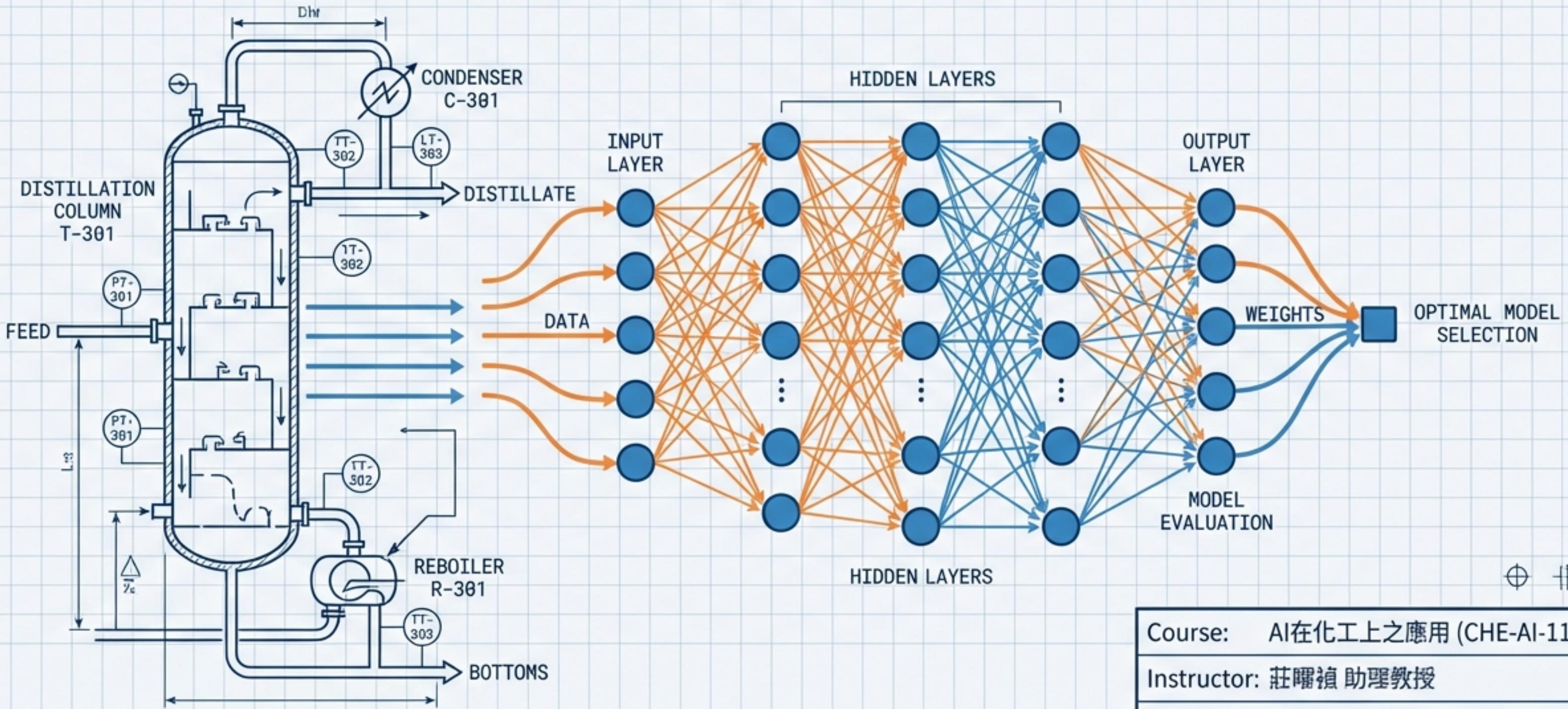


Unit 14 模型評估與選擇

工程設計驗證框架



為什麼評估至關重要？

"In God we trust, all others bring data." – W. Edwards Deming

Specification Sheet Comparison

Academic ML (學術界)



目標：追求高準確度



Metric: $R^2 \approx 1.0$

Industrial AI (工業界)



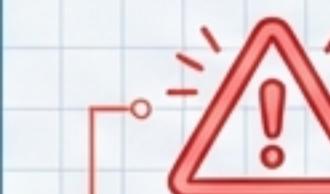
目標：安全性、穩健性、經濟效益



Metric: ROI & Safety

Risk Factors

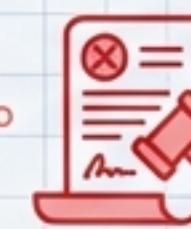
Technical subtleties



安全風險：故障預測失準 → 設備事故



經濟損失：產量預測偏差 → 原料浪費



法規問題：排放預測錯誤 → 環保罰款



INDUSTRIAL BLUEPRINT

v1

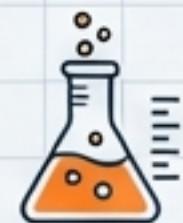
PROJECT: AI EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

回歸模型儀表板：連續數值的感測器

MAE (平均絕對誤差)



特性：直觀、對異常值不敏感
(Robust)



應用：預測反應物濃度

RMSE (均方根誤差)



特性：對大誤差敏感
(Penalizes Spikes)



應用：反應器溫度控制

MAPE (平均絕對百分比誤差)



特性：相對誤差
(Relative Error %)



應用：跨尺度比較或商業溝通

分類指標陷阱：準確率的假象

Tank Farm Schematic



真實數據：99 Normal / 1 Fault



Model A (預測全部正常)

- 預測結果：100 Normal / 0 Fault
- Accuracy : 99% (看似完美 ✨)
- 故障檢出率 : 0% (工廠爆炸 ✗)

