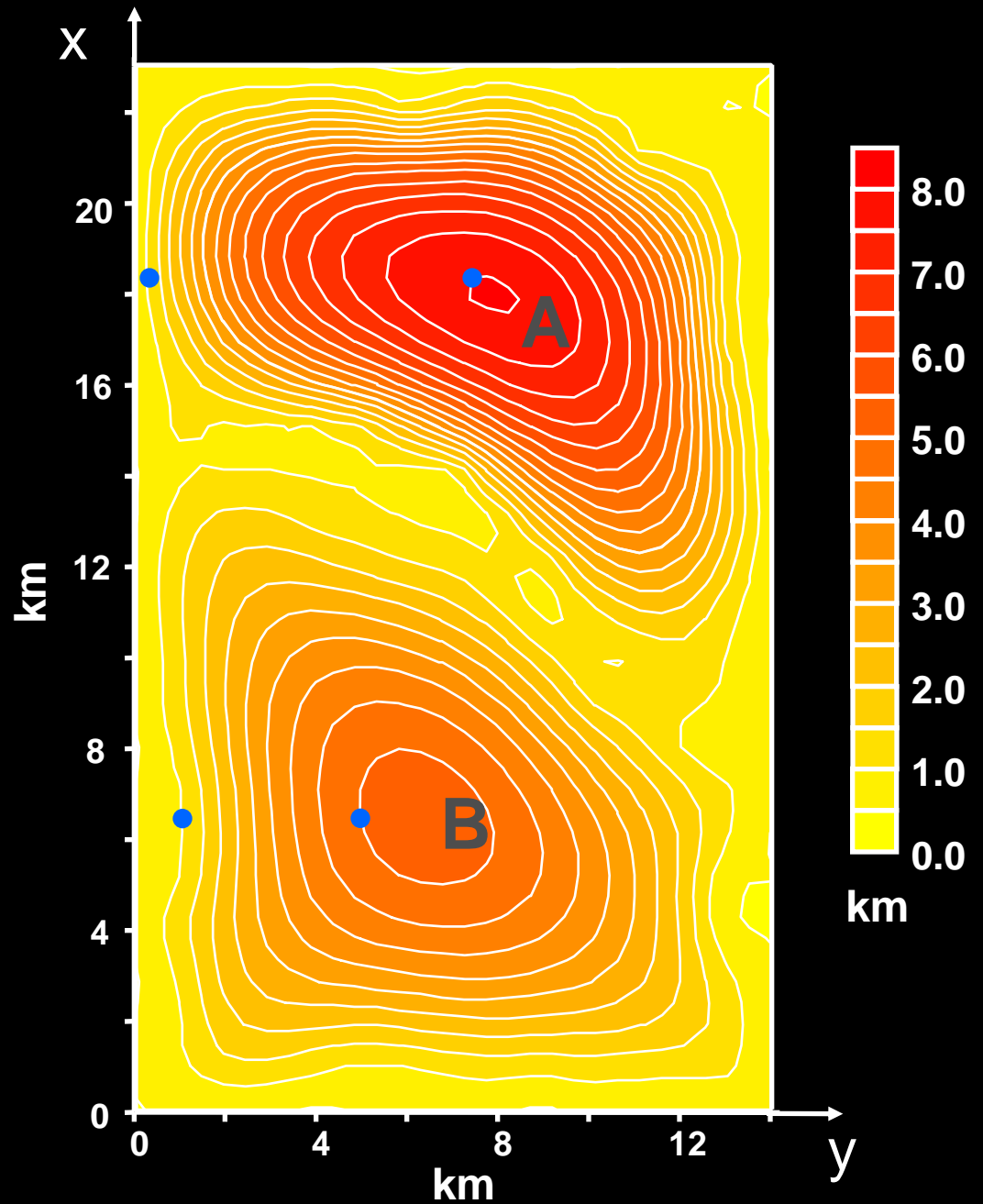
Relevo verdadeiro

Dados sintéticos



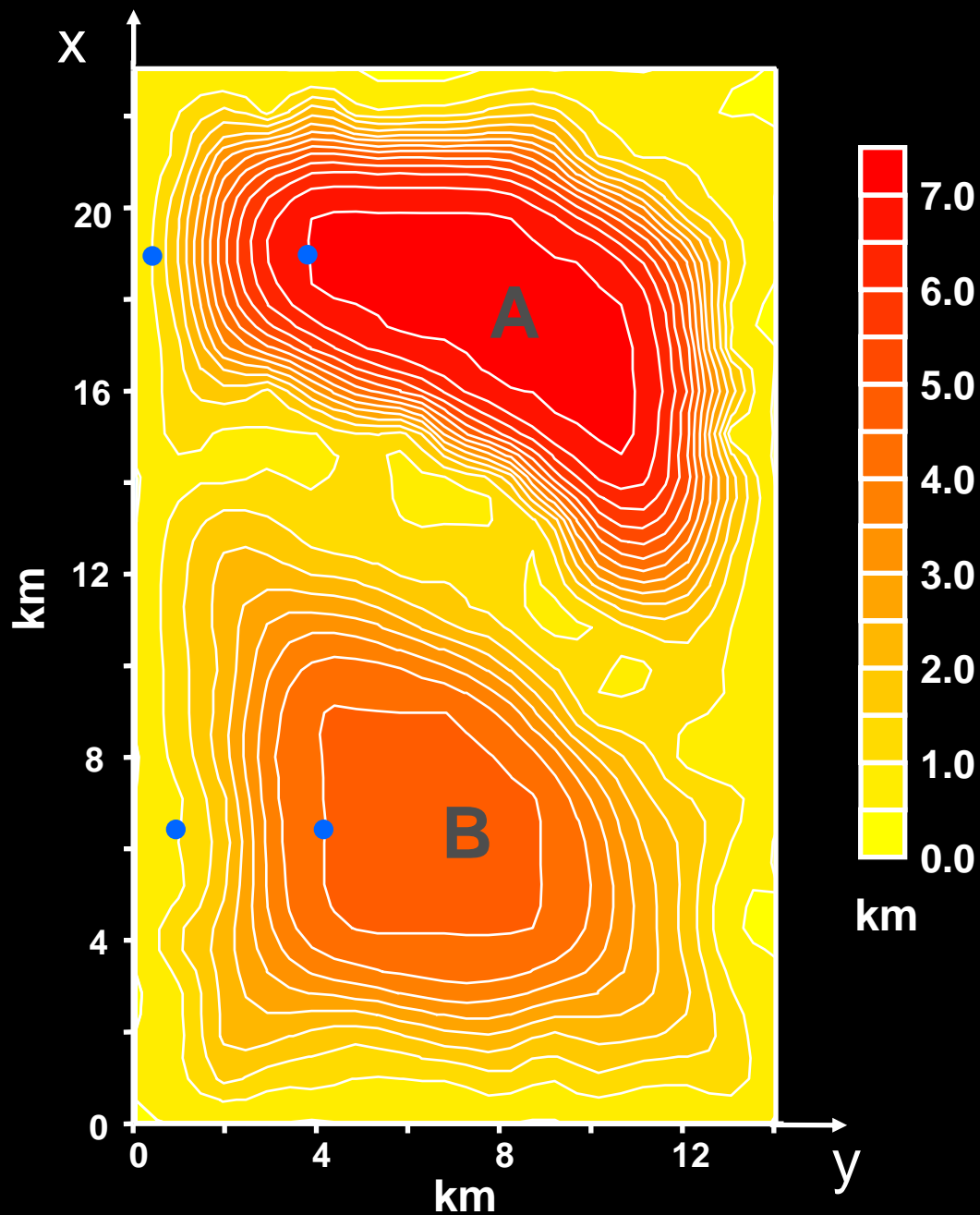
Suavidade global

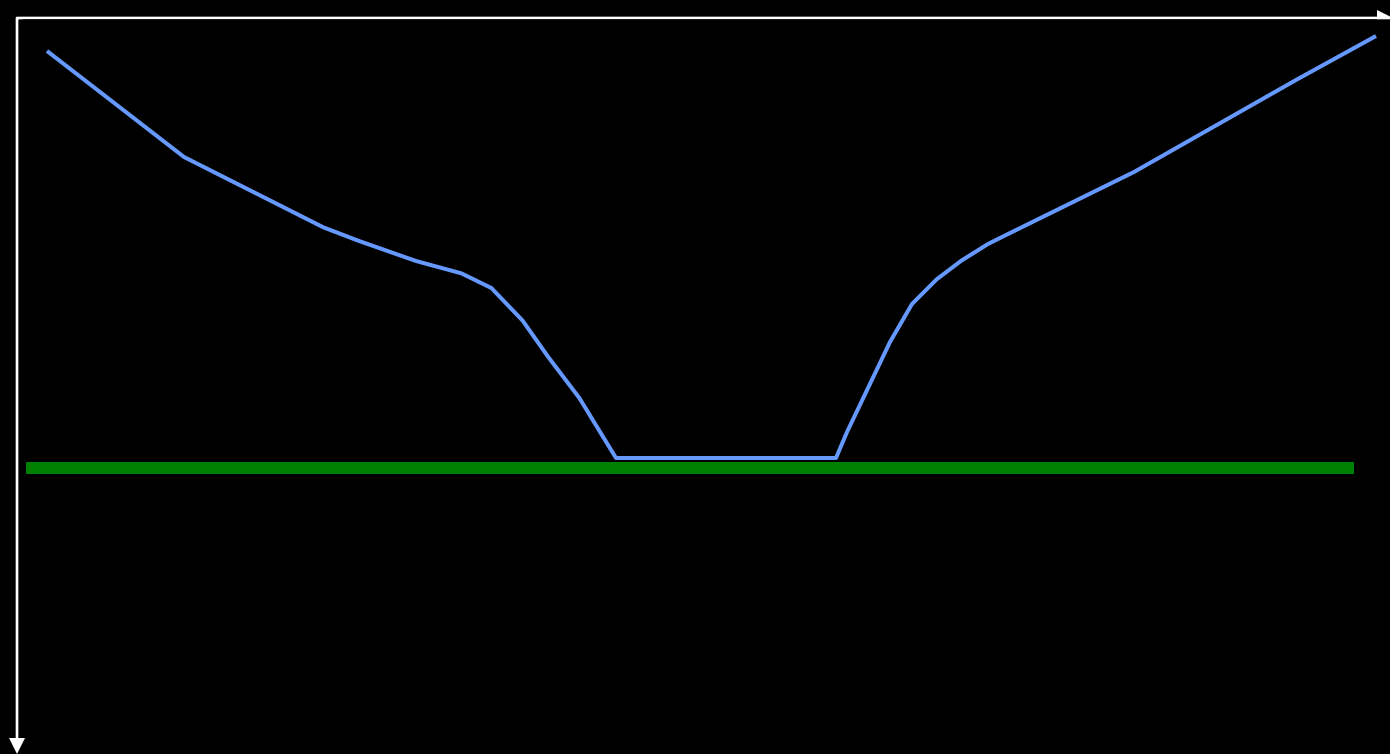
Dados sintéticos



Suavidade global
