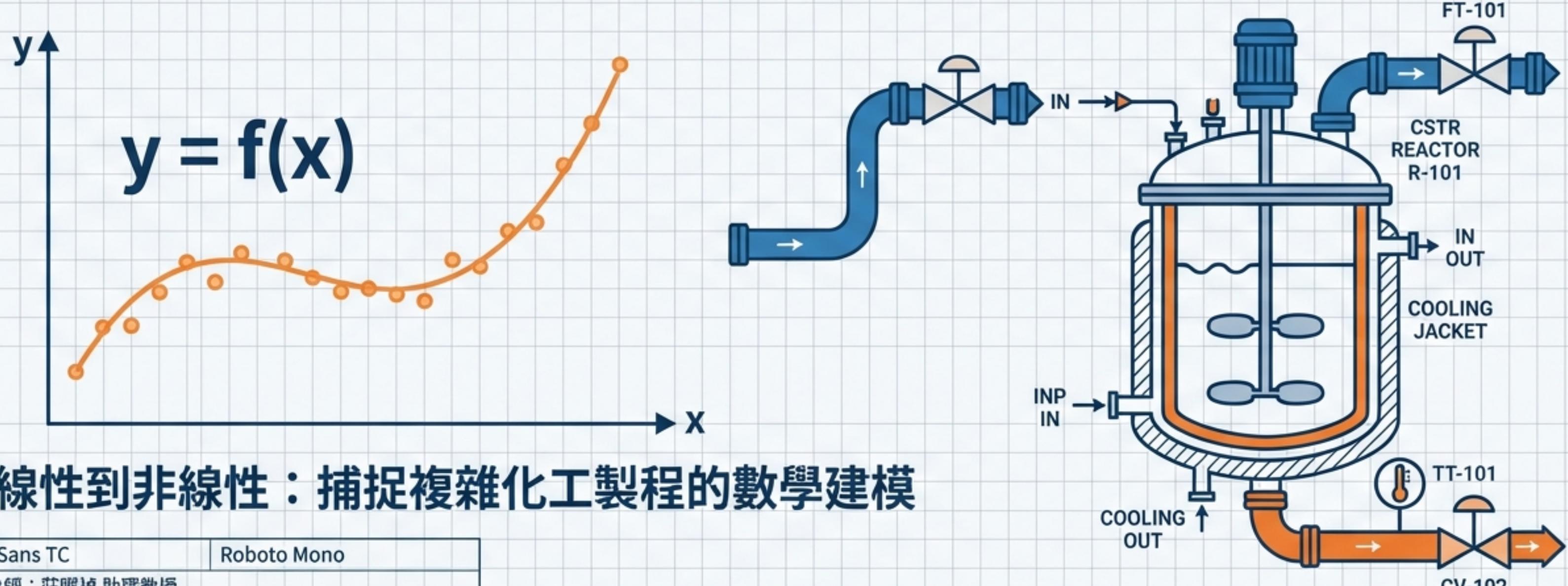


多項式回歸 (Polynomial Regression)



從線性到非線性：捕捉複雜化工製程的數學建模

Noto Sans TC

Roboto Mono

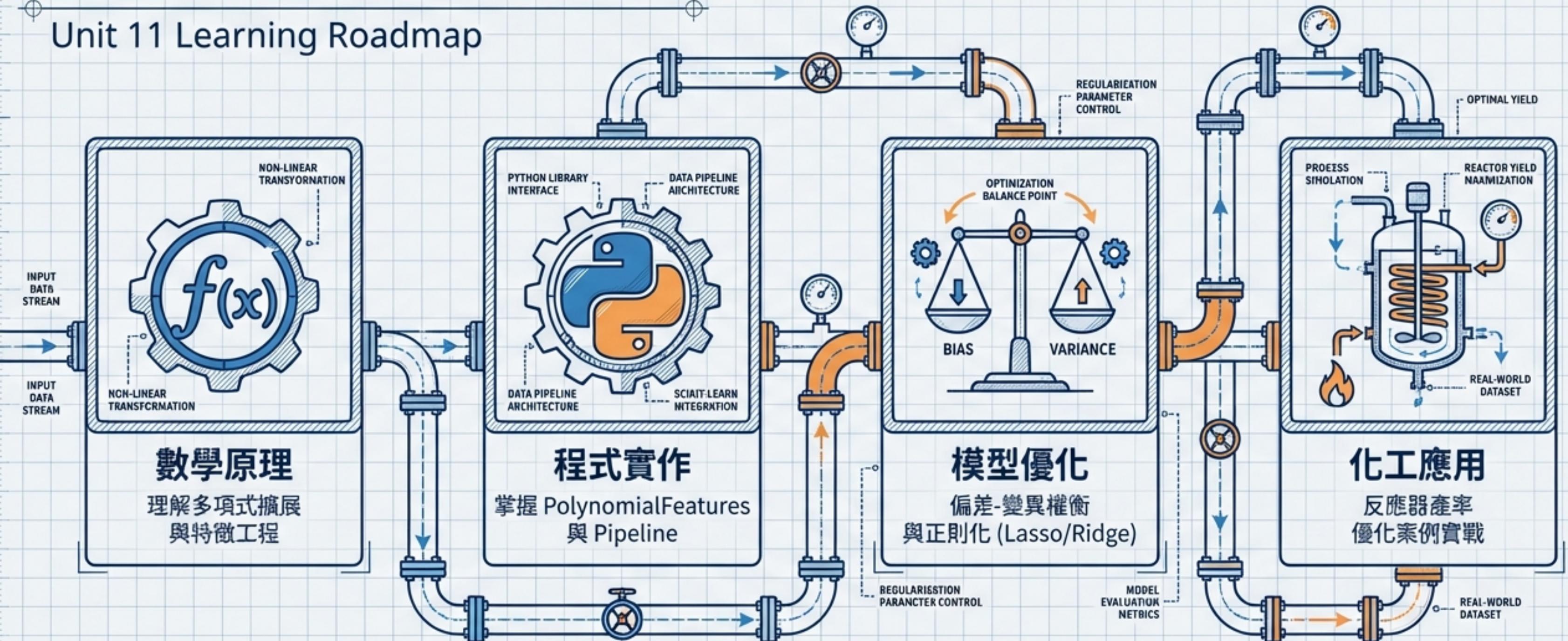
授課教師：莊曜楨 助理教授

單位：逢甲大學 化工系 智慧程序系統工程實驗室 (PSE Lab)