關鍵結論：在不平衡數據 (Imbalanced Data) 下，
Accuracy 毫無意義。必須使用 Precision 與 Recall。

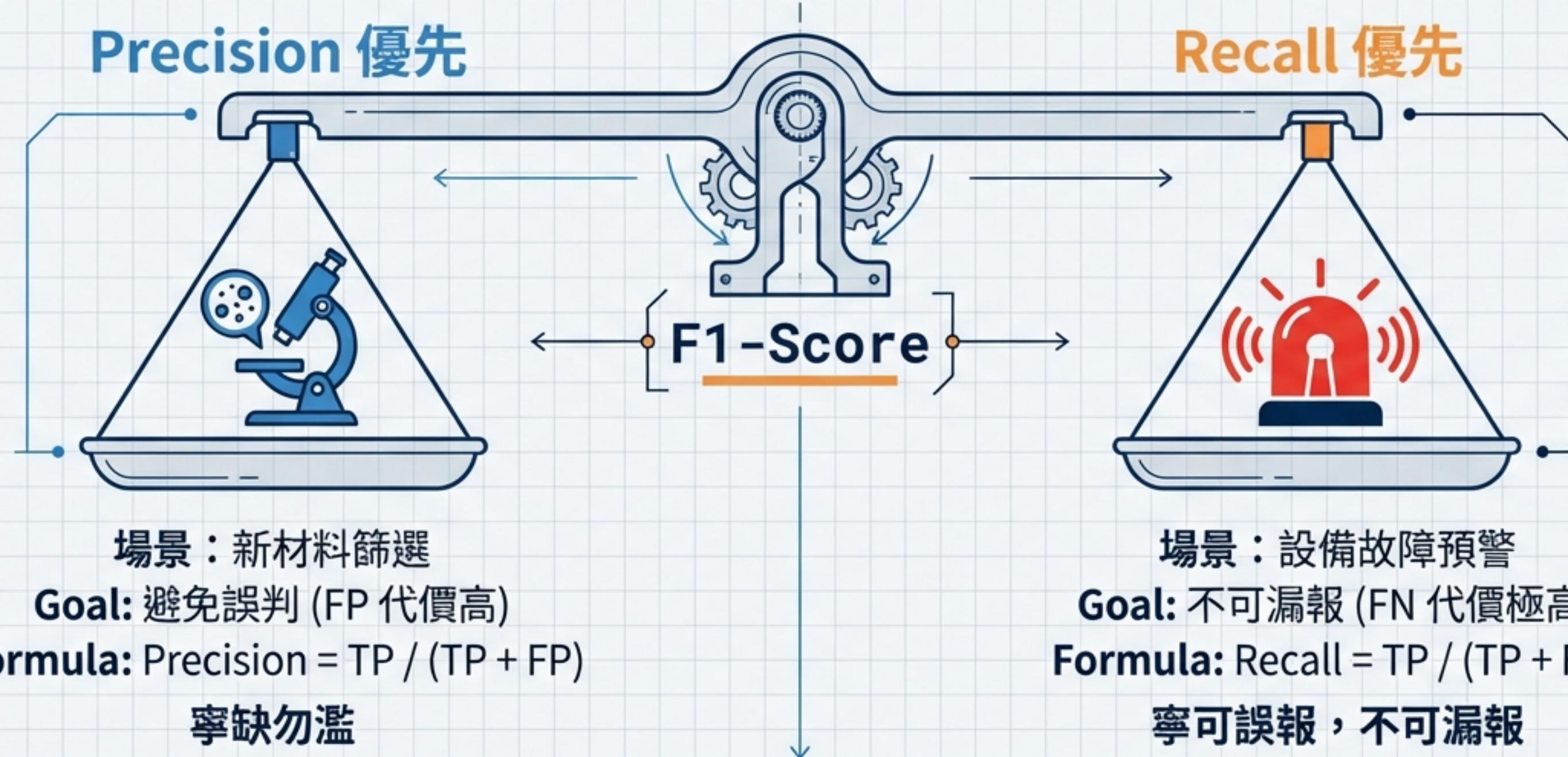


INDUSTRIAL BLUEPRINT

v1

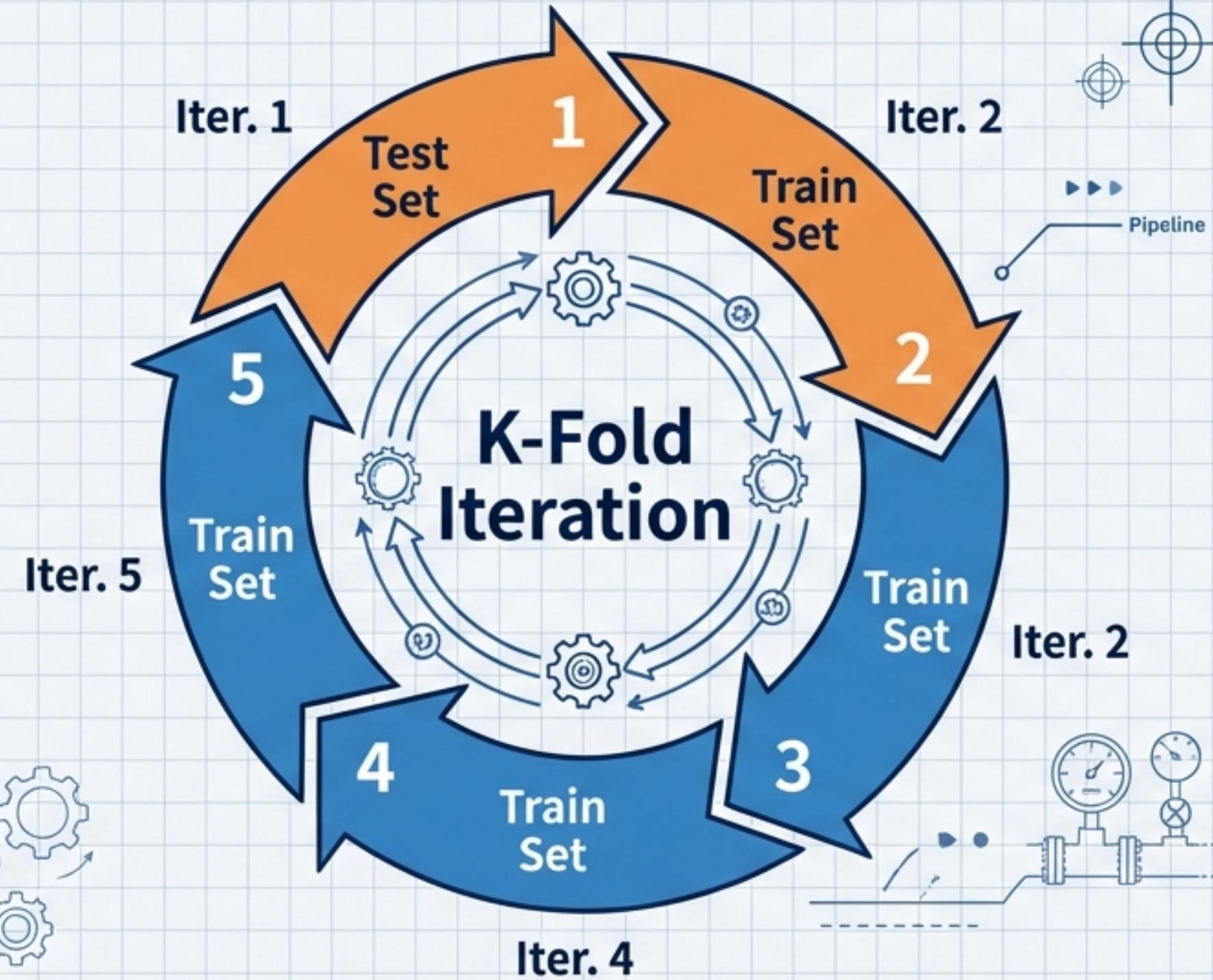
PROJECT: AI EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

