



1. 試簡短說明管理理念的演進，包括各階段管理理論的代表人物、理論重點、以及管理意涵等。(10%)
2. 試說明組織控制的可能型式？不同控制型式的適用情況為何？盡量以企業實例說明之。(10%)
3. 何謂組織變革？試以你對組織變革理論的了解，評述台灣近來高唱的「政府再造」運動的原因、遭遇的困難以及成功的必要條件。(15%)
4. 何謂組織結構？組織結構設計考量的因素為何？你作為一資深之管理顧問，張大成先生為大成企業負責人因企業不斷成長，有意將原組織結構由功能別改變為事業部別，而求教於你，你會給張大成先生什麼樣的提醒與建議？(15%)



Maturation of the baby-boom generation has ended the era of easy growth for insurance companies. Larry Williford, Allstate's senior vice president for corporate communications, knows that insurers must now try to take business from each other. Williford is making sure Allstate stays in touch with its employees to make them more productive and to make the company more competitive.

HISTORY

Allstate grew up with the American automobile industry. Sears president Robert E. Wood convinced his board of directors to put up \$700,000 to start a company that would sell auto insurance by mail. Sears named the company Allstate, after the brand name of its tires. It sold automobile policies through Sears mail-order catalogs until 1933, when it installed its first agents in Sears stores. By the end of World War II, Allstate was collecting \$12 million a year in auto policy premiums; then the demand for both cars and insurance exploded. Allstate added life and property insurance in the 1950s, and today it insures 1 in 10 homes and 1 in 10 automobiles. Annual premiums total \$8 billion for auto insurance plus \$8 billion for life and property insurance, and Allstate accounts for half of Sears's profits. Allstate still has offices in every Sears store, but 70 percent of its agents now work in branch offices all around the country.

ENVIRONMENT

Allstate makes its far-flung system cohesive by using both technology and a personal touch to foster employee communications. Communication with its 55,000 employees has been part of Allstate's strategic planning process since 1982, when then-CEO Donald F. Craib, Jr., asked employees at all levels, often face-to-face, to tell him how to restructure the company. The company has installed a video-conferencing system that connects all 26 regional offices with headquarters in Northbrook, Illinois. Top management uses the system to discuss policy-issues, and it has greatly enhanced executive productivity. Allstate also uses communications technology to give its 4,000 insurance agents a marketing edge. By linking them with a computer network that has access to a huge data-

base, Allstate provides agents with information about Sears customers, such as average incomes in certain neighborhoods, what customers buy, and when they buy it.

Allstate also uses computers to help the 5,000 employees at company headquarters calculate their individual profit-sharing and retirement benefits. At several kiosks, computers using video disks put beginners at ease by humorously giving basic benefit information through an animated Sherlock Holmes story. Experienced users can skip the story and go straight to the calculations. All employees can use the system at their convenience without assistance from a human resource officer.

Allstate also communicates with employees through several publications. An annual report, *Perspectives*, explores issues affecting the company and communicates the company's perspective. A recent edition sought to stimulate conversation among employees about how external environments and outside opinions affect the company. It showed a photograph of the CEO posing casually at home with his wife to communicate the idea that Allstate wants employees to balance work and home life and to have the best of both worlds.

GOALS AND CHALLENGES

Williford's goals include improving communications by direct contact with employees and by harnessing new technology. A major focus for the 1990s is educating employees about AIDS. Williford hopes that company literature will encourage employees to discuss the AIDS problem at home and educate employees about the safety of working alongside someone with HIV. Allstate is improving its computer network by consolidating its large mainframe computer systems and adding more personal computers to give users better access to more information. The company is spending \$20 million to make its Management Information System software more flexible, faster, and more productive.

