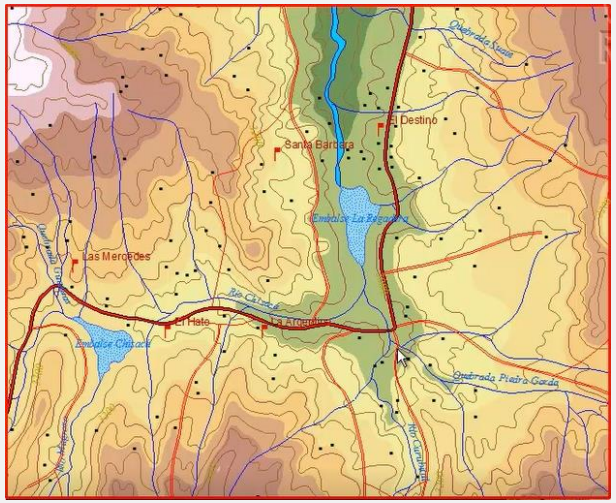
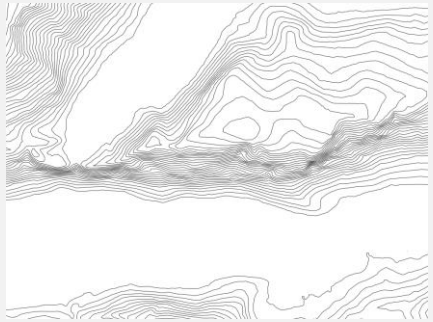
ALGUNOS CONCEPTOS EN ANÁLISIS DE SUPERFICIE Y MODELAMIENTO ESPACIAL

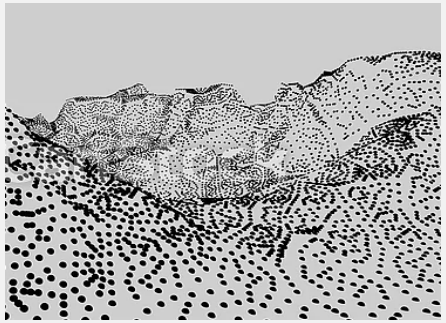
Profesor Rodolfo Franco
http://mixdyr.wordpress.com/

