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Facebook 中的同志隱／現：同志的臉書使用對外在結構的抗衡

社群網站 Facebook 每月的活躍用戶數突破 10 億大關，已成為時下網路使用者最常使用的社群網站，龐大的用戶數，讓臉書幾乎成了世界第三大國家。近年來世界各地出現愈來愈多透過臉書賦權的例子，臉書似乎使人們更容易自行組織動員，賦予人們更多政治權力上的能動性。在實體社會的結構下，日常生活中個別的臉書使用者如何把玩、翻轉與挪用臉書的使用，以及如何規避、閃躲，甚至是反抗來自實體社會結構的權力宰制力量是值得探討的問題。對於性勢的同志族群來說，不論是在臉書上對於自身同志身分訊息的控制，試圖從權力秩序裂縫中遁逃，或是針對特殊議題的大量現身集結，對於主流異性戀霸權秩序的擾動，皆需有更多的論述。

本研究從「日常生活的權力攻防」角度，探究「同志的臉書使用」，企圖理解臉書如何成為同志族群遊走權力縫隙的工具，甚至被同志使用者挪用作為與異性戀主流霸權所建立的結構抗衡。

研究採用質化研究取向，使用深度訪談法，並蒐集紀錄同志的臉書使用文本，交互分析論證。透過挖掘同志族群為什麼與如何使用臉書，觀察其使用、挪用、棄用的實踐，試圖理解同志族群使用臉書的態度、感受、想法，與創造的文本所產生的影響。藉由臉書上的各式文本，觀察同志族群在臉書平台上如何述說生命故事、展演生活樣貌，以拼湊出同志族群日常生活的形貌，進一步探究臉書上的實踐與文本背後的動機，以及對於同志族群的意義。研究以日常生活理論中 Lefebvre 的節慶狂歡概念與 de Certeau 弱者的力量，闡述臉書同志使用者，如何透過戰術創造機會，並對結構展現出自身的能動性。

研究認為臉書作為呈現日常生活樣貌的平台，反映的是日常生活中綿密交織的各式權力秩序。臉書的同志使用者在多元的臉書使用策略中，展現與社會監視機制的抗衡，並對異性戀霸權結構秩序形成擾動。同志族群透過臉書的使用，自行定義生命中的重要事件與場景，讓詮釋、定義同志的權力，下放至同志手中。

關鍵字：Facebook、同志、日常生活、抵抗、現身、隱藏

The hidden and visible homosexual in Facebook: Antagonism between homosexuals' Facebook usage and external social structure

The total number of Facebook users has grown more over than 1 billion each month, and it is the most popular social network nowadays. This huge number makes Facebook become the third-largest country around the world. In recent years there is a growing number of examples that Facebook empowers people or groups. It enables people to organize events in an easier way, and to endow people with political power mobility. In daily life, how these users maneuver Facebook, how they circumvent rules, and how they resist the authority from the social structure of reality(SRC) are problems that are worth a discussion. As for homosexual minorities, there is a further discussion on their behavior of controlling messages as homosexual identities and attempting to escape from power and order, or assembling on a large scale for particular issues and opposing the mainstream heterosexual supremacy.

The study probes into how homosexuals use Facebook based on the attack and defense model of power in daily life to understand how this social network becomes a tool of homosexuals' execution of power, and even a countervailing force to the world established by mainstream heterosexual supremacy.

The study adopts qualitative research, in-depth interview and the text collected from homosexuals to make interaction analysis and argument. We can understand their attitude, feelings, ideas and the effect of text creation through observing why and how they use Facebook. From various text, an observation on how homosexuals tell personal stories and display individual lives on Facebook is a way to better understand the practice, motive for and significance for homosexual minorities. The study focuses on the concept of Lefebvre Carnival and Michel De Certeau's "Making Do" from The Theory of Everyday Life, to explain how tactics help homosexual Facebook users create opportunities and meanwhile, they present individual mobility to eternal social structure.