權衡的藝術：Precision vs. Recall



壓力測試：交叉驗證 (Cross-Validation)

K-Fold Iteration



標準程序 (Standard K-Fold)

- 輪流將每一份當作測試集，評估更穩健。

進階技術 (Stratified K-Fold)

- 確保每個 Fold 的類別比例與原始數據相同。

⚠ 適用於不平衡數據 (如故障檢測)

INDUSTRIAL BLUEPRINT v1

PROJECT: AI EVALUATION FRAMEWORK | 壓力測試

時間序列的特殊考量



Past (Training)

Future (Testing)

No Peeking (禁止偷看)

Time Series Split (Expanding Window)



問題：隨機劃分 (Random Split) 會導致 “用未來預測過去” (Look-ahead Bias)。

解決方案：訓練集始終在測試集之前。

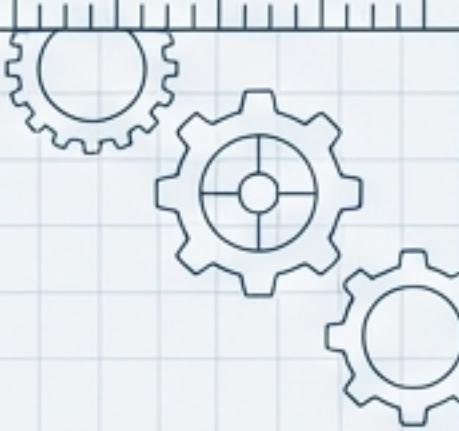
案例：反應器溫度預測。

INDUSTRIAL BLUEPRINT v1

PROJECT: AI EVALUATION FRAMEWORK | 時間序列

模型診斷：偏差與方差 (Bias-Variance Tradeoff)

Noto Sans TC | Roboto Mono

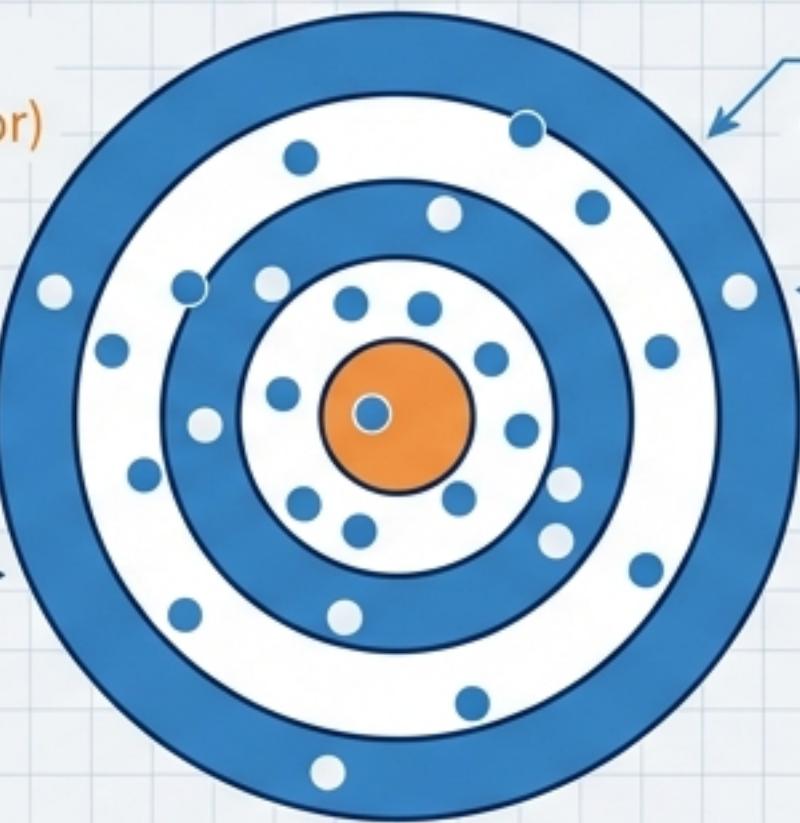


Underfitting / High Bias



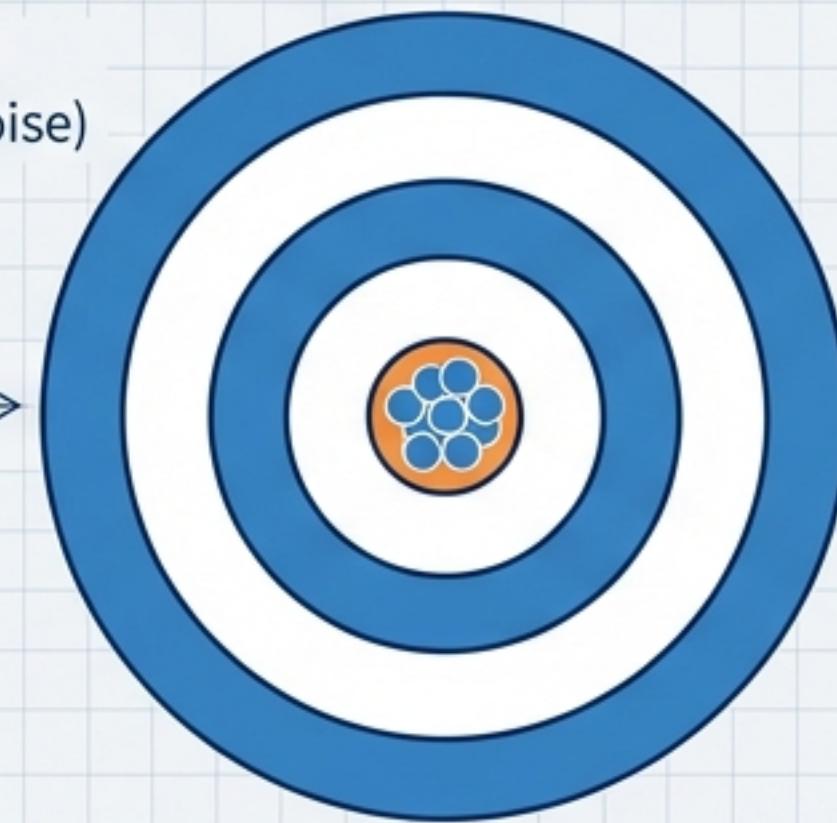
模型太簡單
(e.g., Linear)