+
Desigualdade

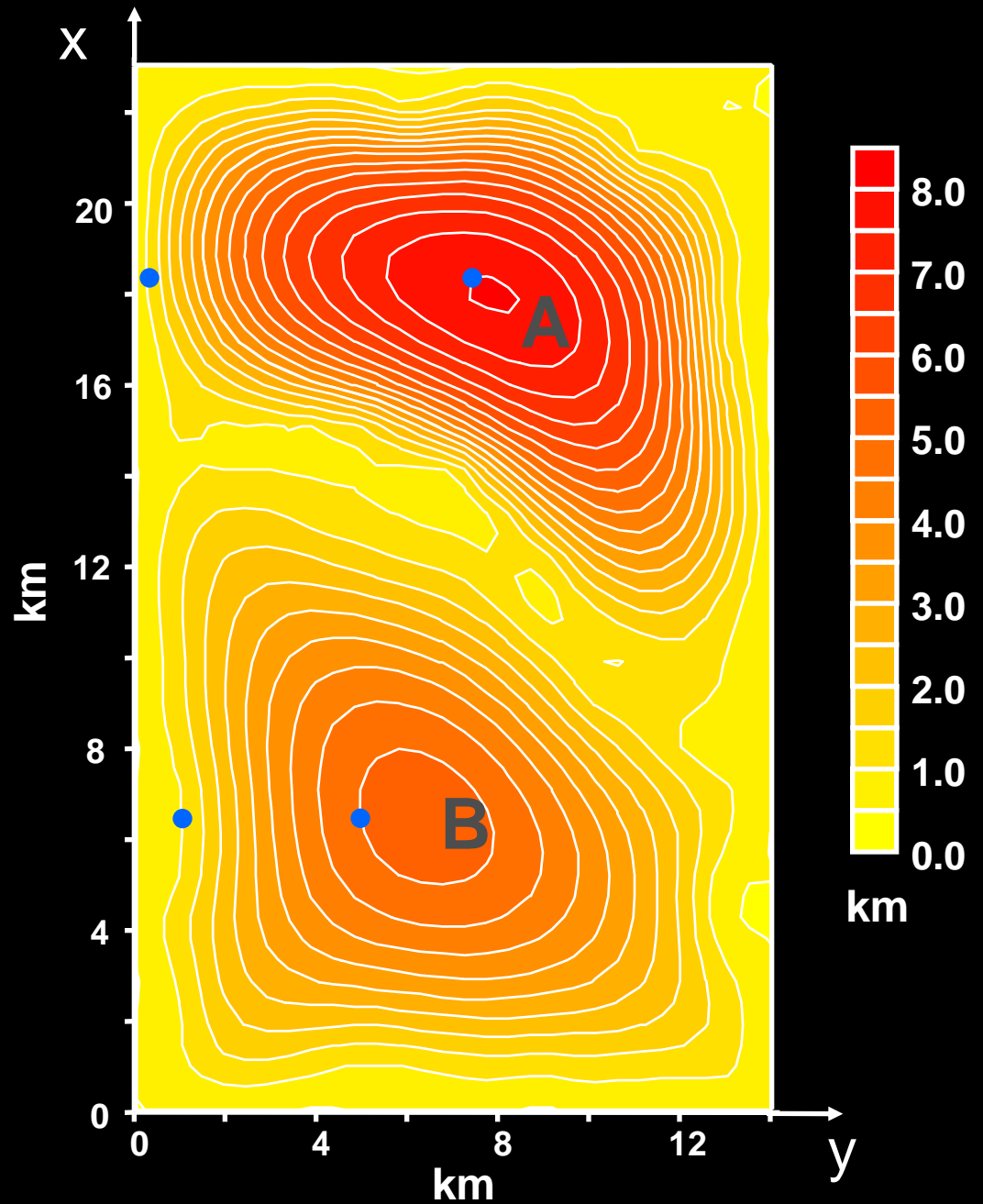
Dados sintéticos





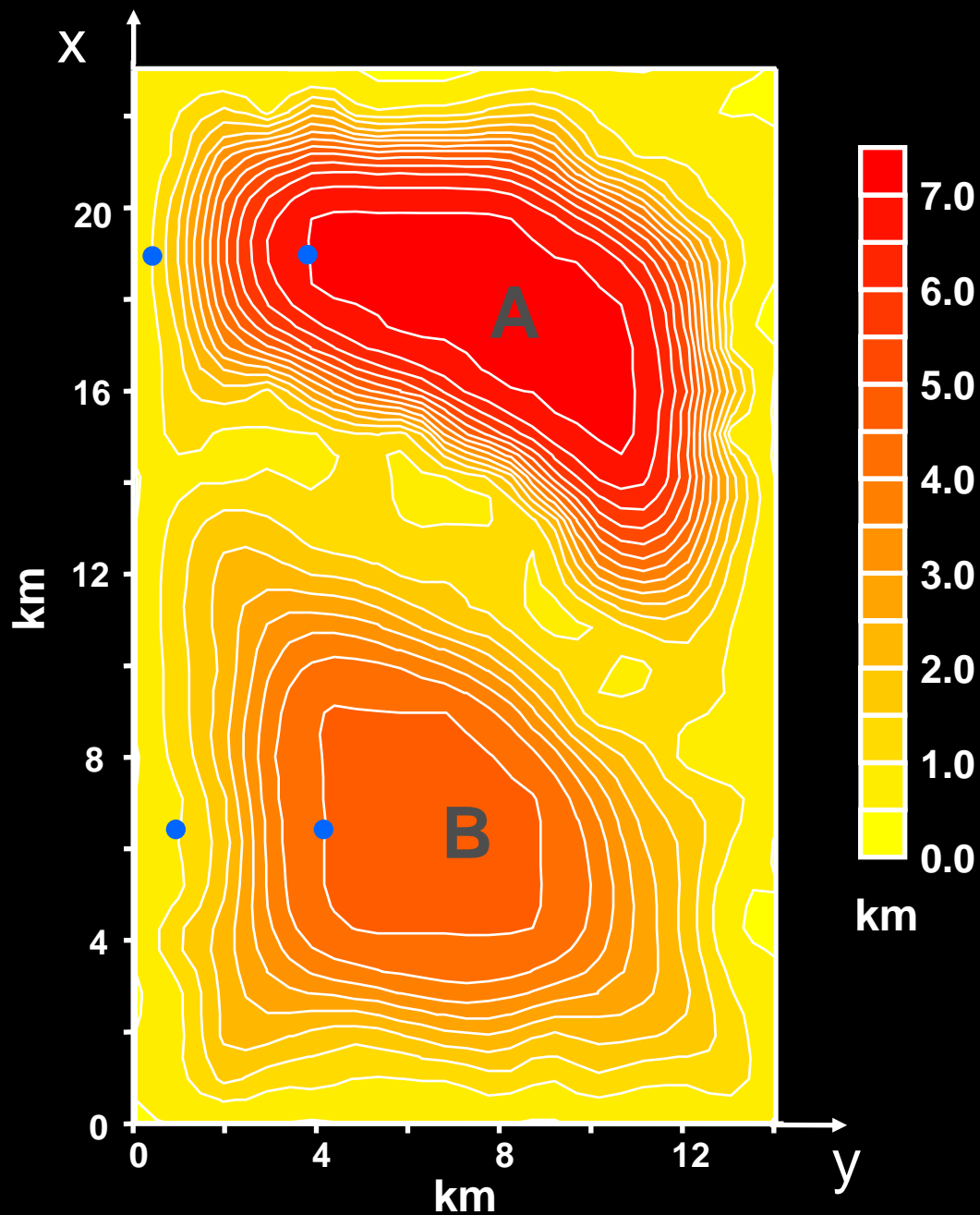
Suavidade global

Dados sintéticos

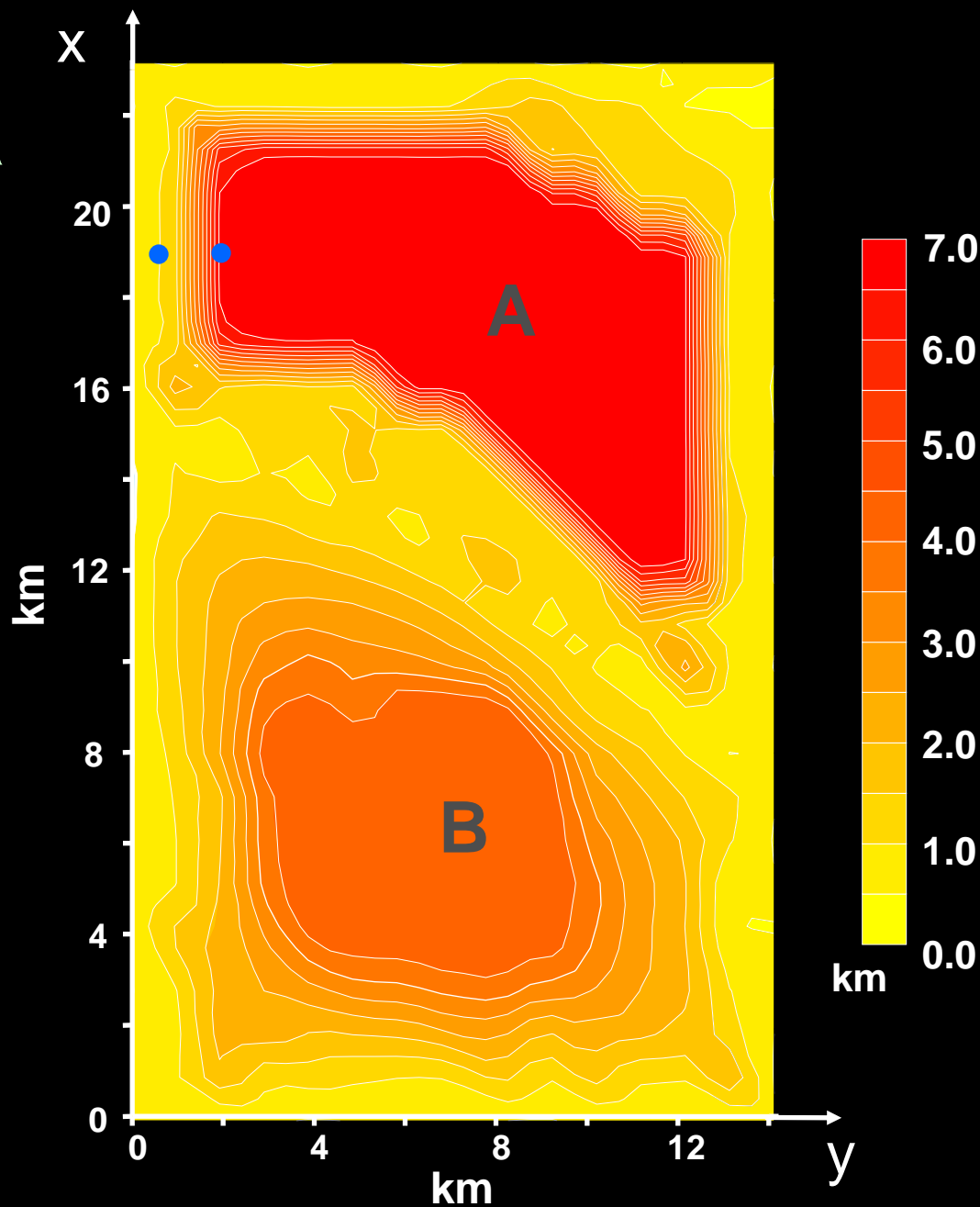


