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# 4.1.1 $\mu$

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:

$$r := \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_a}$$

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$$q := \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_v + \rho_a} = \frac{r}{1+r}$$

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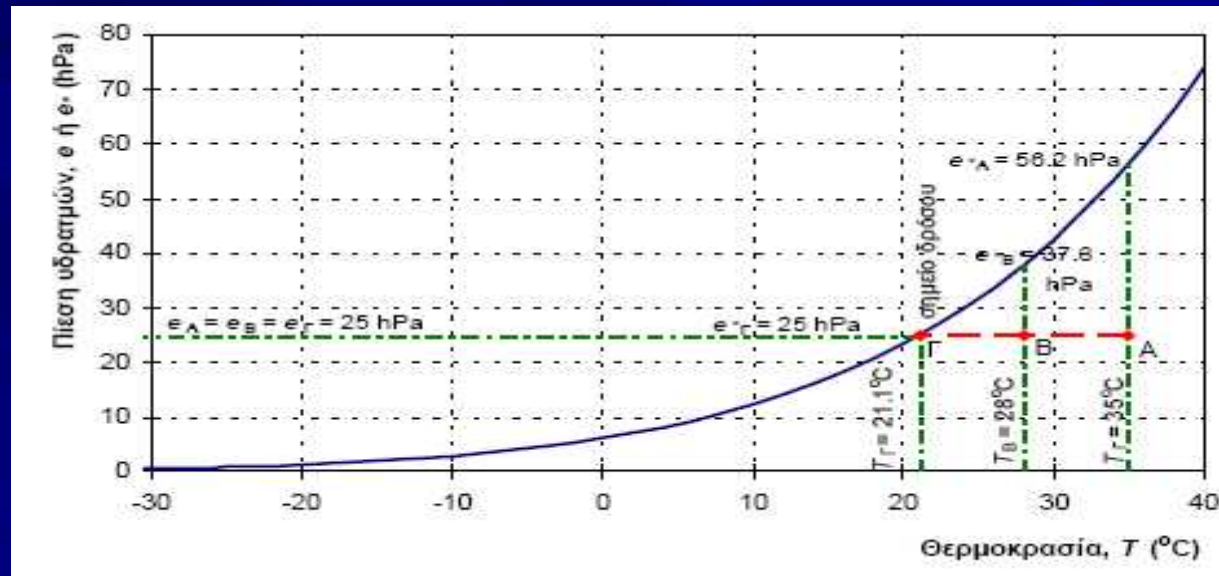
$$\frac{e}{p-e} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad \eta \quad e = \frac{r p}{\varepsilon + r}$$

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Clausius - Clapeyron,



$$U := \frac{e}{e_*} \approx \frac{r}{r_*}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{\rho_w} \int_0^H \rho_v dz = \frac{1}{\rho_w g} \int_{p_H}^{p_0} q dp$$

