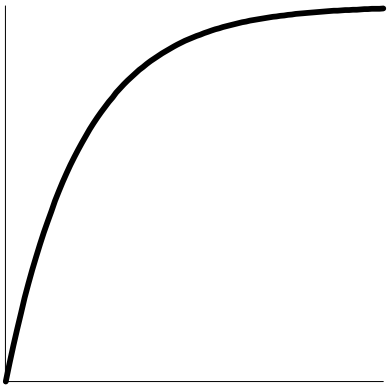
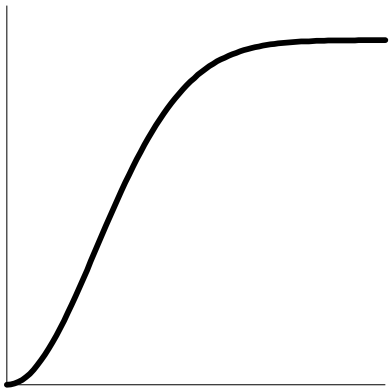


Exponential Model

Cressie (1991, p. 61)

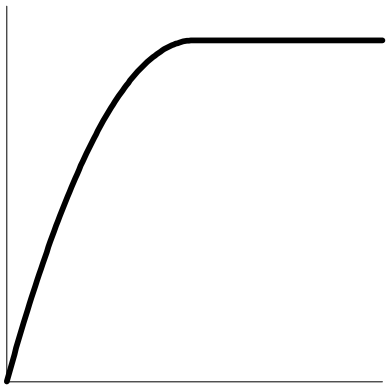
$$\gamma(h) = C\left[1 - e^{-h}\right]$$



Gaussian Model

Pannatier (1996, p. 50)

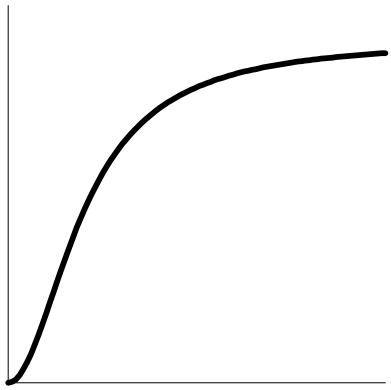
$$\gamma(h) = C\left[1 - e^{-h^2}\right]$$



Quadratic Model

Alfaro (1980, p. 31)

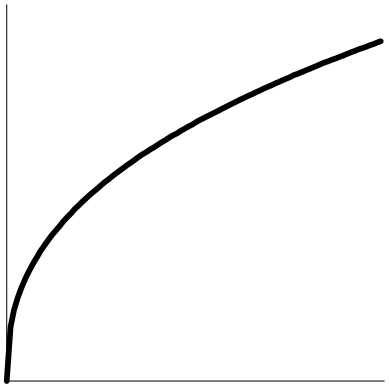
$$\gamma(h) = \begin{cases} C\left[2h - h^2\right] & h < 1 \\ C & h \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



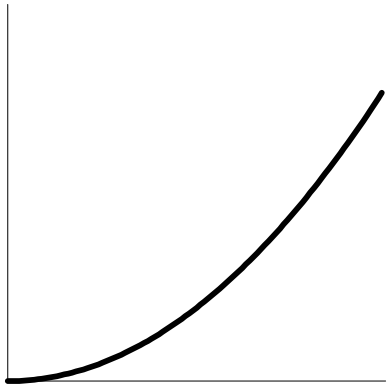
Rational Quadratic Model

Cressie (1991, p. 61)

$$\gamma(h) = C\left[\frac{h^2}{1 + h^2}\right]$$



$0 < h < 1$



$1 < h < 2$

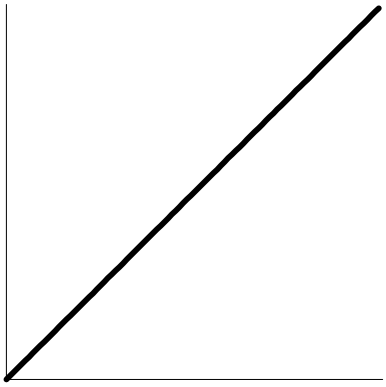
Power Models

Pannatier (1996, p. 51)