According to this case, please answer the following questions:

- (1) How does Allstate use verbal communication to improve organizational performance? (8%)
- (2) How has Allstate minimized organizational barriers to effective communications about its employee benefits? (8%)
- (3) How can Williford get feedback from employees about their reaction to the AIDS education program? (8%)
- (4) What degree of centralized control over information in Allstate's own customer database should be designed into Allstate's new computer network to ensure both productivity and sufficient access to information among insurance agents? (8%)

6. How does the behavioral management approach to motivation differ from the scientific management approach? What major motivation challenges do managers today face? Some companies have instituted two-tier salary programs in which they pay new employees less than the employees who held those jobs several years ago. Considering the equity theory of motivation, what are the likely implications of this practice? . . . (18%)



1. (10 %) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
2. (10 %) Evaluate $\int_0^1 x \operatorname{sech}^2 x^2 dx$ (sech : hyperbolic secant)
3. (15 %) Find the surface area of the portion of the plane $x+y+z=1$ that lies in the first octant (where $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$)
4. (15 %) Find the slope of the tangent line to the cardioid $r=1+\cos \theta$ at the point $(1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6})$
5. (10%) $f(x) = \frac{x(x^2-2)(x^3-4)}{-(x+1)^3(x+3)^2(x+5)}$, find $f'(0)=?$
6. (10 %) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \operatorname{erf}(x) dx$
7. (10 %) Minimize $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, constraints: $x+2z=4$, $x+y=8$
8. (10 %) Use partial derivatives to find the values of a and b such that the linear model $f(x) = ax + b$ has a minimum sum of the squared errors for the points $(-5, -3)$, $(-4, -2)$, $(-2, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$.
9. (10 %) $f(x, y, z) = xyz + \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$ $z = e^{xy}$ find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} ?$



第一部份：觀念題(50%)

1. 雲科大辦理研究所甄試，採用兩種方案 A 與 B，A 案的結果可能錄取到較不理想的學生，B 案則可能發生優秀的學生被遺漏掉。若從假設檢定的觀念，欲檢定 A 案較佳或 B 案較佳，請問如何建立假設，並說明為什麼？(5%)
2. 已知 $X_i \sim N(0, 3)$ (3 表示常態分配的標準差)，則 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 / 9$ 為何種分配，其參數為何？(5%)
3. 設有一迴歸模型 $\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta X$ ，已知 β 的 T 檢定統計量為 5，且 $n=10$ ， $\sum (Y - \hat{Y})^2 = 48$ 。請計算 R^2 。(9%)
4. 設有一檢定 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ，若樣本數增加，且其他條件不變下，則 P-value 有何改變？(5%)
5. 將 4 個球放入 5 個盒子中，設每個球落入各盒子的機率皆相同且獨立，且一個盒子可能會有一個以上的球之情形發生。試計算有球的盒子數 X 之期望值。(10%)
6. 設有兩個統計量 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 與 $\hat{\theta}_2$ ，用來估計母體參數 θ 。已知 $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = 2$ ， $E(\hat{\theta}_2) = 3$ ， $Var(\hat{\theta}_1) = 1$ ， $Var(\hat{\theta}_2) = 4$ ，且假定 θ 真實值 (True value) 為 3。請問此兩個統計量何者為 θ 較佳的估計量，為什麼？(5%)
7. 何謂檢定力 (test power)？為何不以 $1 - \alpha$ 作為檢定力？其中 α 表示顯著水準。(5%)
8. 假設一個盒子內裝有黑、白兩種球共 4 個，茲從盒中採放回抽樣抽出 3 個球，發現第 1 個與第 3 個球為黑球，第 2 個球為白球。請問你會估計盒中有多少個白球？為什麼？(6%)



第二部份：計算題 (50%)

- 緣於二技甄選報名人數過多，雲科大企管系欲將二技甄選學生分為兩組進行口試，以達效率化，然系主任想瞭解系上兩組不同口試委員在評審學生口試成績是否有顯著差異？請問您：
 - 系主任如何進行資料收集？(2%)
 - 系主任如何進行分析？(3%)
 - 又者將系上口試委員分為三組時，要如何進行資料收集與分析？(3%)
 - 若口試時間允許，為求能真正甄選出優秀同學，以上兩種方式(分為兩組與三組)，您建議用哪一種？(2%)
- 在競爭激烈的咖啡市場中，巴頓咖啡經市場調查及以下統計分析後，由所得情報，以決定其攻打之目標市場。巴頓咖啡行銷經理以人口統計變數—職業別進行市調，其將職業分為白領階層、中小企業負責人、學生族、藍領階層四個組。各組人數及對咖啡引用偏好分數之統計平均和變異數如下表：