更新日期：2026-01-28

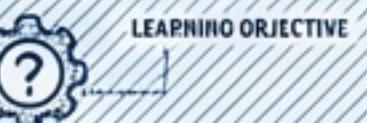
學習導航：從原理到實踐

Unit 11 Learning Roadmap



核心問題：如何用數據模型描述真實世界的非線性現象？

FROSLEN STASNETT



APPROVED BY:
ENGINEERING DE

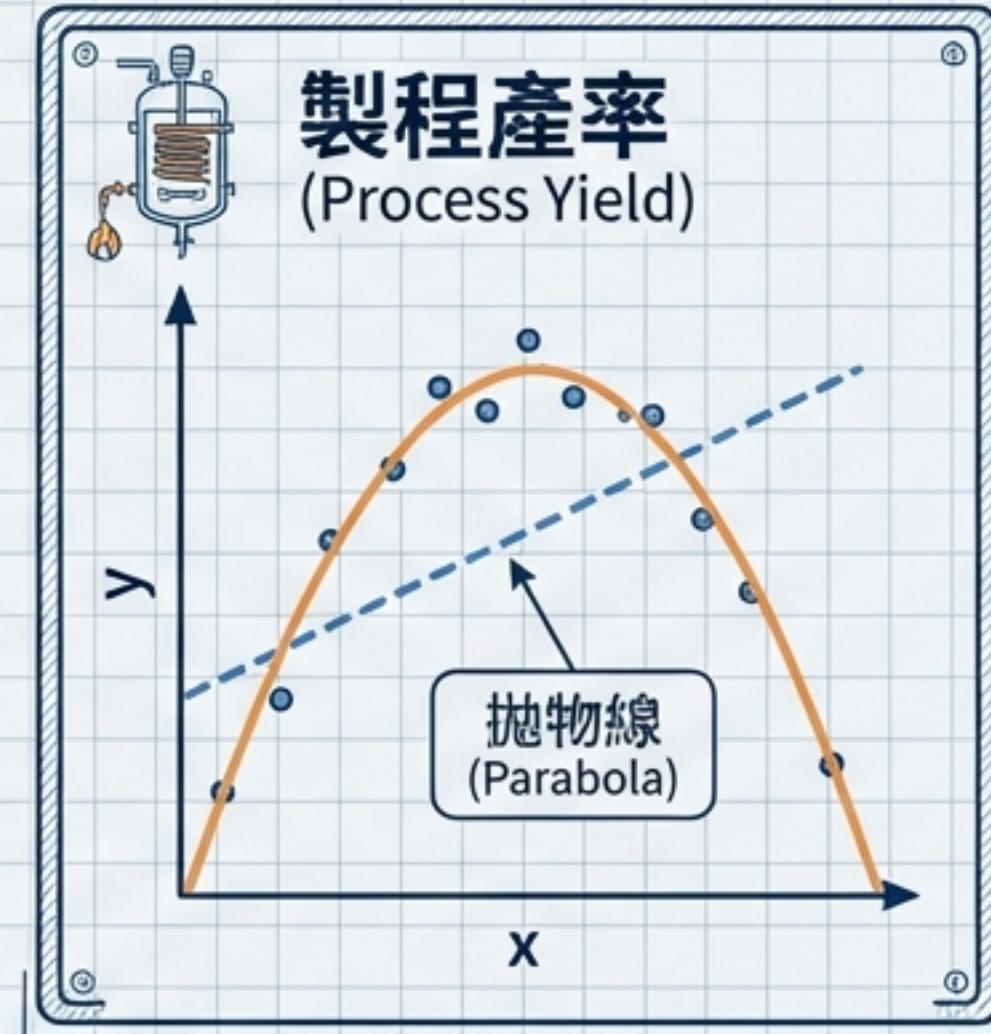
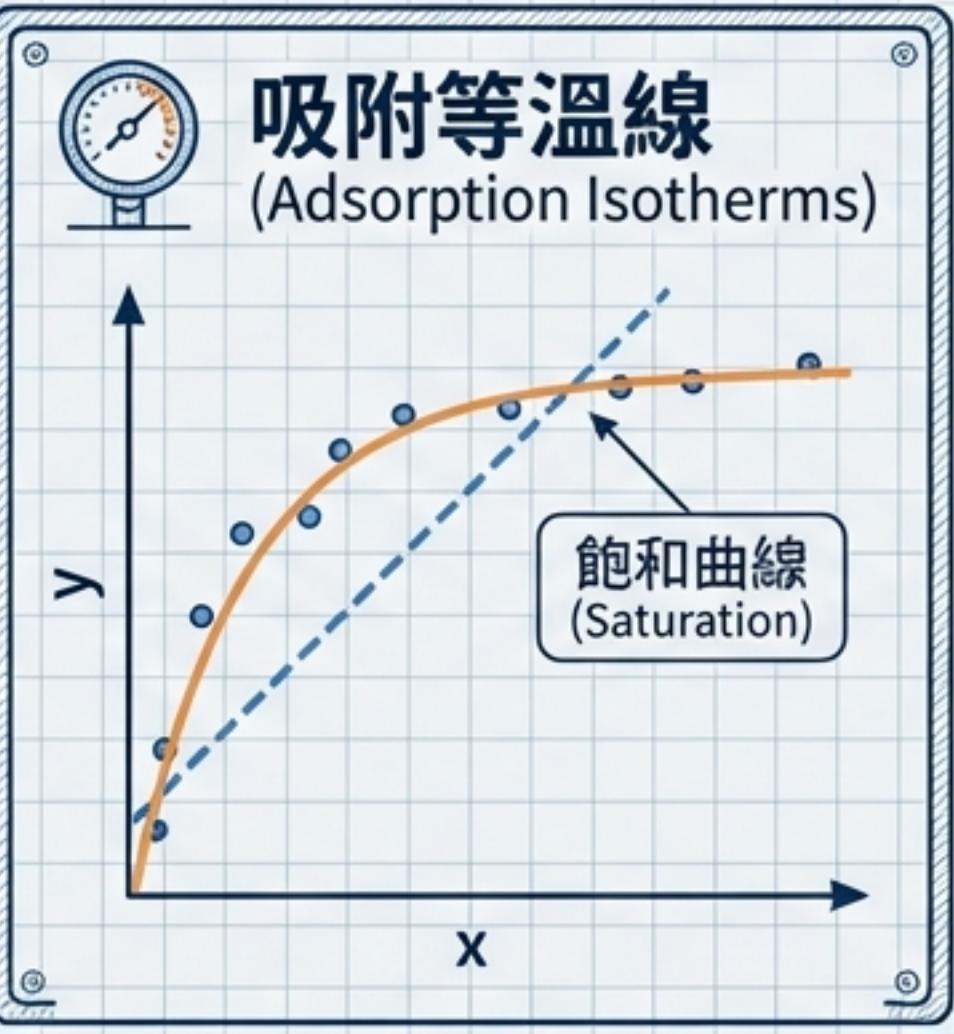
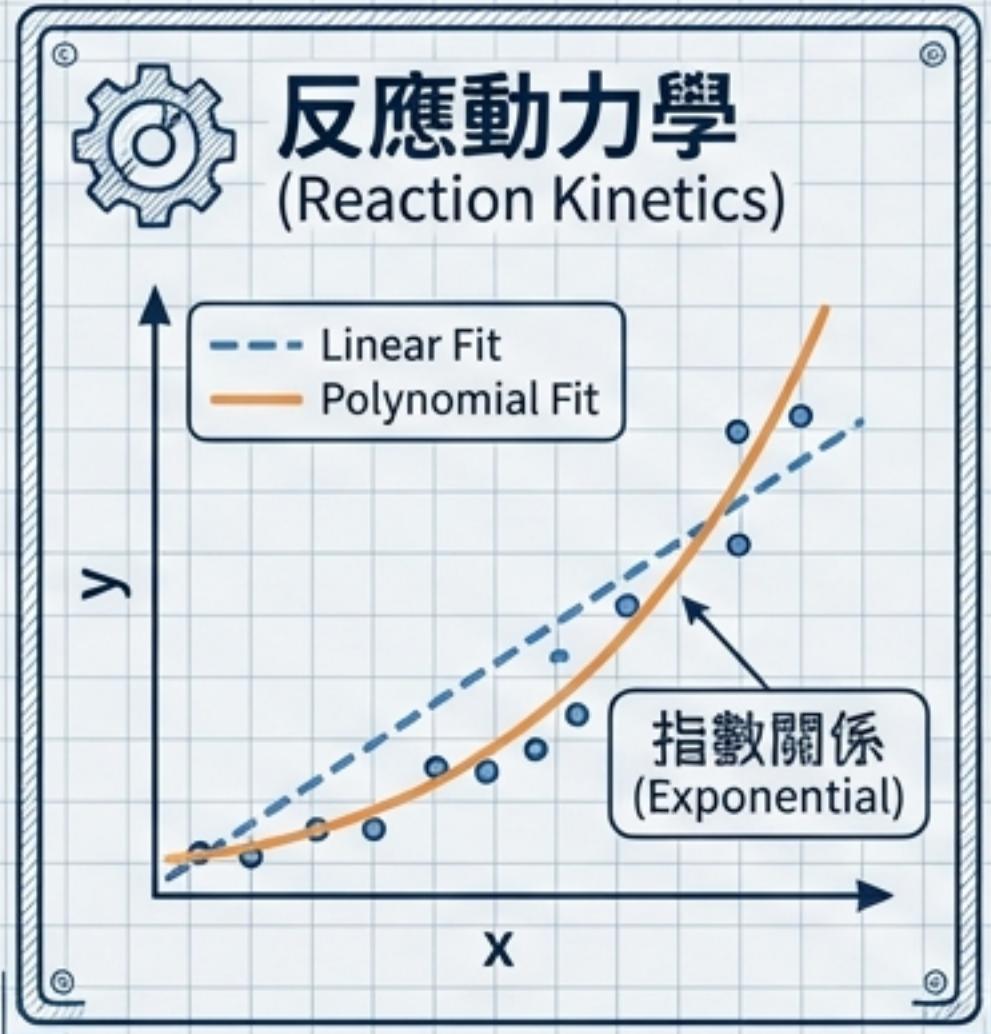
DATE

NotebookLM

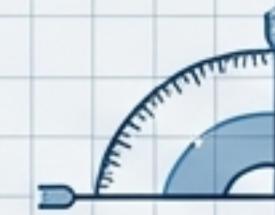
為何需要多項式回歸？



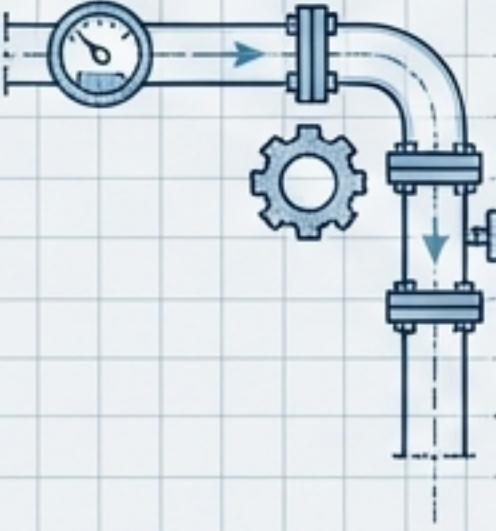
真實世界的化工數據很少是直線 (Real-world ChemE data is rarely a straight line)