OBTENCIÓN DE UNA SUPERFICIE

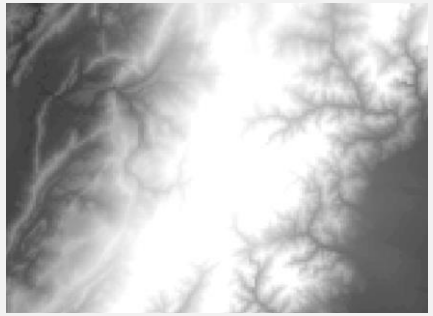




Desde Curvas de Nivel

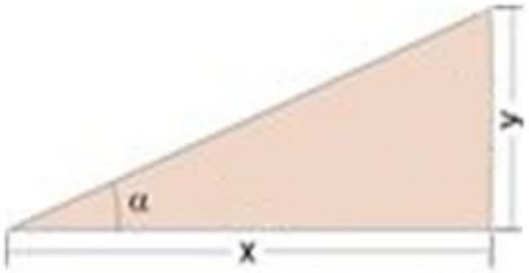


Desde nube de puntos



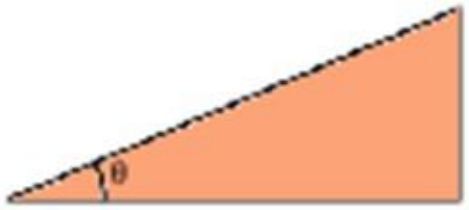
Desde un DEM descargado