職業	白領階層	中小企業負責人	學生族	藍領階層
統計量				
人數	12	10	10	12
平均數	8	7	3	2
變異數	9	9	4	4

- 設在 $\alpha=0.05$ 下，請問職業不同對咖啡引用偏好是否有顯著差異？(8%)
- 就 (a) 部分而言，若偏好相同時，其管理決策涵意為何？若偏好不同時，其管理決策涵意為何？(2%)
- 若 (a) 部分檢定結果為顯著不相同時。但若將白領階層與中小企業負責人合併為重度偏好組，而將學生組與藍領階層合併為低度偏好組，對新合併的兩組檢定其平均偏好是否相等？($\alpha=0.05$) (6%)
- 就 (c) 部分而言，若顯著不同時，試問管理決策涵意為何？(4%)



3. 以下為雲科大企研所 15 位同學之身高與體重資料：

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
身高	173	155	175	171	166	167	163	155	159	168	166	169	159	154	160
體重	66	49	72	68	63	64	61	52	55	65	61	73	57	49	60

(a) 請描繪身高與體重散佈圖 (Scatter diagram)。您有何結論。
(2%)

(b) 請計算身高與體重之共變異數 (Covariance) 與相關係數 (Coefficient of correlation)。您有何結論。(3%)

(c) 顯然 (b) 部分，由共變異數與相關係數之衡量結論相同，試問使用共變異數來衡量即可，為何還要使用相關係數來衡量。(3%)

(d) 若共變異為 0 (或相關係數為 0)，其涵意為何？請繪出此狀況之體重與身高散佈圖型態。(2%)

(e) 若單由 (b) 部分之相關係數，您認為本題合適執行迴歸分析嗎？請敘述迴歸與相關性之差異。(5%)

4. 雲科大企管所入學考試，學生可選考一種專業科目，選考管理學同學因管理學題目較難，致全體選考管理學同學平均分數偏低，其平均分數為 40 分，標準差為 5 分。另一組選考會計學之平均成績 80 分，標準差為 5 分。

(a) 試問您如何處理，才能使選考管理學之優秀同學有上榜機會？(2%)

(b) 使用 (a) 部分之處理過程，請問您：管理學考 55 分之考生，是否比會計學成績為 90 分之考生好呢？(3%)



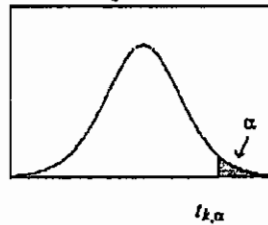
國立雲林科技大學
八十八學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

