# 论文格式

# 知识共享背景下期刊商业模式的创新 Innovation of Periodical Business Model under the Background of Knowledge Sharing Consideration

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## 摘要

论文版面配置上下左右边框皆为2.8cm,中文题目为16号字粗体,英文题目为14号字粗体,全文包含题目摘要...等,中文皆是标楷体,英文皆是Times New Roman,中英文摘要标题皆为14号字粗体,作者中文姓名14号字不要粗体,作者英文姓名12号字也不要粗体,通讯作者无论第几作者皆能担任,可是每篇作者仅有一位,内文段落设定都一样,第一行必须空二字符,请看图1,无须任何页码,标题标示方式千万不要有章或节,皆以1.或1.1或1.1.1.1等逻辑进行标示,无论标题阶层皆为靠左不要空二字符,阶层1为14号字粗体,例如1.前言或2.文献探讨,其他阶层皆为12号字,例如1.2研究假设或2.2.3服务满意度之定义,表与图标题直接以图1.然后图2.然后图3.等依序标记,或是表1.然后表2.然后表3.等依序标记,图与表的字体依然是中文标楷体,英文Times New Roman,为了调整图表大小方便,图表不限字号,但绝对是以能越清楚阅读为重点,其中图在格式-自动换行中请设定与文字排列,表在表格内容-表格中对齐方式请选置中,图旁串字部分请选无。

关键词:知识共享、商业创新模式、开放取用、公共财、开放股权

#### **Abstract**

Once upon a time, there was a peasant who, despite his poverty, had a small farm, a vegetable garden and a single ox. His very ramshackle farm was made of old boards of wood which mildewed. It had two rooms. The first one was where, formerly, there was the shed which could receive about ten oxen. Now there was only one left because the peasant sold them all but one for a few pennies. The second room was where the peasant slept, ate and washed. There weren't many vegetables in the kitchen garden because the soil was not fertile. But the peasant made a living of it by selling them to the neighboring village. This house was in the middle of a swamp filled with odd animals (it was said that trolls lived in there), and six meters deep mud holes or moving sands which were difficultly spottable. Was the swamp gloomy? Most especially at night. In summer, the swamp was empty and let appear dried seaweeds from fresh water. This house and its vegetable garden did not float, but were arranged on a ground and stone slope which had been built by the peasant.

**Keywords:** Knowledge Sharing, Business Innovation Model, Open Access, Public Goods, Open Equity

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## 1. 前言

今日的商业环境被描述为知识经济(程维红与任胜利,2017),其中知识是许多组织的中心输入、活动和输出。在这个新时代,知识被视为组织成功的最基本资产(杨芬莹,2016),此概念使得大部分学术研究都集中在知识作为一种商品或服务,由被称为"知识市场"的定价机制所支配的市场交易转移(齐瑶涵,2018;贾昱,2016)。知识市场促使、支持和促进提供者(卖家)和用户(买家)之间的信息和知识的动员、共享和交换(Drucker,1969; Powers & Cookson,1999),买方和卖方都认为其在知识市场交易中受益并获得效用(Grant,1996; Hungerford等,1986)。

## 2. 数学模式建构

开放取用期刊的上述特征,使得现行的知识交流方式发生了较大的变化。开放取用作为新的学术交流理念,对知识交流的形式和内容方面带来了一定的影响,虽然通过纸本期刊文献开展的知识交流形式依然存在,且占据重要的位置,但随着网络和信息技术的发展,知识交流的形式和管道逐渐多样化。

#### 2.1 研究假设

本研究建构一以利润极大化为目标的非线性整数规划(Integer Nonlinear Programming, INLP)模型。兹将本研究之假设罗列如下:

- (1) 假设本研究之工厂在某时间内接获数张订单,且各订单生产相同种类产品,订单 所下达的数量,将不会因任何因素而改变。
- (2) 假设各订单交货期为已知,因此各订单的生产计划长度为已知。

#### 2.2 符号说明

i: 订单别, i=1,2,3,....,I

j: 产品别,j=1,2,3,....,J

#### 2.3 输入参数

 $D_{ii}$ : 第 i 张订单中,产品 j 的需求量

 $P_i$ :产品j的售价

 $H_i \times P_i$ :产品j在每段期间的持有成本。其中, $H_i$ 为持有成本比率。

j 1 2 3 4 5 i 800 900 1 0 1,200 240 1,200 1,000 1,300 2 1,073 1,600 3 1,600 1,800 2,100 2,250 1,800 1,100 4 1,200 1,500 1,300 1,000 1,300 1.050 1.080 1,600 1.100

表 1. 生产数量

资料来源:本文自行整理



资料来源:本文自行整理

图 1. 未来利润的改变

接着,改变第1种产品生产数量850单位以上之单位控污成本进行敏感性分析,其模拟范围从50至700元,图1显示分析结果发现模式之利润并不会随着第1种产品生产数量850单位以上之单位控污成本增加而持续减少,一开始模式之利润会随着第1种产品生产数量850单位以上之单位控污成本增加而减少,当第1种产品生产数量850单位以上之单位控污成本增加到400元时达到利润最低,此时利润为19,354,710元,利润将不再变动。

# 3. 参考文献的写法

因为APA格式一直改、一直改,疯狂的改,因此参考文献的写法请参照最新版本的APA格式撰写即可。

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