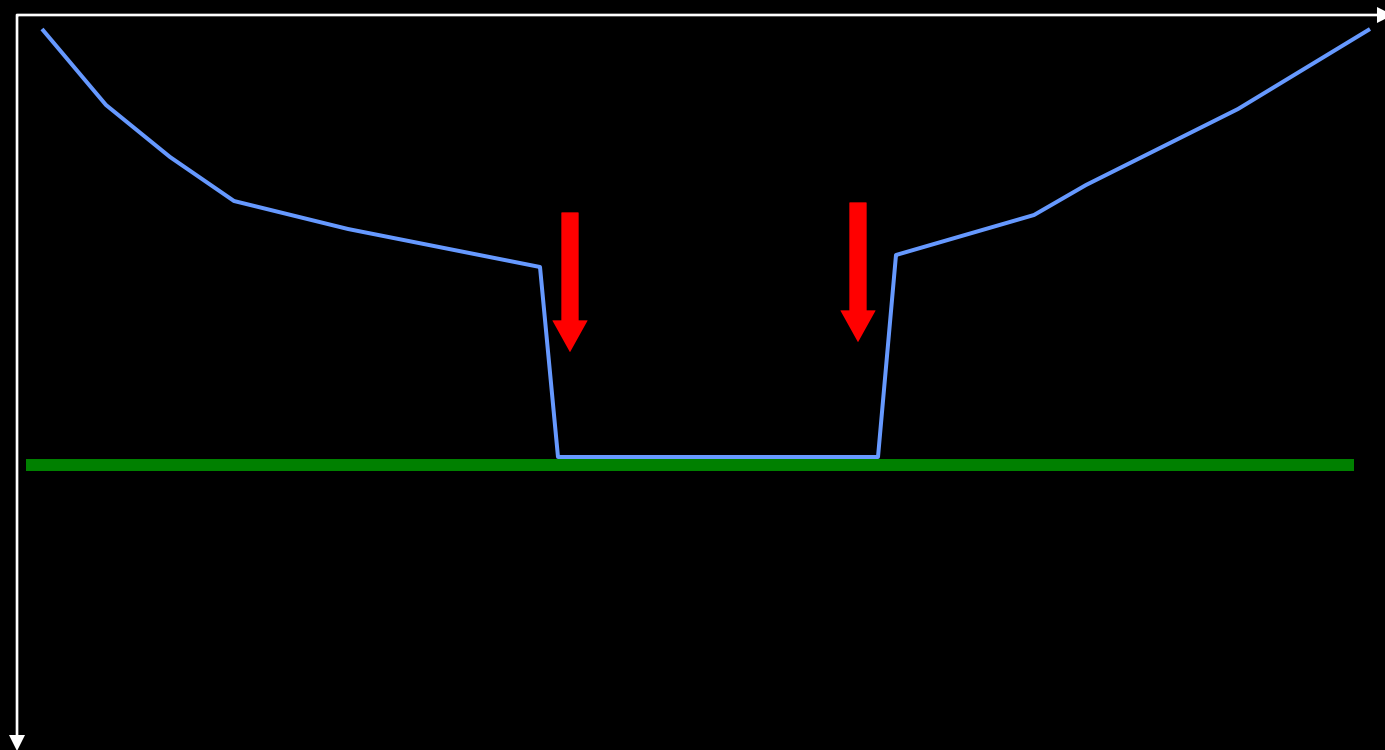
Suavidade global
+
Desigualdade

Dados sintéticos



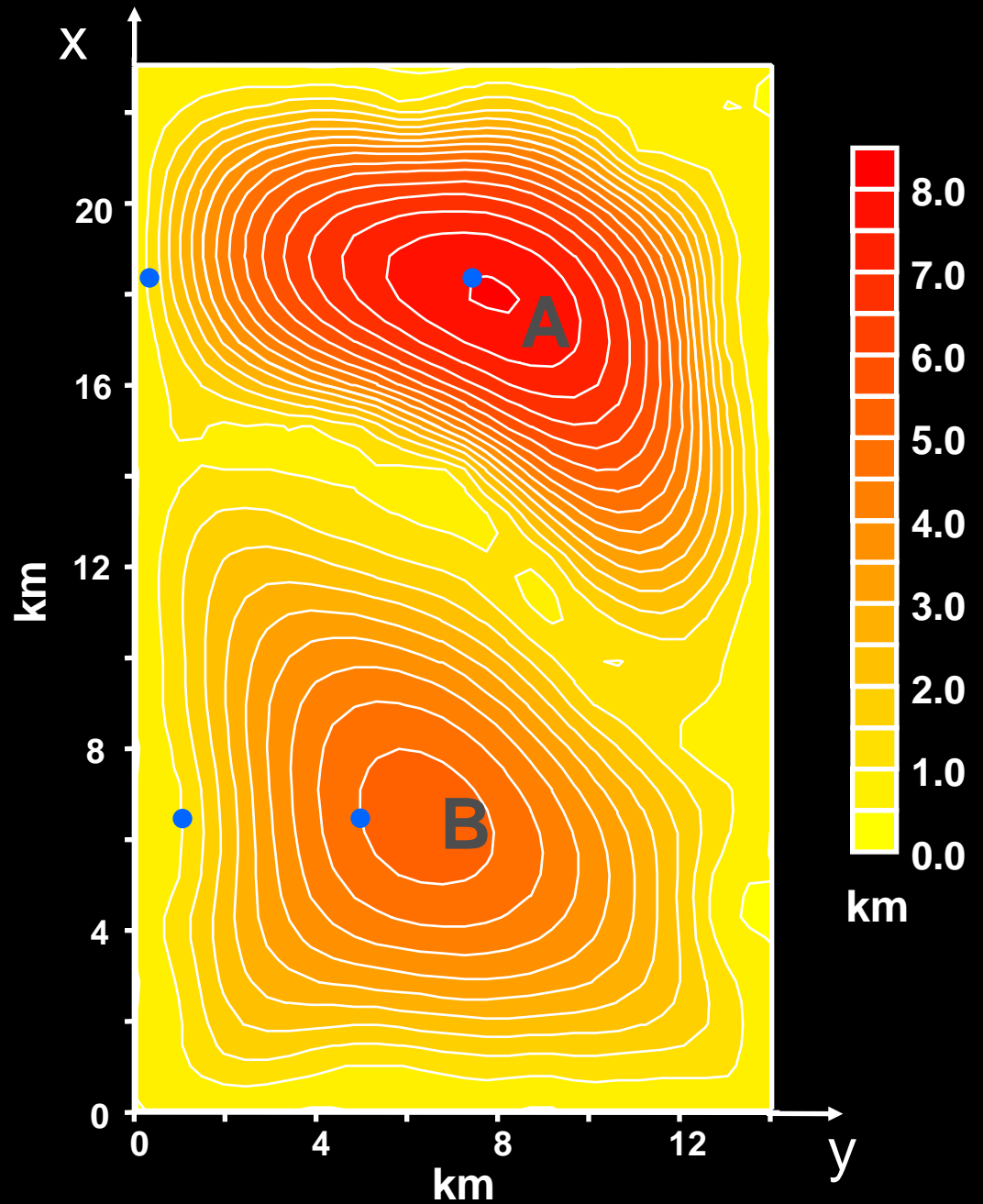
Suavidade ponderada
+
Desigualdade
+
Igualdade absoluta
Dados sintéticos





