

系所組別： 交通管理科學系甲組

考試科目： 運輸學

考試日期：0223，節次：3

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。 請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

簡答題：(20%)

Compare and contrast these terms

1. Liner service versus tramp service
2. FOB versus CIF
3. LCC versus FSC
4. Transportation policy versus transportation regulation
5. Tapering rate versus flat rate

申論題：(60%)

1. 以 ETC 執行計程收費之意義為何？(6%) OBU 與 eTag 之差異與優劣分析。(6%) 試推論這項 ITS 在交通與數位匯流之潛在相關服務，並分析之。(8%)
2. 以高雄交通發展為例，探討區域鐵路、地下捷運、環狀輕軌、免費市區公車與公共腳踏車之搭配使用，在整體運輸系統之功能。(10%) 試以此例探討如何搭配”推”與”拉”的運輸政策達到提升大眾運系統使用率。(10%)
3. 將桃園國際機場發展成桃園航空城之意義為何？請以群聚效益與兩岸航權發展申論之。(20%)

計算題：(20%)

Global economics affects the operations of maritime industries, so shipping firms and freight charges need to response the change of supply and demand quickly.

Assume you were the CEO of ABC tramp service company to make decisions for following scenarios.

According to current shipping freight (F), leasing fee (L/F), hire base (H/B), and charter base (C/B), ABC tramp service firm is wondering which actions (A: Operating owned-ship. B: Operating chartered-ship. C: Pure ship owing not operating.) would be adopted to maximize profits or minimize losses with clear rationale (calculate its profits or losses). (each 4%)

Scenario 1: H/B=\$70, C/B=\$ 60, F\$ \$180, L/F=\$90

Scenario 2: H/B=\$100, C/B=\$ 120, F\$ \$180, L/F=\$110

Scenario 3: H/B=\$80, C/B=\$ 90, F\$ \$160, L/F=\$60

Scenario 4: H/B=\$100, C/B=\$ 60, F\$ \$190, L/F=\$135

Scenario 5: H/B=\$135, C/B=\$ -35, F\$ \$85, L/F=\$35