$$\gamma(h) = C\left[h^n\right]$$

where $0 < n < 2$

when n=1 it is a linear model

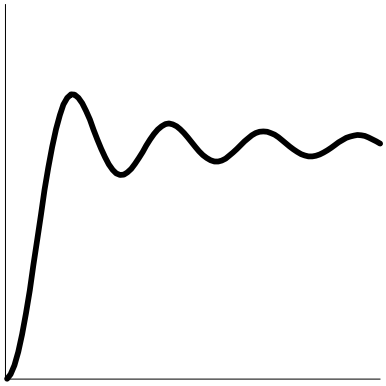


Linear Model

Kitanidis (1997, p. 61)

$$\gamma(h) = C(h)$$

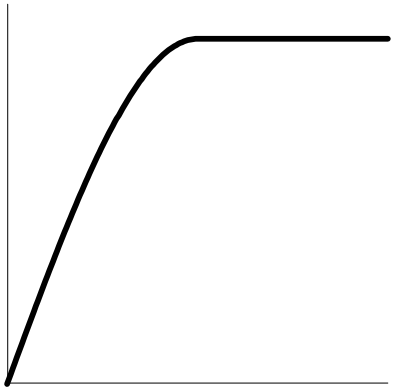
The Linear Model is a special case of the Power Model where the power is equal to one.



Wave (Hole Effect) Model

Cressie (1991, p. 62)

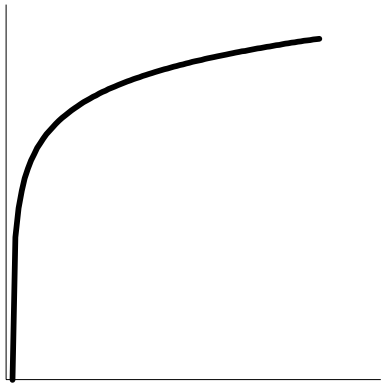
$$\gamma(h) = C\left[1 - \frac{\sin h}{h}\right]$$



Spherical Model

Pannatier (1996, p. 48)

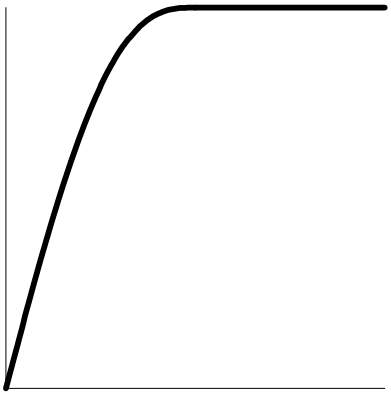
$$\gamma(h) = \begin{cases} C\left[1.5h - 0.5h^3\right] & h < 1 \\ C & h \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



Logarithmic Model

Kitanidis (1997, p. 61)

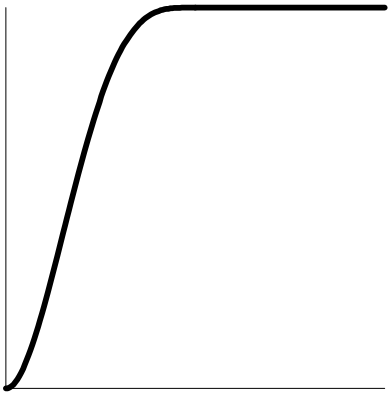
$$\gamma(h) = C\left[\log_e(h)\right] \quad h > 0$$



Pentaspherical Model

Olea (1999, p. 79)

$$\gamma(h) = C\left(1.875h - 1.25h^3 + 0.375h^5\right)$$



Cubic Model

Olea (1999, p. 79)

$$\gamma(h) = C\left(7h^2 - 8.75h^3 + 3.5h^5 - 0.75h^7\right)$$