

## 基于重心、中心地理论的广东省主体功能分区

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Regional land main-function division of Guangdong Province based on gravity center and central place theory.

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## 摘要

基于2008年广东省21个地级市的各项指标,采用空间重心法、中心地理论和模糊聚类分析法研究了广东省主体功能分区.结果表明:2008年,广州、深圳、汕头、佛山、东莞、潮州是优化开发区,位于广东省的重心区,很好地发挥了其经济辐射能力,是广东省经济发展的中心地区;河源、汕尾、江门、阳江、湛江、茂名、肇庆是限制开发区,中心性指数较低,经济基础较差,需加强生态修复和保护,以将其建设成为广东省的生态效益保障区;珠海、韶关、梅州、惠州、中山、清远、揭阳、云浮是重点开发区,应承接优化开发区的产业转移和限制开发区域的人口转移,逐步成为支撑全省经济发展和人口集聚的重要承载区域.

**关键词:** 广东省 重心 中心地理论 中心性指数 增长极理论 主体功能分区

## Abstract:

In this paper, the regional land main-function division of Guangdong Province was studied, based on the statistical indices of 21 cities in the Province in 2008 and the central place theory, and by the methods of spatial gravity center and fuzzy clustering. In 2008, cities Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shantou, Foshan, Dongguan, and Chaozhou were the prior developed zones, lying in gravity center region and well exerted their radiating role in developed economy, being the central region for the development of economy in the Province. Cities Heyuan, Shanwei, Jiangmen, Yangjiang, Zhanjiang, Maoming, and Zhaoqing were the restrictively developed zones. These cities had lower centrality index and worse economic base, and thereby, their ecological restoration and protection should be strengthened to make these cities be established into an eco-benefit ensured region. Cities Zhuhai, Shaoguan, Meizhou, Huizhou, Zhongshan, Qingyuan, Jieyang and Yunfu were the key developed zones, which should undertake the transfer of the industries from prior developed zones of Guangdong and limit the transfer of population from restrictively developed zones of the Province, gradually becoming the main supporting region for the economic development and population agglomeration of Guangdong.

**Key words:** Guangdong Province gravity center central place theory centrality index growth pole theory regional land main-function division

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