
企业战术战略课程总结

- 1.判断题 (12 题, 一题 1 分)
- 2.名词解释(6 题, 一题 5 分) (要求: 解释+example)
- 3.简答题(3 题, 一题 12 分, 一题只关于一个章节)
- 4.论述题(1 题, 一题 22 分, 一题包含多个章节的知识点)

注意

提醒大题一定要举例子, 举真实存在的例子

part 2 (chap 6-9) 不用重点看

核心知识点

2. 吸收能力、技术集群、集群经济
3. 创新类型、根本性创新、原件创新、不连续技术、主导设计
4. 用户保有量、对抗产品
5. 先发者
6. 进入壁垒、转换成本、核心竞争力、动态能力
7. 内部收益率、npb
8. 合作战略、战略联盟
9. 专利、版权、商业密度、隐形知识、显性知识
10. 机械化结构、有机结构、领导组织
13. 渗透定价

0. Course Overview

- 1) Strategy: long term plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal
- 2) Technology strategy: focuses on how technologies should be utilized to build competitive advantages through improving products, services and processes
- 3) Technology: the theoretical and practical knowledge, skills, and artifacts that can be used to develop products and services
- 4) Innovation: the practical implementation of an idea into a new device or process
- 5) Technological vs innovation: The criteria for success of innovation are commercial rather than technical. **Innovation = Technology + Commercialization**
- 6) Management: process of getting activities completed **efficiently and effectively** with **limited resources and through other people**.

1. Introduction

Technological innovation is now the single most important **driver** of **competitive** success in many industries

Innovation creates new industries, destroys old industries, gives old industries new opportunities, reshapes the structure of industries.

Positive effects: • A wider range of goods and services for people. • Making labor and capital more effective and efficient.

Negative externalities: • Pollution •Waste •Resource depletion •Unexpected risk

Part One: Industry Dynamics of Technological Innovation

2. Sources of Innovation

Firms –primary engine of innovation, An even more important source of innovation is the **networks** that link innovators together. 合作网络是创新的主要来源

Individual Creativity, Organizational Creativity: Innovation is more than the generation of creative ideas, requires combining **creativity** with **resources and expertise**.

Entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur, which meaning "one who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods" 创业精神 (Entrepreneurship) 是创业者承担创新与风险, 通过商业运作将技术

或创意转化为经济成果的行为过程。

R&D（Research and Development） refers to a range of **activities** that extend from early exploration of a domain to specific commercial implementations.推动创新的主要力量

两种创新源头：（但是更显著的研究认为 innovation 来源于多个 sources）

Science Push approaches suggest that innovation proceeds linearly:

Scientific discovery →invention→ manufacturing → marketing

Demand Pull approaches argued that innovation originates with unmet customer need:

Customer suggestions →invention →manufacturing

Collaborative Networks： 单个企业往往无法拥有必要的资源和能力

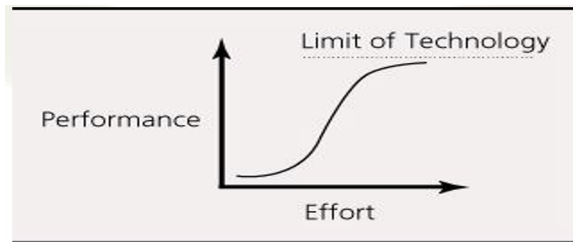
Technology Clusters（技术集群）： 众多企业组成的区域性集群， 这些企业之间有联系有合作。企业因为地理因素上靠近获得的收益叫做 **agglomeration economies**（集聚经济效应）

Technological Spillover（技术溢出）： A positive externality from R&D resulting from the spread of knowledge across organizational or regional boundaries.即研究的成果让其他人或者企业享受到好处