Overfitting / High Variance



模型太複雜
(e.g., Poly-20)

Ideal / Low Bias & Low Variance



理想模型
(Goldilocks Zone)

$$\text{Total Error} = \text{Bias}^2 + \text{Variance} + \text{Irreducible Error}$$

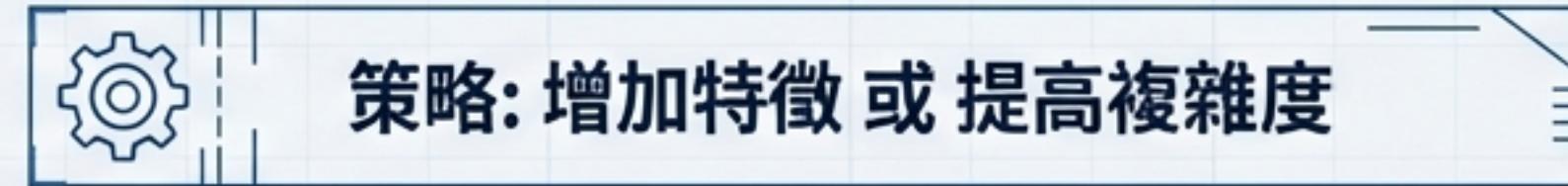
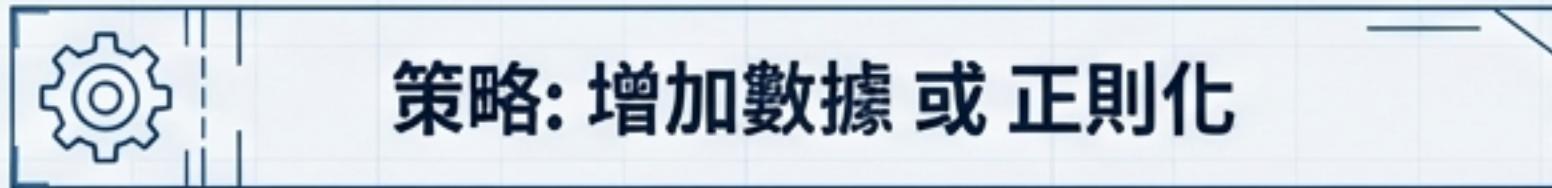
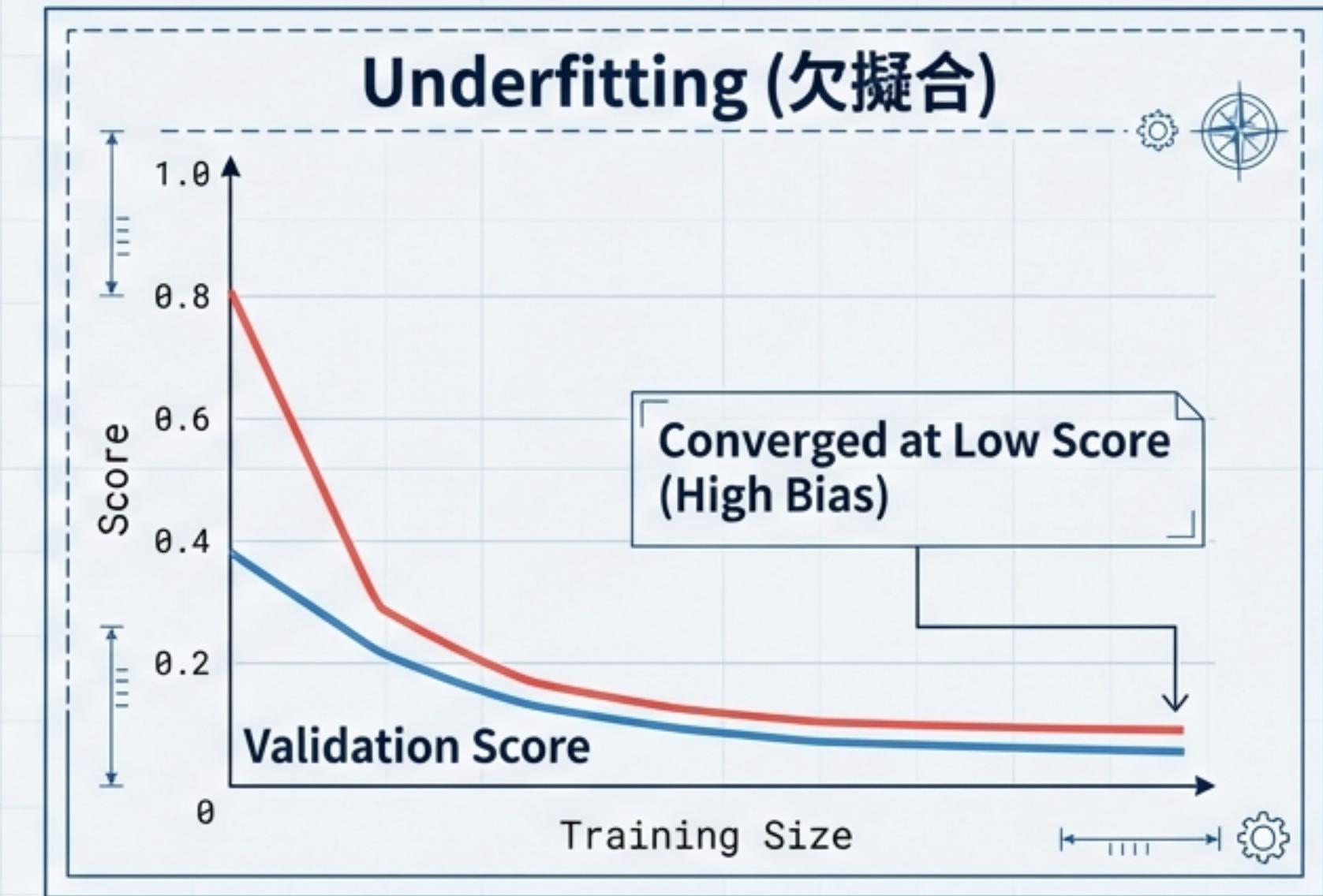
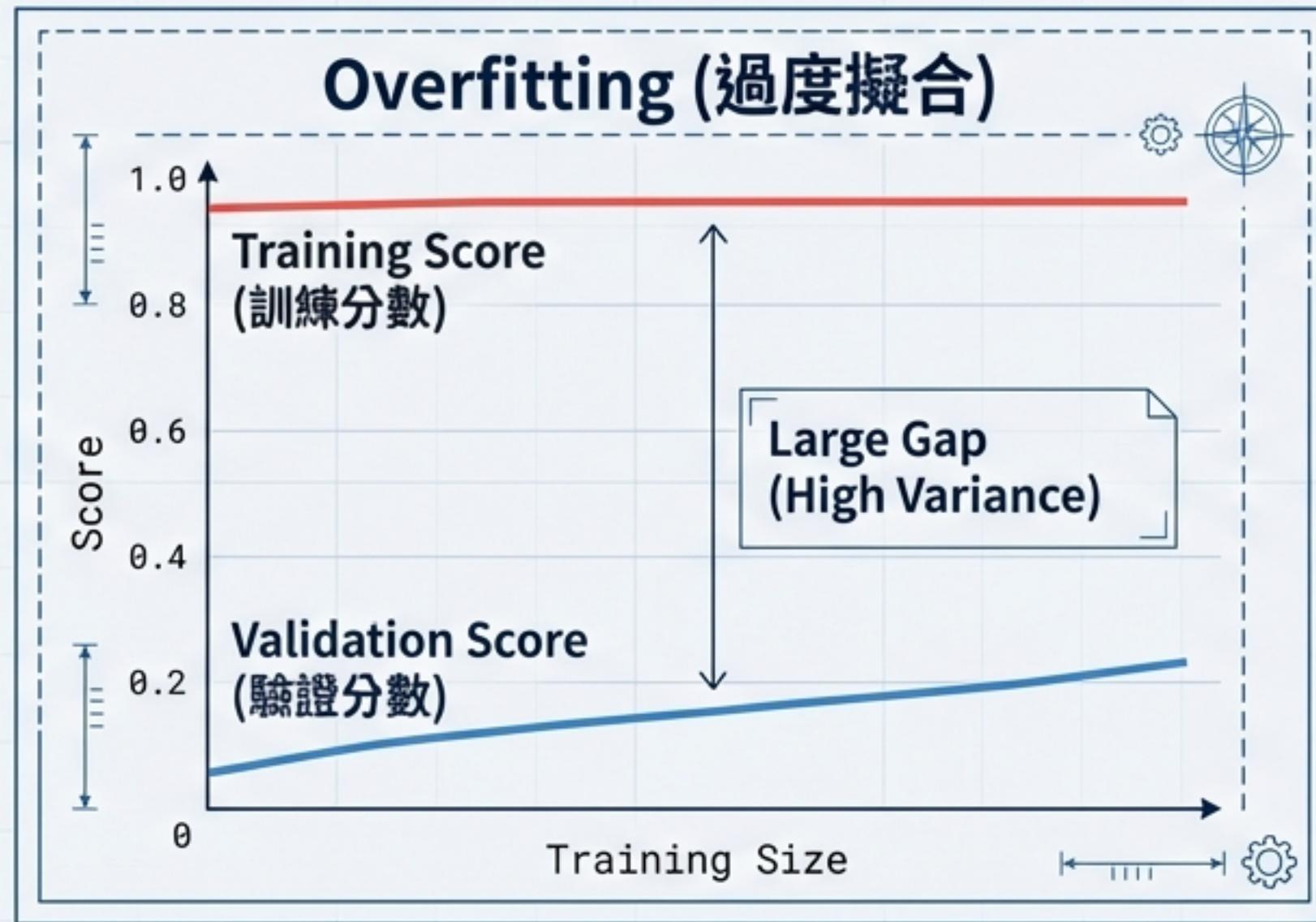