所別：企管所、資管所

科目：統計學

t分配表

$$P(t_k \geq t_{k,\alpha}) = \alpha$$



自由度	單尾顯著水準						
	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025	0.001
1	3.0777	6.3138	12.7062	31.8205	63.6567	127.3213	318.3088
2	1.8856	2.9200	4.3027	6.9646	9.9248	14.6890	22.3271
3	1.6377	2.3534	3.1824	4.5407	5.8409	7.4533	10.2145
4	1.5332	2.1318	2.7764	3.7469	4.6041	5.5976	7.1732
5	1.4759	2.0150	2.5706	3.3649	4.0321	4.7733	5.8934
6	1.4398	1.9432	2.4469	3.1427	3.7074	4.3168	5.2076
7	1.4149	1.8946	2.3646	2.9980	3.4995	4.0293	4.7853
8	1.3968	1.8595	2.3060	2.8965	3.3554	3.8325	4.5008
9	1.3830	1.8331	2.2622	2.8214	3.2498	3.6897	4.2968
10	1.3722	1.8125	2.2281	2.7638	3.1693	3.5814	4.1437
11	1.3634	1.7959	2.2010	2.7181	3.1058	3.4966	4.0247
12	1.3562	1.7823	2.1788	2.6810	3.0545	3.4284	3.9296
13	1.3502	1.7709	2.1604	2.6503	3.0123	3.3725	3.8520
14	1.3450	1.7613	2.1448	2.6245	2.9768	3.3257	3.7874
15	1.3406	1.7531	2.1314	2.6025	2.9467	3.2860	3.7328
16	1.3368	1.7459	2.1199	2.5835	2.9208	3.2520	3.6862
17	1.3334	1.7396	2.1098	2.5669	2.8982	3.2224	3.6458
18	1.3304	1.7341	2.1009	2.5524	2.8784	3.1966	3.6105
19	1.3277	1.7291	2.0930	2.5395	2.8609	3.1737	3.5794
20	1.3253	1.7247	2.0860	2.5280	2.8453	3.1534	3.5518
21	1.3232	1.7207	2.0796	2.5176	2.8314	3.1352	3.5272
22	1.3212	1.7171	2.0739	2.5083	2.8188	3.1188	3.5050
23	1.3195	1.7139	2.0687	2.4999	2.8073	3.1040	3.4850
24	1.3178	1.7109	2.0639	2.4922	2.7969	3.0905	3.4668
25	1.3163	1.7081	2.0595	2.4851	2.7874	3.0782	3.4502
26	1.3150	1.7056	2.0555	2.4786	2.7787	3.0669	3.4350
27	1.3137	1.7033	2.0518	2.4727	2.7707	3.0565	3.4210
28	1.3125	1.7011	2.0484	2.4671	2.7633	3.0469	3.4082
29	1.3114	1.6991	2.0452	2.4620	2.7564	3.0380	3.3962
30	1.3104	1.6973	2.0423	2.4573	2.7500	3.0298	3.3852
35	1.3062	1.6896	2.0301	2.4377	2.7238	2.9960	3.3400
40	1.3031	1.6839	2.0211	2.4233	2.7045	2.9712	3.3069
45	1.3006	1.6794	2.0141	2.4121	2.6896	2.9521	3.2815
50	1.2987	1.6759	2.0086	2.4033	2.6778	2.9370	3.2614
60	1.2958	1.6706	2.0003	2.3901	2.6603	2.9146	3.2317
70	1.2938	1.6669	1.9944	2.3808	2.6479	2.8987	3.2108
80	1.2922	1.6641	1.9901	2.3739	2.6387	2.8870	3.1953
90	1.2910	1.6620	1.9867	2.3685	2.6316	2.8779	3.1833
100	1.2901	1.6602	1.9840	2.3642	2.6259	2.8707	3.1737
200	1.2858	1.6525	1.9719	2.3451	2.6006	2.8385	3.1315
300	1.2844	1.6499	1.9679	2.3388	2.5923	2.8279	3.1176
400	1.2837	1.6487	1.9659	2.3357	2.5882	2.8227	3.1107
500	1.2832	1.6479	1.9647	2.3338	2.5857	2.8195	3.1066
600	1.2830	1.6474	1.9639	2.3326	2.5840	2.8175	3.1039
700	1.2828	1.6470	1.9634	2.3317	2.5829	2.8160	3.1019
800	1.2826	1.6468	1.9629	2.3310	2.5820	2.8148	3.1005
900	1.2825	1.6465	1.9626	2.3305	2.5813	2.8140	3.0993
1000	1.2824	1.6464	1.9623	2.3301	2.5808	2.8133	3.0984

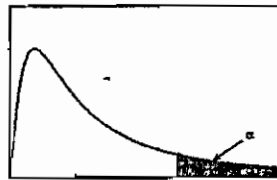
國立雲林科技大學
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F分配表