PENDIENTES



$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{y}{x} \times 100$$

$$\text{Angle } (\alpha) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

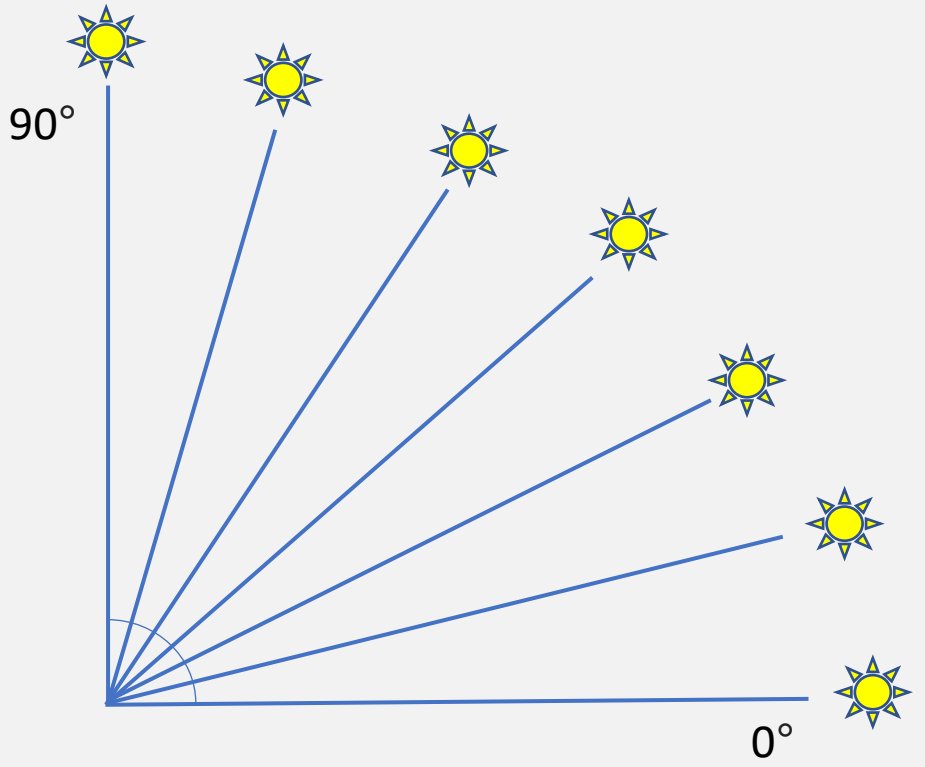


