大葉大學九十學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題紙 考 試 科 Ħ 系 所 別 組 考 試 H 期 備 註 (中文名稱) 可攜 工業工程所 4 月 22 日 第 1 牛產管理 箾 計算機

註:考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答,請在備註欄註明(如未註明,一律不准攜帶)

壹、簡答題(每題5分,共25分):

- 1. 請略述 CPM 與 PERT 之差異。
- 2. 請略述 MRP 處理需求變動之方法中,淨變法 (net change) 與再生法 (regenerative) 之差異
- 3. 請分別略述粗略產能規劃(rough cut capacity planning)與產能資源規劃(capacity resources planning) 之用途
- 4. 何謂可允諾存貨量(available to promise inventory)
- 5. 有一工程利用 PERT 之技巧估算後總完工天數爲 25 天,試問 25 天完工之機率爲何

貳、計算題(5題,共75分):

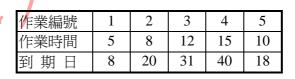
1. 某一產品在過去 12 週之實際生產資訊如下:

週 次	1	2	3	4	5	6	77	8	9	10	11	12
數量	98	85	86	89	93	88	73	74	80	82	76	72

- a. 請問 n=3 之移動平均値法與 $\alpha = 0.1$ 指數平滑法何者爲優。 15%
- b. 承 a 小題之結果,第 16 週之預測值應為何。 5%

(註:a小題中各種方法至少須有6個預測值)

2.對於一5項作業之單機排程問題資料如下:



- a. 若欲平均作業延誤時間(mean job lateness)最小化,則應以何種法則進行排程,請說明之。10%
- b. 平均作業延誤時間爲何。 5%

3. 對於下列 A、B、C 三個不確定性方案,經由樂觀悲觀估計法評估後,三種方案在三種(樂觀、最可能、悲觀)環境下之獲利評估如下表。請利用拉布拉斯(Laplace)準則決定最佳之方案。 10%

	樂觀	最可能	悲觀
A	15	14	-3
В	10	7	4
С	8	6	5

4. An operating telephone company purchases large quantities of semiconductors to be used in manufacturing electronic switching systems. Shortages are not allowed. The demand rate is 250,000 units per year, and the order cost is \$100 per order. The annual inventory carrying rate is 0.24 and is based on the value of average inventory. The supplier's price schedule is as follows:

Order size	Variable cost per unit
$0 \le Q < 5000$	12
$5000 \le Q < 20000$	11
$20000 \le Q < 40000$	10
$40000 \le Q$	9

Please determine the optimal order quantity.

15%

5. Please apply LP to construct the production plan for the next three month. 15% Assume:

- The demand for the next three month is D_1 , D_2 , D_3 and respectively.
- The beginning inventory is 200.
- The objective is minimization of total cost.
- Subcontract production is limited to 20% of the regular time production in any month.
- The backorder is not allowed.

Variables:

 W_t = workers on hand at the start of month t.

 H_t = hires at the start of month t.

 L_t = layoffs at the start of month t.

 I_t = inventory at the end of month t.

 S_t = subcontract production in month t.

 c_{w} = regular time wages per worker per month.

 $c_h = \cos t$ to hire one worker.

 c_L = cost to layoff one worker.

 c_1 = cost to hold one unit of product for one month.

 c_s = cost to subcontract one unit of product.