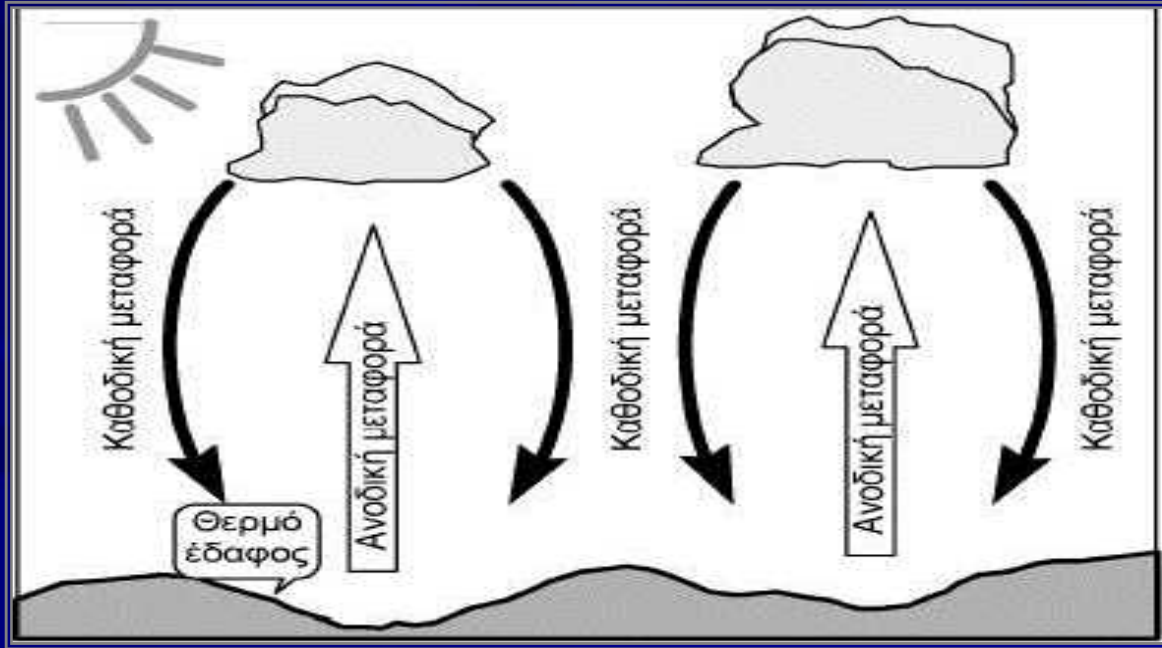


4.2





# 4.2.1



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 (mesoscale convective systems)  $\mu$   
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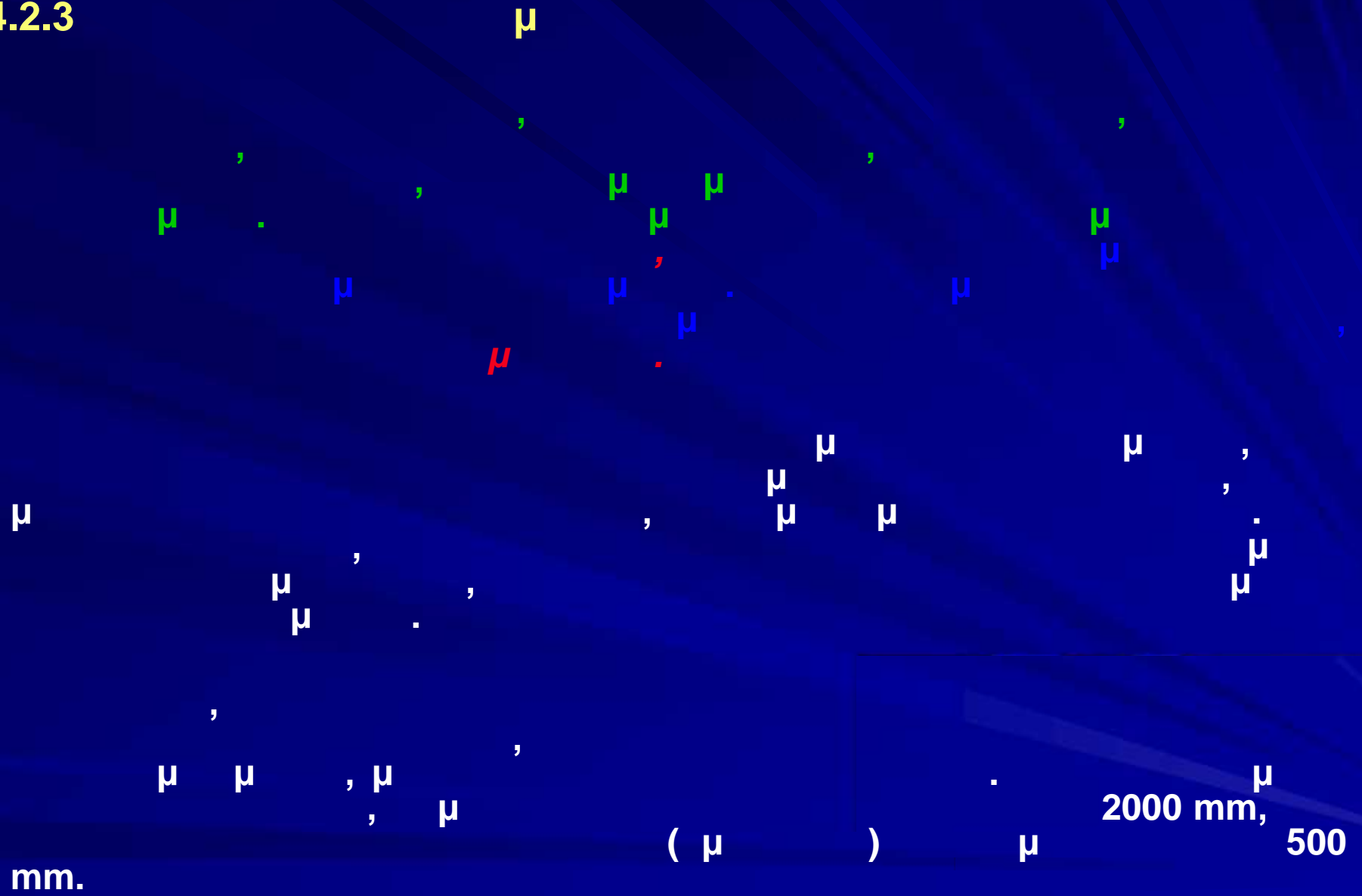
$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :  
 (mesoscale convective complexes)  
 100 000 km<sup>2</sup>