線性回歸 (Linear Regression) 無法捕捉這些趨勢，
導致嚴重的 欠擬合 (Underfitting)。



數學原理：線性模型的延伸



$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_3 x^3 + \epsilon$$

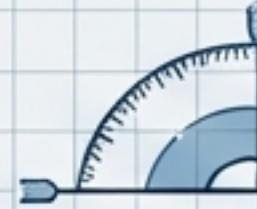
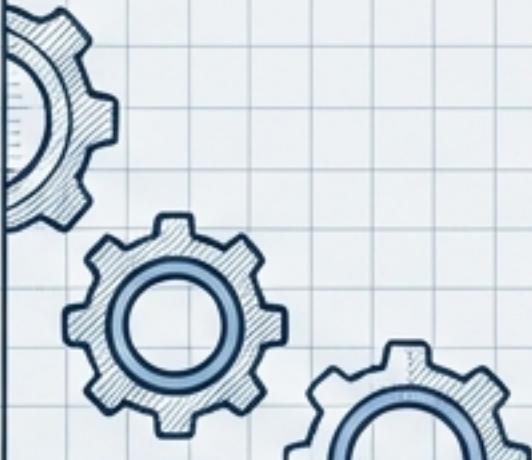
線性參數 (Linear Parameters)
係數是線性的，可用 OLS 求解

非線性特徵 (Non-linear Features)
原始數據的轉換 (Transformation)

核心概念 (Key Concept)

Linear in Parameters, Non-linear in Features

雖然看起來是曲線，但對係數 β 而言，這仍是一個線性方程式。

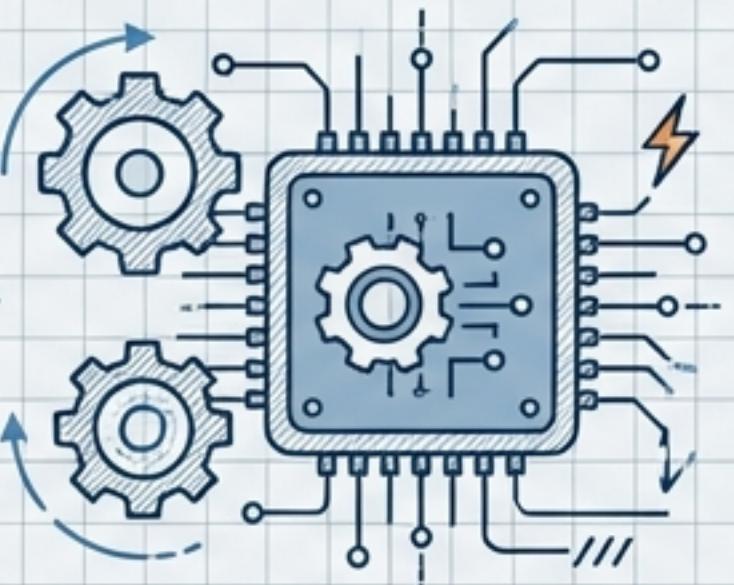


特徵工程：維度的擴展

Original Features
(n=2)

[a, b]

PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)



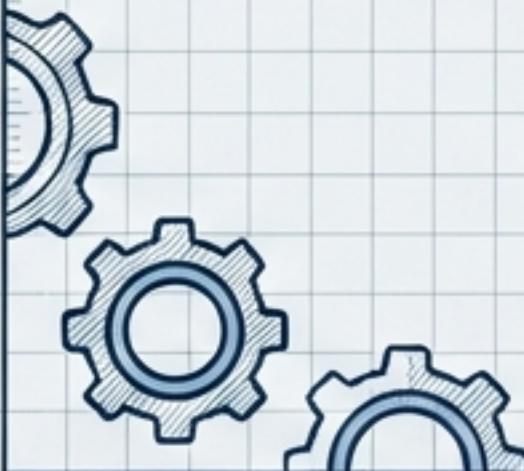
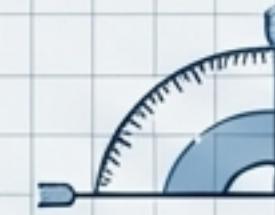
Expanded Features
(Roboto Mono)

[1,
a,
b,
 a^2 ,
 ab ,
 b^2
]

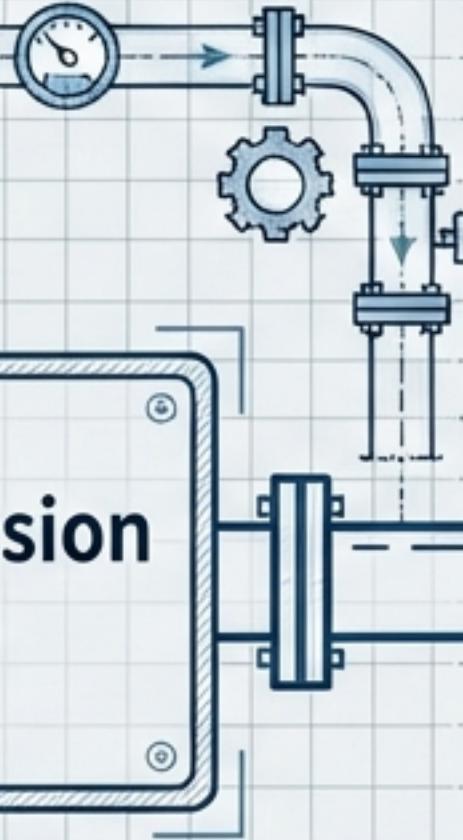
特徵數量公式：Count = $C(n+d, d)$

警告：維度爆炸 (Dimension Explosion)

隨著次數 (d) 增加，特徵數量呈指數成長。例如 $n=5, d=3 \rightarrow 56$ 個特徵。
風險：計算成本增加、過擬合 (Overfitting)。



建立流水線 (Building the Pipeline)



StandardScaler

資料標準化

重要！防止數值不穩定

PolynomialFeatures

生成高次項

LinearRegression

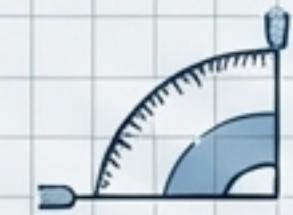
擬合模型

code.py ×

```
1 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
2 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, PolynomialFeatures
3 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
4
5 # 建立 Pipeline：標準化 -> 特徵擴展 -> 線性回歸
6 pipe = Pipeline([
7     ('scaler', StandardScaler()),          # Step 1: 標準化 (Scaling)
8     ('poly', PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)),  # Step 2: 擴展 (Expansion)
9     ('model', LinearRegression())         # Step 3: 回歸 (Modeling)
10])
```

