



OpenLife by *Cactus' Air-Class*

Positive Mental Attitude

正向思考態度

6. 系统化计划 (*Organized Planning*)

希尔提出「计划的悖论」：过度计划导致瘫痪但无计划注定失败。

他主张「动态计划法」- 先以 80%完成度的计划行动，再随情报更新迭代。

核心法则：

1. **墨菲定律预设**：假设首版计划必有缺陷，预留 30%资源应对突发状况。
2. **杠杆式执行**：集中资源攻击「关键节点」(如产品发布会、专利申请)。

希尔方法详解

「计划六边形」架构：

1. 核心目标：置中，所有决策必须指向此点。
2. 资源盘点：
 - 列出**人力、资金、知识、时间**四类资产。





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- 区分「**已拥有**」与「**需获取**」资源。
- 3. 障碍预测：
 - 写下可能阻碍（如资金断链、竞争者模仿），并预先制定对策。
- 4. 时间轴：
 - 逆推法设定里程碑（例：若目标是两年后上市，第18个月需完成B轮融资）。
- 5. 备援方案：
 - 至少准备三种替代路径（如直营失败转加盟、实体转在线）。
- 6. 检核机制：
 - 每周回答：「**本周行动让我离目标近了1%吗？**」





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历史案例深度剖析

案例一：约翰·洛克菲勒	案例二：华特·迪斯尼
<p>希尔分析，洛克菲勒垄断石油业并非靠运气，而是「系统化摧毁竞争者计划」：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 控制铁路运费（资源杠杆）。2. 低价倾销逼对手破产（障碍清除）。3. 收购炼油厂统一标准（备援执行）。	<p>迪斯尼在建造乐园时，因资金不足采用「分阶段开放」计划：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 首期只完成「美国小镇大街」，门票收入再投入下一区。2. 利用媒体宣传「未完成的神秘感」，反而刺激游客重复入园。





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6. Organized Planning

Hill proposes the "**paradox of planning**": over-planning leads to paralysis, but no planning is doomed to failure.

He advocates a "**dynamic planning approach**" - where the plan is 80% completed and then iterated as the intelligence is updated.

Core Principles:

1. Murphy's Law presupposes: Assuming that the first version of the plan must be flawed, 30% of the resources are set aside to deal with unexpected situations.
2. Leveraged execution: Concentrate resources to attack "key nodes" (*e.g., product launches, patent applications*).

Hill Method explained

Plan Hexagon Structure:

1. **Core objective**: Centered, all decisions must point to this point.





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2. Resource Inventory:

- List four types of assets: manpower, capital, knowledge, and time.
- Distinguish between "owned" and "needed" resources.

3. Obstacle Prediction:

- Write down possible obstacles (e.g., disconnection of funds, imitation by competitors) and develop countermeasures in advance.

4. Timeline:

- Retrograde milestones (e.g., if the target is to go public in two years, the 18th month is required to complete the Series B fundraising).

5. Redundancy Scheme:

- Prepare at least three alternative paths (e.g., direct sales failure to joining, physical to online).

6. Validation Mechanism:

- Weekly Answer: "Did this week's actions bring me 1% closer to my goal?"





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In-depth analysis of historical cases

<p>Case 1: John Rockefeller</p> <p>According to Hill's analysis, Rockefeller's monopoly on the oil industry was not due to luck, but to "systematically destroy competitors":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Control rail freight (<i>resource leverage</i>).2. Low-price dumping forces opponents to go bankrupt (<i>obstacle removal</i>).3. Unified standards for the acquisition of refineries (<i>redundant implementation</i>).	<p>Case 2: Walt Disney</p> <p>When Disney was building its parks, it adopted the "phased opening" plan due to lack of funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The first phase will only be completed on "Main Street in America's Town", and the ticket revenue will be invested in the next district.2. Use the media to promote the "unfinished mystery", which in turn stimulates visitors to enter the park repeatedly
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