It is attested in the study that Facebook, as a medium to present the appearance of daily life, reflects the interaction of multiple power and order. The homosexual Facebook users show their countervailing force against surveillance system with diversified strategies of Facebook usage. The homosexual minorities make definitions for important events in lives when they use Facebook. The right to make a definition, an explanation for homosexuals is hold in their hands.

Keywords: Facebook, Homosexuals, Daily Life, Resist, Hidden, Visible

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摘要

本論文提出了四種應用於影像雜訊消除之改良式二維區塊適應性演算法。演算法包含兩種類型：改良式快速收斂型二維區塊適應性演算法與改良式權重預調型適應性濾波器。我們所提出的改良式快速收斂機制可以改善適應性演算法之收斂速度與提升影像雜訊消除之穩定性。改良式權重預調機制則可以減少預先調整權重係數之時間並增加預調機制之穩定性，亦降低此類型演算法的運算複雜度。

在模擬影像雜訊消除時，我們使用四種不同的影像區塊尺寸來驗證本論文所提之改良式適應性演算法，並與三種現有的適應性演算法作比較。模擬結果證實我們所提出的改良式二維區塊適應性演算法確實可以有效的消除影像雜訊且維持影像細節，此外擁有更佳的視覺效果。其 PSNR 約可提升 6%~36%，但是運算複雜度節省了大約 33%。

關鍵字：雜訊消除、適應性演算法、二維區塊適應性演算法、PSNR

Abstract

In this thesis, we propose four modified TDBLMS algorithms for image noise cancellation and classify the algorithms into two categories. They are modified fast convergence BLMS algorithms and the adaptive filters with the modified weight-training mechanism. The modified fast convergence mechanism speeds up the convergence and improves the stability in the application of image noise cancellation. The modified weight-training mechanism shortens the time required to be used as processing weight coefficients, and reduces the computational complexity.

During simulation, we apply the proposed adaptive algorithms to deal with the images which are partitioned in four different block sizes. We also compare the simulation results with three existing adaptive algorithms. The simulation results indicate that the proposed algorithms are capable to reduce noise effectively and generate better visual effect. Moreover, PSNR is increased to 6%~36% and decreased the computational complexity to 33%.

Keywords: TDBLMS, adaptive algorithm, noise cancellation, PSNR

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以葉綠體及核微衛星 DNA 標記探究台灣水青岡之族群遺傳結構

台灣水青岡(*Fagus hayatae* Palib.)是法定珍稀植物之一，在台灣目前主要分佈在台灣地區的插天山自然保留區、銅山地區、及幾處新發現的單獨山頭族群，此外於大陸四川、湖北、浙江等地也有零星分佈。本研究係對此具有滅絕危機的物種進行族群遺傳研究，檢測其族群間葉綠體 DNA 兩處片段 *trnL-F* 與 *rbcL-atpB* 之核苷酸變異度；以及挑選三組用於圓齒水青岡(*Fagus crenata*)之微衛星 DNA 引子對來應用於增幅台灣水青岡之微衛星 DNA 片段，對台灣九處分布族群以及大陸三處族群進行分析。研究結果顯示台灣水青岡葉綠體標記序列之變異度相當低，且於中國大陸之近緣分類群相似，但雪山山脈之族群（北插天山、羅培山、拉拉山、鳥嘴山、阿玉山）和中央山脈族群（蘭崁山、大白山、太平山山毛櫸步道—銅山）二者之間已有分化情形；微衛星分析之結果則顯示台灣各族群間分化度較低，大陸三處族群分化度較高，並以浙江族群最為顯著，但由貝氏族群遺傳結構分析則顯示，台灣族群與大陸三處族群，仍全部應屬於同一類分群。本研究之結果肯定微衛星序列之分析可提供較多的遺傳資訊，有助於釐清台灣水青岡之族群遺傳結構，未來可更加利用於保育生物學的工作上。

關鍵字：台灣水青岡，族群遺傳結構，葉綠體 DNA，微衛星序列

Population genetic structure of *Fagus hayatae* Palib. based on chloroplast and nuclear microsatellite markers