為什麼要縮放？

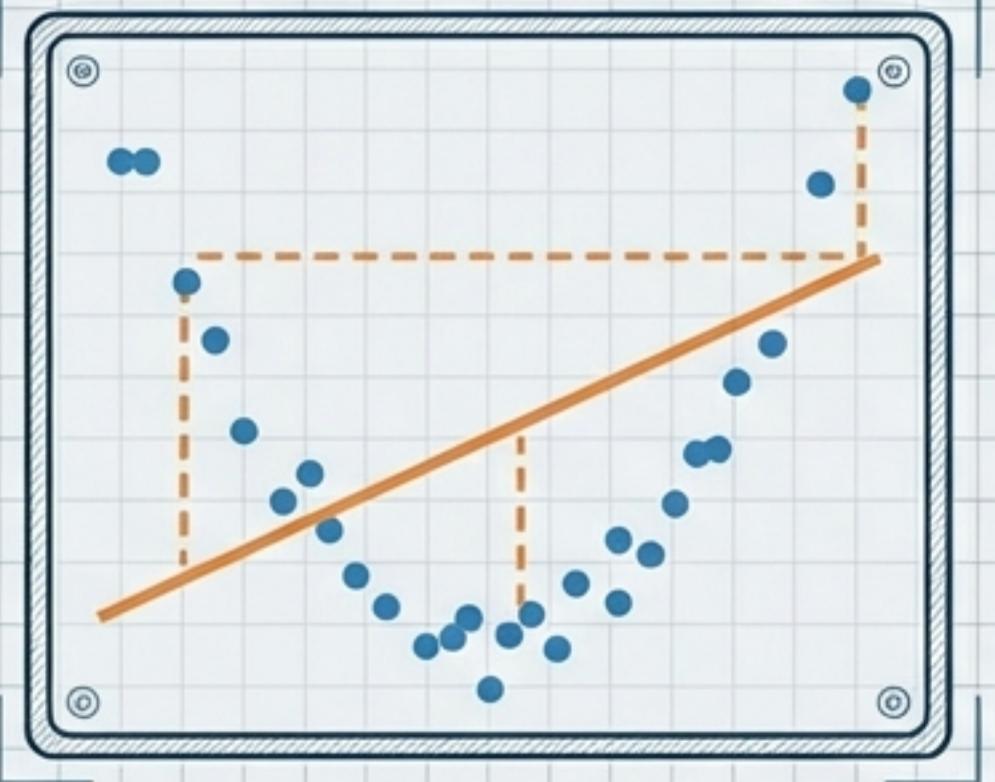
若 $x=10$ ，則 $x^3=1000$ 。
避免高次項數值主導模型。



選擇最佳次數：偏差與變異的權衡

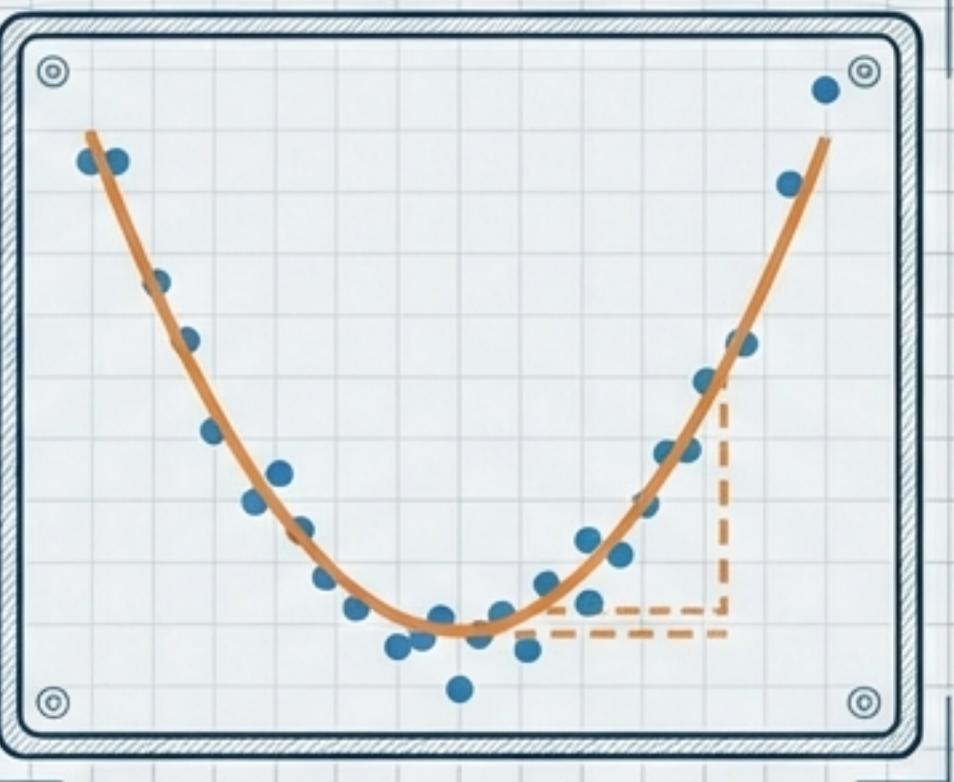


$d = 1$ (Underfitting)



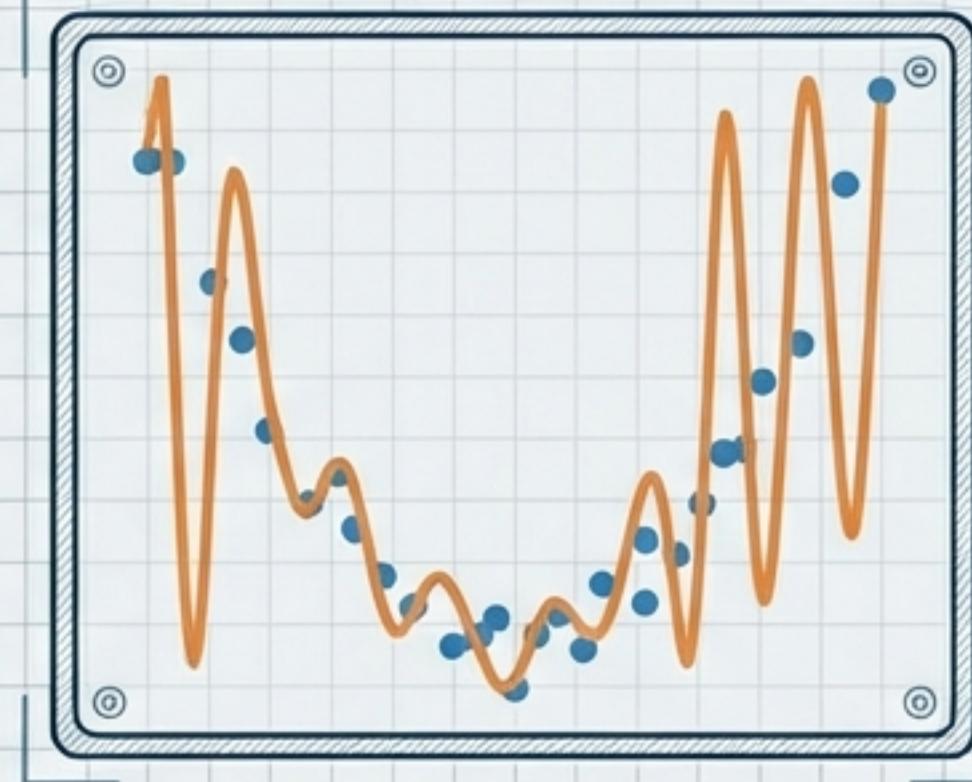
高偏差 (High Bias)

$d = 3$ (Optimal)



最佳平衡 (Sweet Spot)

$d = 15$ (Overfitting)



高變異 (High Variance)

Low Degree

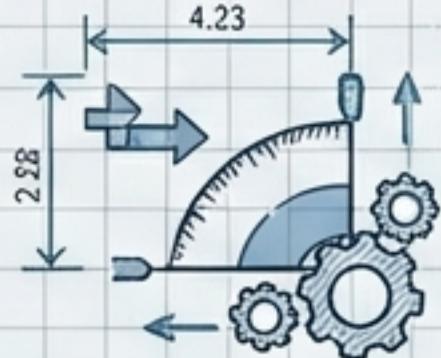
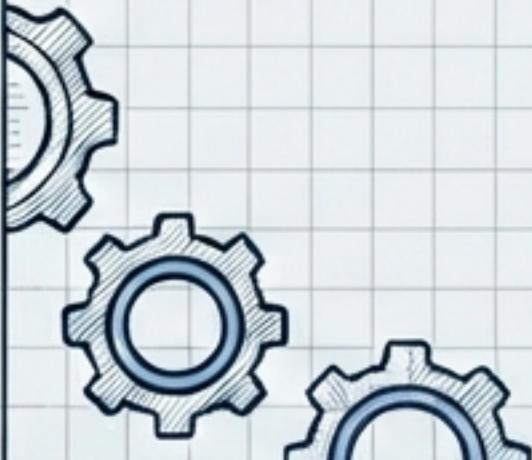
Model too simple

Misses patterns

High Degree

Model too complex

Memorizes noise



化工案例：反應器優化 (Case Study: Reactor Optimization)



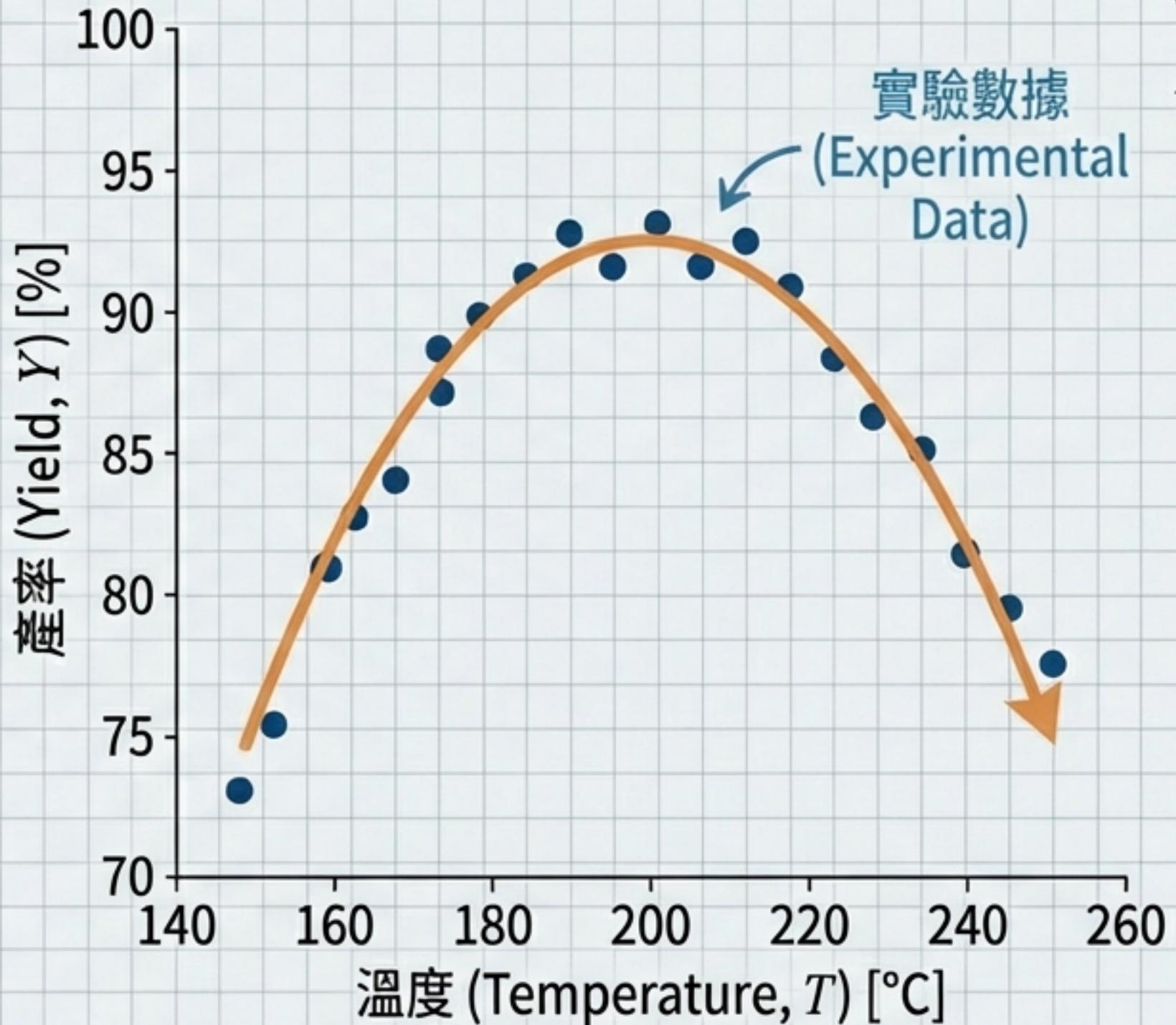
目標 (Goal): 尋找最佳操作溫度
以最大化產率 (Maximize Yield)