Degree of slope =	30	45	76
Percent of slope =	58	100	375

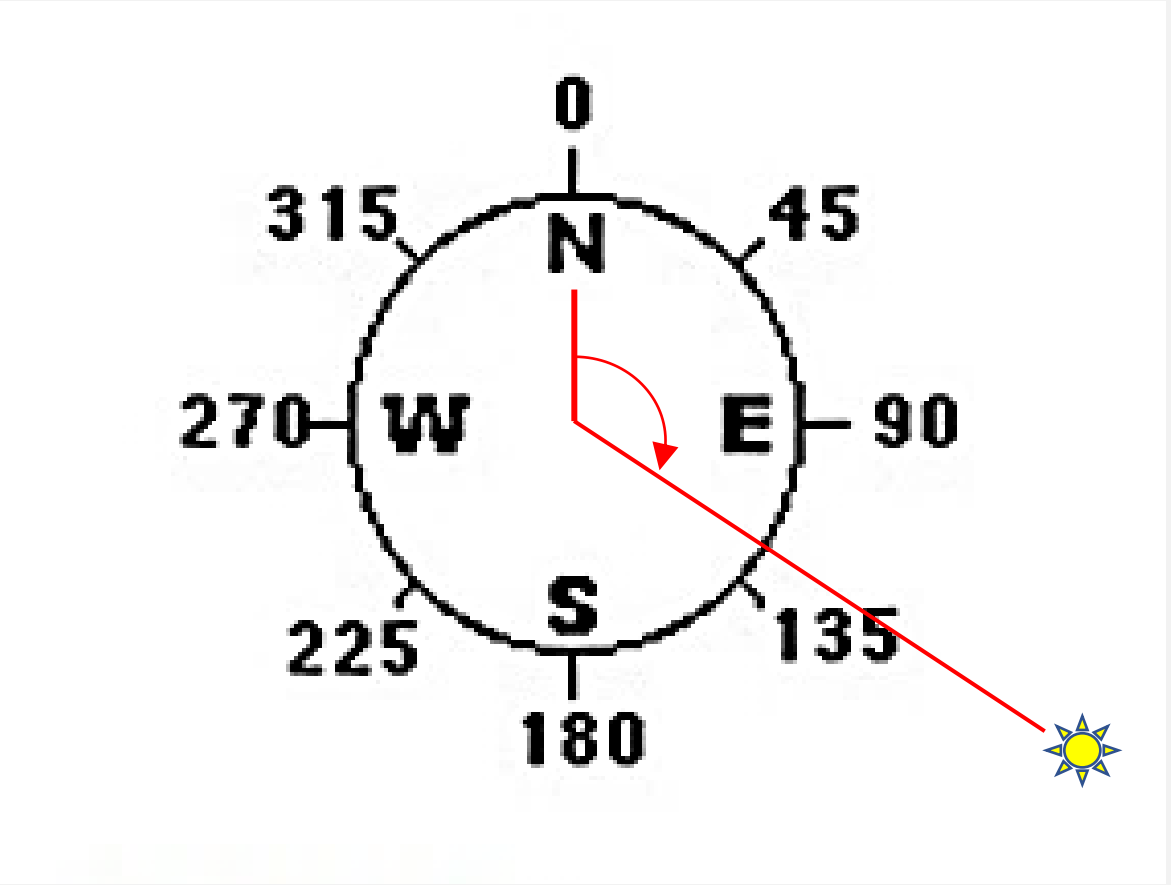
ANÁLISIS DE ASPECTO

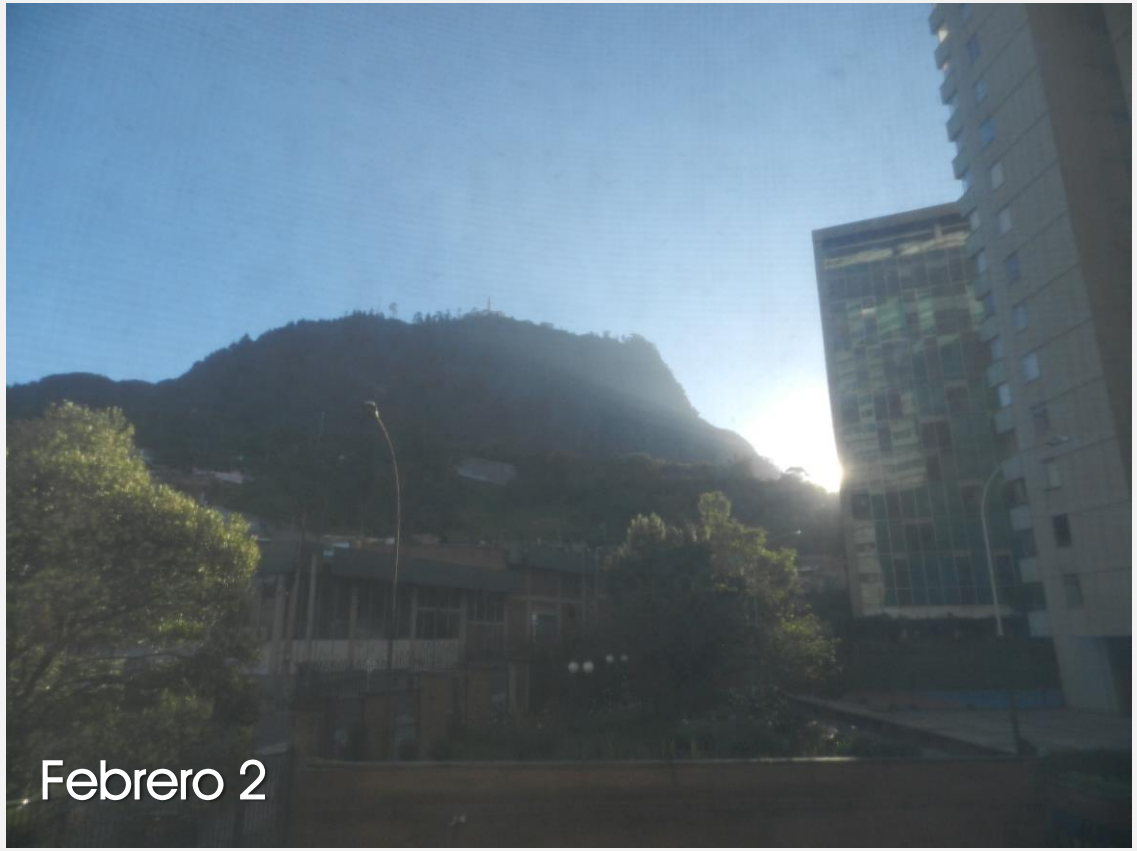
ANÁLISIS HILLSHADE

ELEVACIÓN



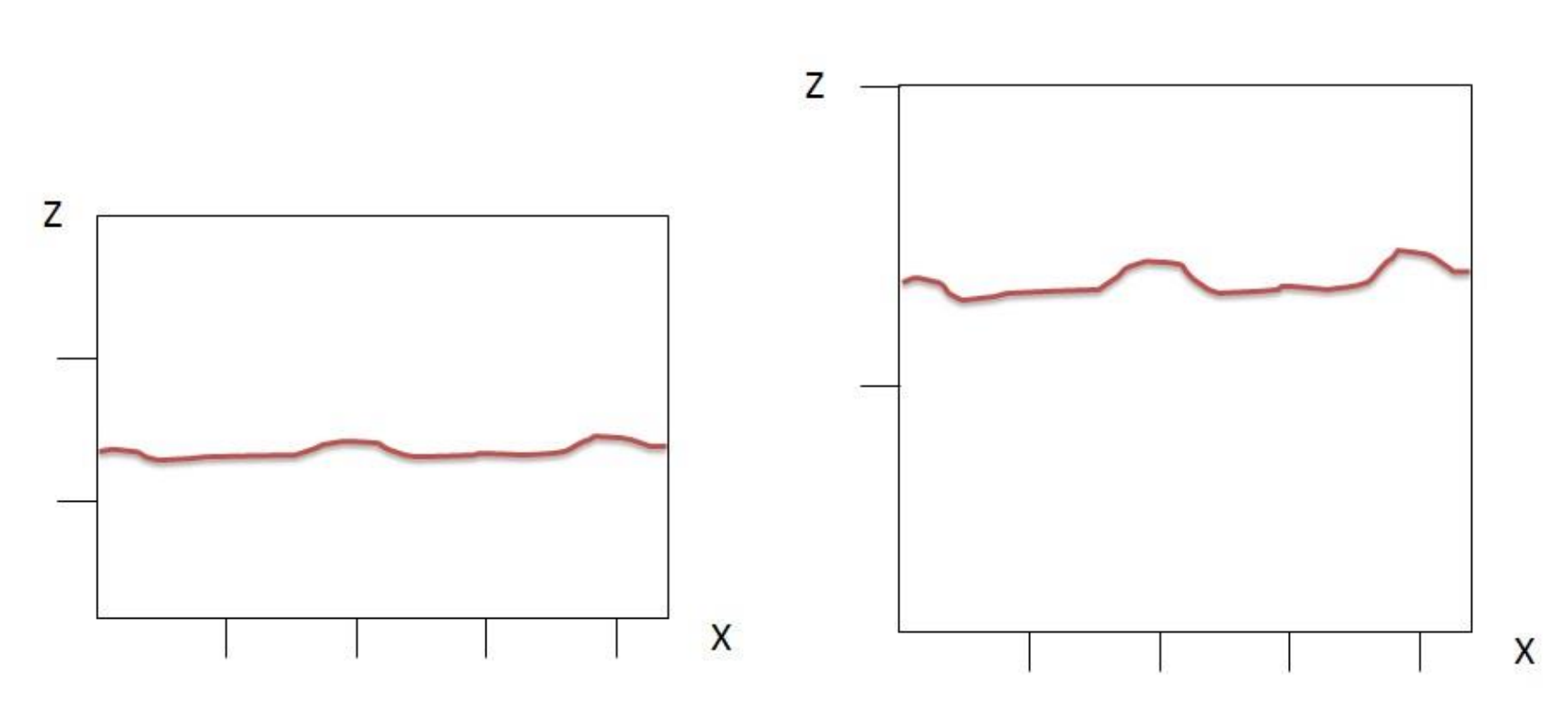
