題目	商品特性與涉入對組合訂價效果之影響
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 摘要	過去學者多強調組合訂價本身的經濟性,但忽略消費者的評價。本研究從消費者觀點
阿女	討論組合訂價的策略效果,以實驗設計測試不同涉入程度及組合商品特性下,組合訂
	[] 一個
	意願;而「個別訂價」是最不能激發購買意向的訂價方式。互補品「個別訂價」使購
	意願, 個別可慎」是敢不能做發辦員意內的可慎力式。互補的 個別可慎」使期 買意願較低,對「組合訂價」購買意願高,且降價幅度可以較小;替代品採「單純組
	自思願教化/對 組合可順」購買思願同/且件順個及可以較小,信代四採 早經組 合訂價 時,消費者購買意願最低,且組合訂價之降價幅度須較大。產品涉入程度確
	一句 何 何 何 何 何 何 何 何 何
	胃 / 後細石可慎效不 平純細石可慎」在內性似沙八座四的組石時 / 府員有期員息 願將最高。
関独今	組合訂價、互補品、替代品、涉入
關鍵字	一种中国的一种中国的一种人。
Title	The Impacts of Product Attributes and Involvement on Bundle Pricing
Author(s)	Chyi Jaw, Yu Tzeng Shen
Abstract	Past bundling research emphasized the economic logic of the strategy and there was relatively little study considered consumers' evaluation of bundling. We based on consumers' purchase intention to discuss the effect of price bundling, and designed the experiments to test the impact of substituted/complementary components and involvement. In our findings: Consumers' purchase intention of mixed bundle pricing is higher than other pricing strategy, and the component pricing is the worst. Complement is not adaptive for pure component pricing, and the off% is less for bundle pricing. Pure bundle pricing would minimum consumers' purchase intention of substitution, and the discount deal of bundle has to be more. There is the interaction between involvement and price bundling. The pure bundle pricing of two low involvement components would have better performance.
 	Bundle Pricing, Complement, Substitute, Involvemen