$\mu\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (squall lines)  
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 3.12).

(Smith, 1993, .



### 4.2.3







#### 4.2.4

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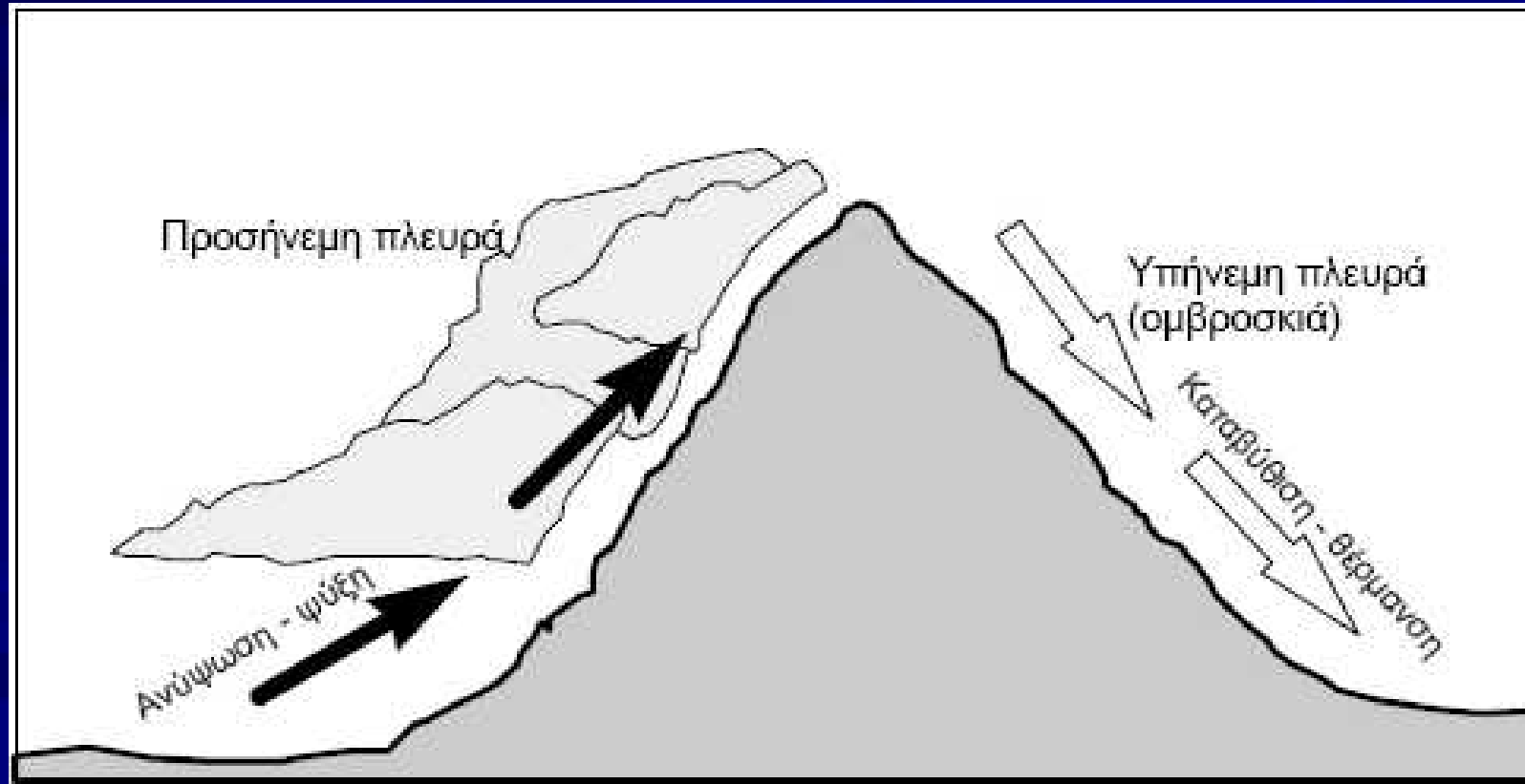
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( . . Smith, 1993, . 3.13-3.14.