AZIMUT




Febrero 2


Septiembre 9

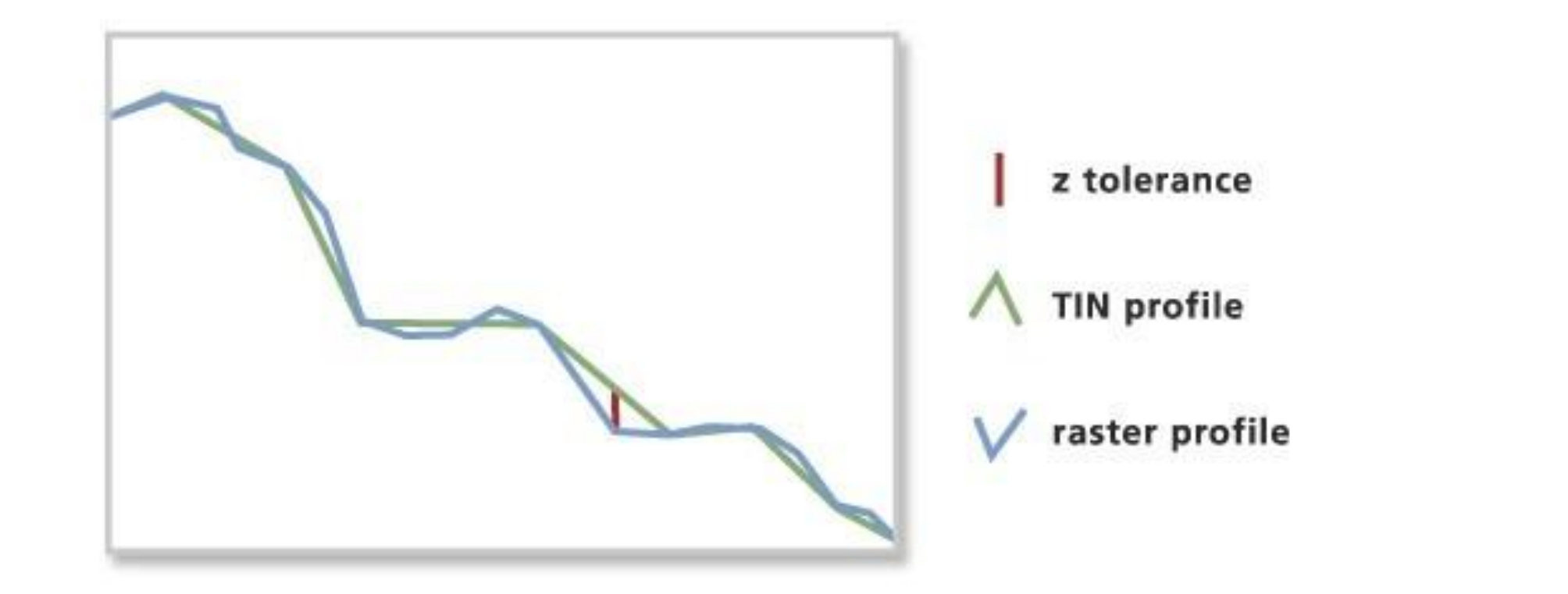
EXAGERACIÓN VERTICAL



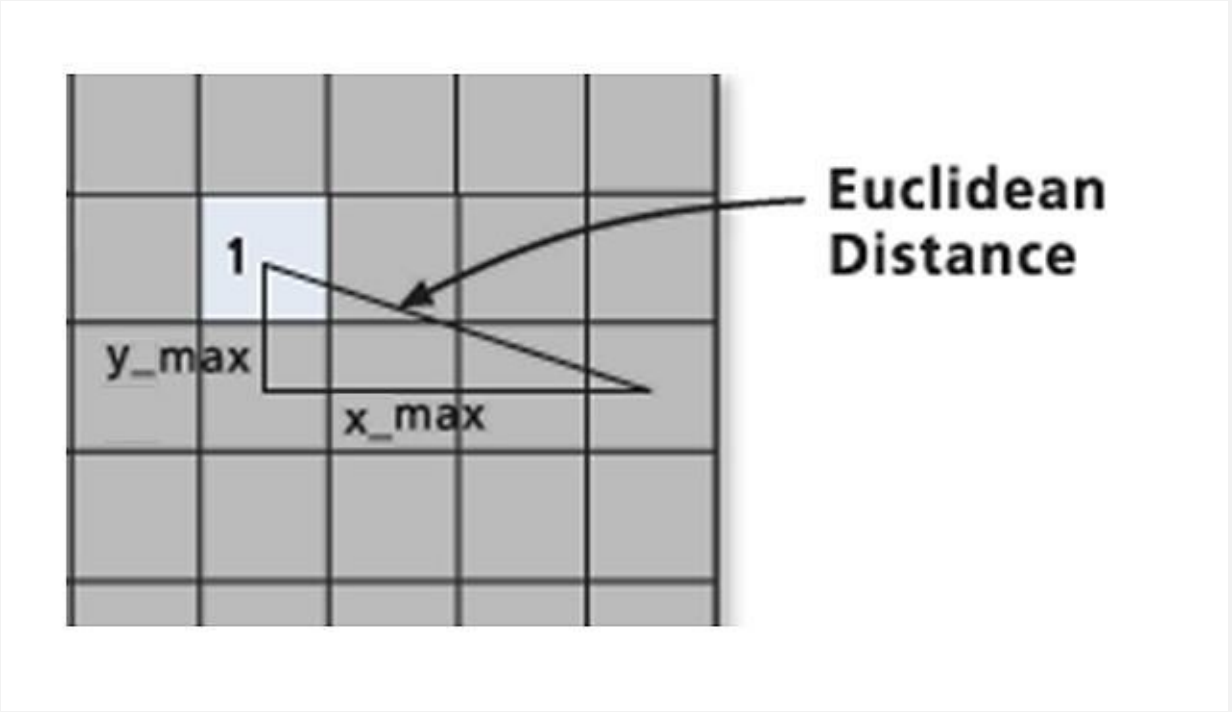
Z=1
Igual dimensión de la unidad en eje vertical respecto a eje horizontal