系統 (System): 催化反應器
(Catalytic Reactor)

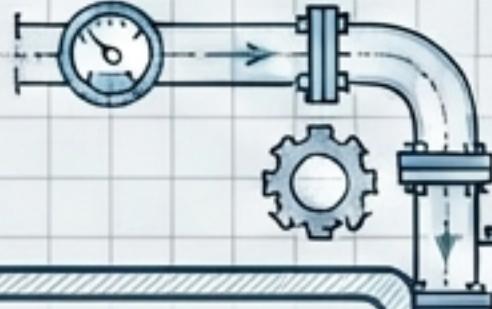
輸入 (Input T): 150 - 250°C

輸出 (Output Y): 77 - 93%

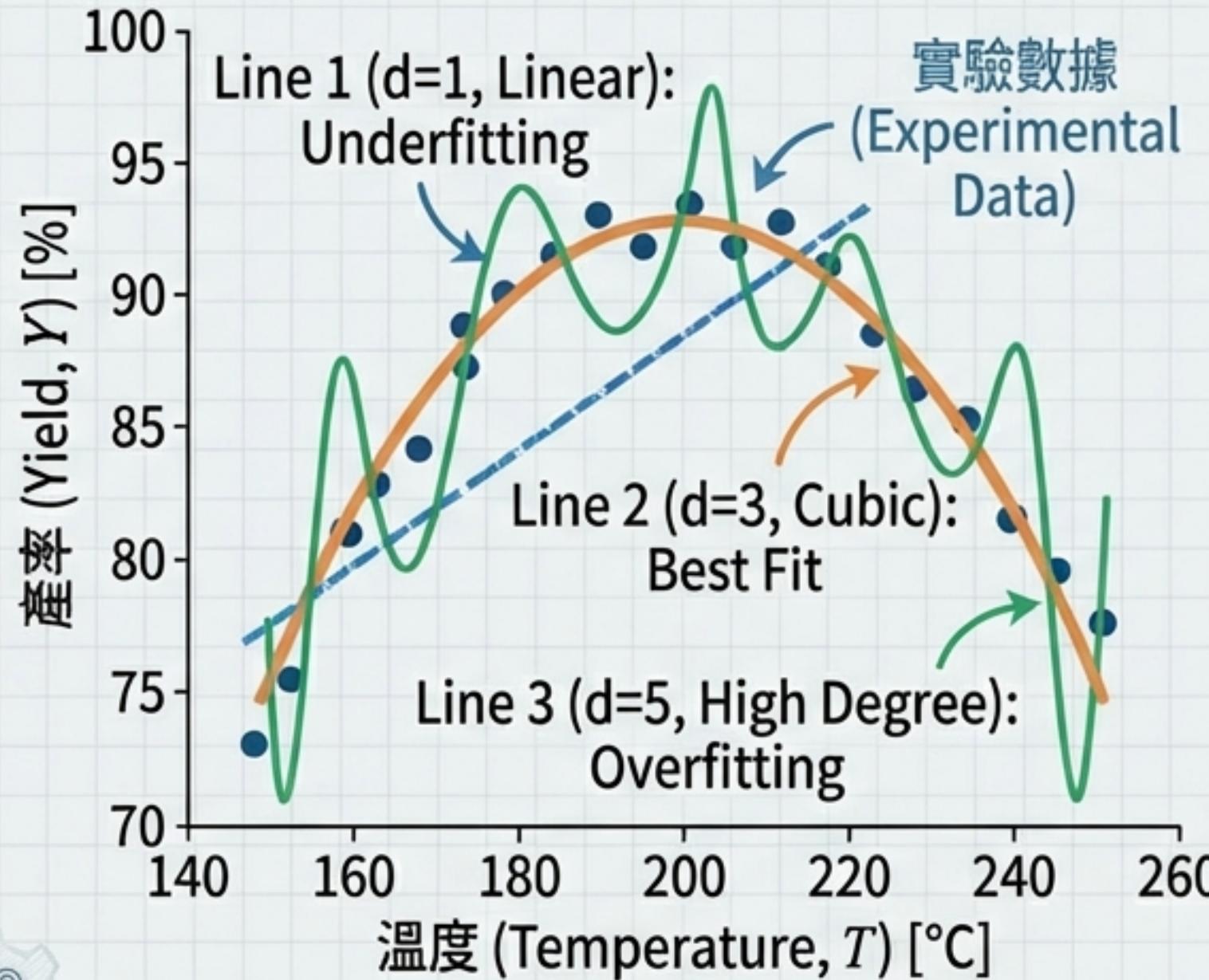
「我們需要找到這條曲線的最高點。」



模型結果比較 (Model Comparison Results)