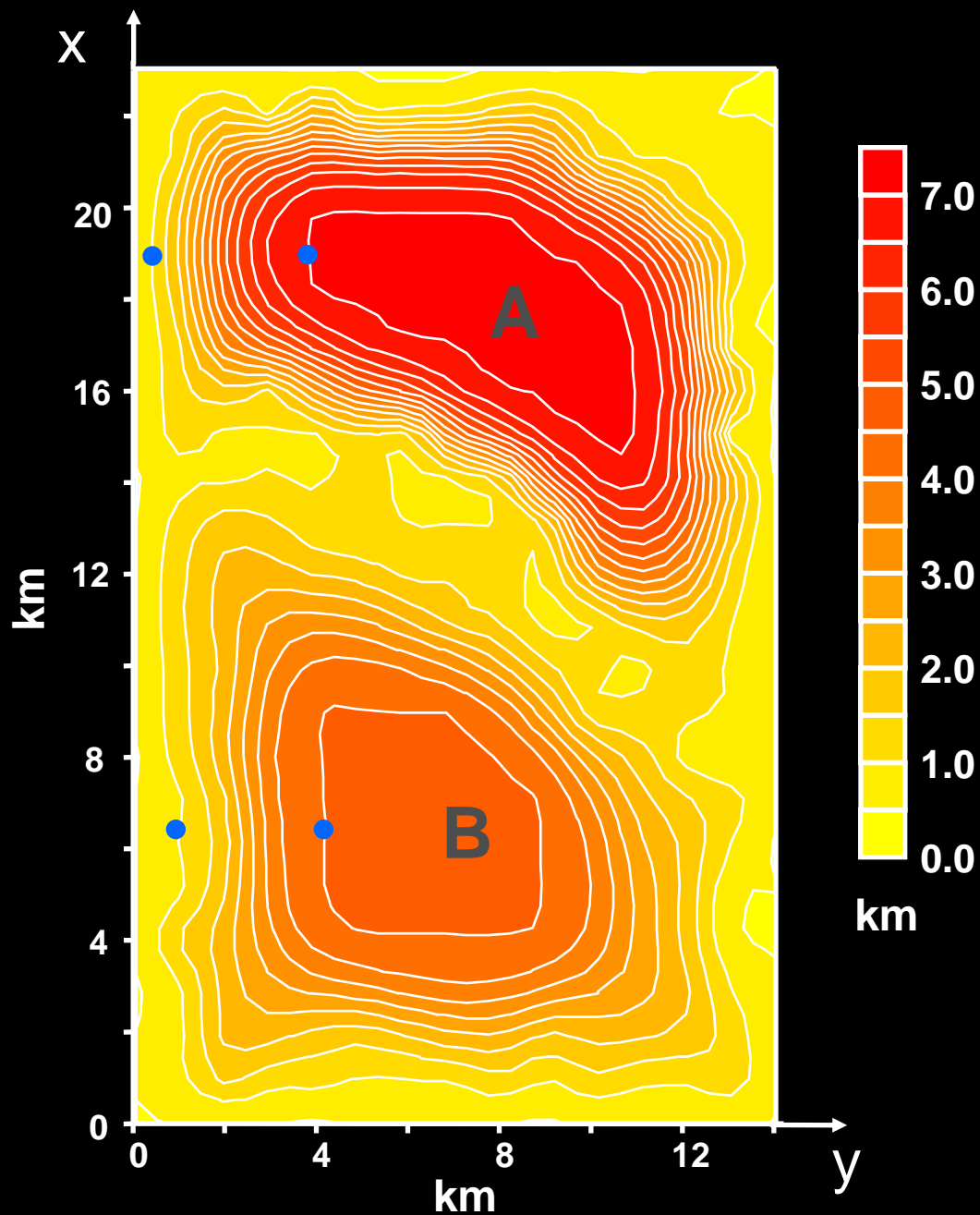
Suavidade global

Dados sintéticos

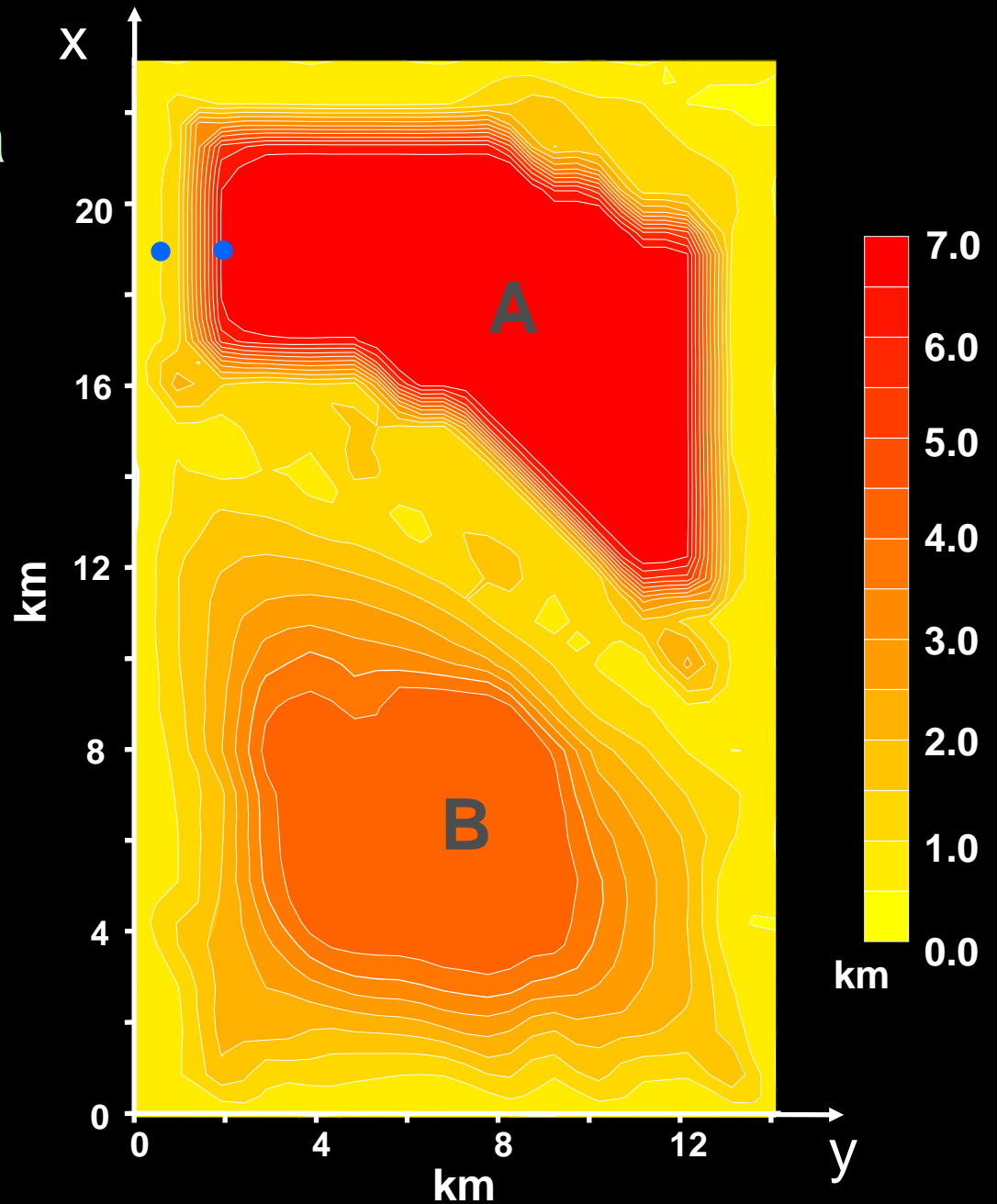


Suavidade global
+
Desigualdade

Dados sintéticos

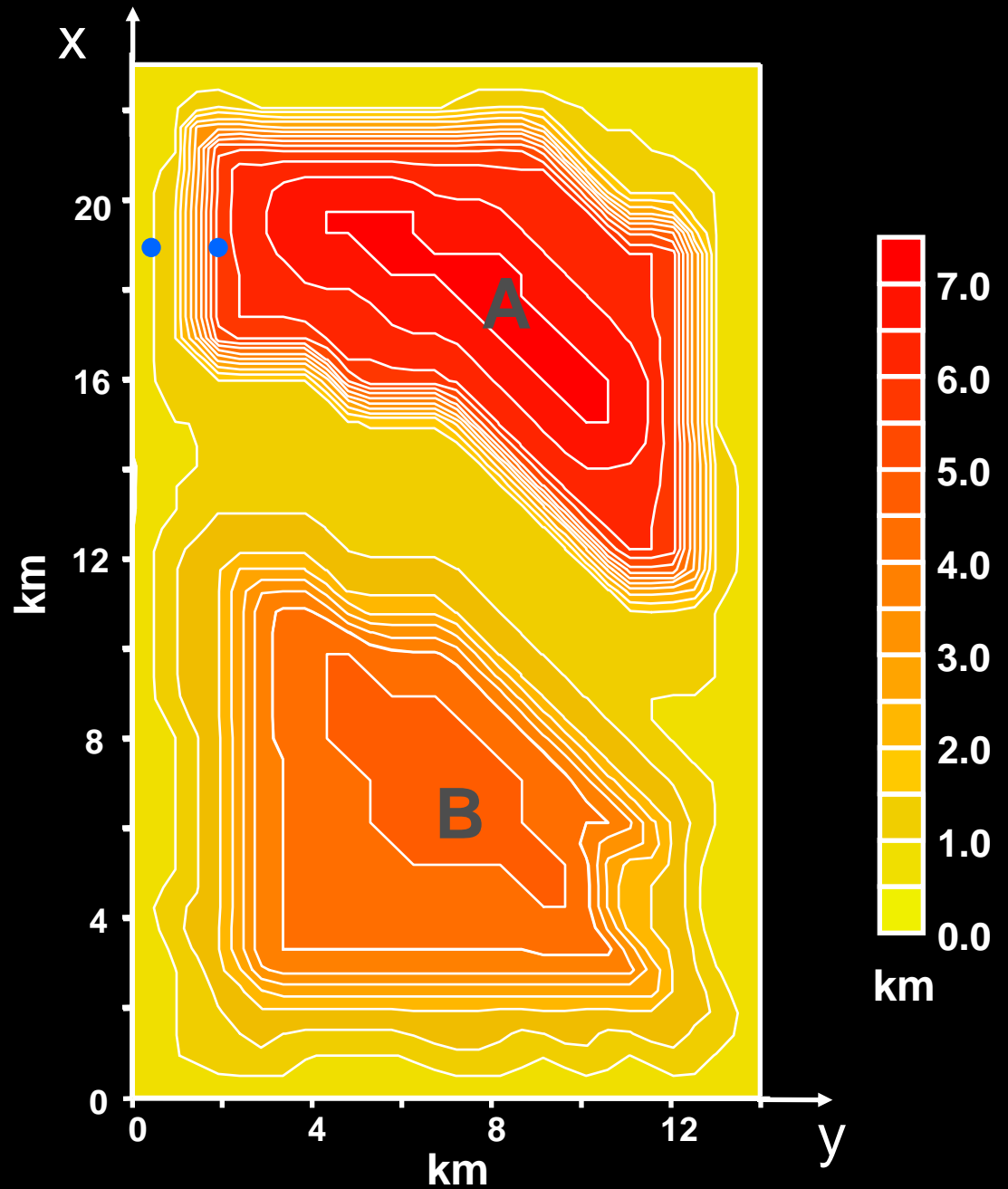


Suavidade ponderada
+
Desigualdade
+
Igualdade absoluta