Z=2
La unidad en eje vertical duplica a la unidad en horizontal

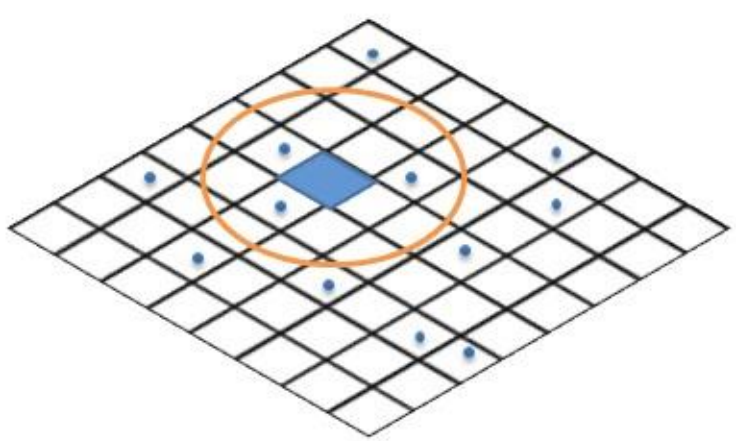
TOLERANCIA EN Z

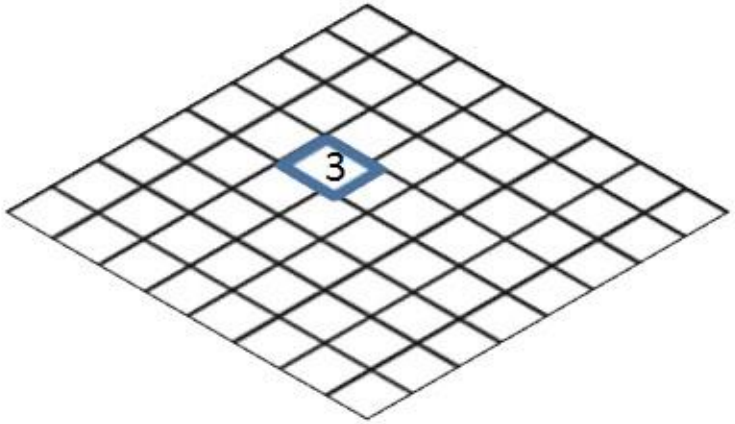


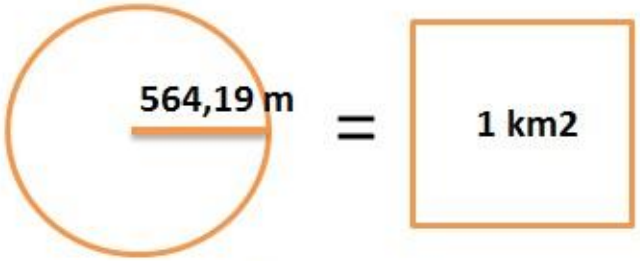
ANÁLISIS DE DISTANCIAS



ANÁLISIS DE DENSIDAD



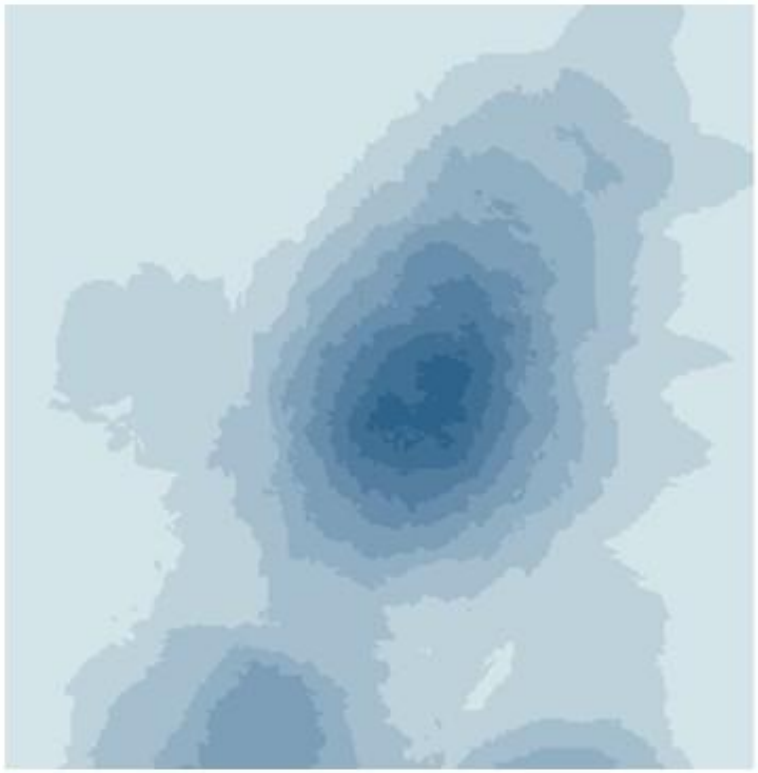




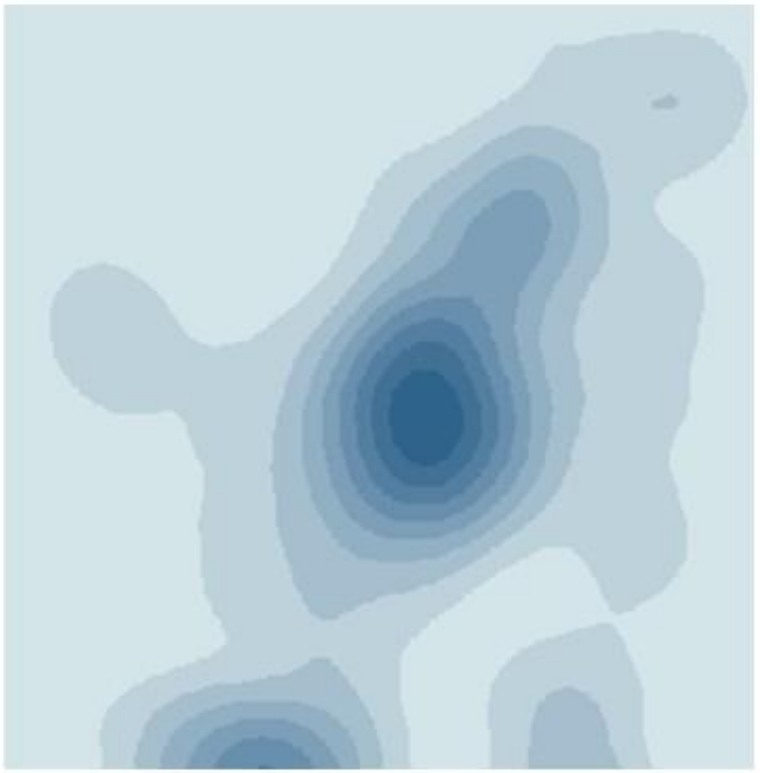
$$A = \pi r^2 \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