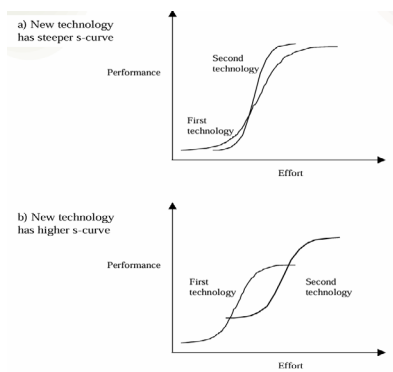
3. Types and Patterns of Innovation

分类维度	创新类型	中文名称	核心判断标准	主要关注点	典型含义 / 直观解释
创新对象	Product Innovation	产品创新	是否改变产品本身	市场、用户价值	推出新产品或显著改进产品功能、性能、设计
	Process Innovation	流程创新	是否改变生产/交付方式	成本、效率	改进制造流程、物流、组织流程，不一定改变产品
创新幅度 / 新颖性	Radical Innovation	彻底（激进）创新	是否带来高度新颖性和高不确定性	风险、突破性	技术或商业模式发生根本变化，风险高、回报潜力大
	Incremental Innovation	渐进式创新	是否在既有基础上小步改进	稳定改进	“挤牙膏式”优化，低风险、持续改良
对企业既有能力的影响	Competence-Enhancing Innovation	能力增强型创新	是否强化既有能力	利用存量知识	在原有技术与知识基础上深化、升级
	Competence-Destroying Innovation	能力破坏型创新	是否使既有能力失效	颠覆既有优势	原有核心能力被新技术/新路径取代
	New Competence Acquisition Innovation	新能力获取型创新	是否需要学习全新能力	能力边界扩展	在保留旧能力的同时，必须掌握新知识领域
创新范围 / 结构层级	Architectural Innovation	架构式创新	是否改变系统整体结构	系统层级	组件不一定变，但组件之间的连接方式发生变化
	Component Innovation	组件式创新	是否只改进单个组件	局部改进	系统结构不变，仅提升某一部件性能
技术演进规律	S-curve	技术 S 曲线	投入不变时性能随时间变化	技术极限	技术改进与市场扩散通常经历“慢—快—慢”的 S 形轨迹

技术的改进以及其向市场推广的速度通常呈现 S 曲线的形式（前提是投入资产不变）



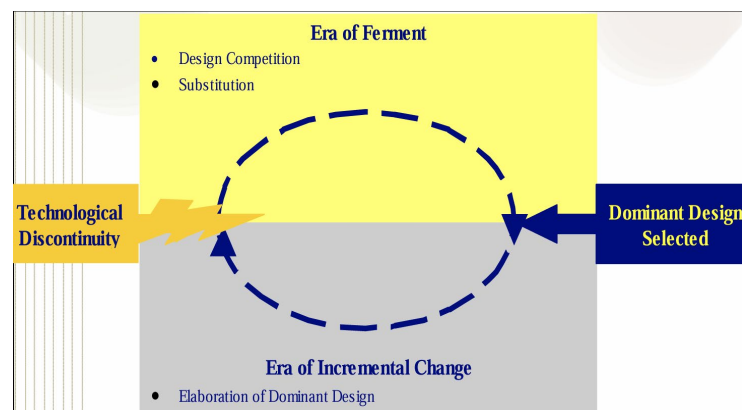
Technology improves slowly at first because it is poorly understood.
Then accelerates as understanding increases.
Then tapers off as approaches limits.



Discontinuous Technology 使用新技术实现已有市场的需求 (fulfills a similar market need by means of an entirely new knowledge base.), 一旦 S 曲线更陡峭或者具有更高的 limit 就可能取代现有的技术

Technology diffusion: the spread of a technology through a population. S 曲线表示了技术扩散的过程, 初期不成熟发展慢用的人少, 理解加深之后加速, 市场饱和, 新的采用率下降, 平稳。所以 S 曲线也可以用来预测技术是否达到极限, 以判断何时使用新技术

Technology Cycles: Anderson-Tushman 模型, 产业技术发展不是线性的, The cycle is indicated by alternating **technological discontinuity** and **dominant design**.



Dominant design: a product design that is adopted by the majority of producers (and consumers), typically creating a stable architecture on which the industry can focus its efforts. 主导设计不是“最先进”, 而是: 成本可控, 可规模化, 被市场接受

4. Standards Battles, Modularity and Platform Competition

Increasing returns to adoption(采用规模 收益递增): the more a technology is adopted, the more valuable it becomes, and the rate of return from it increases.

收益递增的过程 **self-reinforcing process**:

Further R&D → Technology Improvement → Application Improvement →
Complementary Assets and Products Development

Two primary sources of increasing returns:

1. Learning effects (学习效应)

The more a technology is adopted, the more it is developed and the more effective and efficient it becomes.