Dados sintéticos



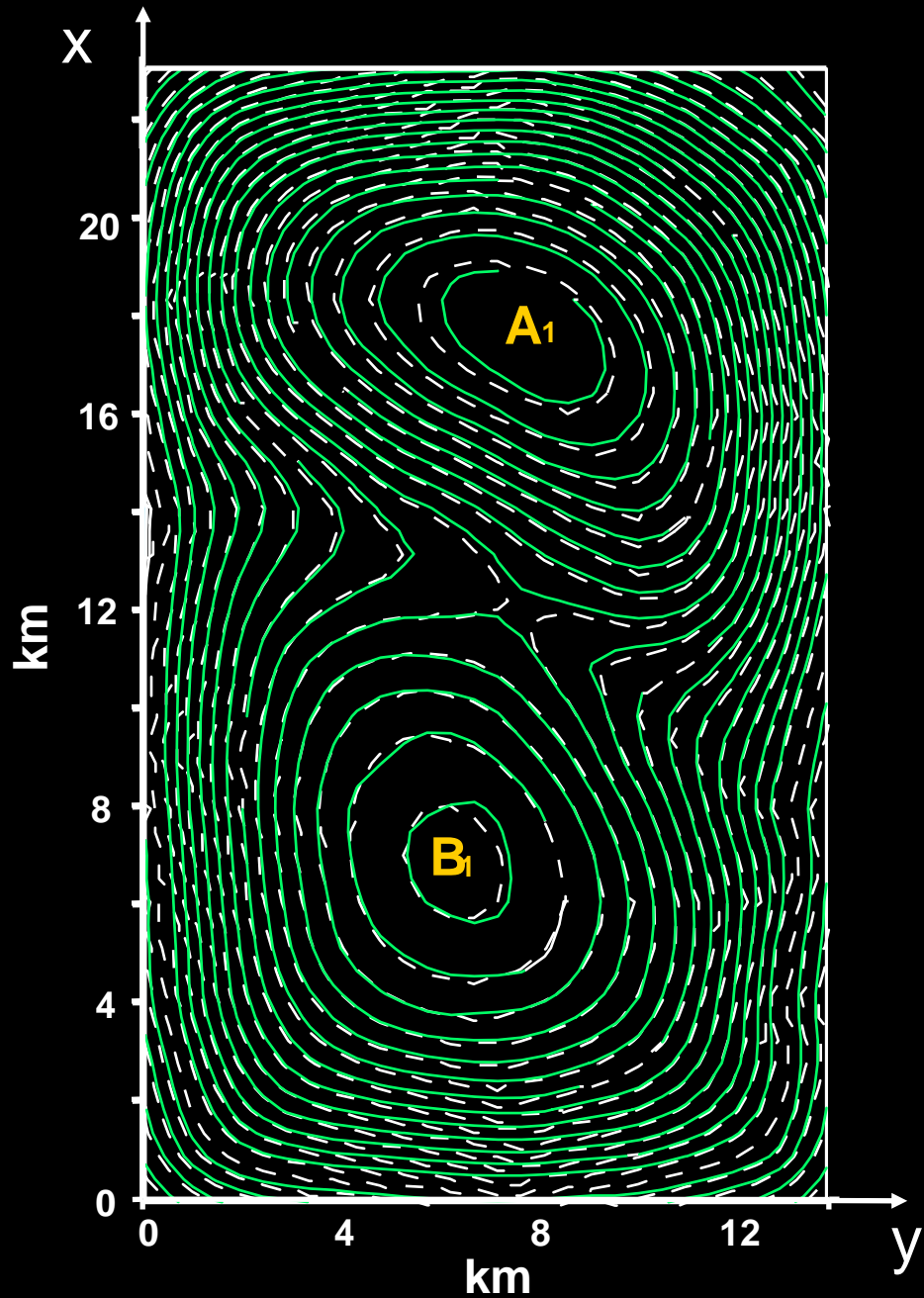
Relevo verdadeiro

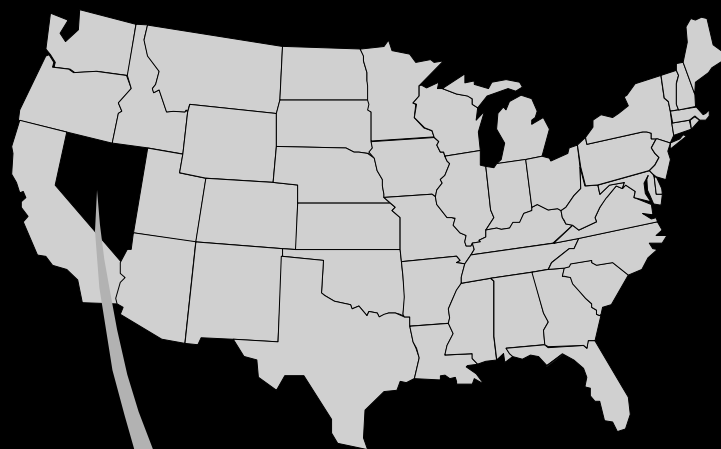
Dados sintéticos



Anomalias
Observada e
Calculada

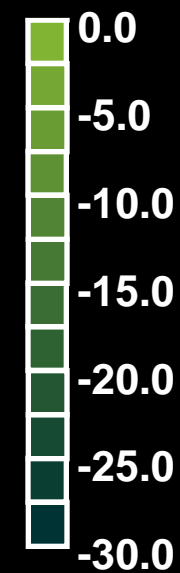
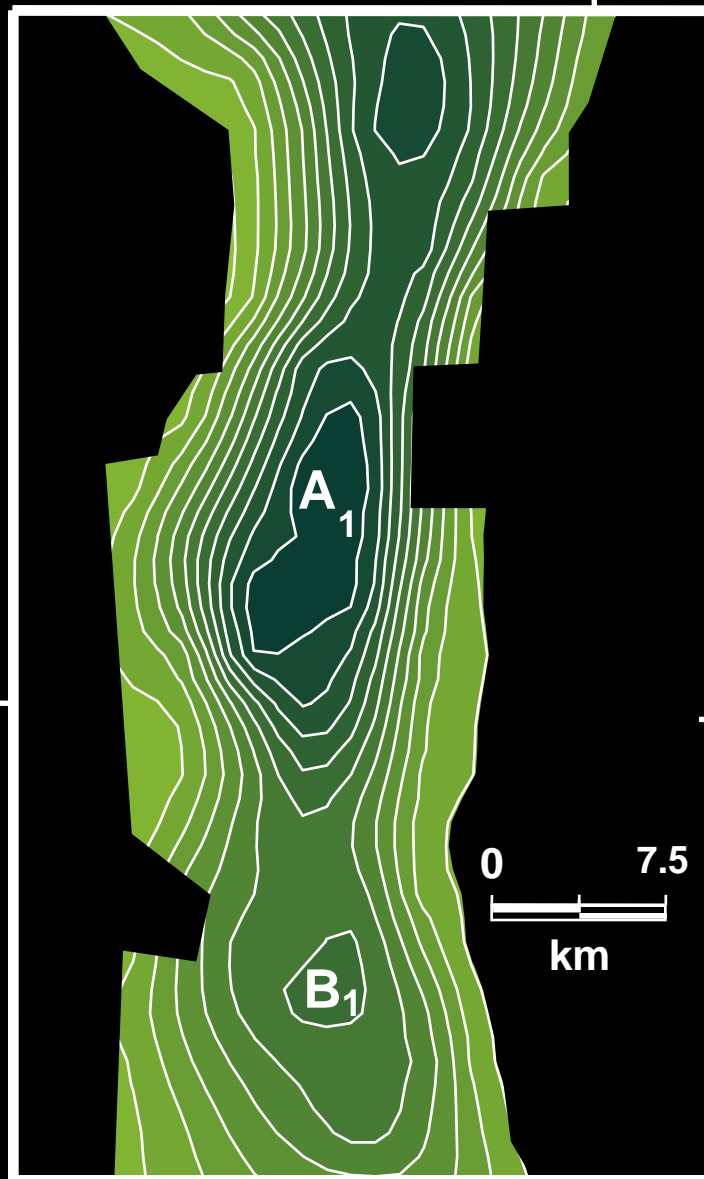
Dados sintéticos