Dingman, 1994, . 91-92.

Ahrens, 1993, . 275-293, 163-165).



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## 4.3

### 4.3.1 $\mu$

The rate of change of the water surface elevation  $h$  at a fixed point in space is given by the partial derivative of  $h$  with respect to time  $t$ , denoted by  $i$ .

$$i := \frac{dh}{dt}$$

To determine the rate of change of the water surface elevation  $h$  at a fixed point in space, we consider the partial derivative of  $h$  with respect to time  $t$ .

At a fixed point in space, the rate of change of the water surface elevation  $h$  is given by the partial derivative of  $h$  with respect to time  $t$ .

The rate of change of the water surface elevation  $h$  at a fixed point in space is given by the partial derivative of  $h$  with respect to time  $t$ .





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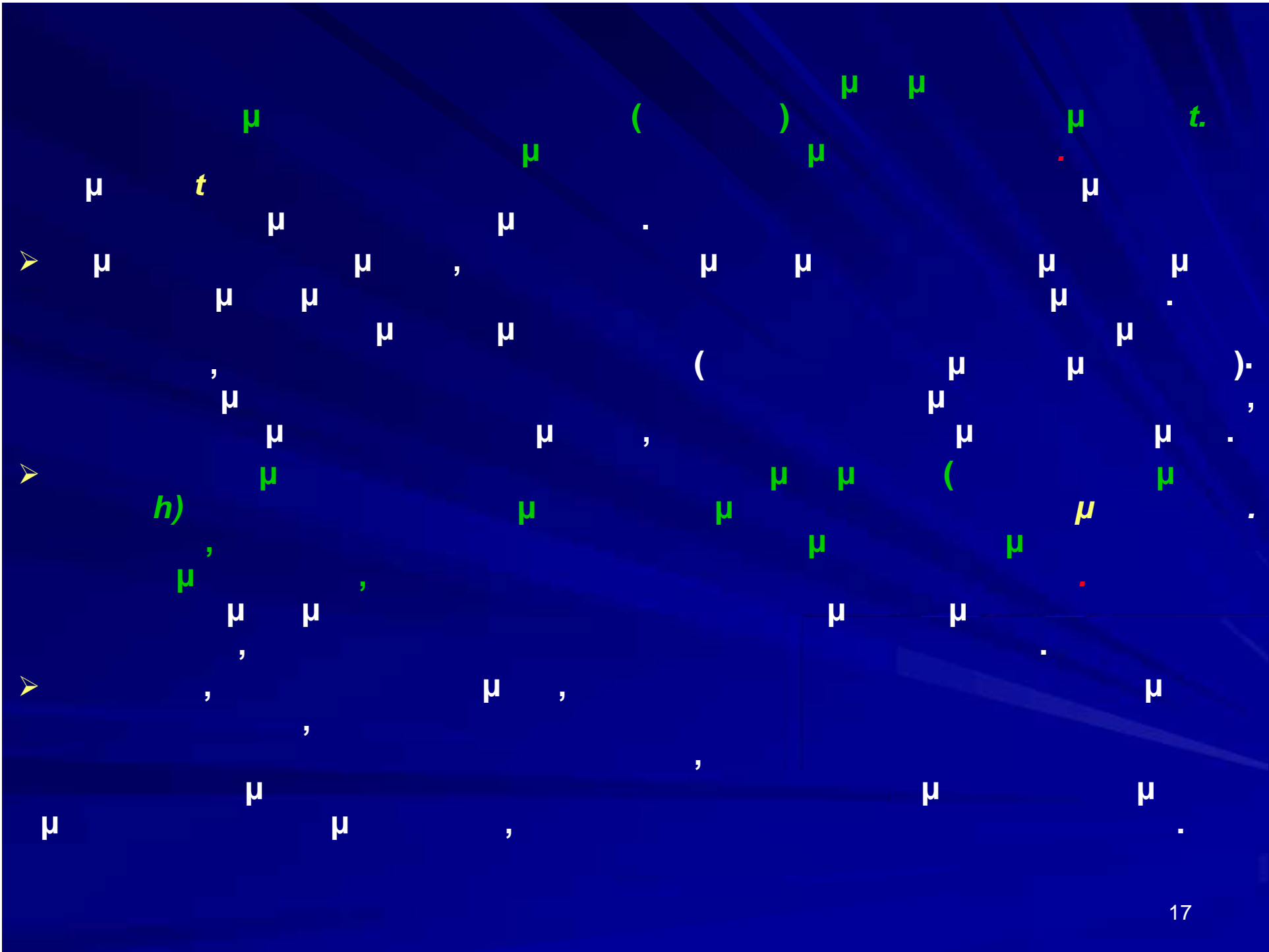
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### 4.3.2