曲線擬合比較

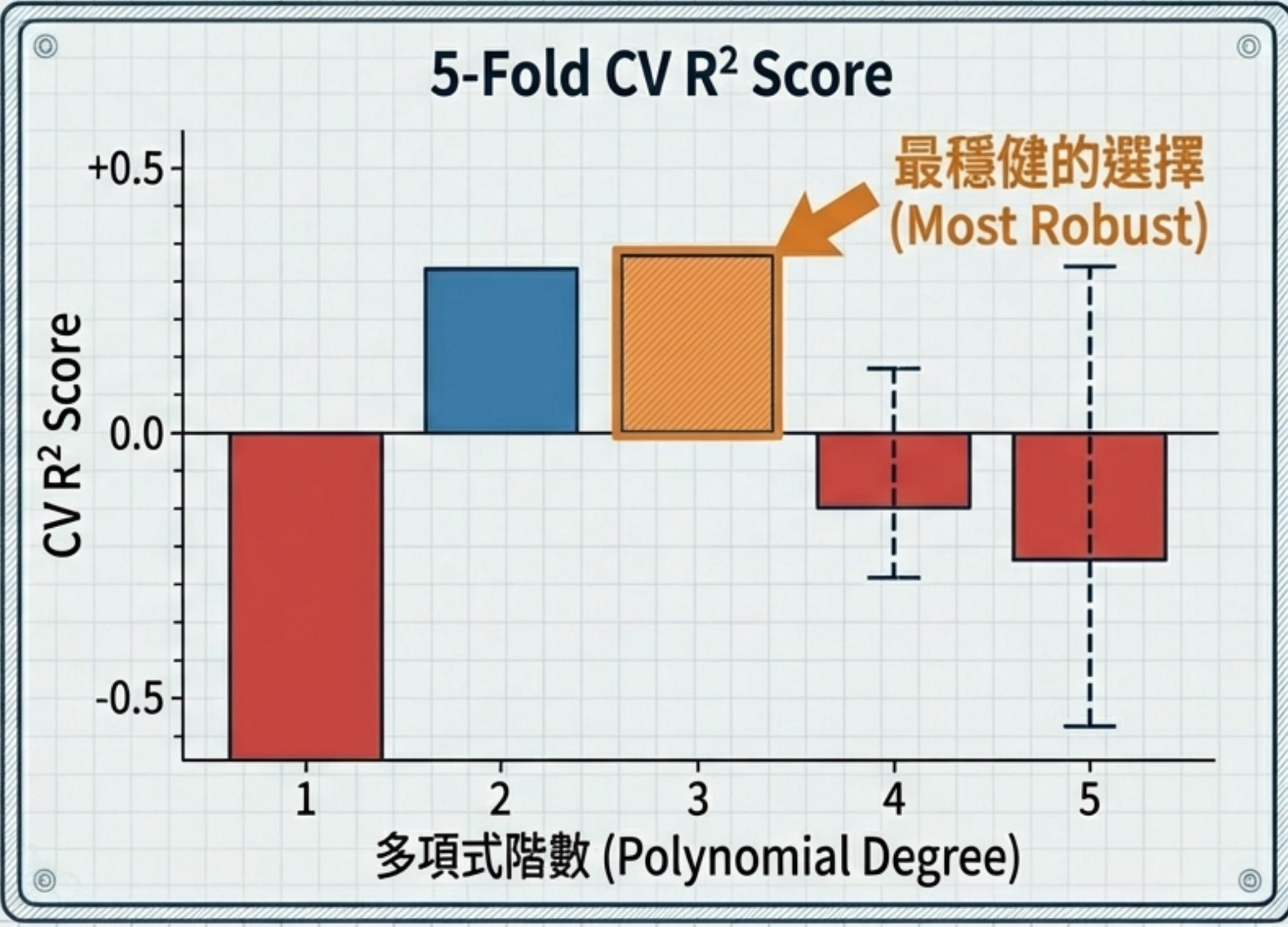
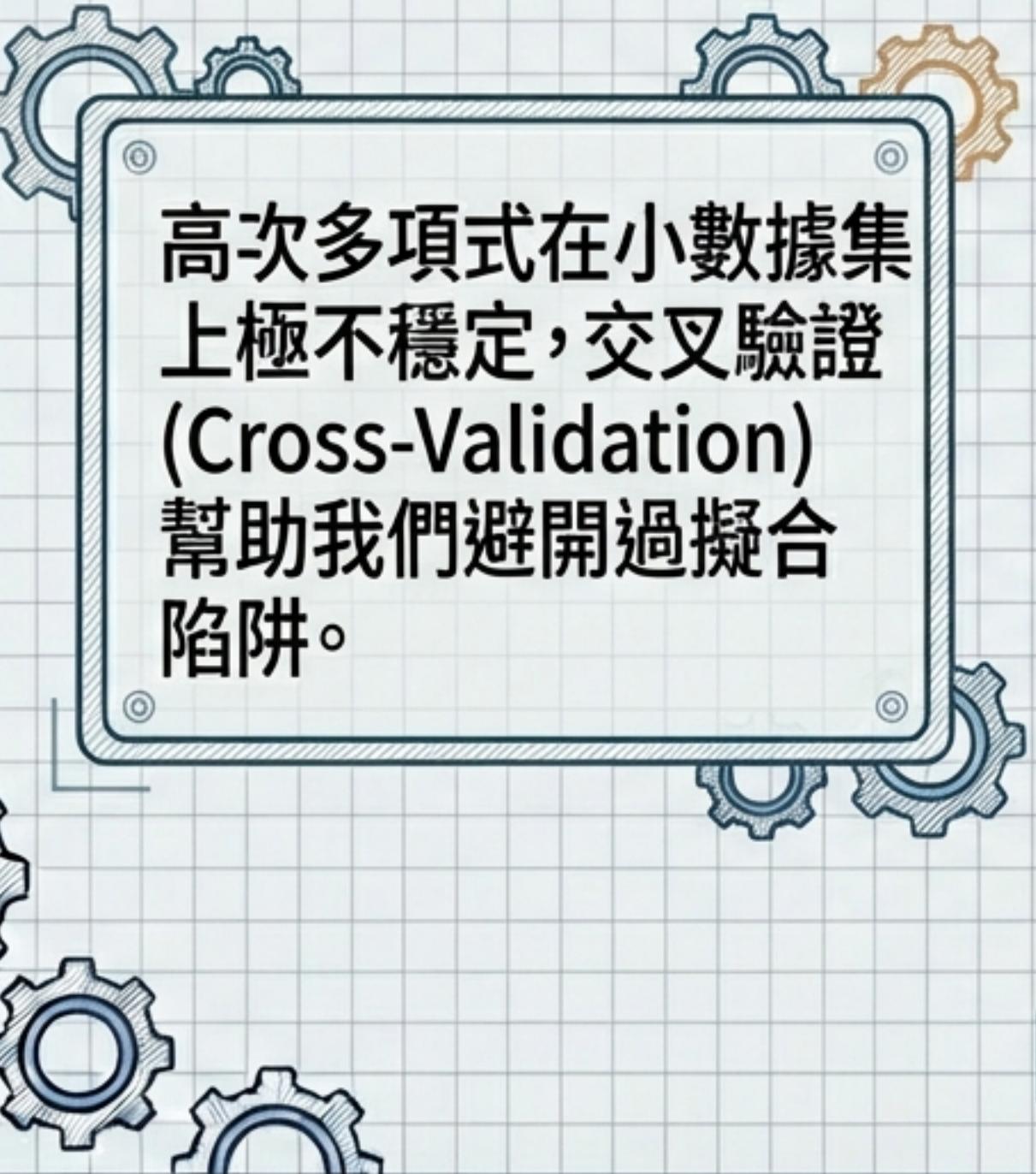
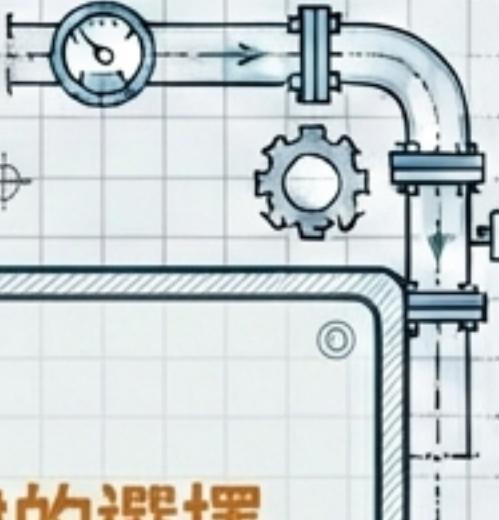


模型評估表

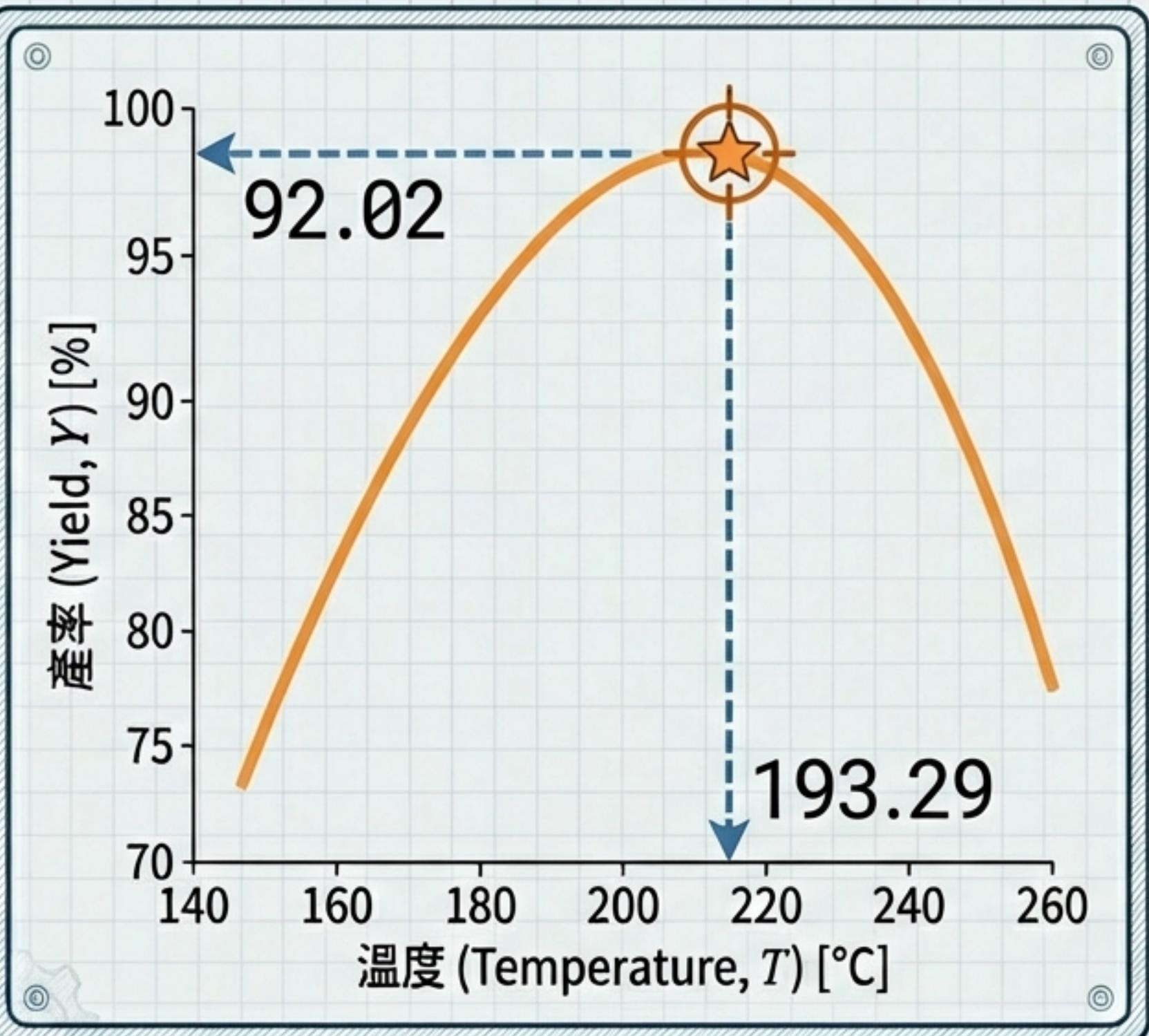
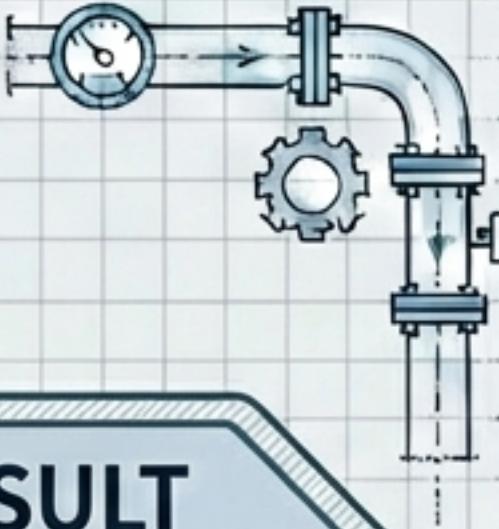
Degree	Train R^2	Test R^2	Status
1	0.37	-2.83	嚴重欠擬合 (Underfit)
3	0.94	0.63	最佳 (Best Fit)
5	0.95	-0.21	過擬合 (Overfit)