INDUSTRIAL BLUEPRINT v1

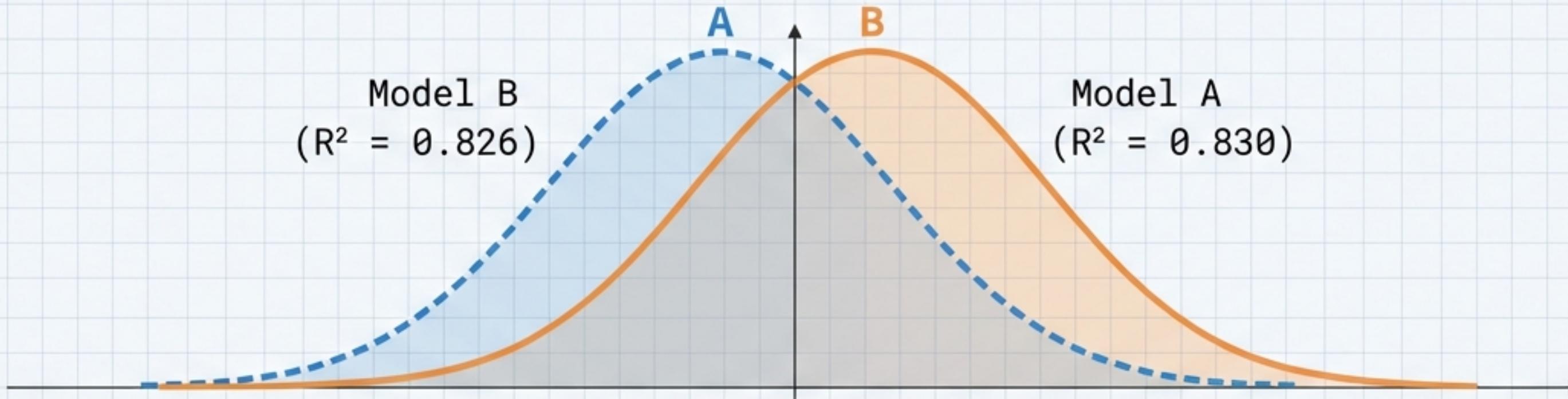
PROJECT: AI EVALUATION FRAMEWORK | 模型診斷

讀懂性能曲線 (Learning Curves)