$\alpha=0.05$

$$P(F_{m,n} \geq F_{m,n,\alpha}) = \alpha$$



$F_{m,n,\alpha}$

分
母
自
由
度
n

		分子自由度 m								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.448	199.500	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.986	236.768	238.883	240.543	
2	18.5128	19.0000	19.1643	19.2468	19.2964	19.3295	19.3532	19.3710	19.3848	
3	10.1280	9.5521	9.2766	9.1172	9.0135	8.9406	8.8867	8.8452	8.8123	
4	7.7086	6.9443	6.5914	6.3882	6.2561	6.1631	6.0942	6.0410	5.9988	
5	6.6079	5.7861	5.4095	5.1922	5.0503	4.9503	4.8759	4.8183	4.7725	
6	5.9874	5.1433	4.7571	4.5337	4.3874	4.2839	4.2067	4.1468	4.0990	
7	5.5914	4.7374	4.3468	4.1203	3.9715	3.8660	3.7870	3.7257	3.6767	
8	5.3177	4.4590	4.0662	3.8379	3.6875	3.5806	3.5005	3.4381	3.3881	
9	5.1174	4.2565	3.8625	3.6331	3.4817	3.3738	3.2927	3.2296	3.1789	
10	4.9646	4.1028	3.7083	3.4780	3.3258	3.2172	3.1355	3.0717	3.0204	
11	4.8443	3.9823	3.5874	3.3567	3.2039	3.0946	3.0123	2.9480	2.8962	
12	4.7472	3.8853	3.4903	3.2592	3.1059	2.9961	2.9134	2.8486	2.7964	
13	4.6672	3.8056	3.4105	3.1791	3.0254	2.9153	2.8321	2.7669	2.7144	
14	4.6001	3.7389	3.3439	3.1122	2.9582	2.8477	2.7642	2.6987	2.6458	
15	4.5431	3.6823	3.2874	3.0556	2.9013	2.7905	2.7066	2.6408	2.5876	
16	4.4940	3.6337	3.2389	3.0069	2.8524	2.7413	2.6572	2.5911	2.5377	
17	4.4513	3.5915	3.1968	2.9647	2.8100	2.6987	2.6143	2.5480	2.4943	
18	4.4139	3.5546	3.1599	2.9277	2.7729	2.6613	2.5767	2.5102	2.4563	
19	4.3807	3.5219	3.1274	2.8951	2.7401	2.6283	2.5435	2.4768	2.4227	
20	4.3512	3.4928	3.0984	2.8661	2.7109	2.5990	2.5140	2.4471	2.3928	
21	4.3248	3.4668	3.0725	2.8401	2.6848	2.5727	2.4876	2.4205	2.3660	
22	4.3009	3.4434	3.0491	2.8167	2.6613	2.5491	2.4638	2.3965	2.3419	
23	4.2793	3.4221	3.0280	2.7955	2.6400	2.5277	2.4422	2.3748	2.3201	
24	4.2597	3.4028	3.0088	2.7763	2.6207	2.5082	2.4226	2.3551	2.3002	
25	4.2417	3.3852	2.9912	2.7587	2.6030	2.4904	2.4047	2.3371	2.2821	
26	4.2252	3.3690	2.9752	2.7426	2.5868	2.4741	2.3883	2.3205	2.2655	
27	4.2100	3.3541	2.9604	2.7278	2.5719	2.4591	2.3732	2.3053	2.2501	
28	4.1960	3.3404	2.9467	2.7141	2.5581	2.4453	2.3593	2.2913	2.2360	
29	4.1830	3.3277	2.9340	2.7014	2.5454	2.4324	2.3463	2.2783	2.2229	
30	4.1709	3.3158	2.9223	2.6896	2.5336	2.4205	2.3343	2.2662	2.2107	
35	4.1213	3.2674	2.8742	2.6415	2.4851	2.3718	2.2852	2.2167	2.1608	
40	4.0847	3.2317	2.8387	2.6060	2.4495	2.3359	2.2490	2.1802	2.1240	
45	4.0566	3.2043	2.8115	2.5787	2.4221	2.3083	2.2212	2.1521	2.0958	
50	4.0343	3.1826	2.7900	2.5572	2.4004	2.2864	2.1992	2.1299	2.0734	
60	4.0012	3.1504	2.7581	2.5252	2.3683	2.2541	2.1665	2.0970	2.0401	
70	3.9778	3.1277	2.7355	2.5027	2.3456	2.2312	2.1435	2.0737	2.0166	
80	3.9604	3.1108	2.7188	2.4859	2.3287	2.2142	2.1263	2.0564	1.9991	
90	3.9469	3.0977	2.7058	2.4729	2.3157	2.2011	2.1131	2.0430	1.9856	
100	3.9361	3.0873	2.6955	2.4626	2.3053	2.1906	2.1025	2.0323	1.9748	
120	3.9201	3.0718	2.6802	2.4472	2.2899	2.1750	2.0868	2.0164	1.9588	