r = 0,5641895 km

ANÁLISIS DE DENSIDAD



Simple



Kernel

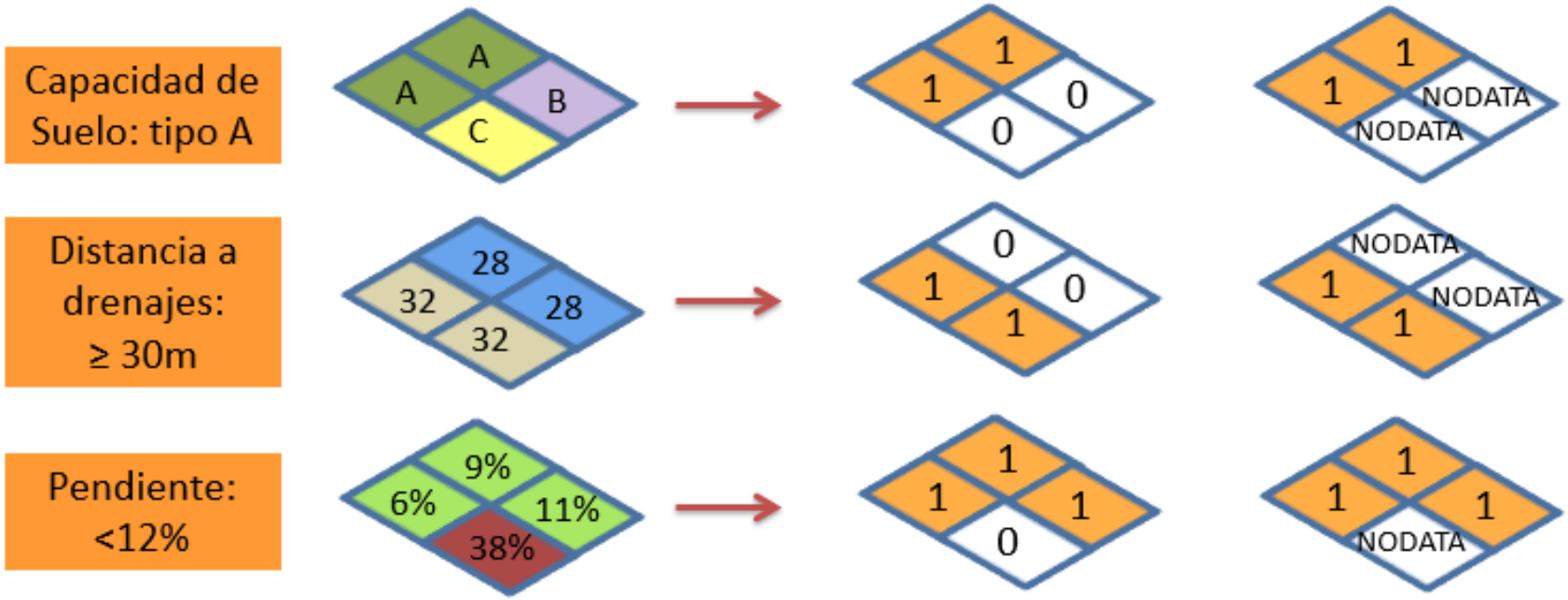
RECLASIFICACIÓN

Revaloración de celdas raster de acuerdo a un criterio.

Ejemplo:

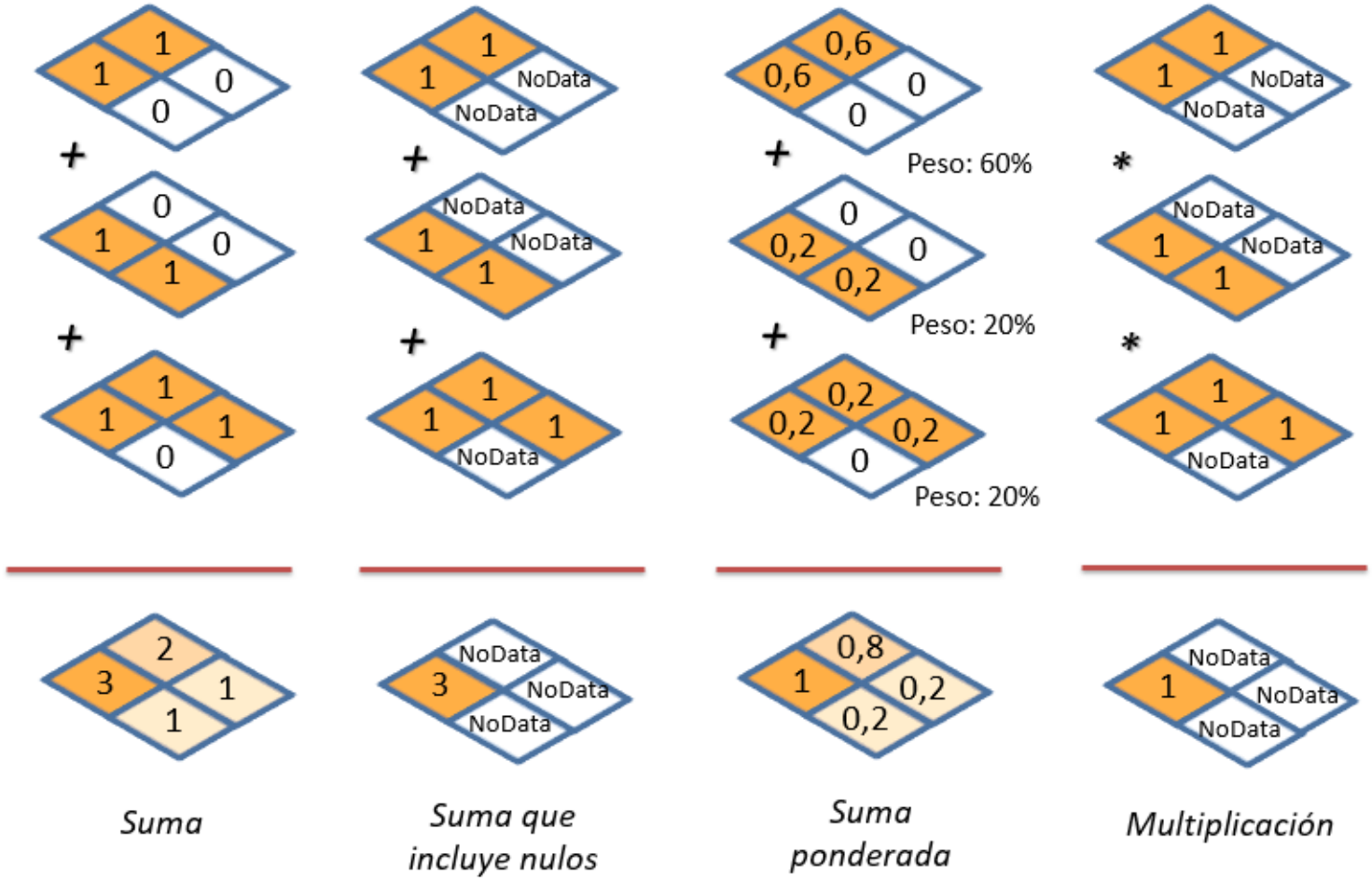
Valores óptimos = 1 , Otros valores = 0 u Otros Valores = NODATA (celdas anuladas)