Roboto Mono



統計檢定：確認改進的顯著性



差異僅 0.004。是真實改進還是隨機波動？

✓
 $p < 0.05$ (顯著 Significant)
選擇 Model A

Paired t-test
(配對 t 檢定)

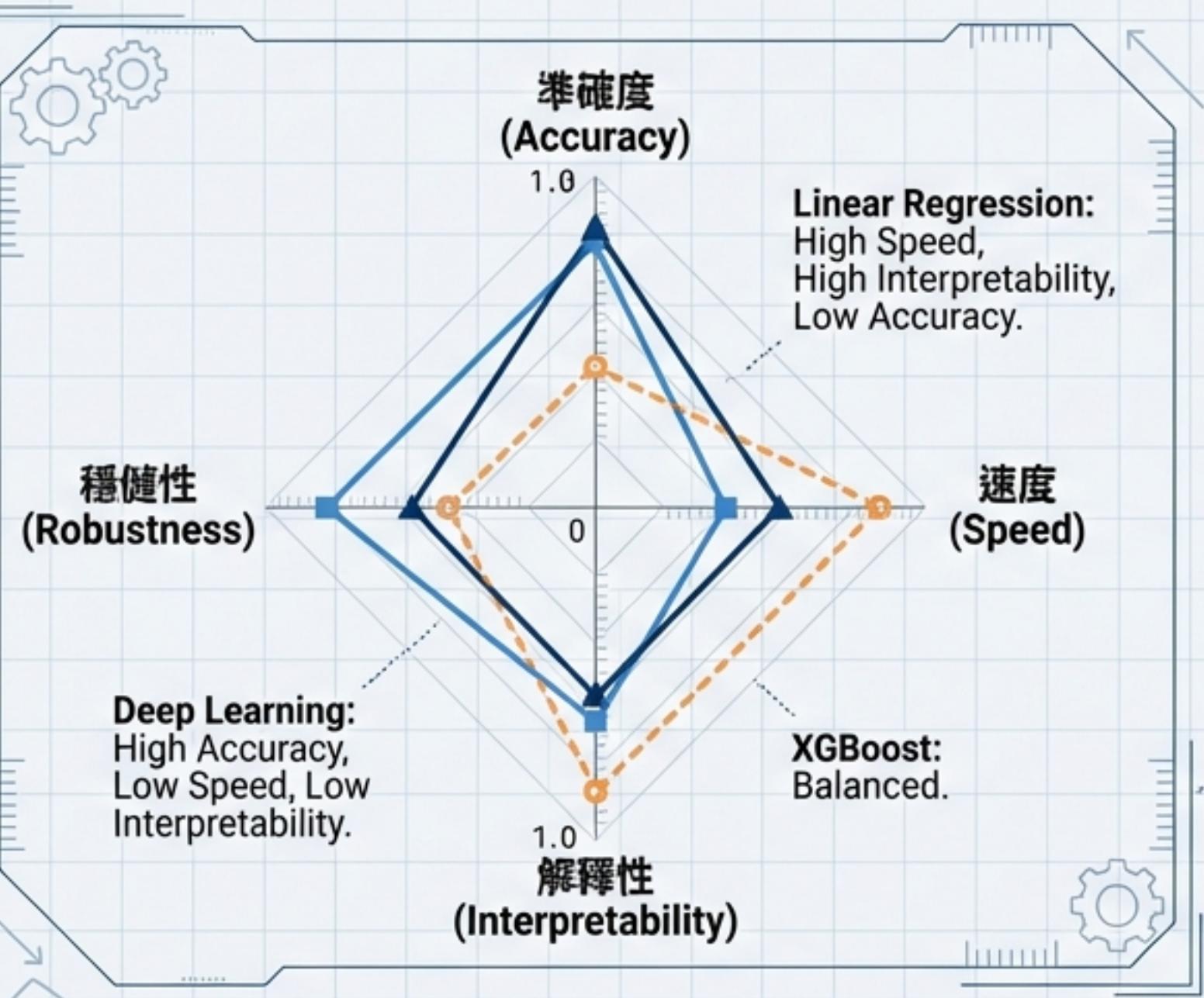
=
 $p > 0.05$ (不顯著 Not Significant)
選擇較簡單的模型 (Occam's Razor)

別被微小的數字差異誤導。
(Don't be misled by minor differences).

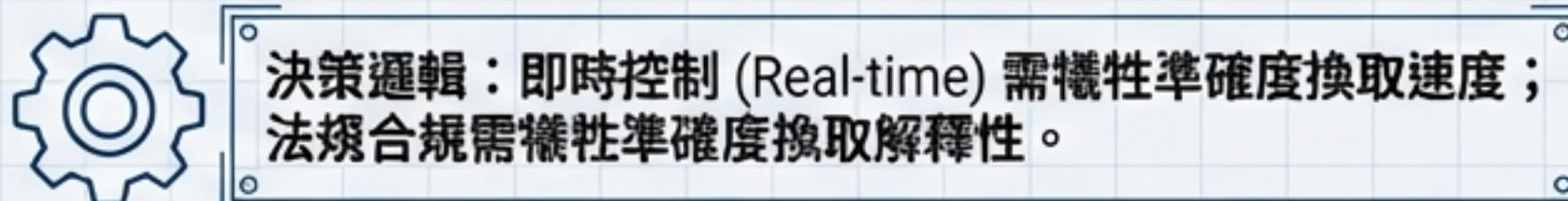
Roboto Mono : Primary Blue

多目標決策矩陣 (Multi-Objective Decision Making)