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## 4.4

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. World Meteorological Organization, 1983, . 7.20).

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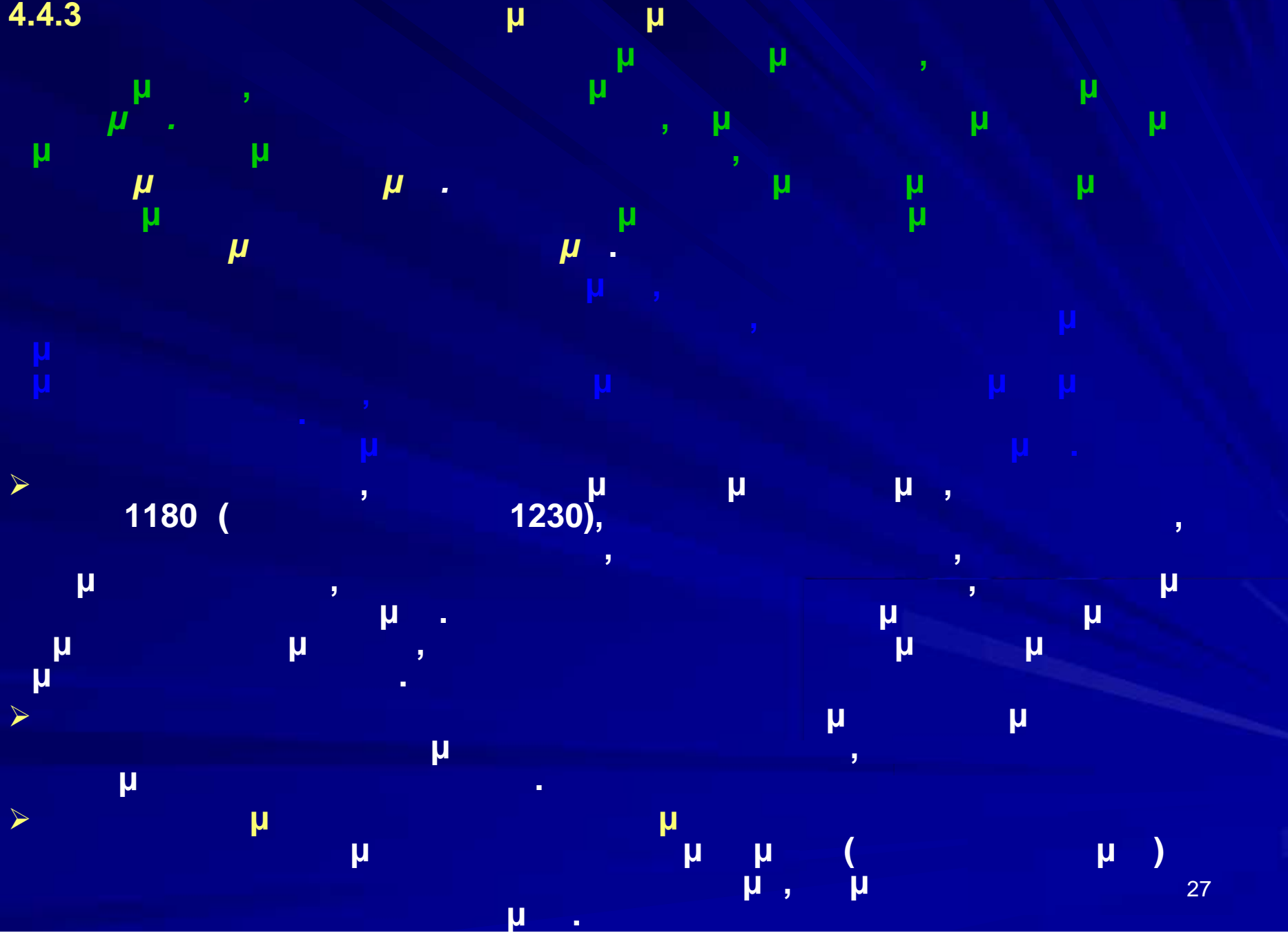
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### 4.4.3