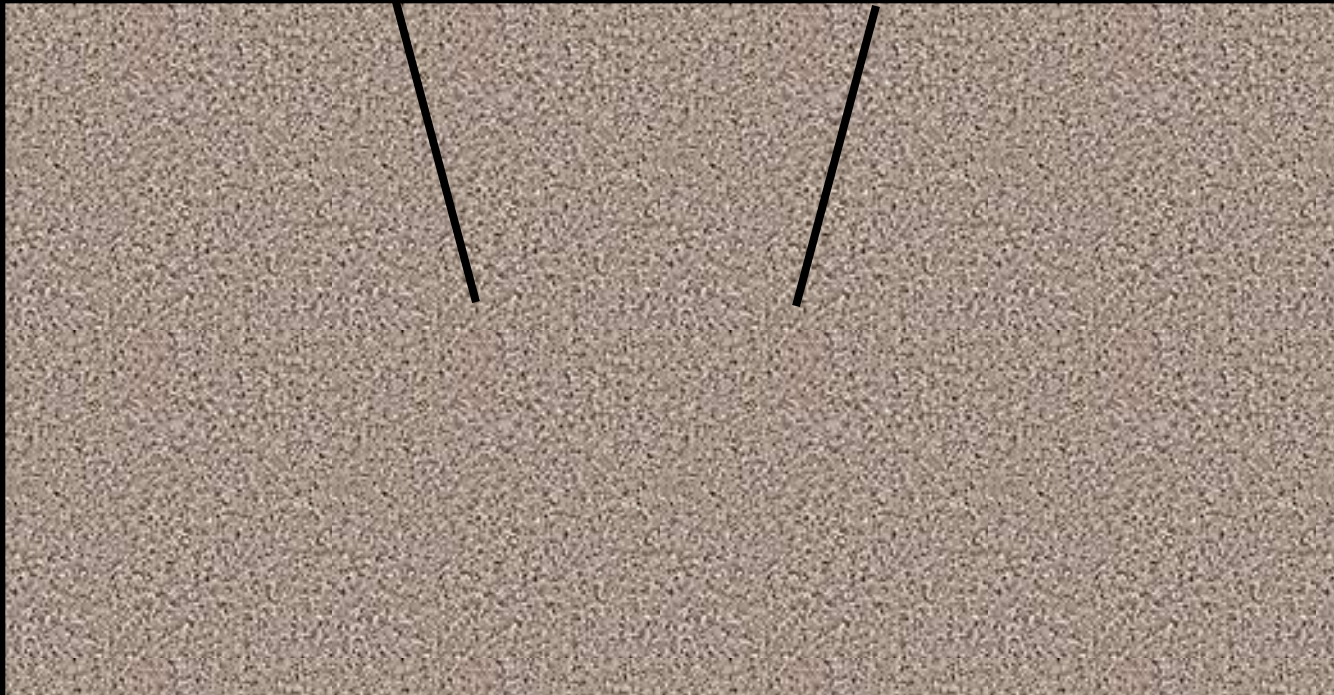
39° 15' N

114° 45' W

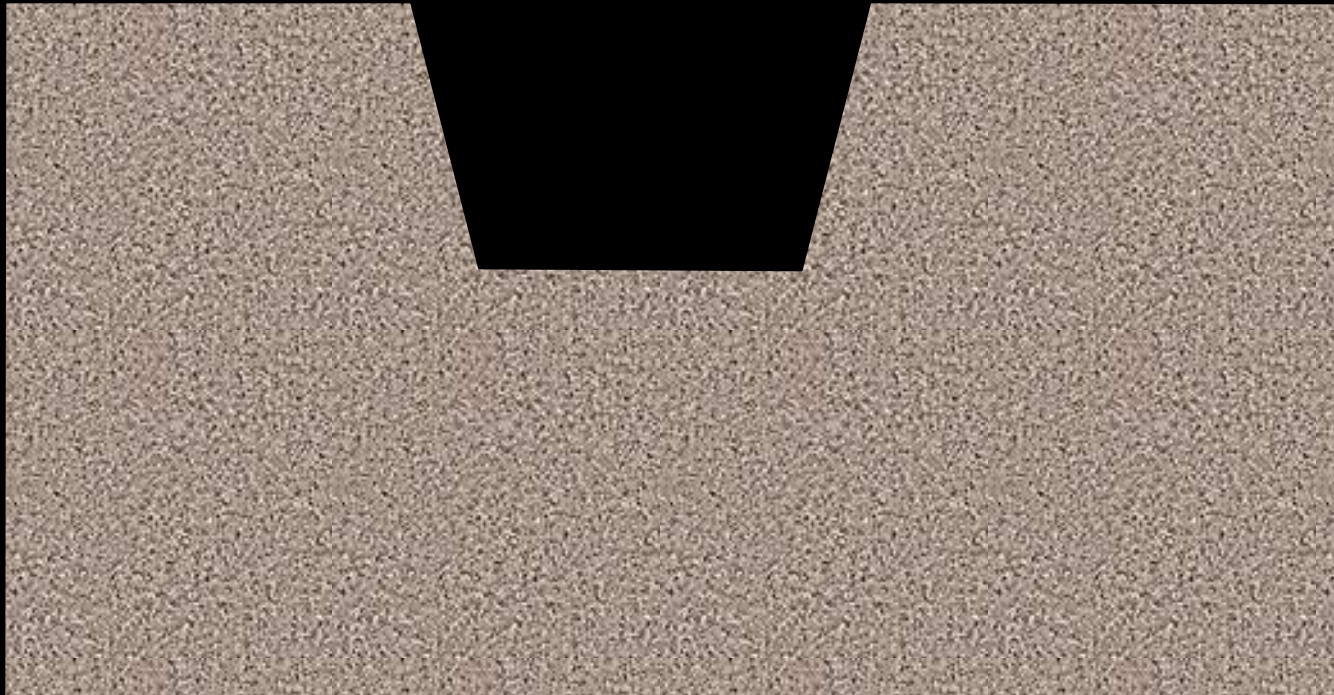


mGal

Província “Basin and Range”



Província “Basin and Range”