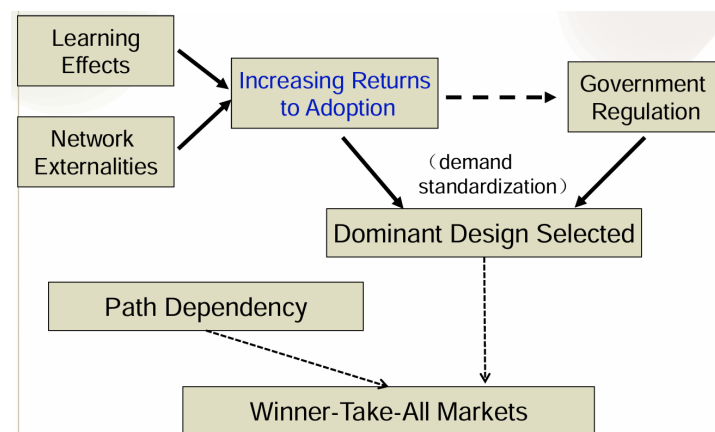
Prior Learning (先前的经验) and Absorptive Capacity 会影响 learning rate

2. Network externalities (网络外部性)

The value of a good to a user increases with the number of other users of the same or similar good. 可以更细致的划分为 Direct Network Externalities (产品对某个用户的效用, 直接取决于网络中用户的数量) 和 Indirect Network Externalities (用户数量增加吸引更多互补产品 提升单个用户的效用。)

用到了两个概念: **The installed base** (用户规模) the number of users of a particular good. **Complementary goods** (互补产品) additional goods and services that enable or enhance the value of another good 容易看出, 这两个概念会形成 self-reinforcing cycle

下面图片的逻辑回答了 Why Dominant Designs are Selected



学习效应和网络外部性引发采用规模收益递增, 从需求侧推动市场标准化并选择主导设计, 政府规制进一步加以巩固, 主导设计通过路径依赖不断强化, 最终导致赢家通吃的市场结构。

A Product Turns into a Platform Ecosystem, use modularity to create a platform ecosystem.

A platform ecosystem refers to a system of mutually dependent entities mediated by a stable core 由一个稳定的核心所连接、相互依存的多个实体所构成的系统。

Integrated Product / Modular System 生产商和用户产品的控制权不同 (DIY)

The **value of a technology to buyers** is multi-dimensional, including the **stand-alone** value and **network externality** value. A customer's **expectations** of a technology can be as

important as the actual value offered by the technology.

5. Timing of Entry

Increasing returns suggests that timing of entry can be very important. (first mover, early follower or late entrant.)

First-Mover vs. Follower (极简版)

先行者优势 (3 点)	追随者优势 (3 点)
标准与路径依赖: 有机会定义技术/市场标准	免费搭乘: 利用先行者的市场与技术投入
收益递增: 网络效应、学习效应形成正反馈	更低风险: 避免早期不确定性与错误
转换成本: 锁定用户与渠道	更灵活: 更易抓住技术或需求断裂

先行者劣势 vs. 追随者劣势 (同样压缩)

先行者劣势 (3 点)	追随者劣势 (3 点)
高不确定性: 技术与需求未成熟	难以撼动标准: 路径依赖已形成
高前期成本: R&D、市场培育	品牌劣势: 用户心智已被占据
锁定风险: 战略与技术惯性	错失窗口: 进入过晚被锁出

Timing of entry has a U-shape relationship with the likelihood of lockout: entering very early or very late increases the likelihood of **technological lockout**.

Factors Influencing Optimal Timing of Entry: 需求与市场不确定性 (Market Uncertainty), 技术成熟度 (Technological Readiness), 互补资产与生态系统 (Complementary Assets & Ecosystem), 竞争结构与收益机制 (Competitive Dynamics), 企业自身资源和承受能力 (Firm Capabilities & Resources)

	Yes	No
Customer needs are well understood	Early	Wait
Innovation is highly superior to previous products	E	W
Innovation is inimitable	E	W
Enabling technologies and complements needed are available	E	W
The threat from competitors are high	E	W
There are increasing returns to adoption	E	W
The firm has very fast-cycle development processes	E/W	E/W
The firm possess plenty of resources and complementary assets (manufacturing capabilities, marketing capabilities, reputation, etc.).	E/W	E/W

Firms that have **fast-cycle development processes** have more options when it comes to timing. (因为可以吃到各种时刻进入的优势)