# 4.4.4

weather radar)

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## 4.4.5

Engman, 1993). (Engman and Gurney, 1991. (images)

Stefan - Boltzmann,

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4.5.1

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$$h_Y = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k h_i$$

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$h_i$

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(Linsley et al., 1975, . 80).

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$$y = a + bx$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\sqrt{\left[ n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right] \left[ n \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 \right]}}$$

$$r_c \approx 2/\sqrt{n}$$









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$$h_s = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i h_i$$

$h_s$

,  $h_i (i = 1, \dots, k)$

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$w_i$

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,  $w_i = 1 / k.$

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## 2. Thiessen

$$\sum_{i=1}^k S_i = S$$

$$w_i = \frac{S_i}{S}$$

Thiessen.

3.

### Bethlahmy

Bethlahmy (1976).

(1, 2)

(1, 2).

$$w_i = \frac{a_i}{\sum_{j=1}^k a_j}$$

(Court and Bare, 1984).

Thiessen

Thiessen,

4.

(Kriging)

Kriging (Matheron, 1971).

Kitanidis (1993).

### 4.6.3

h).  
Fr  
S  
h ( . . ' 100 mm),  
( . . 1000 mm,

$$h_s = \sum_r \frac{h_r + h_{r-1}}{2} \frac{F_r}{S}$$

$$h_{r-1} (= h_r - \dots)$$

(interpolation)

(smoothing).

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1972. Shaw, 1994, . 212)

(multiquadric interpolation- Shaw and Lynn,

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#### 4.6.4

(Matheron, 1971).  
(Ahmed and De Marsily, 1987.

*kriging*, 1996) *cokriging*

(Dingman, 1994, . 119),

$F(z)$

4.7

duration-frequency curves,

( IDF curves).

intensity-

1)

2)

$$\bar{i} = \frac{h}{d}$$

3)

$$F_I(i) = P(I \leq i)$$

$$F_{1-I}(i) = 1 - F_I(i) = P(I > i)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{F_{1-I}(i)} = \frac{1}{P(I > i)}$$

$i, d, T,$   
 $d_j, j = 1 \dots, k,$   
 $(\dots 24 - 48 \text{ h}).$   
 $(\dots 5 \text{ min} - 1 \text{ h})$   
 $i-d-T,$   
 $i, d, T,$

4.7.1

$g'(d)$

$$i = \frac{\omega}{(d + \theta)^n}$$

$$i = \frac{\omega}{d^n + \theta}$$

$$i = \frac{\omega}{d^n}$$

$$i = \frac{\omega}{d + \theta}$$

= 0

= 1,

).