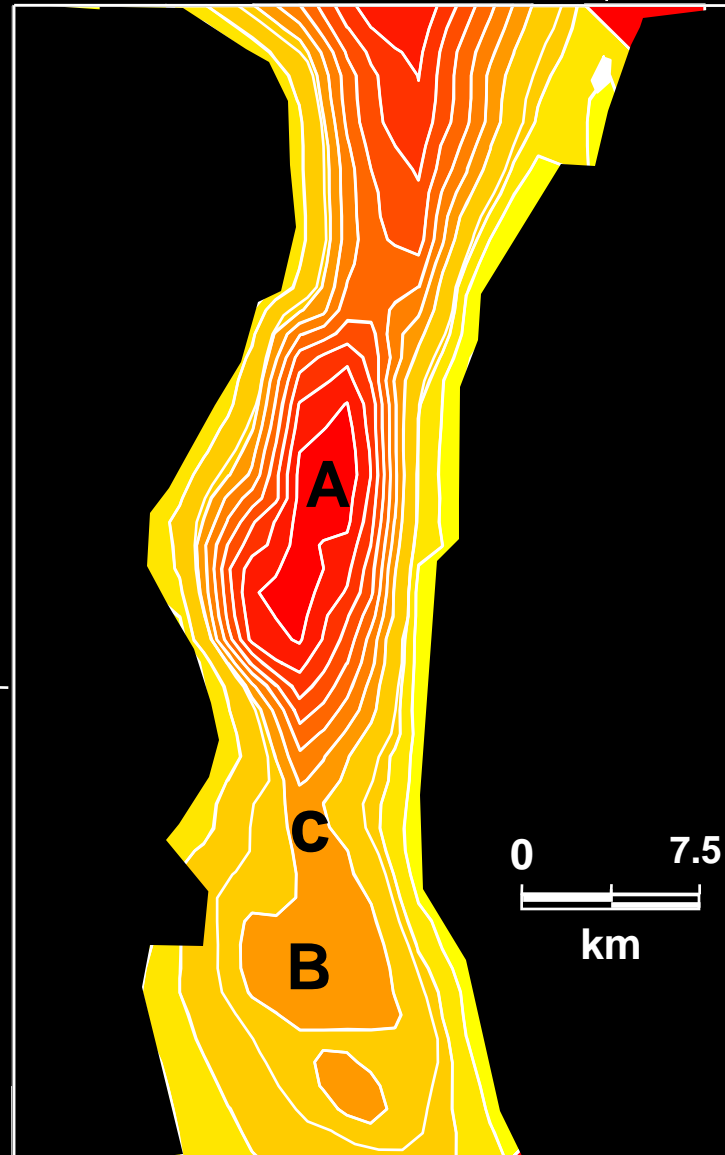


Steptoe Valley

Suavidade global

39° 15' N –

114° 45' W



0 7.5
km



Steptoe Valley

Suavidade ponderada

+

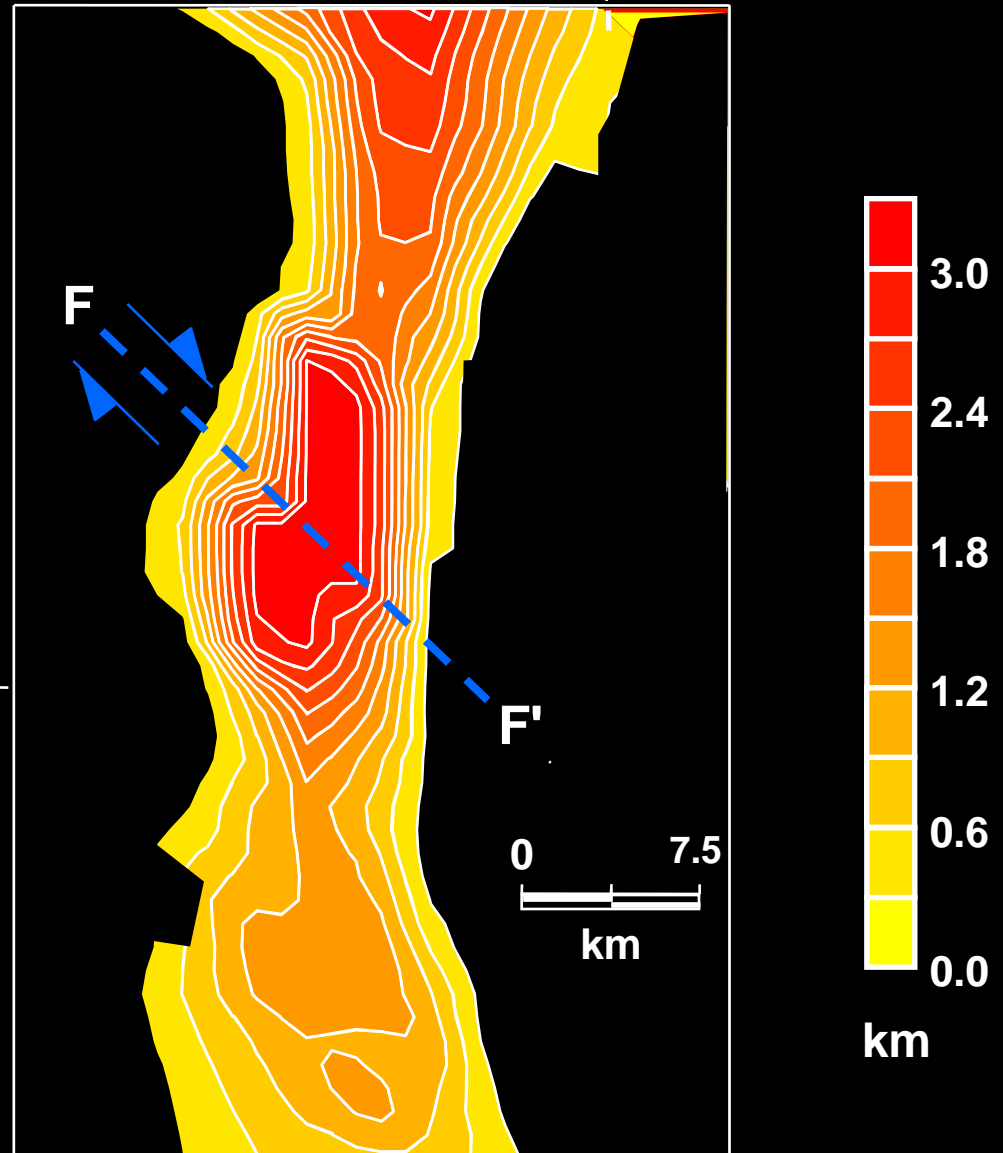
Desigualdade

+

Igualdade absoluta

39° 15' N

114° 45' W

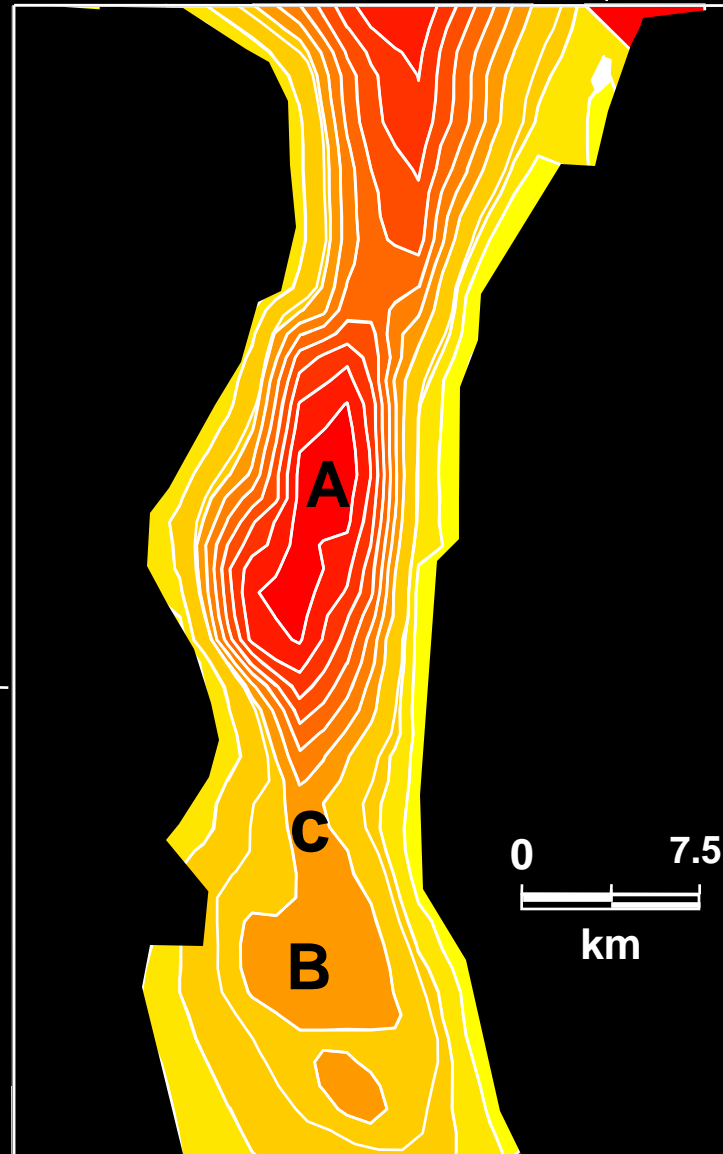


Steptoe Valley

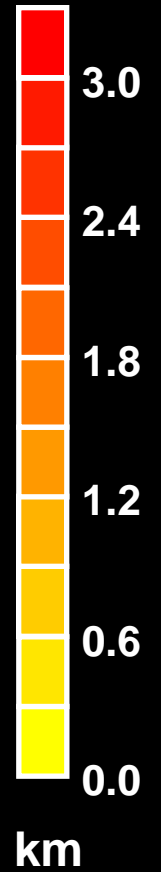
Suavidade global

39° 15' N –

114° 45' W



0 7.5
km