Part Two Formulating Technological Innovation Strategy

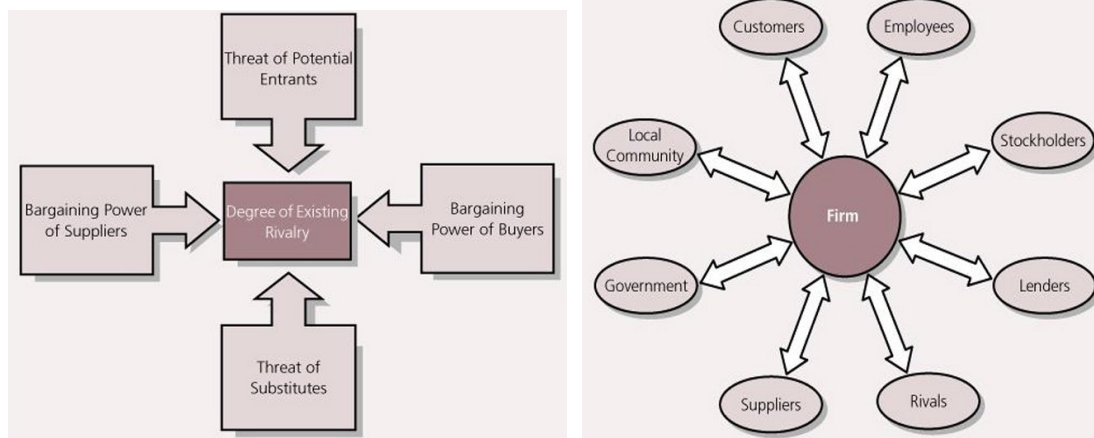
6. Defining the Organization's Strategic Direction

Current Position

Entry barriers (进入壁垒) : Conditions that make it difficult or expensive for new firms to enter an industry.

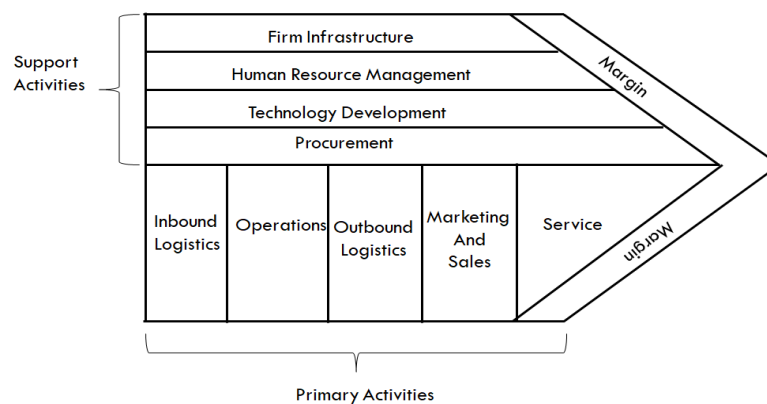
Switching costs (转换成本) : Factors that make it difficult or expensive to change suppliers or buyers.

1) 外部分析 (机会和威胁) - Porter's Five-Force Model and Stakeholder Analysis(注意分析 innovation 对于 porter 五力的影响作用)



2) 内部分析 (能不能抓住这些机会) - Porter's Value Chain

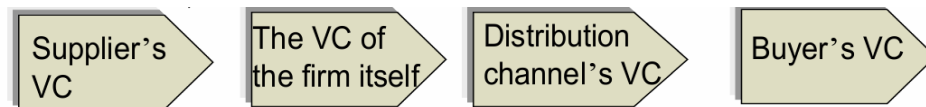
Figure: Porter's Value Chain Model



分析哪些是强项，具有竞争优势，哪些是可持续发展的竞争优势，并且分析 difficult (or impossible) to imitate 的资源，例如

Tacit resources (隐性资源) : Resources of an intangible nature.

价值链的概念可以被推广，联系起公司的上下游 (value system)



3) 分析了外部和内部，如何竞争？Porter's Generic Competitive Strategies, 具体是三种策略：cost leadership strategy(成本领先战略), differentiation strategy (差异化战略), strategy of focus (集中化战略)。注意分析这三种战略对于五力模型的分别影响

Core Competencies (A set of integrated and harmonized abilities that distinguish the firm in the marketplace, 确定之前必须先分析外部和内部), 会满足三点：价值性，不易模仿性，广泛应用性

A core competency arises from a firm's ability to combine and harmonize multiple primary abilities.