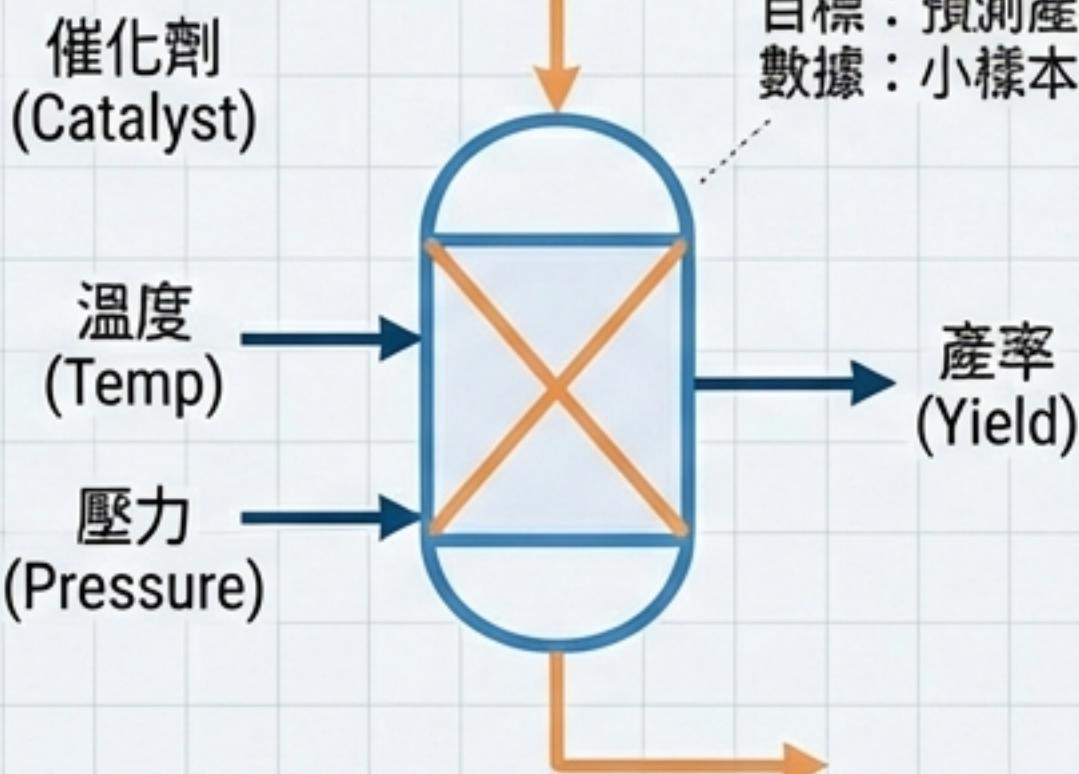
Roboto Mono : Primary Blue



Model	準確度 (Accuracy)	解釋性 (Interpretability)	速度 (Speed)
Linear Regression	準確度：低	解釋性：極高 (Safe)	速度： $<0.1\text{ms}$
XGBoost	準確度：高	解釋性：中等	速度：中等
Deep Learning	準確度：最高	解釋性：黑箱 (Black Box)	速度：慢



案例分析 I：催化劑產率預測 (Regression)



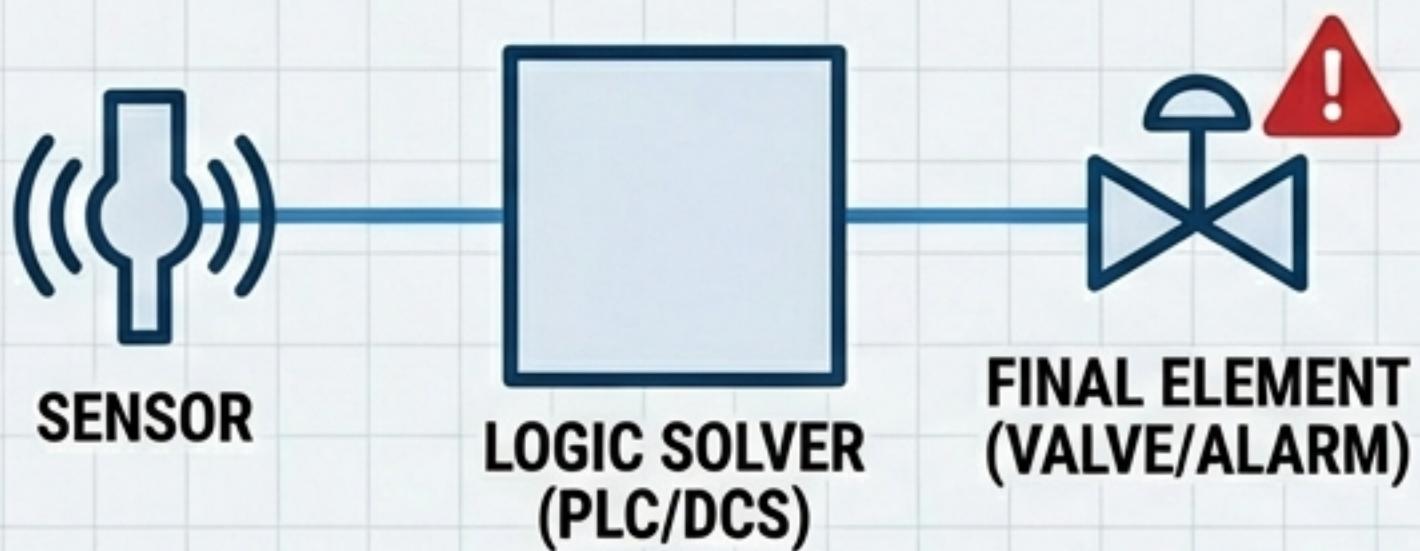
模型	MAE (%)	R ²	說明 (Note)
Linear Regression	2.3	0.85	低擬合 (Underfitting)
Random Forest	1.8	0.91	良好解釋性 (Good Interpretability)
XGBoost	1.5	0.93	最佳準確度 (Best Accuracy)

最終決策：選擇 XGBoost
理由：追求最高產率優化，配合 SHAP 分析補足解釋性。

案例分析 II：反應器故障檢測 (Classification)

Roboto Mono : Primary Blue

Safety Interlock System



◦ 編程說明：
背景：類別不平衡 (Normal 90%, Fault 10%)
關鍵要求：嚴重故障 (Class C) 不能漏報

Model 1 Logistic Regression

1	Accuracy: 92%
2	Class C Recall: 45% (Dangerous!) X

Model 2 XGBoost (Optimized)