Insight: Degree 1 完全失敗。Degree 5 在訓練集表現好，但在測試集崩潰 (Test $R^2 < 0$)。

驗證策略：交叉驗證 (Validation Strategy: Cross-Validation)

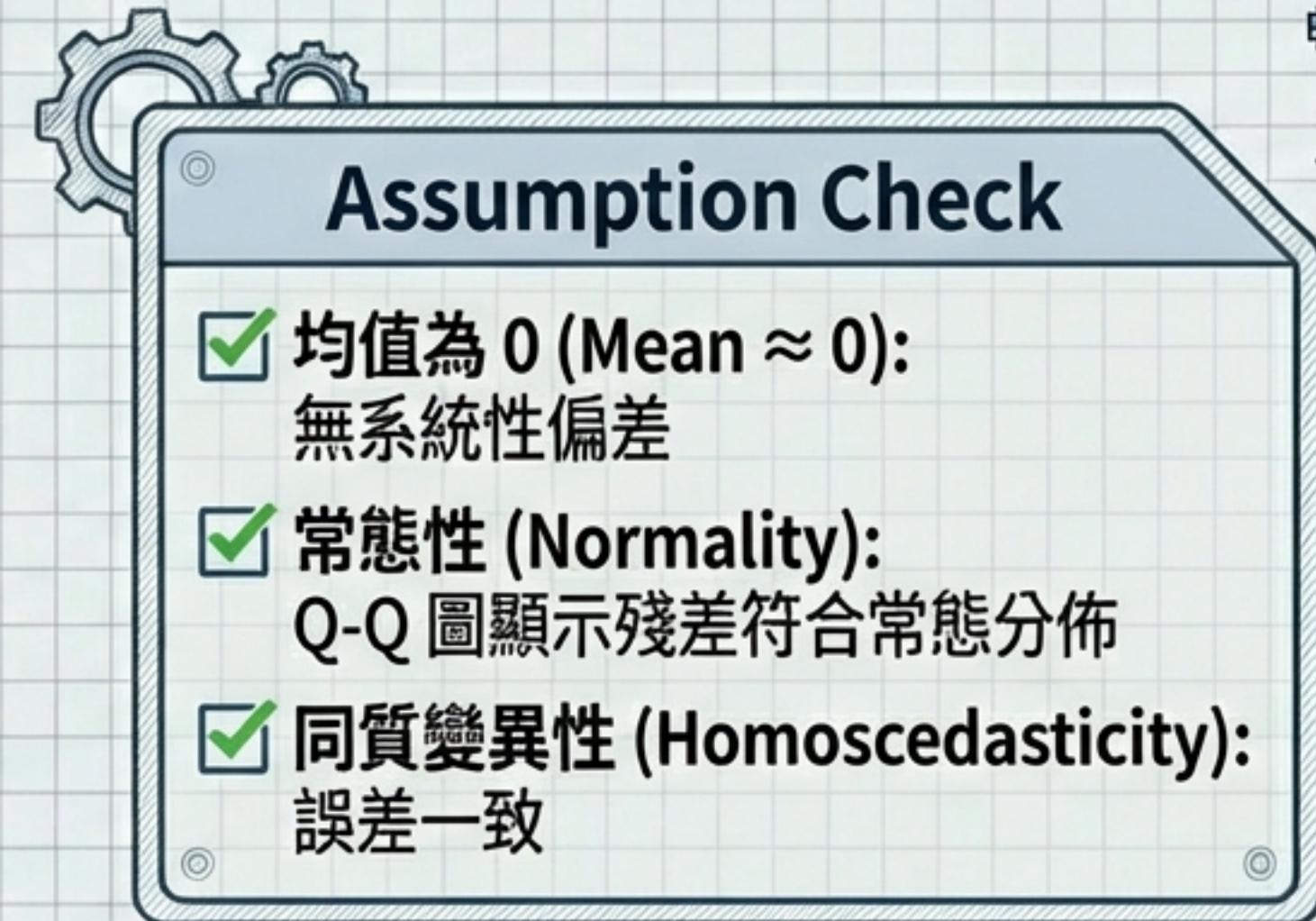
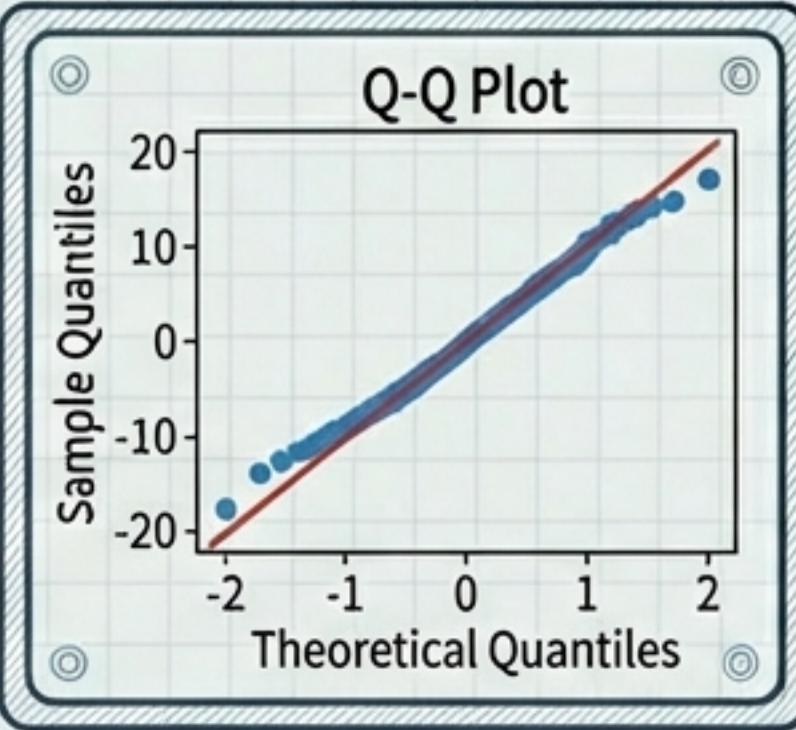
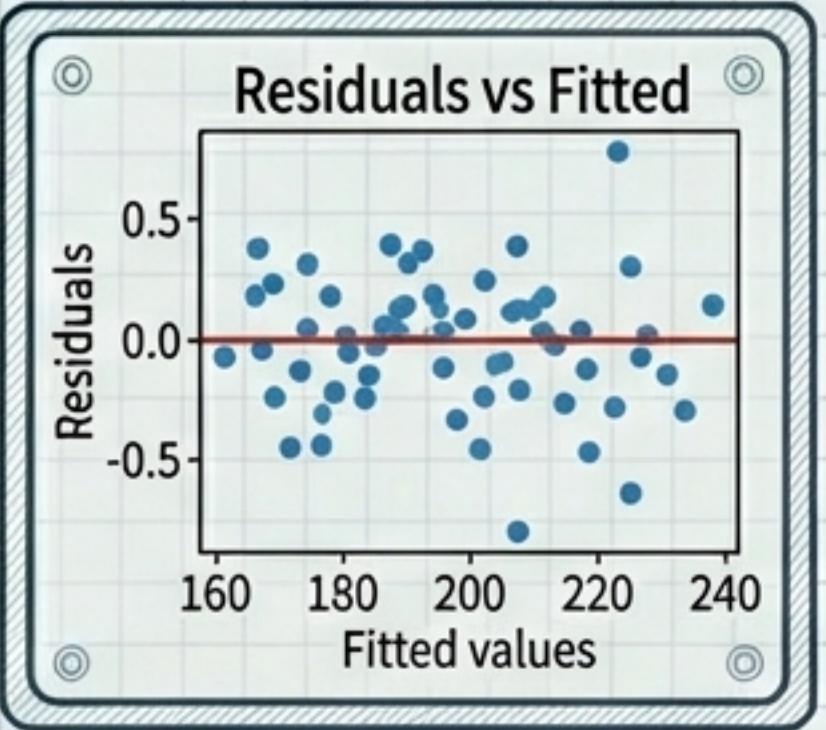
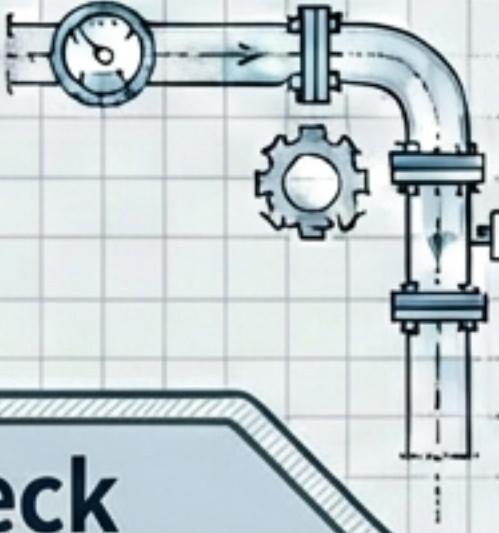