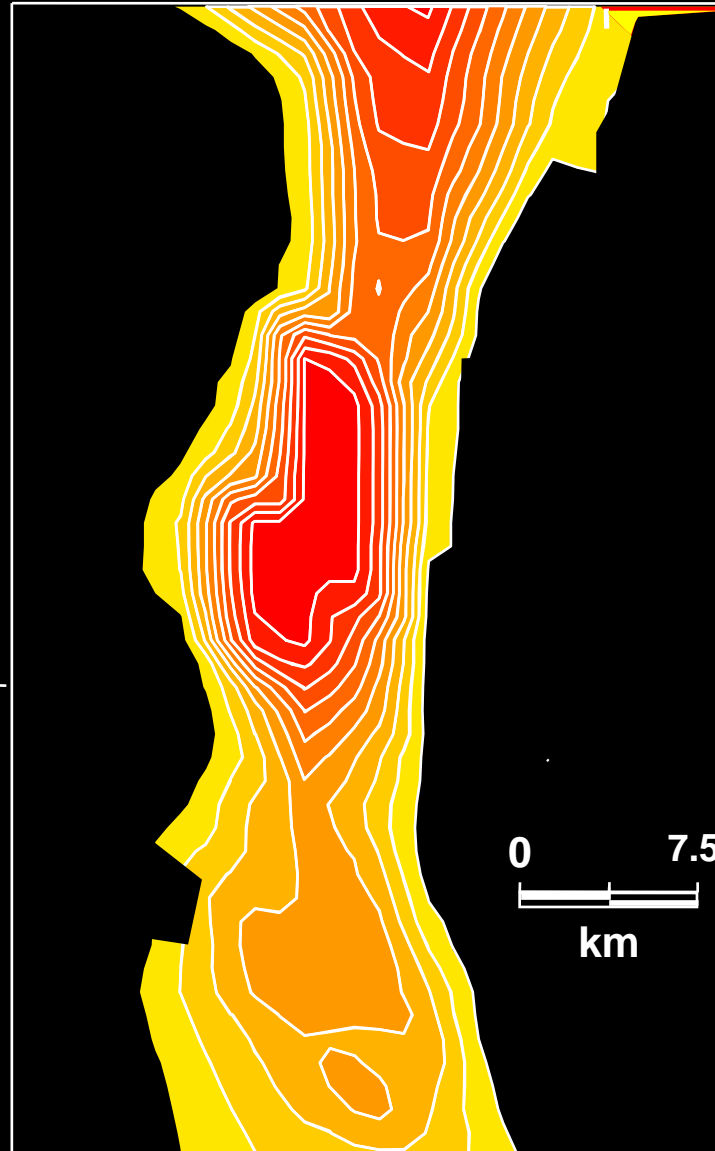


Steptoe Valley

Suavidade ponderada
+
Desigualdade
+
Igualdade absoluta

39° 15' N

114° 45' W

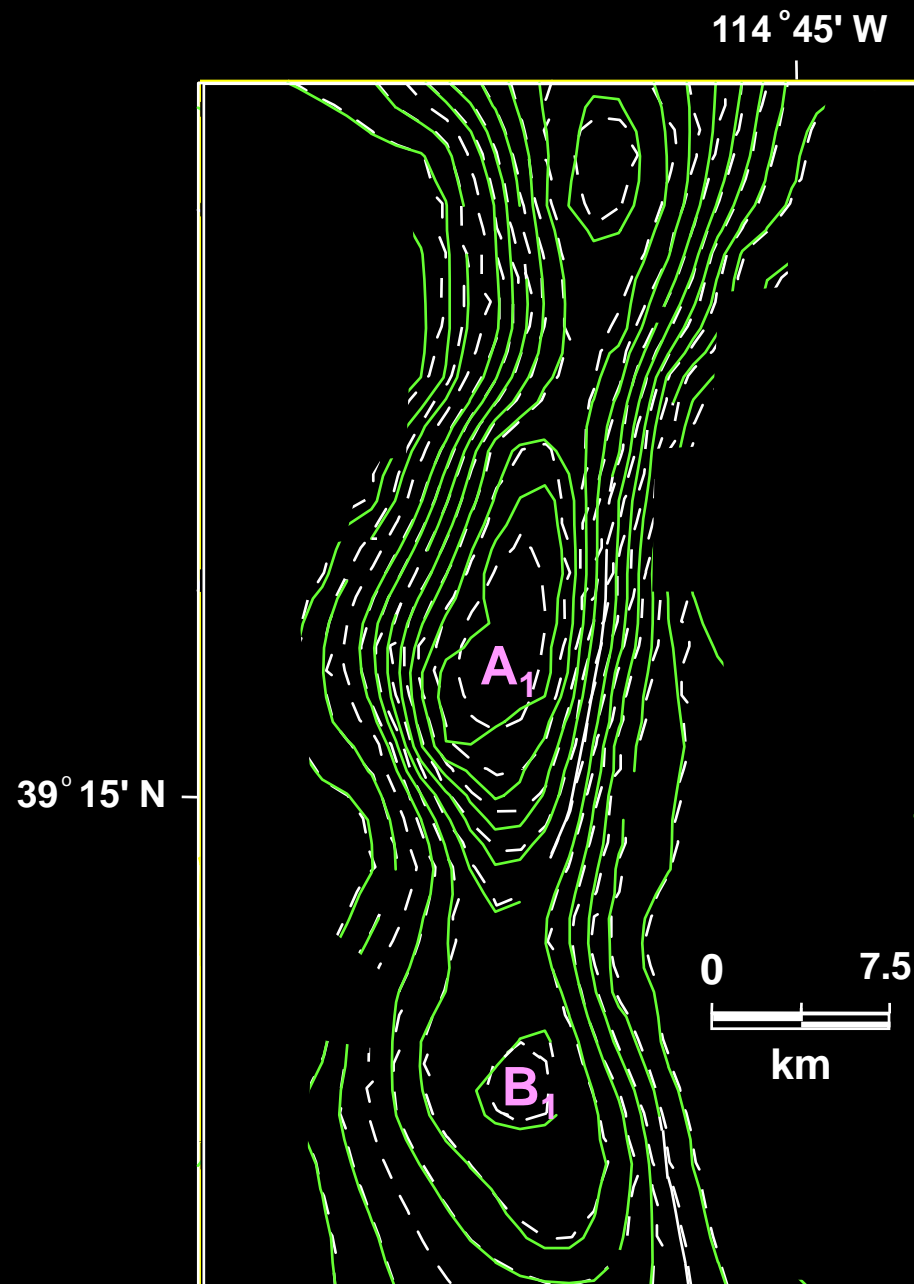


Steptoe Valley

Anomalias

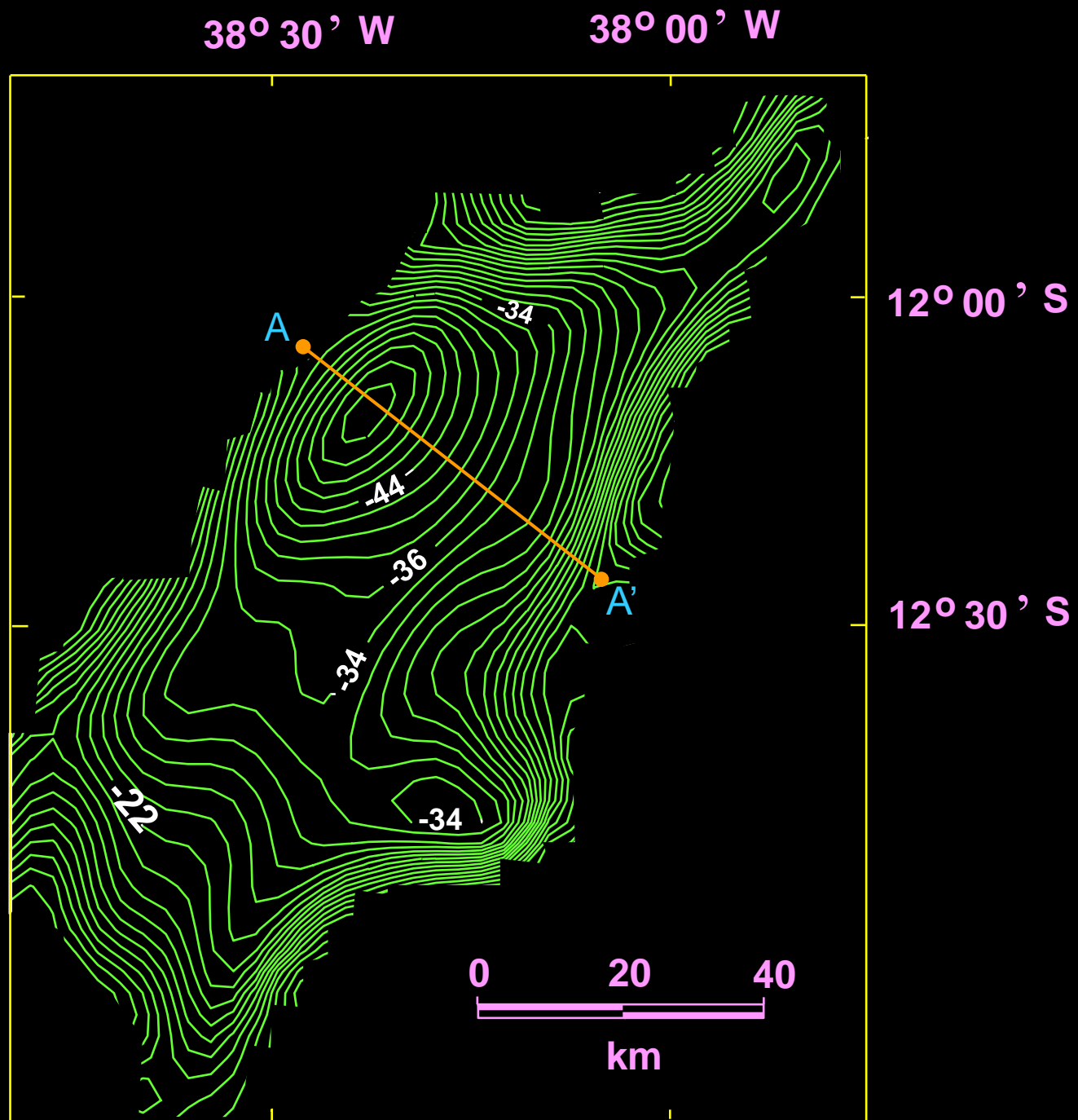
Observada e

Calculada

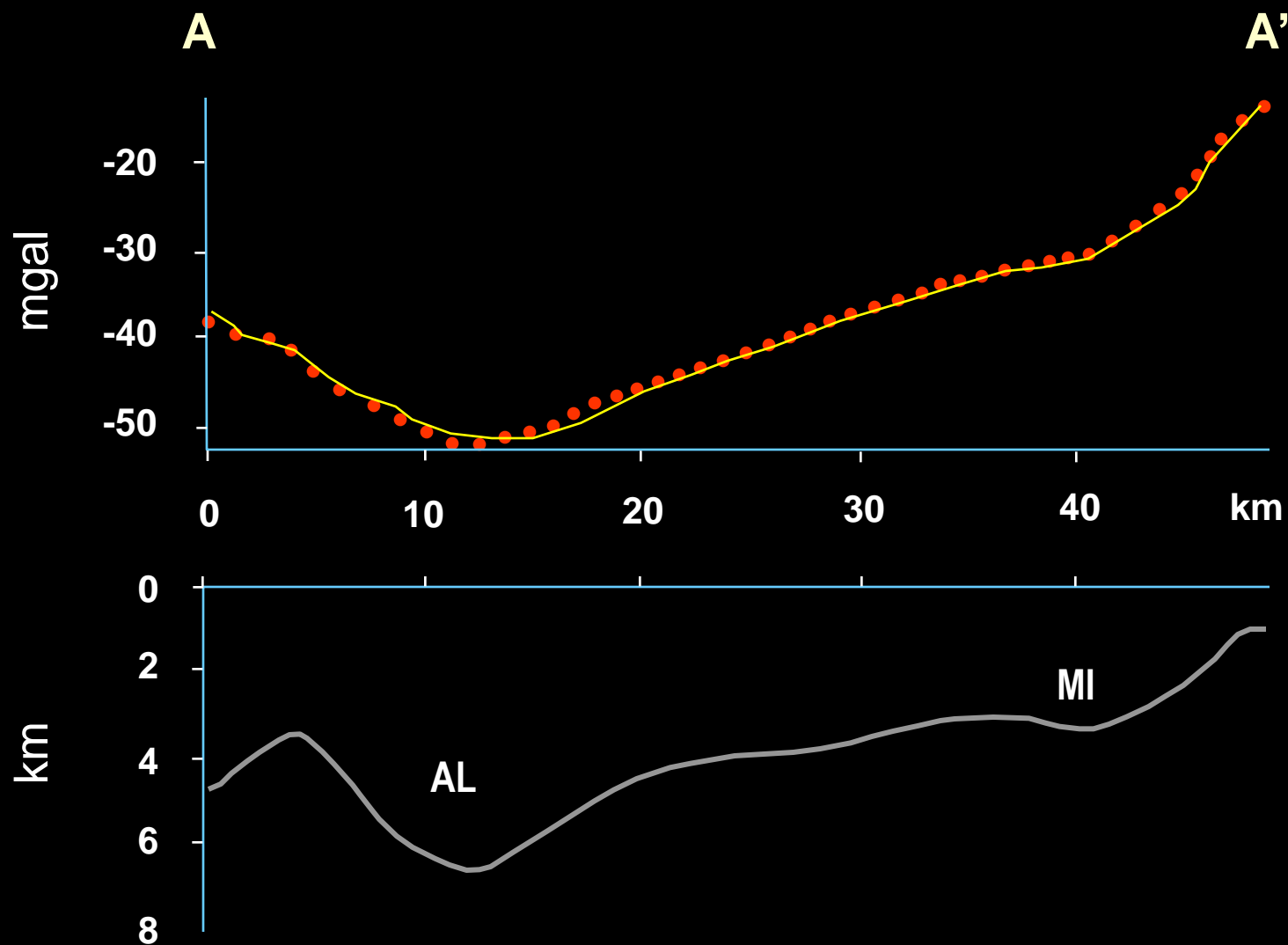


Recôncavo

Anomalia Bouguer



Recôncavo – Suavidade global



Recôncavo – Suavidade ponderada + desigualdade + igualdade absoluta