國立雲林科技大學

八十八學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

所別：企管所、資管所

科目：統計學

		分子自由度 m								
		10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120
1	241.88	243.906	245.950	248.013	249.052	250.095	251.143	252.196	253.253	
2	19.3959	19.4125	19.4291	19.4458	19.4541	19.4624	19.4707	19.4791	19.4874	
3	8.7855	8.7446	8.7029	8.6602	8.6385	8.6166	8.5944	8.5720	8.5494	
4	5.9644	5.9117	5.8578	5.8025	5.7744	5.7459	5.7170	5.6877	5.6581	
5	4.7351	4.6777	4.6188	4.5581	4.5272	4.4957	4.4638	4.4314	4.3985	
6	4.0600	3.9999	3.9381	3.8742	3.8415	3.8082	3.7743	3.7398	3.7047	
7	3.6365	3.5747	3.5107	3.4445	3.4105	3.3758	3.3404	3.3043	3.2674	
8	3.3472	3.2839	3.2184	3.1503	3.1152	3.0794	3.0428	3.0053	2.9669	
9	3.1373	3.0729	3.0061	2.9365	2.9005	2.8637	2.8259	2.7872	2.7475	
10	2.9782	2.9130	2.8450	2.7740	2.7372	2.6996	2.6609	2.6211	2.5801	
11	2.8536	2.7876	2.7186	2.6464	2.6090	2.5705	2.5309	2.4901	2.4480	
12	2.7534	2.6866	2.6169	2.5436	2.5055	2.4663	2.4259	2.3842	2.3410	
13	2.6710	2.6037	2.5331	2.4589	2.4202	2.3803	2.3392	2.2966	2.2524	
14	2.6022	2.5342	2.4630	2.3879	2.3487	2.3082	2.2664	2.2229	2.1778	
15	2.5437	2.4753	2.4034	2.3275	2.2878	2.2468	2.2043	2.1601	2.1141	
16	2.4935	2.4247	2.3522	2.2756	2.2354	2.1938	2.1507	2.1058	2.0589	
17	2.4499	2.3807	2.3077	2.2304	2.1898	2.1477	2.1040	2.0584	2.0107	
18	2.4117	2.3421	2.2686	2.1906	2.1497	2.1071	2.0629	2.0166	1.9681	
19	2.3779	2.3080	2.2341	2.1555	2.1141	2.0712	2.0264	1.9795	1.9302	
20	2.3479	2.2776	2.2033	2.1242	2.0825	2.0391	1.9938	1.9464	1.8963	
21	2.3210	2.2504	2.1757	2.0960	2.0540	2.0102	1.9645	1.9165	1.8657	
22	2.2967	2.2258	2.1508	2.0707	2.0283	1.9842	1.9380	1.8894	1.8380	
23	2.2747	2.2036	2.1282	2.0476	2.0050	1.9605	1.9139	1.8648	1.8128	
24	2.2547	2.1834	2.1077	2.0267	1.9838	1.9390	1.8920	1.8424	1.7896	
25	2.2365	2.1649	2.0889	2.0075	1.9643	1.9192	1.8718	1.8217	1.7684	
26	2.2197	2.1479	2.0716	1.9898	1.9464	1.9010	1.8533	1.8027	1.7488	
27	2.2043	2.1323	2.0558	1.9736	1.9299	1.8842	1.8361	1.7851	1.7306	
28	2.1900	2.1179	2.0411	1.9586	1.9147	1.8687	1.8203	1.7689	1.7138	
29	2.1768	2.1045	2.0275	1.9446	1.9005	1.8543	1.8055	1.7537	1.6981	
30	2.1646	2.0921	2.0148	1.9317	1.8874	1.8409	1.7918	1.7396	1.6835	
35	2.1143	2.0411	1.9629	1.8784	1.8332	1.7856	1.7351	1.6811	1.6226	
40	2.0772	2.0035	1.9245	1.8389	1.7929	1.7444	1.6928	1.6373	1.5766	
45	2.0487	1.9745	1.8949	1.8084	1.7618	1.7126	1.6599	1.6031	1.5406	
50	2.0261	1.9515	1.8714	1.7841	1.7371	1.6872	1.6337	1.5757	1.5115	
60	1.9926	1.9174	1.8364	1.7480	1.7001	1.6491	1.5943	1.5343	1.4673	
70	1.9689	1.8932	1.8117	1.7223	1.6738	1.6220	1.5661	1.5046	1.4351	
80	1.9512	1.8753	1.7932	1.7032	1.6542	1.6017	1.5449	1.4821	1.4107	
90	1.9376	1.8613	1.7789	1.6883	1.6389	1.5859	1.5284	1.4645	1.3914	
100	1.9267	1.8503	1.7675	1.6764	1.6267	1.5733	1.5151	1.4504	1.3757	
120	1.9105	1.8337	1.7505	1.6587	1.6084	1.5543	1.4952	1.4290	1.3519	