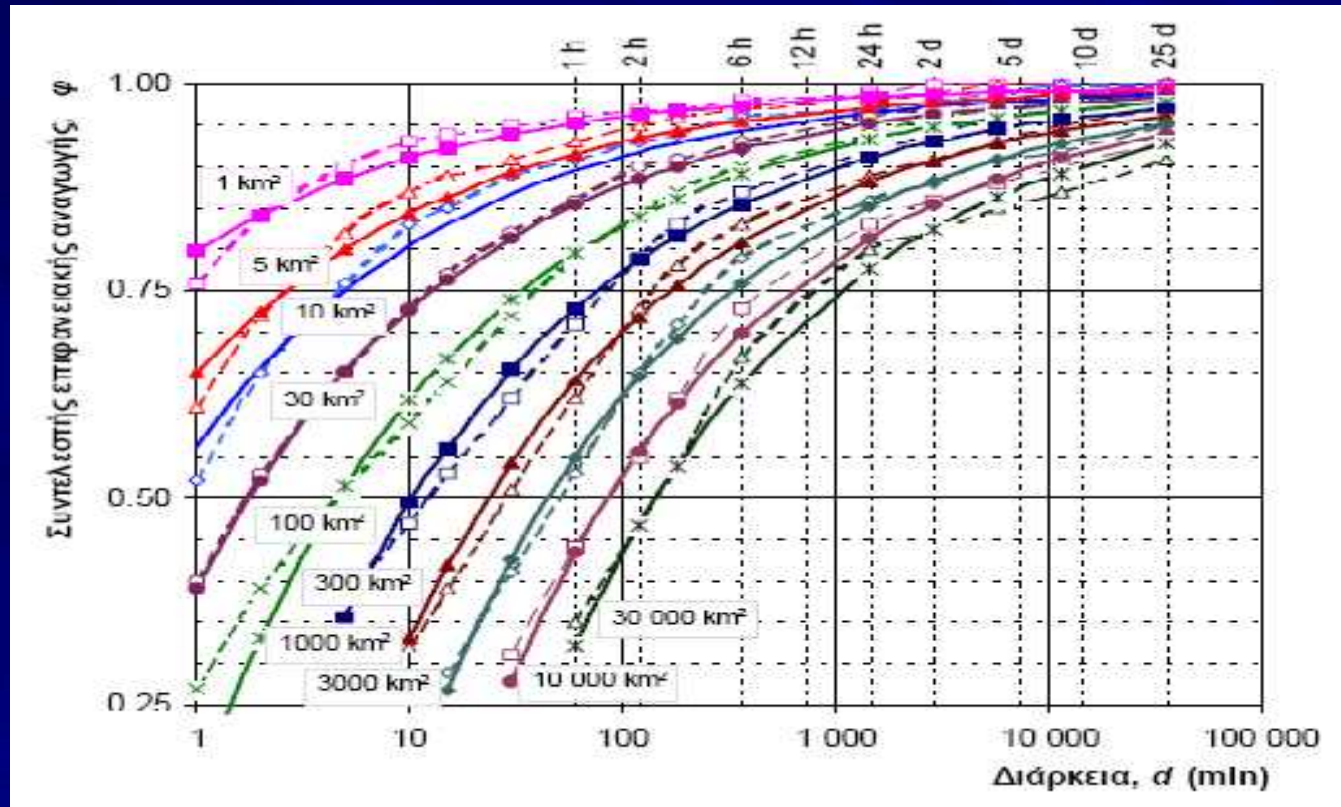
reduction factor). (areal



Smith, 1993).

(Bacchi and Ranzi, 1996





(2.50) (  $\mu\mu$  ),  
 National Environmental Research Council (1975)

(  $\mu\mu$  ) .



# 4.8

probable maximum precipitation - PMP).  
 (World Meteorological  
 Organization, 1986).

probable maximum flood - PMF).

Linsley et al., 1975).