Risk of Core Rigidities: When firms excel at an activity, they can become over committed to it and rigid.此时需要 **Dynamic capabilities** (A set of abilities that make a firm more agile and responsive to change.) 让企业易于转变

分析了以上几点，需要制定

Strategic Intent : A long-term goal that is ambitious, builds upon and stretches firm's core competencies, and draws from all levels of the organization.三个重要元素： **vision, mission, and objectives**

7. Choosing Innovation Projects

对于有限 Budget, 公司会采用 capital rationing (资金配额, The allocation of a finite quantity of resources over different possible uses)

R&D budget is often a percentage of previous year's sales. Percentage is typically determined through industry benchmarking (标杆法), or historical benchmarking of firm's performance, and/or on a desired level of R&D intensity (the ratio of R&D expenditures to sales) .

Quantitative Methods for Choosing Projects: Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Methods (折现现金流方法,项目评估中最常用的方法) 把未来能赚(或亏)的钱, 折算成“今天值多少钱” (potential earning capacity, 现在的钱比未来值钱), 再决定要不要投资。

- **Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Methods (折现现金流方法)**
 - **Net Present Value (NPV, 净现值):** The discounted cash inflows of a project minus the discounted cash outflows.
 - **Internal Rate of Return (IRR, 内部收益率):** The discount rate that makes the net present value of investment zero.
 - **Discounted payback period (动态投资回收期):** The time required to break even on a project using discounted cash flows.
- **Real Options (实物期权):** Applies stock option model to nonfinancial resource investments.

Internal Rate of Return(IRR, 内部收益率):The discount rate that makes the net present value of investment zero.

R&D 带来的回报，类似于股票带来的回报，所以这里可以套用 DCF 的金融学模型，也会引入 Real Options 的称谓

8. Collaboration Strategies

形式	核心定义	主要特征	优点 (Pros)	缺点 (Cons)
Solo Internal Development 单独内部开发	企业完全依靠自身资源进行技术或产品开发	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 无外部合作方 • 技术与知识完全内部化 • 高度控制开发与使用方式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 完全控制技术路径与知识产权 • 有利于深化和发展核心能力 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 速度慢、成本高 • 无法获取他方能力
Strategic Alliances 战略联盟	企业之间为实现共同目标而形成的合作关系	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 能力互补 (capability complementation) • 能力转移 (capability transfer) • 形式灵活，法律约束较弱 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 快速获取他方技术或市场 • 可杠杆化既有能力 • 灵活性高 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 控制权有限 • 学习效果不确定
Joint Ventures 合资企业	多方共同出资、持股并经营的新企业	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 参与方持有股份 • 共同经营、风险与收益共享 • 通常设立新的法人实体 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 成本与风险分摊 • 深度获取对方能力 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 决策复杂 • 退出成本高
Licensing 许可	授予他方使用特定资产的权利	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 不转移所有权 • 仅转移使用权 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 进入速度快 • 成本较低 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 控制权低 • 能力积累有限
Outsourcing 外包	将原本内部完成的活动交由外部完成	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 外部采购产品或服务 • 非内部生产 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 成本低 • 专注核心活动 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 不形成新能力 • 依赖外部
Collective Research Organizations 集体研究组织	多家企业共同参与的协同研发组织	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 长期合作 • 共同投入基础研究 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 分摊研发成本 • 强学习效应 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 商业化不确定 • 回报周期长

合作战略、战略联盟

合作是有 risk 的，所以需要限制合作项目，Choosing and Monitoring Partners

Partner Selection: 资源匹配度，战略契合度 (resource fit, strategic fit)

governance mechanisms: Alliance contracts (联盟合同), Equity ownership (股权所有权), Relational governance (关系型治理)

9. Protecting Innovation

Appropriability (独占性): The degree to which a firm is able to capture the rents from its

innovation

三种法律机制 Patents, trademarks and copyrights each protect different things.

- **Patents** apply to inventions (useful, novel and not be obvious.)
- **Trademarks** to words or symbols intended to distinguish the source of a good;
- **Copyrights** protect original artistic or literary work.

