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$()$ $()$
 $()$
 x_i $()$ $()$
 x_{med} $i=1,2,\dots,n$
 $x_i > x_{med}$ b a $()$
 $x_i < x_{med}$ **SPI** **EDI**

(run) **EDI**
 (R) $()$ **SPI**
 :

$$E(R) = \frac{N+2}{2} \quad ()$$

$$Var(R) = \frac{N(N-2)}{4(N-1)} \quad ()$$

: Z $()$
 $Z = \frac{R - E(R)}{\sqrt{Var(R)}} \quad () \quad ()$

%
 $|Z| \leq 2.58$ Z %
 $|Z| \leq 1.64$

S
 $S = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{sgn}(x_j - x_i) \quad ()$

n x_i x_j
 $\kappa > 0$ if $\text{sgn}(\kappa) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{cases} \quad ()$
 $\kappa = 0$ if
 $\kappa < 0$ if

()

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S

$$E(S)=0 \quad ()$$

()

$$V(S) = \frac{n(n-1)(2n+5) - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i i(i-1)(2i+5)}{18}$$

:

Z

$$Z_{MK} = \begin{cases} \frac{s-1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} & s > 0 \\ 0 & s = 0 \\ \frac{s+1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} & s < 0 \end{cases} \quad ()$$

$p \leq \alpha$ α

z

p

α

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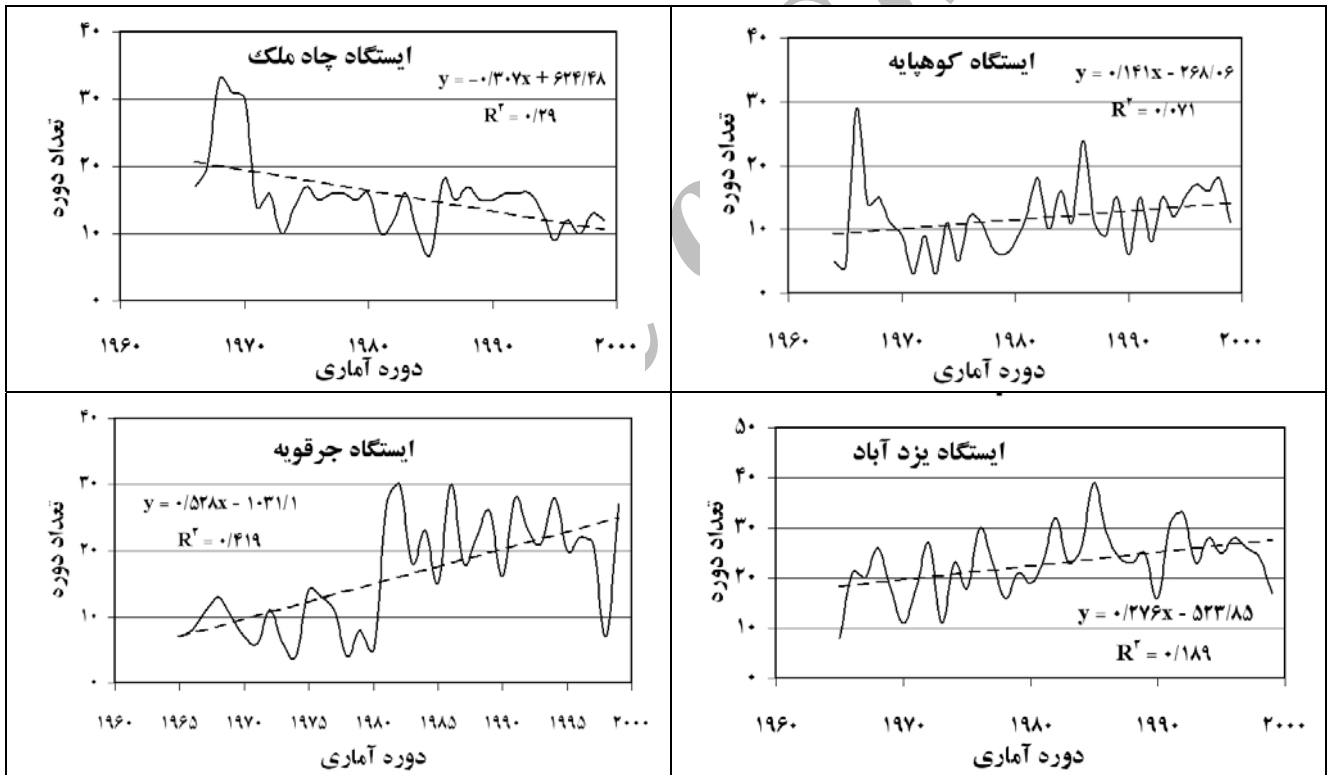
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Dry spells trend analysis of Isfahan province

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Abstract

In this study the time series of annual maximum dry spells and the number annual dry spells of Isfahan province were analyzed in order to establish the existence of rainfall variability using Mann-Kendall test. The selected time series were first tested for homogeneity. Results indicated statistically homogeneity at 95% significant level. The results of trend analysis showed that only 2 stations have significant decreasing trend of the maximum annual dry spells at the significant level of 5%. The results also showed 3 stations with increasing trend in the number of dry spells and 1 station with decreasing trend in the number of dry spells which are significant at 5% and 1% significant levels respectively.

Keywords: Dry spells, Trend, Mann-Kendall, Drought, Isfahan province

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