Accuracy: 95%
Class C Recall: 85% (Better)

Optimization Graphic (Threshold Tuning)

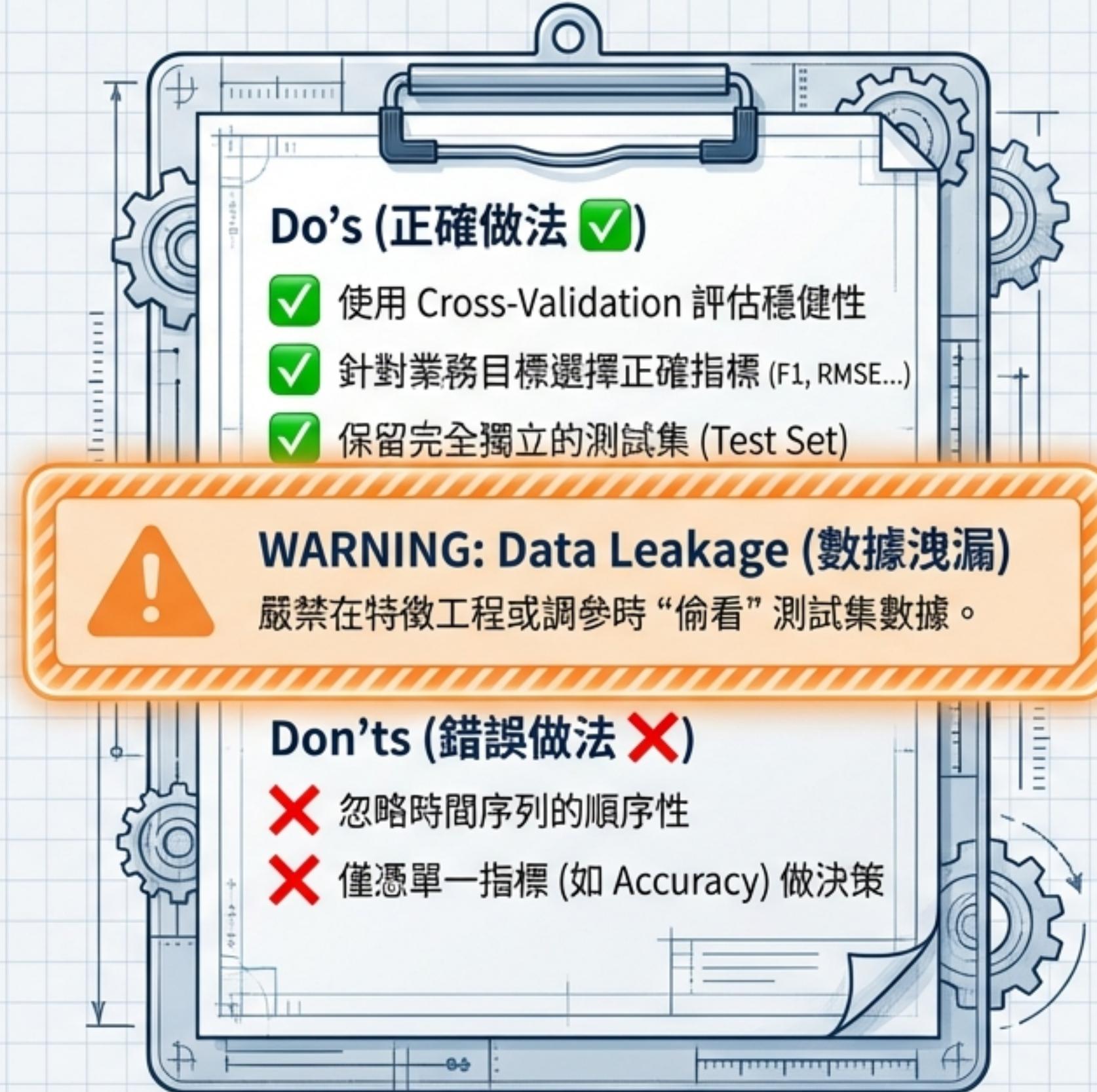


Default 0.5 Adjusted 0.3

犧牲部分 Precision，將 Class C Recall 提升至 94% ✓

安全系統必須優先優化 Recall。

最佳實踐檢查清單 (Best Practices Checklist)

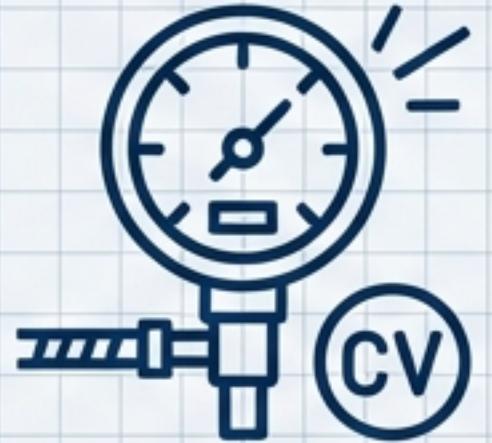


總結與展望 (Conclusion & The Road Ahead)



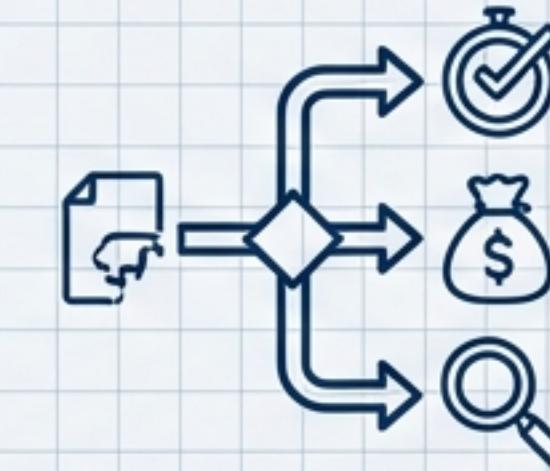
Metric (指標)

根據工程目標選擇儀表 (MAE vs Recall)。



Validate (驗證)

使用 CV 進行壓力測試與診斷 (Bias-Variance)。



Decide (決策)

綜合考量準確度、成本與解釋性。



Next Step: Unit 15 - 深度學習模型 (Deep Learning)

優秀的工程師不只會訓練模型，更懂得如何評估與信任模型。