尋找最佳操作條件 (Finding the Optimum)



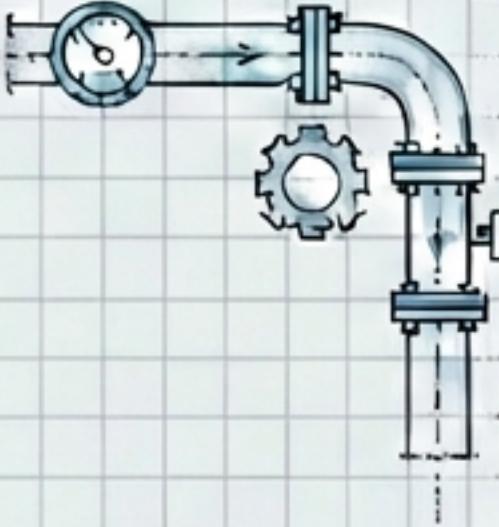
該模型成功定位了比實驗數據點更精確的最佳溫度。

模型診斷 (Model Diagnostics)

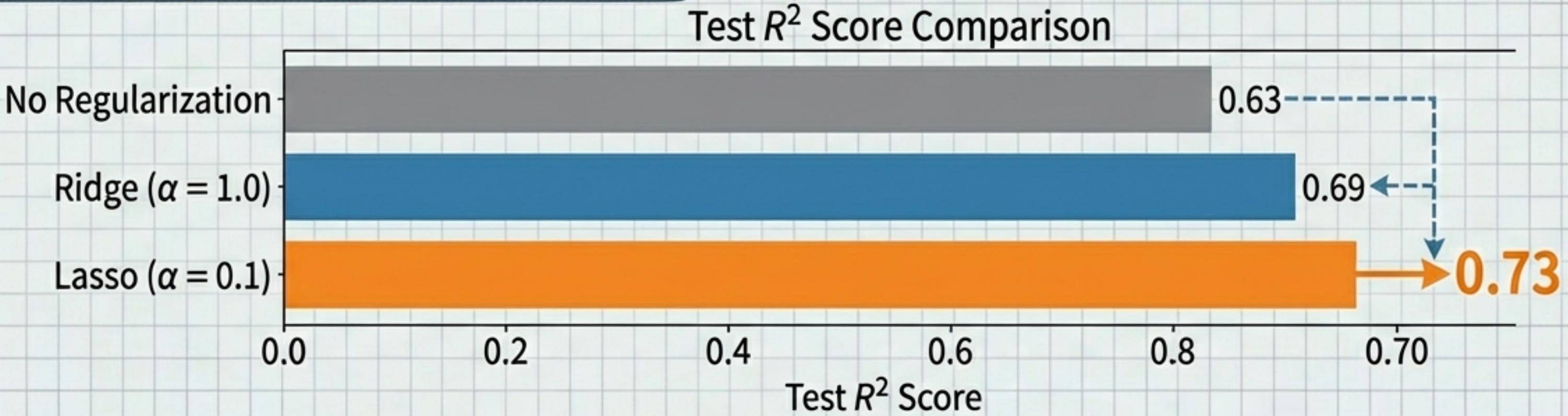


模型假設成立，預測可信
(Reliable Predictions)

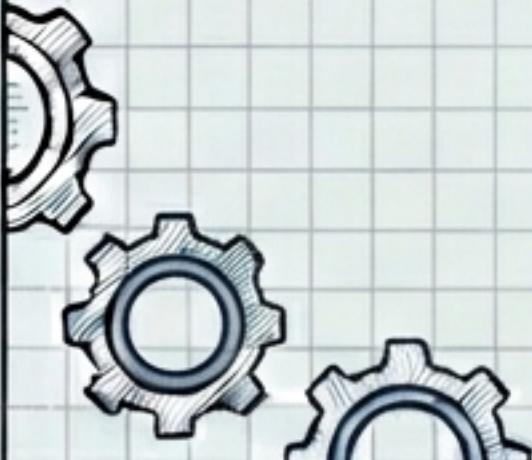
進階改進：正則化 (Regularization)



- ◎ 使用 Lasso (L1) 或 Ridge (L2) 懲罰過大的係數，防止過擬合的係數，防止過擬合。



Lasso 不僅防止了過擬合，還進一步提升了模型的泛化能力 (+15%)。

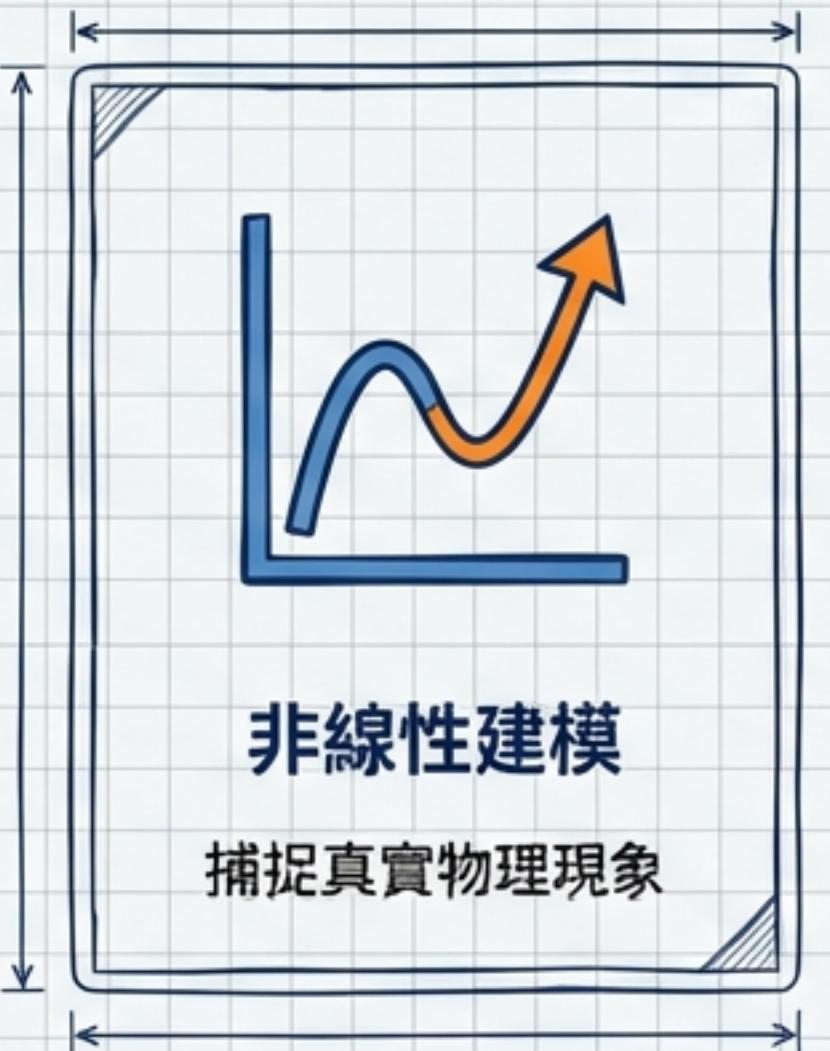


實務建議與檢查清單 (Best Practices)

CHECKLIST

- 標準化 (Standardize)：
務必使用 StandardScaler 處理特徵
- 使用 Pipeline：
封裝預處理與模型，防止資料洩漏
- 交叉驗證 (Cross-Validation)：
使用 CV 選擇最佳次數 d
- 正則化 (Regularization)：
高次項建議搭配 Lasso/Ridge
- 禁止外推 (No Extrapolation)：
多項式在訓練範圍外會劇烈震盪

您的數位工具箱已升級



下一步 (Next Step)：開啟
[Unit11_Polynomial_Regression.ipynb](#)
現在就開始您的實作練習！