Óptimos:



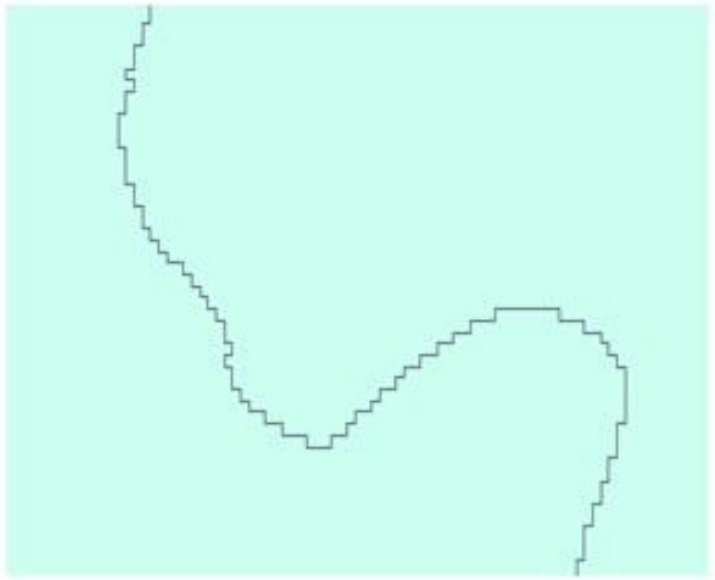
ÁLGEBRA DE MAPAS

Operación matemática entre celdas de capas ráster

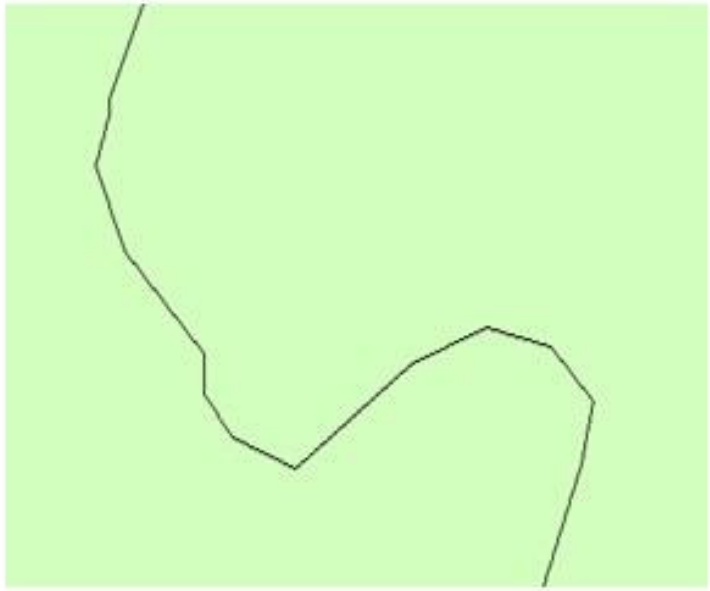


CURSO SIG • Profesor Rodolfo Franco
https://mixdyr.wordpress.com

SIMPLIFICAR



Sin simplificar



Simplificada