

School of Business

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course: Knowledge and Innovation Management (KIM) G1F

Examination: Supervised written examination

Course code: FÖ349G

Credits for written examination: 3,5 credits

Date: 24-03-08

Examination time: 14:15-18:30

Examination responsible: Torbjörn Ljungkvist

Teachers concerned: Jalal Ahamed

Aid at the exam/appendices: No aid is allowed

Other

Instructions

- ☐ Take a new sheet of paper for each teacher.
- ☒ Take a new sheet of paper when starting a new question.
- ☐ Write only on one side of the paper.
- ☒ Write your name and personal ID No. on all pages you hand in.
- ☒ Use page numbering.
- ☒ Don't use a red pen.
- ☒ Mark answered questions with a cross on the cover sheet.

Grade points: A= 40-36, B= 35,5-32, C= 31,5-28, D= 27,5-24, E= 23,5-20, F= 0-19,5p

Examination results should be made public within 18 working days

Good luck!

Total number of pages: 3

Supervised written exam, Knowledge and Innovation Management, 3.5 credits,
8th March 2024

1. De Long and Davenport (2003) highlight five frequently used methods for knowledge transfer and capture. Name and describe three of these methods (address two aspects for each method) (6p).
2. Sarasvathy (2001) describes the concept of effectuation and four principles for how this logic supports entrepreneurship, which is especially true in the company's early development stages. Describe Sarasvathy's (2001) principles of effectuation and explain also why they support entrepreneurship (8 points).
3. Levy (2011) suggests three stages to successful *knowledge retention*. Describe these three stages and give a short example of how each of them can be achieved (6p).
4. a) Name and describe two antecedents of unlearning at the *individual level* (4 points), and
b) propose ways to address them (exemplify) (2 points).
5. Schreyögg and Kliesch-Eberl (2007) describe the capability paradox (the trap of success) that counteracts flexibility and renewal. However, they also present suggestions on how to deal with the organizational rigidity that follows the capability paradox. Describe two ways to deal with the organizational rigidity which Schreyögg and Kliesch-Eberl (2007) highlight (8p).
6. A central organizational form for NPD (new product development) is the matrix organization. Describe three characteristic aspects of the matrix organization (6p).