Fagus hayatae Palib., a rare and statutory-conserved plant in Taiwan, is distributed in Chatienshan Nature Reserve, Tongshan area, and few new single mountain areas. It can also be found in Sichun province, Hubei province, and Zhejiang province in China. A population genetics research on this endangered species was conducted by using chloroplast *trnL-F* and *rbcl-atpB* regions; three microsatellite markers developed for *Fagus crenata* were also examined in *Fagus hayatae* on the nine populations in Taiwan and three populations in China. Results showed that a low variation in Taiwan's populations using chloroplast markers, and a close relationship with the related taxa from China. Results also indicated a clear divergence of the populations from Syue Mountain (Beicha, Loupei, Lala, Niauzui, and Ayu) and Central Mountains (Lenkan, Dabai, Taipin Beech Trail, and Tongsan). By conducting microsatellite analysis, populations in Taiwan exhibited low level of genetic variation, while populations in China had higher level of genetic variation, especially for Zhejian's population. Nevertheless, results of Bayesian clustering analysis suggested that populations in Taiwan and China should be considered as a single genetically distinct group. The results from microsatellite data provide more genetic information and therefore can be a great resource for further population genetics studies, hopefully provide applications to conservation biology of *Fagus hayatae* in Taiwan.

Key words: *Fagus hayatae*, genetic structure, cpDNA, microsatellite

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金融危機下大學畢業生就業問題探討

全球金融危機可作為瞭解當前就業形勢的指標，並影響著台灣的經濟成長與大學生的就業率。如果能清楚金融危機下，企業對大學生的素質要求，便能使其成為符合企業需要的人才。探析金融危機下企業對大學生的素質要求，對大學生如何應對金融危機下的求職困境有著重要的意義。

關鍵字:淺探;高職生;金融危機下;應對;素質要求

Financial crisis response analysis of graduate employment

Global economic condition has always been a barometer of the employment rate, and the financial crisis affects Taiwanese economic development and the employment of college students. If we can understand company's quality requirements for college students, they are going to become great assets to the company. It is of great significance to explore employment difficulties for graduates in financial crisis.

Keywords: College Students; Financial Crisis; Employment

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碳納米管與納米複合材料的分析現狀及問題

文章介紹了碳納米管的結構和性能，綜述了碳納米管/聚合物複合材料的製備方法及其聚合物結構複合材料和聚合物功能複合材料中的應用研究情況，在此基礎上，分析了碳納米管在複合材料製備過程中的純化、分散、損傷和介面等問題，並展望了今後碳納米管/聚合物複合材料的發展趨勢。

關鍵字：碳納米管；複合材料；結構；性能

Analysis of the current situation and problems of carbon nanotubes and nano-composites

The article describes the structure and properties of carbon nanotubes, summarizing the production of carbon nanotube / polymer composites and the application of polymer structural composites and polymer functional composite materials. On a basis of this research, we analyze the carbon nanotubes purification, scattering, damage and interface in composites process, and show an promising future on the development of carbon nanotube / polymer composite.

Keywords: carbon nanotubes, composite materials; structure, performance

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精密切削技術在加工中心的應用

機械製造業在整個全國經濟中佔有十分重要的地位，而其中金屬切削加工是基本而又可靠的精密加工手段。在進行數控程式設計的過程中，刀具的選擇和切削用量的確定是十分重要，它不僅對被加工零件的品質影響巨大，甚至可以決定著機床功效的發揮和安全生產的順利進行。所以，在編制加工程式時，選擇合理的刀具和切削用量，是編制高品質加工程式的前提。

On the application of precision milling technology in the processing center

Mechanical manufacturing industry plays a very important role in the national economy as a whole, including metal cutting, basic and reliable precision machining means. During the process of NC programming, tool selection and the cutting amount are very critical. It is not only a huge effect on the quality of the parts to be processed, but the determinant of the machine efficacy and production process to be carried out smoothly. As a result, on condition that using proper tools and cutting amount, the high-quality process could be programmed.