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問題一：遷廠危機個案

Y公司於1984年已有遷建新廠的構想，1985年成立籌建小組，並選定南部SY鄉為遷建新廠的地址。並決定將北部的工廠將遷往SY鄉。公司高層內部認為遷廠作業是該公司在面對激烈競爭之下的一個重大措施：遷廠可以高價賣出北部廠房土地、可以重整公司內部組織、文化，也可以趁機對忠誠度不夠的員工進行篩選等。考量到員工可能會因為遷廠的流言而引起不安，先期的規劃評估一直都秘密的在進行。然而，當消息一經走漏，馬上在工廠內引起不安，因為舊廠在北部XD小鎮已經設立二十多年，大部分的員工都已經在當地安家立業、購置房產。一旦公司南移，許多員工的生活、子女教育等都會出現問題。

因而公司內部開始出現一股不安的情緒，影響到了工作績效的表現，比如說不良率的急遽升高。Y公司的主管階層也注意到員工的對立與不合作的態度大為增加。抗拒變革的背景原因，一般來說可以概略分為以下四點：

1. 員工的自利行為
2. 缺乏瞭解與信賴
3. 對不確定的迴避
4. 不同的生涯目標與考量

除了內部的問題之外，Y公司工廠與總部的搬遷一向對XD鎮是一件可怕的事，更何況有時甚至大城市也無法避免大企業的搬遷的影響。例如，美國賓州的何姆斯提城就是美國鋼鐵公司一九八六年關廠決定而永久改變的小城，關廠遣散了一萬五千名鋼鐵工人。大多數的被遣散工人是三十到四十多歲，之後他們所找的工作都半是兼差、低工資的工作。精神及生理疾病是這個社區普遍的現象。隨著稅基的消失，警察與其他社區服務的工作被大幅削減。城中的大多數的店鋪是關閉的或是以木板封起來了。

許多社區以大量的支出來吸引或安撫大型的雇主。他們為大型企業及其員工建造公路、學校、以及醫院。他們提供警察與消防的服務，甚至其他相關的商業服務以為大型企業、及其員工與家庭之用。對於這樣的社區，一個遷出的決定可能造成整個城鎮或區域的瓦解。管理當局可以爭論說：公司提供了更多的回饋給社區-尤其是許多高薪的工作可以使社區更成長與興盛，但是在今日全球經濟中，對鄉土的忠誠已無法超過經濟的考慮了。

問題：

- (1) 社會責任在今日遷廠或總部的決定中，是一項考慮因素嗎？你認為如何？(10%)
- (2) 管理階層在面對此次遷廠危機時，需不需針對目前困境改變領導風格？還是前後維持一致？(10%)
- (3) 管理階層在面對不同的員工時，需採取不同之領導風格嗎？(10%)
- (4) 實施變革是一件困難的事情，如果你是Y公司的管理階層，你該如何針對原因來實施此一變革？(20%)

二、簡答題：

- (5) 管理程序中的「organizing」包含哪些活動？和組織的目標及計畫(plans)有何關係？(10%)
- (6) 越來越多的企業使用電子郵件(E-mail)做內部溝通，甚至傳遞公文。你認為這對企業的組織結構會產生甚麼樣的影響？(10%)
- (7) 在不確定的情境下要做一個決策，你會採取哪些措施？(10%)
- (8) 何謂組織中的「非正式團體」？請舉兩個你經驗中的實例。管理者應該鼓勵或壓抑組織中的非正式團體？為甚麼？(10%)
- (9) 管理程序中的「controlling」包含哪些活動？在一個人人平等的民主時代，管理者還應該控制他的下屬嗎？(10%)