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# 基于灰色聚类的区域地质灾害危险性分区评价 [\(PDF\)](#)

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Title: Grey clustering method-based zoning assessment of regional geological disaster

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摘要: 区域地质灾害危险性评价是灾害学研究的一项重要内容,并正在向定量化、综合化、科学化发展,但是由于它所涉及的因子较多,且许多因素具有很大的不确定性,所以迄今为止仍有不少需要探索的问题.可以认为,地质环境系统是灰色系统,这就是分类决策聚类问题.以吉林省磐石市为例,将灰色聚类法应用到区域地质灾害危险性评价中,确定了影响地质灾害危险性的主要地质环境因素,建立了区域地质灾害危险性评估的数学模型,计算得到的危险程度数值,反映了磐石市地质灾害的危险程度.根据评价结果,按地质灾害危险程度将磐石市划分为4个区,经与磐石市地质灾害发育的实际情况进行对比,结果表明文中所提方法的分析结果是可靠的.

Abstract: Regional geological hazard assessment is very important in the study of hazards, and faces on quantitative, comprehensive and scientific development tendency. But it is still a problem that many people are searching and has not settled because it involves too many factors and some of them are uncertain. While geological environment can be considered as grey system, then it becomes classifying and decision-making problem. This article applies grey clustering method to the hazard assessment of regional geological disaster in Panshi City, determines primary geological environment important factors and establishes mathematical model to assess the risk of geological disaster. On the whole, the assessment results coincide with the actual situation. According to the results Panshi City is divided into four regions with different risk degrees. Through comparing the result with the practical situation, it indicates that the grey clustering method is reliable.

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