这些法律机制在不同行业的效率可能不一样

Trade Secret: information that belongs to a business that is generally unknown to others.(作为商业机密保护的产不要去申请专利)

Protection vs. Diffusion —— 核心内容总结表

维度	Protection (保护 / 专有)	Diffusion (扩散 / 开放)
核心目标	提高价值攫取能力 (rent appropriability)	加快采用速度 (adoption)
主要优势	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 更高利润• 可用利润反哺研发、推广和分销• 可补贴互补品、推动单一标准• 掌握架构控制权	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 多家厂商共同推广，采用更快• 技术可能被外部改进• 竞争压低价格，提高用户吸引力
对市场结构的影响	更可能形成单一主导标准	更容易形成广泛生态
典型形式/例子	专有系统、封闭技术标准	开源软件
适用条件 (影响因素)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 企业具备强生产、营销和资本能力• 需要控制技术架构和互补品	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 企业资源有限• 行业反对单一来源• 需要快速普及、避免碎片化

Part Three Implementing Technological Innovation Strategy

10. Organizing for Innovation

A firm’s size and structure will impact its rate and likelihood of innovation.

Large Firms/ Small Firm: Is Bigger Better

类型	核心观点 (简洁版)
大企业的创新优势	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 融资能力强, 能承担高 R&D 成本 • 研发成本可在大规模产量中分摊 • 更容易获取人才、设备和信息资源 • 具备规模经济与学习效应
大企业的创新劣势	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 规模扩大导致 R&D 管理效率下降 • 官僚惰性强, 决策和试错慢 • 研发人员激励难以维持 • 既有技术与战略形成核心刚性
小企业的创新优势	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 组织灵活、创业导向强 • 没有官僚结构和固定资产负担 • 开发周期短、反应快 • 资源有限 → 战略更聚焦
大企业的应对方式	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 拆分为多个子单元 • 不同单元采用不同文化和控制机制 • 设立独立的新业务或内部创业团队

Structural Dimensions of the Firm (Size 上的很多优缺点实际上是 structural 特性决定的):

Formalization (正式化): The degree to which the firm utilizes **rules and procedures** to structure the behavior of employees. (高效率, 机械化)

Standardization (标准化): The degree to which activities are performed in a **uniform manner**. (高效率, 机械化)

Centralization (集中化): The degree to which **decision making** authority is kept at **top levels** of management. (相对低效率, 灵活)

Decentralization (分散化): The degree to which **decision-making** authority is pushed down to **lower levels of the firm** (相对低效率, 灵活)

比较 Centralization R&D 和 Decentralization R&D, 各有优劣, 从重复性工作, 好处在企业内的推广, 调动各个部分的技能 (应对各部门对应市场的需求, 创新能力) 角度分析。从上面的特性, 很容易的衍生出 **Mechanistic vs. Organic Structures**, 特性和上述一致

综合上述好处的 organization: **Ambidextrous Organization (双元组织)**, 想法也很简单, an organization to behave almost as two different kinds of companies at once, 方便切换, 也就拥有了两种的好处

11. Crafting a Deployment Strategy

Motivation: A large part of the value of a technological innovation is determined by the degree to which people understand and use it (即看重企业怎么发售怎么营销)。

Effective deployment strategy include launch timing, licensing and compatibility (兼容性), pricing, distribution, and marketing (advertising and promotion)。

1) **Launch time**: 生产力匹配, 是否照顾前一代产品 (考虑从存在的产品中获得现金流还是主动淘汰现在产品以抢先市场击败对手), business cycle

Cannibalization(自损): when a firm's sales of one product **diminish** its sales of another

2) **Licensing and compatibility**: 保护的少有 low quality complements and clones, 过多有 impede development of complements, 需要考虑和其他企业的兼容性 (考虑自己产品的地位是否主导) 以及是否 backward compatibility (向下兼容)

3) **Pricing** (定价):

渗透定价

模块	核心要点
价格的作用	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 影响产品定位• 影响采用速度 (rate of adoption)• 决定现金流状况
定价目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 生存 (覆盖成本)• 最大化当前利润• 最大化市场份额 (长期导向)
市场取脂定价 (Market Skimming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 初期高价• 向市场传递“重大创新”信号• 快速回收研发成本• 采用慢、易吸引竞争者
渗透定价 (Penetration Pricing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 极低价或免费• 加速采用、扩大规模• 初期可能亏损• 常用于争夺主导设计
价格感知策略	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 免费试用 / 引导定价• 剃刀与刀片模式 (平台低价、互补品高价)• Freemium (基础免费, 高级收费)

4) **Distribution** (Place): Selling direct 和 Intermediaries

5) **Marketing** (advertising and promotion):

Advertising: media (考虑花费, 目标市场客户选择), balance between entertainment or aesthetic versus information content

Viral marketing (病毒式营销): Sending information directly to **targeted individuals** in effort to stimulate word-of mouth advertising.